



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1979

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982



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

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

**CHECK LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER-31 DECEMBER 1979**

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. Unless otherwise indicated, the other documents remain mimeographed and are kept for archival purposes in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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Letter dated 2 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[2 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement dated 29 September 1979 issued by the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the new crime being perpetrated by the Le Duan clique which is carrying out large-scale ground-clearing operations with a view to destroying the rice crops and cutting off food supplies to the people of Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

The statement dated 29 September 1979 from the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea

Quite clearly the aim being pursued by the Le Duan clique in Kampuchea is to exterminate the Kampuchean race in order more easily to annex its territory and integrate it into Viet Nam. Increasingly embroiled in the people's war in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is redoubling its cruelty and barbarity against our people.

Since their invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese forces of aggression have committed large-scale monstrous crimes against the people of Kampuchea. According to provisional statistics, over 500,000 people have been massacred and over 500,000 others have died of hunger. In addition, hundreds of thousands of people have fallen victim to the famine policy of the Vietnamese aggressors and are in danger of death.

Wherever they go, the Vietnamese forces of aggression massacre, loot, burn and destroy everything. In the regions where they are temporarily in control they forbid the population to go to work in the fields and rice paddies or even to go out to look for yams. They are cutting off the population's supplies of rice and salt. This situation is not confined to the remote regions. For example, in the Snuol district, in the eastern zone on Highway No. 7, near the frontier with Viet Nam, the population is being deprived of rice and salt. In the districts of Baray, Taing Kauk and Battambang, which have always been considered as the great rice granaries of Kampuchea, and in Phnom Penh and the provincial capitals the situation is the same.

The Le Duan clique is starving millions of people and condemning them to death by hunger. The green vegetation of the fields and villages, the green plants in rice paddies which were constructed and maintained for over three years by the labour of an entire people and were yielding crops at all seasons, have completely

disappeared and been replaced by a dry desert landscape, even in the middle of the rainy season. Never in its history has Kampuchea experienced such devastation as that caused by the criminal agency of the Le Duan clique and its aggressive forces, whose cruelty and fascism far surpass those of Hitler.

But the Le Duan clique is not content to stop there. In the regions in which it is in temporary control any person who, having managed to cross the roadblocks, is found planting rice or other crops is shot. In places where rice is ripening, the Le Duan forces are compelling the population to leave the district and seizing the whole harvest. This is happening in all the villages temporarily controlled by them in the regions of Rattanakiri, Mondulhiri, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siemreap, Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Takéo, Kompong Som and Koh Kong, to mention only a few.

At the same time, since mid-September the Vietnamese forces have been launching large-scale operations to destroy the rice crops planted during the rainy season with the support of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which are now ripe. They are systematically destroying all rice, maize, potato and other food crops. These operations, intended to cut off food supplies to the people of Kampuchea, are part of the plan to exterminate the Kampuchean people and race. This is a crime without precedent in the contemporary world.

Such operations are under way at Rattanakiri, Mondulhiri and in the central, south-west, west, north and north-west zones, that is to say, throughout the country. Vietnamese soldiers are being killed, but that matters little because the essential thing is to destroy the rice. As for the humanitarian assistance sent to the people of Kampuchea through the puppets in Phnom Penh, it is superfluous to mention it, because the Vietnamese soldiers appropriate the bulk of it.

In the name of the people and nation of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea vehemently condemns the monstrous crimes of the Le Duan clique. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the guerrilla units and the base guerrillas, boiling with hate and maintaining their resolute struggle, are determined to strengthen their unity with the people and nation of Kampuchea within the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union in order to eliminate the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexors of territory and exterminators of races.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is firmly convinced that all countries, Governments, political organizations, people's organizations and persons who are lovers of peace and justice throughout the world will condemn even more vehemently the crimes perpetrated by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea and will intensify their endeavors to prevent such crimes and devastation from continuing to be committed, particularly by exercising even greater pressure on the Le Duan clique in order to force it completely and unconditionally to withdraw its troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea, thus leaving the people of Kampuchea itself to resolve its own problems without foreign interference. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only means of enabling the people of Kampuchea to restore peace and to bring about a relaxation in the tense situation now prevailing in South-East Asia.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/537-S/13563.

DOCUMENT S/13564*

Letter dated 3 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[3 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, preliminary figures for operations on the various fronts during the first two weeks of September 1979.

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

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

ANNEX

Preliminary figures for operations on the various fronts during the first two weeks of September 1979

According to incomplete returns, about 4,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed during the first two weeks of September:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/539-S/13564.

1. On the Rattanakiri-Stung Trèng front, where Viet Nam fielded four regiments and three divisions to clear the region, our guerrillas killed about 350 of the enemy and injured more than 300.
2. On the Mondulhiri and Kratié fronts, about 500 of the enemy were wiped out.
3. In the central zone, on the Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom front, 400 of the enemy, including a Vietnamese divisional commander and a battalion commander, were wiped out.
4. On the south-western front, the enemy sustained losses of 185 killed and 124 injured and, on the west and Pursat fronts, more than 400 of the enemy were killed.
5. In the north-west, on the Battambang front, our guerrillas killed or injured 900 of the Vietnamese aggressors, and on the Koh Kong front, they put almost 400 out of action (killed, injured or captured).
6. In the north, during the attacks against Angkor Wat on 2 and 3 September, 34 Soviet advisers and 35 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or injured.
7. In the Koh Mnheul district, the guerrillas brought the clearing operation launched at the beginning of the month to a halt, after killing 36 of the enemy and injuring 25. They also seized three B-40s, some AK rifles and ammunition.

DOCUMENT S/13566*

Letter dated 26 September 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 October 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to attach hereto the text of a resolution unanimously passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus at its meeting of 20 September 1979.

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

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

ANNEX

Resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 20 September 1979

The House of Representatives, on the occasion of the forthcoming debate on the Cyprus question at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, resolves as follows:

1. It declares that it considers it unacceptable that Turkey, a Member State of the United Nations Organization, should defiantly disregard the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and continue acts and activities aimed at abolishing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of another Member State.

2. It denounces the fact that, although five years have elapsed since the Turkish invasion and in spite of the adoption of a series of resolutions by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, yet the resolutions of the United Nations remain unimplemented and the Turkish forces continue to occupy 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus, violating by their presence the independence and integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and it calls for the immedi-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/543-S/13566.

ate implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the decisions of the Security Council.

3. It supports the holding of an intercommunal conference on the Cyprus problem within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations Organization, to discuss the international aspects of the Cyprus problem.

4. It strongly supports the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for a solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Makarios-Denktaş guidelines of 12 February 1977, the 10-point Kyprianou-Denktaş agreement of 19 May 1979, and it reiterates its adherence to a political solution of the Cyprus problem through meaningful and constructive talks to be carried out within the framework of the United Nations Organization and the auspices and personal guidance of the United Nations Secretary-General.

5. It declares that the immutable objective of the struggle of the people of Cyprus is full independence, sovereignty, unity of the State and territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and all its people and protection of the inalienable human rights of all the citizens of the Republic. It rejects any solution resulting in the abolition of the Republic of Cyprus and the territorial integrity of Cyprus, and precludes any solution resulting in any way in the annexation of the whole or part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus to any other State, the manifest or disguised partition of the Republic of Cyprus or the declaration of any part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus as a separate State.

6. It supports the statement made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou, at the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.

7. It is confident that the United Nations General Assembly will actively and in an effective manner support the taking by the international Organization of all practical measures necessary for the implementation of the previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

DOCUMENT S/13567*

Letter dated 5 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[5 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

Rattanakiri-Stung Trèng front

On the Rattanakiri-Stung Trèng front, to which Viet Nam has sent several thousand soldiers, supported by hundreds of cannon and Soviet MIGs, to destroy the forces of Democratic Kampuchea and to annex the north-eastern region of Kampuchea to central Viet Nam, the guerrillas and the population have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The crop-clearing campaign of the Vietnamese invaders has been blocked since the end of September at Chantou and Au Nong on the western flank and at Barkev on the eastern flank, and troop movements are impossible. According to provisional returns, from the start of the operation in early September to 22 September, Vietnamese troop losses have been 149 killed and 118 wounded, together with a battalion which was wiped out at Voeunsay airport on 14 September during a special attack.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/545-S/13567.

Mondulkiri front

At Koh Mnheul, the guerrillas are continuing to annihilate Vietnamese troops engaged in the crop-clearing operation. Thirty-six of them were killed and 25 injured on 15 September, and on the following day a further 8 were killed and 15 injured.

Kratié front

In the Kratié district, on 16, 19 and 20 September, the guerrillas attacked the enemy in Kratié itself and at several other places, killing or injuring 68.

CENTRAL ZONE

Kompong Cham front

In the Stung Trâng district, from 15 to 26 September, the enemy was attacked at 19 points and 68 of them were killed, including a company commander, and 74 injured.

WESTERN ZONE

Pursat front

After five guerrilla attacks on 19, 20, 21 and 23 September, 48 of the enemy forces stationed in the Bakan district were killed or wounded.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

Battambang front

In the Pailin sector, on 23 September, guerrillas intercepted three enemy vehicles leaving Pailin and set fire to two of them. Twenty occupants of the first vehicle were killed and, in the second vehicle, 20 were killed and 7 injured.

During the week 19-27 September, the guerrillas launched a dozen attacks against the enemy, who suffered losses of 56 killed and 46 injured.

In the other sectors—Bavel, Sisophon, Samlaut, Maung—during 15 attacks launched between 16 and 25 September, 124 of the enemy were killed or injured.

DOCUMENT S/13568*

Letter dated 8 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[8 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement dated 3 October 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the launching of search and genocide operations by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement dated 3 October 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the launching of search and genocide operations by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea

For nearly a year the Le Duan clique has steadily increased its military forces in Kampuchea and stepped up its search and genocide operations against the people of Kampuchea, despite the unanimous opposition and condemnation of world public opinion. The more this clique becomes bogged down in the popular war of the people of Kampuchea, the more it resorts to barbarous and cruel behaviour.

At the present time the Le Duan clique is again mobilizing its troops and has launched new large-scale search and genocide operations against the Kampuchean people. In so doing it is trying to achieve two objectives:

First, to plunder and destroy the rice which the people of Kam-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/550-S/13568.

puchea has attempted to grow during the recent rainy season. This rice is now reaching maturity in some areas and in others the ears are beginning to form. The Vietnamese aggressors plunder and destroy all the crops: rice, corn, potatoes, cassava and other supplementary food crops. They take all the food-stuffs to feed their aggressor forces and condemn the people of Kampuchea to starvation.

Secondly, the Le Duan clique has now begun to escalate the war and, when the dry season arrives, will intensify it as much as possible and make it last as long as it can.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now carrying out large-scale search operations throughout the entire country, in particular in the north-eastern and central zones, in the district of Maung west of Pursat, in western Battambang, from Pailin to Poipet, near the Thai frontier.

The Vietnamese have engaged:

(a) Nearly four divisions in the north-eastern zone, covering the provinces of Rattanakiri, Stung Trèng, Monduliri and Kratié;

(b) Four divisions in the central zone, covering the province of Kompong Thom and the western portion of Kompong Cham province;

(c) More than a division in the Maung district, in western Pursat province;

(d) More than a division in the western sector of Battambang province, from Pailin to Poipet, in addition to the many divisions already stationed at Battambang.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea now comprise 23 divisions in all: 20 divisions stationed permanently in various regions of Kampuchea and three mobile divisions, along with 12 autonomous regiments belonging to frontier security forces.

The 20 divisions permanently stationed in Kampuchea are the following: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 14th, 51st, 52nd, 54th, 55th, 126th, 302nd, 303rd, 307th, 309th, 317th, 330th, 475th and 950th divisions.

The three mobile divisions are the 7th, 9th and 342nd divisions.

The Le Duan clique has thus committed as many as 23 divisions comprising more than 200,000 men to attack Kampuchea, a small country with a small population. Initially, the clique thought it would be able, with 120,000 soldiers, to swallow Kampuchea in one gulp. As it was unable to do so, it continuously sent new reinforcements. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea now exceed 200,000 men and the Le Duan clique continues to bring in new ones. This further confirms the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors are daily being increasingly hemmed in and engulfed in the popular war of the Kampuchean people. It also confirms another fact: the people and nation of Kampuchea are to a man rising up against the barbarous aggression of the Le Duan clique and raining blows on it from all sides. Militarily speaking, the Le Duan clique has failed completely in its attempts to establish a puppet army. More than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers are forced to continue fighting on Kampuchean battlefields. From the point of view of domestic policy, the puppet administration exists in name only and serves only to screen the Vietnamese, who are in charge of everything.

The Le Duan clique has already incorporated the north-eastern zone of Kampuchea into the Vietnamese fifth military region; similarly the eastern zone has been integrated into the Vietnamese seventh military region and the south-western zone, which includes the provinces of Takéo, Kampot and Kandal, into the Vietnamese ninth military region.

In this way the Vietnamese fifth, seventh and ninth military regions now stretch from the east coast of Viet Nam to the left bank of the Mekong River and include the provinces of Takéo, Kampot and Kandal, while Kampuchea as a whole has been placed under a Vietnamese high command called "High Command No. 479", which is under the direct orders of Le Duc Tho.

There can be no doubt as to the strategy of the Le Duan clique, which is to exterminate the Kampuchean race and swallow up its territory so as to strengthen the position of Viet Nam before later embarking on aggression and expansion in South-East Asia. The Le Duan clique stubbornly persists in this strategy, in complete disregard of the opposition and condemnation of the entire world. For

more than a year it has committed crimes of genocide against the Kampuchean people and still continues to do so. For more than a year it has brought devastation and ruin to the people and nation of Kampuchea and continues to do so. In 10 months it has massacred more than 1 million Kampucheans. It has brought famine to millions of others, who are now nothing more than skeletons and may die. Nevertheless, it continues its military operations and each day commits new massacres.

The Le Duan clique did not flinch from eliminating millions of Vietnamese, national minorities and Chinese nationals in Viet Nam, which caused consternation in the entire world. Why would it then flinch from exterminating the Kampuchean people?

It undertakes the extermination of the Kampuchean race without any hesitation, thus committing one of the greatest crimes of genocide known to history, exceeding even those committed by the Hitlerites. Mankind as a whole cannot condone these crimes and stand by while the Le Duan clique continues its actions.

With regard to the military situation in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is able neither to deploy its 200,000 soldiers all over the country nor to surround and destroy the fighting guerrillas and Kampuchean people, who are wearing down the clique's forces in attacks all over the country. The situation clearly shows that the Le Duan clique is not able to disengage itself from the quagmire of the popular war of the Kampuchean people, no matter how long it persists in sending in new troops and escalating its war of aggression in Kampuchea. On the contrary, the more troops it engages and the more it intensifies its war of aggression, the more deeply it becomes bogged down and the greater the danger that the war in South-East Asia will spread.

The people and nation of Kampuchea, with the help of the active support of all peoples and countries of the world committed to peace and justice, are determined to unite in the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, to overcome all obstacles and to continue resolutely the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, land-grabbers and racial exterminators, until they are driven from Kampuchea completely. They are determined to defend and preserve the Kampuchean nation and race at all costs and to play their part in the defence of peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world.

In view of the growing danger that the war in South-East Asia may spread, owing to the stubbornness of the Le Duan clique which persists in dispatching fresh troops to Kampuchea and intensifying its war of aggression, can the United Nations, and in particular the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, remain indifferent? Can the United Nations allow the Le Duan clique to commit such large numbers of forces in an attack on and open invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent sovereign country and a Member of the United Nations? Can it allow the Le Duan clique to exterminate the Kampuchean race and wipe Kampuchea off the map of the world, as the clique wishes? Can it allow the clique to trample on the Charter of the United Nations? All of these arrogant acts committed by the Le Duan clique arouse the indignation of the entire world. The enormity of the crimes of genocide committed by the Le Duan clique against the Kampuchean people has shaken the conscience of all mankind. We are firmly convinced that the United Nations, and in particular the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, will, at the conclusion of the debate on the situation in Kampuchea, strongly and decisively condemn the genocidal war which the Le Duan clique is now waging against the people and nation of Kampuchea and will take measures to force this clique to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all of its forces of aggression from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to solve its own problems without outside interference of any kind.

We are also firmly convinced that all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and prominent persons committed to peace and justice throughout the world will exert greater pressure on the Le Duan clique to force it to withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Only such pressure on the Le Duan clique to withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea can enable the Kampuchean people to regain peace and security; only in this way can the threat of the proliferation of the war in South-East Asia be extinguished; and only in this way can the Vietnamese people come to know peace and security again.

DOCUMENT S/13570*

Letter dated 8 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[9 October 1979]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for information, the text of a statement dated 8 October 1979 made by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement dated 8 October 1979 made by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly

During the 10 months of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea more than 500,000 Kampucheans have been massacred and more

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/555-S/13570.

than 500,000 others have died of hunger. It is obvious that the occupying forces have brought about the famine within the framework of the genocidal war and are using it as a weapon in their conquest of Kampuchea. Threatened with extermination by the Hanoi authorities, the Kampuchean people are experiencing misfortune and suffering to a degree beyond measure.

The situation calls for not only the immediate and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea but, at the same time, emergency aid.

The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly reiterates the appeal made by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to all international organizations and all countries committed to peace, justice and independence, calling upon them to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people within their different spheres of competence.

The Government and the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea are grateful for any humanitarian aid and will do their utmost to co-operate with those providing it and to ensure that it directly benefits the Kampuchean people.

DOCUMENT S/13571*

Letter dated 10 October 1979 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[10 October 1979]*

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following statement issued on 3 October 1979 at a special session of the Lebanese Council of Ministers, headed by His Excellency Mr. Elias Sarkis, President of the Republic:

"The Council of Ministers has taken note of the address delivered by His Holiness Pope John Paul II at the United Nations General Assembly on 2 October 1979, in which Lebanon and the situation in the Middle East were mentioned.

"The Council of Ministers is greatly appreciative of this gesture from His Holiness, and is grateful for the concern he expressed regarding the future of Lebanon, its unity, its security and its stability."

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) Ghassan TUÉNI
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/565-S/13571.

DOCUMENT S/13572*

Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[18 October 1979]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the grave situation that has been created in the island as a result of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/594-S/13572.

most recent Turkish attacks of 13 and 14 October against Maronite-Cypriot inhabitants of the village of Kormakiti, situated in the area of the Republic under Turkish military occupation. These attacks culminated, as in the earlier cases of the Maronite villages of

Karpasha, Asomatos and Ayia Marina—also located in the occupied area—in the violent taking and usurpation of lands belonging to Maronite-Cypriots. An account of this despicable incident is being given in a memorandum which is hereto annexed, submitted by Mr. Ioannis Mavrides, representative of the Maronite community in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus.

The renewed campaign of land-snatching with the colonist-settlers from Turkey as protagonists, which is carried out on orders from Ankara and is directed this time against the peace-loving Maronite community, serves but one sinister purpose, namely, that of complete Turkification of the occupied areas of Cyprus by way of forcibly expelling all indigenous Cypriot inhabitants of Greek, Maronite or Armenian origin and their replacement by more colonist-settlers massively imported from Turkey.

I need hardly emphasize the great unrest that prevails among the members of the Maronite community who, after hundreds of years of prosperous, peaceful and happy living in Cyprus, are now being uprooted by the forces of the Turkish Attila and are condemned, like their Greek Cypriot compatriots, to a life of misery and deprivation, away from their ancestral homes and lands.

Undoubtedly, the situation created by the aforesaid unlawful and inhuman acts, coupled with the intensified tactics of oppression, through blackmail and terror, against those unfortunate people as a means for their elimination from the occupied area is in itself serious and acquires even more ominous dimensions when considered in conjunction with verified evidence already placed before the United Nations of a series of recent arbitrary actions ordered by Ankara, which are clearly designed to further the sinister objective of the abolition of the Republic of Cyprus and the annexation of the occupied Cypriot territories to Turkey.

My Government strongly holds the view that it is the responsibility of the United Nations and in particular of the Security Council, which has an obvious special responsibility towards Cyprus and its people, to take immediate measures to arrest this abhorrent process of faits accomplis. This is, indeed, a matter that should be given serious consideration by the General Assembly and the Security Council, especially in view of the fact that whereas General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974), calls for the return of all the refugees to their homes in safety, the very opposite process is carried out through still more people being uprooted from their homes and lands and rendered destitute refugees—victims of Turkey's chauvinistic and racist policies.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to lodge a most emphatic protest against the above manifestations of lawlessness and provocation directed against the members of the noble and peace-loving Maronite community in Cyprus and to express the earnest hope that you will find it possible to effectively intervene for the purpose of restoring and protecting the fundamental rights of the Maronite citizens of the Republic of Cyprus against Turkey's expansionist schemes which,

if they remain unrestrained, can only have the most serious implications for the prospects of peace in the island and in the whole area.

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

(Signed) Joseph J. STEPHANIDES
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Memorandum submitted by the representative of the Maronite Community in the House of Representatives of Cyprus

1. The following incident which has taken place at the purely Maronite village of Kormakiti, in the Turkish controlled area of Cyprus, has caused a most serious situation for the Maronite community.

2. Last Saturday, 13 October 1979, a number of Turkish Cypriots from surrounding villages, accompanied by Turks from Turkey, without any warning or notification, invaded the area of Kormakiti driving 15 to 20 tractors. They proceeded to land which is owned and cultivated by the inhabitants and started cultivating it indiscriminately. When asked by the Maronite villagers of the purpose of such an action they answered that they had rented the land from the Turkish authorities and that they were given permission to proceed with the cultivation. When the Maronites strongly protested at such a move they had to face threats and blackmail.

3. A delegation from the village tried in vain to contact any officials. The police at the village were in no position to intervene or offer any help whatsoever.

4. The same story happened on Sunday, 14 October, again under strong protest by the villagers and again without any success. As a result of events over the two days fear, anxiety and deep concern prevail in the village, making the situation tragically serious.

5. Of course, there had been previous oral threats and attempts at such action. In the other Maronite villages of Karpasha, Asomatos and Ayia Marina land belonging to the villagers has been taken away and is being cultivated. It must be stressed that the cultivation of land is the one and only source of income of our people in the villages and, if lost, it will mean complete poverty and an eventual forced eviction.

6. All the above, coupled with statements that the Turkish authorities are planning to settle Turkish families in Kormakiti and other Maronite villages, oblige us to state here below, once again, our position and ask for immediate help and relevant action.

7. As a community we have lived in this island for over 1,000 years. Our existence, especially in the last two centuries, has largely depended on us living in a compact area, comprising the four purely Maronite villages of Kormakiti, Karpasha, Asomatos and Ayia Marina. Until the tragic events of 1974 we lived in harmony and co-operation with other communities in Cyprus, causing no problems to anyone. On the contrary, our help and co-operation for the benefit of all Cypriots has been acknowledged many times by both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. We are not to blame for the present situation in Cyprus and therefore we firmly believe that we have the right to ask for our fundamental human rights to be respected and observed.

8. There have been assurances by the Turkish authorities that such rights would be respected. The present action, however, contradicts all assurances and, if allowed to materialize, it will mean the end of our community in Cyprus. The thought of having to be evicted from our areas has never entered our minds. On the contrary, all our efforts have been and will be aimed not only at keeping our lands and villages, but also at eventually returning all our people to the land and villages their ancestors owned for so many centuries.

9. We believe that the contents of the present memorandum give a clear picture of the plight of our community and we kindly ask for all necessary representations to be made in order to clarify once and for all our position, thus ending the suspense, insecurity and anxiety under which we have been living in the past five years.

DOCUMENT S/13573*

Letter dated 12 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[15 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a press release dated 11 October 1979 issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the further dropping of toxic chemical products by the Vietnamese authorities.

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

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

ANNEX

Press release dated 11 October 1979 issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea concerning further dropping of toxic chemical products by the Vietnamese authorities

On 1, 3 and 4 October 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors carried out air-drops of toxic chemical products on the region situated west of Battambang, from Pailin to Poipet. The product used remains on the leaves of trees. Any person who inhales it immediately experiences dizziness, collapses, vomits blood, salivates excessively, agonizes and then dies. According to first reports, 15 persons have died as a result: 3 elderly men, 2 elderly women, 2 adolescents, 3 women and 5 children. Moreover, many persons are in serious condition owing to the effects of this product. Crops, including rice, maize, beans

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/573-S/13573.

and potatoes, have wilted and then died. Our doctors are making every effort to save the victims. The local administrative authorities of Democratic Kampuchea and the committees of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea immediately went to the scene to inquire about the victims and their families and to take appropriate steps.

It should be recalled that, on 25 and 26 July and 28 and 29 August 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors dropped toxic chemical products on Phnom Reachtorn, north of Kirirom, in the province of Kompong Speu, causing eight deaths and some cases of poisoning. On 5 and 6 September 1979, they also made further air-drops on Andaung Toek and Thmar Baing in the province of Koh Kong, causing six deaths and 10 cases of serious poisoning.

These crimes by the Hanoi administration are of an unheard-of degree of cruelty and reveal the most repulsive sort of cowardice. Hanoi is using various types of arms to massacre the people of Kampuchea, and even as it is in the process of starving millions of them to death, it dares to resort to prohibited chemical weapons against the part of the population that it cannot reach. The Hanoi administration has no human conscience. It is made up of assassins who want to exterminate the Kampuchean race. Today the Vietnamese and their Soviet masters are daring to use such criminal means against the people of Kampuchea; tomorrow they will massacre other peoples in the same way.

The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the victims and the entire people of Kampuchea, condemns the Hanoi authorities in the strongest possible terms for these crimes against the innocent population. At the same time it calls upon world public opinion and all mankind to condemn them resolutely and to take effective steps to prevent them from continuing to exterminate the people of Kampuchea, and to demand that they should put an end to their war of aggression, immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and permit the people of Kampuchea to decide their own fate without foreign intervention.

DOCUMENT S/13574*

Letter dated 16 October 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 October 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to furnish herewith additional evidence clearly manifesting Turkey's partitionist and annexationist designs against Cyprus and its people as a whole:

(a) By a special "decree" of the occupation "authorities", the usurpers of the homes and lands of the expelled Greek Cypriot refugees—over one third of the island's total population—have now been granted permission to claim ownership and sell those properties in clear violation of international law and of specific General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Cyprus. This action, coupled with the continuing implantation in the occupied area of thousands of colonist-settlers from Turkey, comes as a further affirmation of Ankara's policy never to allow the expelled indigenous inhabitants to return to their ancestral homes and lands, as called for by the relevant United Nations resolutions.

(b) Furthermore, "the Council of Ministers" of the

so-called Turkish Federated State, as Ankara, for its own sinister purposes, prefers to name and project the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, has recently passed a decision, according to which all passports of the Republic of Cyprus issued by the Government of Cyprus after 20 July 1974 to Turkish Cypriots are considered null and void. This new arbitrary Turkish action leaves no doubt as to the ultimate Turkish objective of partition and annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus to Turkey. I should not fail to mention that this action was also denounced, on 8 September 1979, by Mr. Özger Özgür, leader of the "Cypriot Republican Turkish Party", as seeking "to separate the two communities from one another and to integrate the [occupied] region with Turkey . . .". Ironically, it is also an action which by itself effectively refutes earlier allegations of Mr. Denktaş that the Government of Cyprus denies issuance or renewal of passports to Turkish Cypriots and that, for this reason, he was compelled to provide the Turkish Cypriots with "travel documents" of his pseudo-State.

(c) Another arbitrary action calculated to further

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/578-S/13574.

Ankara's insidious aims is the decision to stop distributing mail and packages to the enclaved Greek Cypriot inhabitants, in the occupied part of Cyprus, unless they bore the "stamps" illegally issued by the so-called Turkish Federated State. The illegality of such stamps has already been clearly established by a decision of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which was held recently at Rio de Janeiro, and hence this point calls for no further elaboration. I must, however, draw attention to the ominous implications of the above action on the enclaved Greek Cypriot inhabitants, in the occupied part of Cyprus, area. Having been subjected to all forms of harassment by the Turkish forces of occupation in order to force them to abandon their ancestral homes and lands, those unfortunate people are now being deprived of

the only remaining means of relief and communication with their relatives in the free areas of the Republic.

In strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, the aforementioned arbitrary and inhuman Turkish actions, which unmistakably betray Ankara's ruthless determination to impose by force a partitionist solution to the Cyprus problem, I wish to express the hope that you will find it possible to take all necessary steps towards arresting this abhorrent process of manifest illegalities and faits accomplis.

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

(Signed) Joseph J. STEPHANIDES
*Deputy Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/13575*

Letter dated 16 October 1979 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 October 1979]

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

On 14 October 1979, at 0715, two rounds of 82 mm mortar were fired from Kampuchean territory into Thai territory, landing at Ban Klongwah, tambon Tapprik, in the eastern border province of Prachinburi, about 500 metres inside Thai territory. One of the shells hit a camp that was overflowing with thousands of Kampuchean civilians, who had just fled war-ravaged Kampuchea into Thailand the day before, killing 5, injuring 11 others and causing great panic among the Kampucheans, most of whom were children, women, the aged and those already weak from hunger and disease.

This is the latest in the series of incidents that constitute a flagrant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity following the outbreak of major fighting in western Kampuchea in March of this year. In fact, over 30 cannon shells have already come across into Thai territory, causing loss of lives, damage to property and serious tension along the border region.

The Government of Thailand has so far exercised its utmost restraint in dealing with these violations of its territory. But, in view of the potential gravity of the threat to its national security arising out of the present situation, so fraught with danger to the peace and security of the South-East Asian region, Thailand urges all parties to the conflict to desist forthwith from actions which would bring the fighting into Thai territory.

In this connexion, while reiterating its neutral stance and non-involvement in the conflict, Thailand reserves its right to take the necessary measures that will safeguard its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to call for the attention or the action of the Security Council should the occasion so demand.

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) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
*Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/580-S/13575.

DOCUMENT S/13576*

Letter dated 16 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi (issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea).

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/581-S/13576.

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

Rattanakiri and Stung Trèng provinces

In the face of widespread search operations by the Vietnamese, the guerrillas and the population of all nationalities in Rattanakiri and Stung Trèng are waging the guerrilla war with great fervour. In one day alone, 21 September 1979, they attacked the enemy in 10 places, killing 70 and wounding 89. On the following two days they killed and wounded 40 more of the enemy.

Mondulkiri and Kratié provinces

On these two fronts, the Vietnamese aggressors were attacked in several places on 20, 24 and 25 September, and nearly 30 of them were killed. On 17 September, six persons detained in the Koh Nhek prison (Mondulkiri) killed two Vietnamese gaolers and were able to escape. On 15 September, home guards in Srè Chhouk (Kratié) rose up against the Vietnamese soldiers: they killed five of them, wounded 10 others and seized five weapons.

SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE

In the Kompong Søm sector, from 20 to 26 September, the guerrillas attacked the enemy at Veal Rinh and in many other places, killing 38 and wounding 46 and capturing a Vietnamese soldier.

In the Kampot sector, from 25 to 28 September, the guerrillas launched five attacks which cost the enemy 25 killed and 15 wounded.

In the Tram Khnar district, on 10 September, during an attack by their special units against Vietnamese troops at Phnom Ta Phea, the guerrillas wiped out 80 of the enemy.

WESTERN ZONE AND PURSAT PROVINCE

From 19 to 28 September, in the Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat sectors, the enemy suffered more than 150 killed and wounded.

Koh Kong province

On 22 and 25 September, the guerrillas sank two enemy vessels. Eighteen Vietnamese soldiers were killed and wounded and five

others surrendered. In various sectors, during the week of 17 to 24 September, Vietnamese troops were attacked on 17 occasions and lost 166 men.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

Battambang province

On 22 September, the guerrillas succeeded in cutting telephone lines in 100 places in the town of Sisophon itself.

In the Maung, Pailin and Thmar Puok sectors, from 21 to 29 September, they launched more than 20 attacks in which about 240 of the Vietnamese aggressors were killed or wounded.

NORTHERN ZONE

Siemreap province: One Soviet commander killed:

In the Svay Leu district, on two succeeding days, 11 and 12 September, the guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops stationed at Boeung Mealea. They wiped out 22 of the enemy, including 1 Soviet commander.

In addition, on the Siemreap, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear fronts, during the fortnight of 10 to 28 September, according to still incomplete reports, the guerrillas killed nearly 250 of the enemy.

Liberation of territories:

On 18 September, in Sautnikum district (Siemreap province), the "four forces" launched attacks to destroy the enemy and liberated the districts of Danrey Smaung, Sambat, Samrong and Koul. Nearly 40 of the enemy were killed or wounded.

The Vietnamese aggressors committed the following crimes in the areas under their control: 15 inhabitants and children killed; 70 women raped; 95 houses, 2 schools and 3 hospitals burnt down; 30 hectares of maize, 60 hectares of rice and 20 hectares of cassava destroyed; 75 carts broken into pieces; 69 head of cattle and buffaloes and hundreds of chickens and ducks killed. In addition, all the crops, banana trees, coconut palms and so on planted in the villages were uprooted or cut down.

* * *

In all, according to preliminary reports of combats which, depending on the front, took place between 10 and 29 September, 1,400 of the enemy, including 1 Soviet commander, were wiped out.

DOCUMENT S/13577*

Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 October 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 18 October 1979 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 18 October 1979 from Mr. Nail Atalay addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 26 September 1979 signed

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by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis as the so-called Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations [S/13566].

The recent resolution, referred to in his letter, of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives once again proves that the Greek Cypriot side still maintains the same spirit and philosophy that they had while preparing the infamous onslaught against the Turkish Cypriot side in 1963.

My president, His Excellency Mr. Denktas, commenting on the aforementioned resolution, pointed out that the whole approach of the Greek Cypriots was centred on the establishment of Greek Cypriot domination over Cyprus and denial of the right to live to the Turks on the island.

The full text of President Denktas's comments is as follows:

"We looked for a positive aspect of this resolution. We found none. The Greek Cypriot House of Representatives:

"1. By labelling Turkey as an 'occupation' force, has shown that it continues to speak for Cyprus and continues its aggression under the false pretence of government. This is unacceptable for us.

"2. Through its intervention, Turkey put an end to the 11-year Greek Cypriot struggle for the destruction of independence for the sake of enosis, and by foiling the Greek Cypriot intrigues for the destruction of the independence based on the existence of two ethnic communities, has saved the bi-communal independence of Cyprus.

"Efforts aimed at accusing Turkey of aiming to destroy the independence of Cyprus are wrong and are nothing but a continuation of the misleading Greek Cypriot propaganda.

"3. The appeal for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions, and complaints that these have not been implemented for five years now, are also a continuation of the same propaganda.

"Those wishing the implementation of the United Nations resolutions should not have impeded the right of speech of the Turkish Cypriot community—which is one of the co-founder partners of the republic—during the adoption of these resolutions. Resolutions adopted through lies and false propaganda and in the absence of the interested parties cannot have moral values and cannot be binding.

"Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives aims at removing: (a) the agreement for the choice of place of settlement during the exchange of prisoners of war, (b) the population exchange agreement of 1975, (c) the 1977 summit agreement and (d) the 1979 summit agreement, reached between the two ethnic communities of Cyprus for the solution of the problem. This is to say their aim still continues to be a return to the pre-1974 conditions.

"Reference to the two summit meetings is misleading because the contents of the resolution imply total rejection of the principles that constitute the basis of these meetings, and also the rejection of security and bi-zonality which constitute the fundamental principle of the 1977 summit.

"4. The division of the Cyprus problem into two sections as internal and external and the demand to hold an international conference to discuss international aspects of the Cyprus problem even without the consent of Turkey show that the Greek Cypriots still maintain the same spirit and philosophy that they had while preparing the 1963 attacks.

"The whole approach is centred on the establishment of Greek Cypriot domination over Cyprus and denying to the Turkish Cypriot community the right to live. The resolution is a mere propaganda gambit drafted to deceive those who are not aware of the facts of the Cyprus problem.

"The resolutions which they try to get and manage to extract at international forums by those who claim to accept the framework drawn at the summit meeting constitute a violation of the letter and spirit of the summit meeting.

"This is our assessment of the propaganda-oriented so-called resolution of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives. This resolution aims at usurping all the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, is full of misleading terms, invites the Turkish Cypriot community to accept minority status in Cyprus, disregards the security requirements of the Turkish Cypriot community and, under guise of appealing for the implementation of United Nations resolutions, completely destroys a bi-zonal federal system.

"If our assessment is wrong and if the Greek Cypriots adopt a bi-zonal federal system within the framework of the summit meetings, and if they accept as a basis the summit meetings and they do not want to retract from the bilateral agreements concluded between the two communities, they must withdraw their recourse to the United Nations and return to the negotiations for the resumption of the intercommunal talks."

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

DOCUMENT S/13578*

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 October 1979]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/29 of 7 December 1978. In that resolution, which is summarized in paragraph 45 below, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council

periodically on the development of the situation in the Middle East and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the region in all their aspects.

2. It may be recalled that, on 17 October 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report to the General Assembly and the Security Council [S/12896] in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977. In that report, the Secretary-General gave an account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations to deal with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East, namely, the status of the cease-fire, the situation in the occupied territories, the Palestine refugee problem, Palestinian rights and the search for a peaceful settlement. A similar pattern is followed in the present report.

3. The present report is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents. In order to avoid duplication, reference will be made to reports of the Secretary-General and other official United Nations documents concerning the Middle East, whenever appropriate.

II. STATUS OF THE CEASE-FIRE

4. The status of the cease-fire in the Middle East up to October 1978 was described in the report of the

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Secretary-General [*ibid.*, sect. II]. At that time, there were three United Nations peace-keeping forces in the area: the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Egypt-Israel sector, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Israel-Syria sector and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the Israel-Lebanon sector. In addition, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted and cooperated with the three peace-keeping forces in the performance of their tasks in their respective areas, as separate groups in the case of UNEF and UNIFIL and as an integral part of the Force in the case of UNDOF.

A. ACTIVITIES OF UNEF AND EXPIRY OF ITS MANDATE

5. On 23 October 1978, the Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNEF for the period from October 1977 to October 1978 [S/12897], adopted resolution 438 (1978) by which it extended the mandate of the Force for a further period of nine months, until 24 July 1979.

6. During this period of its mandate, UNEF continued to operate in accordance with the functions and guidelines of the Force as outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council of 27 October 1973 [S/11052/Rev.1] and to discharge the specific tasks entrusted to it by the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 [S/11818 Add.1 and 2]. In brief, it manned and controlled a buffer zone in the western part of Sinai, and it carried out periodic inspections of the area of limited forces and armaments on both sides of the buffer zone.

7. On 26 March 1979, a peace treaty was concluded by Egypt and Israel and, on 25 May, in pursuance of an agreement reached by Egypt and Israel under that treaty, Israeli forces withdrew from a northern coastal area in the Sinai to the east of El Arish and the Egyptian authorities took over control of that area. UNEF was not involved in this move except by permitting access of Egyptian personnel to the buffer zone and the areas of limited forces and armaments and by providing escorts to the parties within these areas as the Israeli withdrawal was being carried out. Subsequently, two further withdrawals have taken place, on 25 July from a central area of the western Sinai along the Gulf of Suez and from its adjacent area farther to the east and south on 25 September.

8. During this period as before, UNEF continued to be composed of seven contingents from Australia, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Poland and Sweden. On 15 March 1979, a reinforced company of the Finnish contingent was detached to UNDOF, thus reducing the total strength of UNEF to slightly over 4,000.

9. On 19 July 1979, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the activities of UNEF covering the period from October 1978 to July 1979 [S/13460]. The report noted that the original context in which UNEF had been created and in which it had previously functioned had basically changed during the period under review. While the Governments of Egypt and Israel had both expressed themselves in favour of an extension of the mandate of UNEF,

others had expressed opposition to such a course. In this regard the Secretary-General recalled that, under the guidelines approved by the Council, all matters which might affect the nature or the continued effective functioning of the Force would be referred to the Council for its decision.

10. The mandate of UNEF was not extended by the Security Council and therefore lapsed at midnight on 24 July 1979. On that date, the Secretary-General conveyed to the President of the Council his intention to make all the necessary arrangements for an orderly withdrawal of the Force [S/13468].

B. ACTIVITIES OF UNDOF

11. The activities of UNDOF since the issuance of the Secretary-General's report of 17 October 1978 are outlined in the two most recent periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the subject [S/12934 of 24 November 1978 and S/13350 of 24 May 1979]. The mandate of the Force has been extended twice during this period by the Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and with the agreement of the parties concerned. The last extension of UNDOF, as decided by the Council in its resolution 449 (1979) of 30 May 1979, was for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1979.

12. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF have remained as outlined in the report of 27 November 1974 [S/11563, paras. 8-10]. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to supervise the area of separation and the areas of limitation in armaments and forces, in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement of May 1974 between Israel and Syria [S/11302/Add.1]. The situation in its area of operation has remained generally quiet.

13. In March 1979, the Iranian contingent of UNDOF, consisting of 390 men of all ranks, was repatriated at the request of the Government and was partially replaced by a reinforced company of 150 men from the Finnish contingent of UNEF. In August 1979, the Finnish contingent was increased to 390 men. The Force has now a total strength of about 1,250 and is composed of four contingents—from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland—and 90 observers detailed from UNTSO.

C. ACTIVITIES OF UNIFIL

14. In January 1979, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of five months, until 19 June 1979. In June, the mandate was extended for a further period of six months, until 19 December 1979. The activities of UNIFIL since October 1978 are outlined in the Secretary-General's reports on the Force to the Council [S/12929 of 18 November 1978, S/13026 of 12 January, S/13254 and S/13258 of 19 April, S/13308 of 9 May and S/13384 of 8 June 1979].

15. UNIFIL has continued to function in accordance with the guidelines set out in the report of 19 March 1978 [S/12611] and approved by the Security Council in its resolution 426 (1978). It will be recalled that UNIFIL was envisaged as a two-stage operation. In the first stage, the Force was to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. Once

this was achieved, UNIFIL was to establish and maintain an area of operation. In this connexion, the Force was to supervise the cessation of hostilities, ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, control movement and take all measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in the area. As stated in the last comprehensive report of the Secretary-General [S/12896, para. 25], the Israeli forces completed their withdrawal from Lebanese territory on 13 June 1978. However, they handed over control of the border area to Lebanese *de facto* armed forces, rather than to UNIFIL, thus creating serious problems for the deployment of the Force in the whole area of operation and to the fulfilment of its mandate.

16. Despite intense and persistent efforts, UNIFIL has not been able to make significant progress in overcoming these difficulties during the period under review. A positive development was the introduction, described in the Secretary-General's report of 19 April 1979 [S/13258], in pursuance of Security Council resolution 444 (1979), of a Lebanese army unit and increased civilian administrative presence in Southern Lebanon in April 1979.¹ However, Lebanese *de facto* forces, composed of Christian and allied militias, continue to occupy the border area turned over to them by the Israeli forces in June 1978 and to encroach upon the UNIFIL area of operation and harass UNIFIL personnel and the local civilian population. Efforts by UNIFIL to prevent and control infiltration by armed elements, which include the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as well as the Lebanese National Movement and other Lebanese groups, have also led to incidents. Incursions by Israeli forces into Southern Lebanon continue to be reported. Heavy exchanges of fire between opposing armed groups over and across the UNIFIL area of operation have been frequent. It is relevant to mention that a cessation of firing was arranged by UNIFIL on 26 August 1979 and the situation has remained generally quiet as of the time of writing, despite isolated cases of firing.

17. In October 1978, the Canadian signals unit was withdrawn from UNIFIL and an Irish headquarters company joined the Force. The Iranian contingent was withdrawn in January 1979. In March 1979, the French infantry battalion was withdrawn and a new contingent from the Netherlands arrived. The Norwegian helicopter wing was withdrawn and replaced by an Italian helicopter unit in July 1979. In September, a new Ghanaian contingent of 300 men was added to the Force. As at the beginning of October 1979, UNIFIL was composed of contingents from Fiji, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway and Senegal and had a total strength of about 6,000.

¹ It is relevant to mention in this connexion that, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/146 on the question of assistance for reconstruction and development of Lebanon, the Secretary-General established at Beirut a Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon to co-ordinate the assistance to Lebanon provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. On 17 September 1979, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund as Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon.

18. Observers of UNTSO have continued to assist and co-operate with UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In the Golan Heights, UNTSO observers assigned to UNDOF man observation posts in the area of separation and carry out periodic inspections in the area of limitation of armament and forces. In Southern Lebanon, observers assigned to the UNIFIL area of operation man observation posts, conduct patrols as necessary and provide liaison teams with various parties. The headquarters of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission at Beirut functions also as a liaison office for UNIFIL.

19. Until July 1979, UNTSO observers assigned to the Egypt-Israel sector assisted and co-operated with UNEF in the performance of the latter's tasks. In this connexion, they manned observation posts and checkpoints along the borders of the buffer zone and undertook periodic inspections of the areas of limited forces and armaments established on both sides of the buffer zone. As indicated earlier, the mandate of UNEF lapsed on 24 July 1979. In a statement issued on the same day, the Secretary-General declared that, in view of the fact that the withdrawal of UNEF was without prejudice to the continued presence of the UNTSO observers in the area, it was his intention to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the further functioning of UNTSO, in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council.

III. SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

20. The efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories and the question of Jerusalem are outlined in the Secretary-General's reports of 18 May 1973 [S/10929, paras. 14-34] and of 17 October 1978 [S/12896, sect. III].

21. The General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,² adopted three resolutions on 18 December 1978. By resolution 33/113 A, it reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and called again upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention. By resolution 33/113 B, the Assembly determined that all measures and actions taken by Israel designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It called once more upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from taking such measures, in particular, the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories. By resolution 33/113 C, the Assembly condemned certain Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and demanded that Israel desist forthwith from those policies and

² A/33/356.

practices. It renewed the mandate of the Special Committee and requested it to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter.

22. In a related decision, the General Assembly, in resolution 33/110, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.³ The Assembly noted that it had not been possible to prepare the full report called for in its resolution 32/171 and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

23. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights considered, as a matter of priority, the question of human rights in the occupied Arab territories at its thirty-fifth session, held from 12 February to 16 March 1979, and adopted resolutions 1 A and B (XXXV). Those resolutions, in which the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices along lines similar to those of resolution 33/113 mentioned above, were brought to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council by the Secretary-General at the request of the Commission by a note dated 11 July 1979 [S/13419].

24. Questions relating to the situation in the occupied territories were discussed by the Security Council at several meetings. In a letter dated 23 February 1979 [S/13115], the representative of Jordan requested that the Council be convened to consider the accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and of the rest of the occupied Arab territories as a result of Israeli policy and practice of settlement and colonization of those territories.

25. The Security Council held eight meetings on this item between 9 and 22 March 1979 [2123rd–2128th, 2131st and 2134th meetings]. At its 2134th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 446 (1979), by which it determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It strongly deplored the failure of Israel to abide by existing decisions of the United Nations and called once more upon Israel to abide scrupulously by the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories. The Council also decided to establish a commission consisting of three members of the Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

26. The Commission, composed of the representatives of Portugal (Chairman), Bolivia and Zambia,

submitted its report to the Security Council on 12 July 1979 [S/13450 and Add.1].

27. The Security Council considered the report of the Commission at four meetings held between 18 and 20 July 1979 [2156th–2159th meetings]. At its 2159th meeting, it adopted resolution 452 (1979), by which it commended the work of the Commission and accepted the recommendations contained in its report. It called upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and requested the Commission to keep under close survey the implementation of the resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979.

28. As mentioned in paragraph 7 above, following the conclusion of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the Israeli forces withdrew from three areas in the Sinai in the course of 1979 and the Egyptian authorities took over control of those areas.

29. Since the General Assembly last discussed the matter, the situation in the occupied territories has been the subject of a number of communications addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General and circulated as official documents of the United Nations. These communications dealt with the question of Jerusalem [S/13034, S/13065, S/13145 and S/13243], the question of the closure of the University of Bir Zeit [A/34/72, S/13126, S/13215, S/13313, S/13316, S/13385, S/13432 and S/13441], the question of Israeli settlements and purchase or expropriation of land in occupied territories [A/34/95, S/13149, S/13273, S/13341, S/13378, S/13425, S/13445, S/13465, S/13471, S/13491, S/13528, A/34/501, S/13546 and S/13547] and other questions affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories [A/34/73, S/13068, S/13080, S/13139, S/13149, S/13207, S/13229, S/13455 and S/13476].

30. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories⁴ and a report of the Secretary-General⁵ concerning the facilities made available to the Special Committee to carry out its tasks and to ensure the widest circulation of information regarding its activities and findings.

IV. PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

31. The Palestine refugee problem and the United Nations effort to assist the refugees up to October 1978 were dealt with in the reports of the Secretary-General of 18 May 1973 [S/10929, paras. 35–42] and of 17 October 1978 [S/12896, sect. IV].

32. Following its consideration of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)⁶ at its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted on 18 December 1978 resolutions 33/112 A to F, dealing with various aspects of the

³ A/33/354.

⁴ A/34/631.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 51, document A/34/694.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 13*.

problem. By resolution 33/112 A, the Assembly noted with deep regret that the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern and reiterated its gratitude to the Agency in doing all it could for the Palestine refugees within the limits of available resources. Having noted with regret that part of UNRWA headquarters had been relocated outside the area of UNRWA activities, the Assembly requested the reconsolidation of the headquarters within the area of UNRWA operations as soon as practicable. The Assembly also noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), providing for repatriation or compensation of the refugees, and requested it to continue its work towards that objective.

33. The financing of the operations of UNRWA continued to be a matter of increasing concern to the General Assembly. The funding of UNRWA is derived almost entirely from voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, and for many years it has experienced difficulty in securing the financial support necessary to maintain its services. In its resolution 33/112 A, the Assembly directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of UNRWA, noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the level of income available to UNRWA was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the needs of UNRWA. In particular, it urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions. In a related decision, in resolution 33/112 D, the Assembly extended for another year the mandate of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA and requested it to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security.

34. Regarding the problem of the population displaced as a result of the hostilities of June 1967, the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/112 B, endorsed the efforts of UNRWA to provide humanitarian assistance to those persons. After considering a report of the Secretary-General on the matter,⁷ the Assembly also adopted resolution 33/112 F, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible. The Assembly also deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of all the displaced inhabitants and called once more upon Israel (a) to take immediate steps for the return of all the displaced inhabitants and (b) to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/33/286.

35. The situation of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip has been of special concern to the General Assembly since 1971 when the Commissioner-General reported⁸ that, as a result of operations carried out by the Israeli military authorities, large numbers of shelters in refugee camps had been demolished and approximately 15,000 refugees had been removed. At its thirty-third session, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on this subject,⁹ the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/112 E, in which it called once more upon Israel (a) to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation and (b) to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters.

36. In another decision, the General Assembly, by resolution 33/112 C, again appealed to all States to make special allocations of scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees, invited relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations University, to consider the inclusion of assistance for higher education for Palestinian refugee students, appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as well as to offer scholarships to Palestinian refugee students in those universities, and requested UNRWA to act as recipient and to make awards to qualified Palestinian refugee candidates.

37. By resolution 33/81 on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children, the General Assembly requested Member States and the agencies concerned to co-operate with UNRWA in taking effective action to remedy the basic deficiencies identified in the annex to the Secretary-General's report on this subject.¹⁰

38. In addition to the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA,¹¹ the General Assembly will have before it at its thirty-fourth session reports of the Secretary-General on the return of refugees to their camps in the Gaza Strip and the provision of shelters for them,¹² on the return of the displaced inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel since 1967,¹³ on the allocation of scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees¹⁴ and on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children,¹⁵ as well as the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine¹⁶ and the report by the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA.¹⁷

⁸ A/8383 and Add.1.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, document A/33/285.

¹⁰ A/33/181.

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13*.

¹² *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/34/517.

¹³ *Ibid.*, document A/34/518.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/34/480.

¹⁵ A/34/463.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 50, document A/34/549, annex.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/34/567.

V. PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

39. The developments concerning the question of Palestinian rights up to October 1978 were outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [*ibid.*, *sect. V*].

40. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹⁸ in which the Committee reaffirmed the validity of its recommendations endorsed by the Assembly at its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, and adopted three resolutions. By its resolution 33/28 A, the Assembly expressed its grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine had been achieved and that this problem, therefore, continued to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it was the core, and to endanger international peace and security; reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the achievement, *inter alia*, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and reiterated the call for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties. It also declared that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine required that they be within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and its resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and with the participation of the PLO. The Assembly endorsed the report of the Committee, and once again urged the Security Council to take, as soon as possible, a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the Assembly in its resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and 33/28 A. It also authorized and requested the Committee to consider the situation and make the suggestions it deemed appropriate in the event that the Council failed to consider or to take a decision on those recommendations by 1 June 1979. By its resolution 33/28 B, the Assembly authorized the Committee to continue its efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. By its resolution 33/28 C the Assembly took note of the establishment, within the Secretariat of the United Nations, of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that that Unit continued to discharge the tasks assigned to it. It further requested the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Committee, the strengthening and possible reorganization and renaming of the Special Unit.

41. In another decision which has a bearing on the Palestinian question, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/147 of 20 December 1978 on assistance to the Palestinian people. Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁹ the Assembly endorsed the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council concerning this subject and called upon the United Nations Development Programme, in consul-

tation with relevant organizations within the United Nations system, to intensify efforts to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council in order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people by identifying their economic and social needs and by establishing concrete projects to that end, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the respective Arab host countries, and to provide adequate funds for that purpose.

42. As urged by the General Assembly in resolution 33/28 A, the Security Council considered the item "The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights" at five meetings on 29 June, 27 July, and 23 and 24 August 1979 [2155th and 2160th-2163rd meetings]. At the close of the debate on 24 August, the President announced that consideration of the item would be continued at a later date to be fixed after consultation amongst the members of the Council.

43. Since the General Assembly last discussed the matter, a number of communications have been addressed by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General [A/34/83, S/13132, S/13164, S/13210, S/13291, S/13322, S/13334, S/13418, S/13482 and S/13544]. In addition, the rights of the Palestinian people have been the subject of a number of communications received from Member States and circulated as United Nations official documents [S/13151, S/13217 and S/13515].

VI. SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

44. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East from the June 1967 hostilities until October 1978 was fully described in the two comprehensive reports of the Secretary-General issued on 18 May 1973 [S/10929, *sect. II*] and 17 October 1978 [S/12896, *sect. VI*].

A. CONSIDERATION AT THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

45. The situation in the Middle East was considered again by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. On 7 December 1978, it adopted resolution 33/29, in which it condemned Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and declared that peace was indivisible and a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which took into account all aspects of the Arab-Israel conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable national rights and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. The Assembly called anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and urged the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a com-

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 35*.

¹⁹ E/6005 and Add.1 and E/1978/55 and Add.1-3.

prehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations.

B. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

46. During the period covered by the present report, the Secretary-General, in his periodic reports on the activities of UNEF and UNDOF [S/12934, S/13350 and S/13460], reiterated the view that, although the areas of operation of the two Forces were quiet, the situation in the Middle East as a whole was unstable and would remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. The Security Council, in renewing the mandate of UNDOF for further periods of six months in November 1978 and again in May 1979, concurred with this view and called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973).

C. PEACE TREATY BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

47. Following the conclusion of the Camp David agreements, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, in a letter dated 16 March 1979,²⁰ informed the Secretary-General that a treaty of peace had been negotiated between Egypt and Israel. The letter also referred to a supplementary agreement between Egypt and Israel on negotiations aimed at "establishing Palestinian authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people". Subsequently, the Permanent Representatives of Egypt²¹ and of Israel²² informed the Secretary-General of the approval of the treaty, which had been signed on 26 March 1979, by the legislative organs of their countries and its entry into force on 25 April.

48. In a letter dated 30 March 1979 [S/13210] addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's concern with regard to these developments "the consequences of which seem to it by no means conducive to the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined by various organs of the United Nations".

²⁰ See A/34/124.

²¹ A/34/214.

²² A/34/231.

49. By a letter dated 2 April 1979 [S/13216] the Permanent Representative of Iraq transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the resolutions adopted on 31 March 1979 by the Council of the League of Arab States meeting at Baghdad. In these resolutions, the participating countries called upon all countries to refrain from supporting the treaty between Egypt and Israel. The same paragraph of the resolutions was also referred to in a letter dated 29 May 1979 [S/13354] addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates in his capacity as the then Chairman of the Arab group. The letter stated further that the Arab group, accordingly, was opposed to any direct or indirect action which any principal or subsidiary organ of the United Nations, including the Security Council, might take which would "either confer any legitimacy whatsoever or be interpreted to grant recognition, express or implied, to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty".

50. The treaty between Egypt and Israel has been the subject of additional communications addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General by certain Member States and circulated as official documents of the United Nations. These communications came from the Permanent Representative of Yemen [S/13169], the Permanent Representative of Iraq [S/13189 and S/13248], the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [S/13194], the Permanent Representative of Jordan [S/13201], the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka in his capacity as the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries [S/13217], the Permanent Representative of Kuwait [S/13467 and S/13478] and the Permanent Representative of Qatar in his capacity as the Chairman of the Arab group in September [S/13559].

51. In regard to the over-all situation, it will be recalled that the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization stated, *inter-alia*:

"A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can ultimately only be achieved through a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the question, including in particular the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Evidently, all parties concerned must be involved."²³

52. The Secretary-General is maintaining his contacts with all concerned on this and other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 3.*

DOCUMENT S/13579*

Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[19 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the news reports recently published by the SPK Informa-

tion Agency of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the national reconstruction efforts of the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, and request you to have these news reports and this letter circulated as an

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/602-S/13579.

official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

National reconstruction efforts of the Kampuchean people

Production efforts in Kompong Cham

SPK (Phnom Penh, 8 October)—“Life has gradually returned to Kompong Cham province, thanks to the efforts of the population under the enlightened guidance of FUNSK”, said a delegate from that province at the recent national congress of the Front.

He emphasized that the population had had to overcome innumerable difficulties left by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot régime and had achieved encouraging results in the economic, cultural and social fields.

“Fifty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight hectares of fertile rice paddies and 950 more hectares on the magmatic plateau have been cultivated, thanks to 1,700 tons of rice seed offered by our Vietnamese brothers in Tay Ninh province”, said the delegate, who added that his province was cultivating a further 13,000 hectares of maize, ground-nuts and vegetables.

The speaker said that Kompong Cham had received 7,537 tons of rice from Viet Nam.

Over 550,000 hectares of rice in the country

SPK (Phnom Penh, 13 October)—According to the latest statistics, over 550,000 hectares of rice have been planted to date in the whole of Kampuchean territory. Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey province, some 300 kilometres north-west of Phnom Penh, has 76,000 hectares under cultivation, thus leading the other provinces, in particular Prey Veng, Takéo, Battambang and Kompong Thom, which have only 50,000 hectares each.

The population has overcome numerous difficulties arising from the lack of seed and farming implements and has received thousands of tons of food-stuffs, as well as equipment sent as emergency aid by Viet Nam.

Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Thom provinces have harvested some 30,000 hectares and have obtained an average yield of one ton per hectare.

Under the leadership of the local revolutionary authorities, the population hopes to restore normal living conditions as of the next harvest.

One hundred tons of rice from Ben Tre for Kandal

SPK (Phnom Penh, 13 October)—Fifteen trucks carrying 100 tons of rice seed offered by the Vietnamese province of Ben Tre arrived on Thursday at Takhmau, the municipal centre of Kandal province.

The same day, a ceremony for the reception of this gift was organized in the presence of Mr. Neang Sen, representative of the province, and Mr. Le Tan Hung, delegate from the province of Ben Tre.

On that occasion, the two men reaffirmed the links of solidarity and support uniting the peoples of the two provinces currently as well as in the future.

Vietnamese aid to the population of Kompong Speu

SPK (Phnom Penh, 14 October)—Out of a total of 1,500 tons of food-stuffs donated by the Vietnamese people, 800 tons have been given to the province of Kompong Speu since last September.

This aid is sent as a matter of urgency and is distributed promptly by the municipal authorities of Kompong Speu to the five districts of the province.

As well as cereals, the Vietnamese province of Cuu Long has sent 150 tons of rice seeds to Kompong Speu for the next agricultural season.

Rice production in Kompong Chhnang

SPK (Phnom Penh, 14 October)—Two thousand five hundred solidarity groups have planted out more than 5,900 hectares, including 2,800 hectares of rice paddies, and intend to exploit 1,200 more hectares throughout Kompong Chhnang province.

Agricultural implements have been prepared and manufactured for the development of 13,000 hectares during the next dry season.

In anticipation of floods during this rainy season, the population has been busy strengthening the dikes and canals, over half of which had been destroyed by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary before their flight.

The population of the Vietnamese province of Hau Giang supplied 10 300-horsepower motor-driven pumps and hundreds of tons of seed to the population of Kompong Chhnang.

Resumption of fishing to the north of Phnom Penh

SPK (Phnom Penh, 15 October)—Over 1,700 people at Chrai Chamres, located seven kilometres to the north of the capital, Phnom Penh, have been regrouped to man 35 boats and 90 small craft.

The fishing crews have undertaken to supply the city of Phnom Penh with two tons of fish daily in exchange for fishing equipment.

School equipment from Viet Nam for the Ministry of National Education

SPK (Phnom Penh, 15 October)—Four hundred thousand exercise books, 250,000 pencils, 100 satchels and other school equipment, a gift from the Vietnamese people, were recently delivered to the Kampuchean education service.

Mr. Chan Ven, Minister of National Education, who was present at a ceremony for the reception of this gift, expressed the heartfelt gratitude of the revolutionary authority to the Vietnamese people for their disinterested aid.

Agricultural production in Kompong Speu

SPK (Phnom Penh, 15 October)—Under the leadership of the revolutionary authority, the population of Kompong Speu province, 45 kilometres to the west of the capital, has achieved many successes in agricultural production.

To date, they have planted out rice on 7,100 hectares, and the young plants are growing well. The population has also raised a variety of crops on approximately 1,000 hectares.

The People's Revolutionary Committee is endeavouring to enlarge the area under cultivation, in order to combat famine, and has made great efforts in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Rice paddies along Highway No. 4

SPK (Phnom Penh, 15 October)—Mr. Nov Samom, President of the Central Commission for Agriculture, has just made a tour of inspection in certain areas along Highway No. 4, which connects the city of Phnom Penh with Kompong Som.

From the capital to Kompong Speu province, over a distance of 50 kilometres, the rice paddies covered with green rice shoots are a pleasant sight. Some sectors hit by drought had been replanted with rice, and a good harvest is expected. At Prey Noup and Veal Ring, Kampot province, the population was harvesting rice over an area of hundreds of hectares. Mr. Nov Samom talked with the peasants there. They explained that they overcame many difficulties before obtaining such a good harvest.

At a working meeting with officials of the local revolutionary authority, Mr. Nov Samom urged the peasants to rely basically on their own capacities, while using the aid given by the central authority.

Over 50,000 hectares of rice in Prey Veng

SPK (Phnom Penh, 17 October)—According to statistics supplied by the revolutionary authorities of Prey Veng province, over 52,000 hectares were covered with rice shoots and thousands of hectares with maize.

The population of the province is endeavouring to exploit hundreds of hectares more by the next agricultural season.

Rice production in a district of Svay Rieng

SPK (Phnom Penh, 17 October)—More than 110,000 people from the Svay Rieng district, Svay Rieng province, 110 kilometres south-east of Phnom Penh, have been reorganized to form 1,550 solidarity groups for the promotion of agricultural production. They are overseeing 15,500 hectares of rice paddies and taking measures to cope with the lack of food-stuffs, agricultural implements and seeds.

In order to combat the famine left by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the local authorities have distributed hundreds of tons of rice to the population of the district.

Currently, under the leadership of the revolutionary authority, the population of the district is trying to bring 500 hectares of land under cultivation again by the next dry season and to clear new fields for growing manioc.

DOCUMENT S/13580*

Letter dated 19 October 1979 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 October 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 19 October 1979 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 19 October 1979 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 16 October 1979 [S/13574] from Mr. Stephanides to the United Nations, I have been instructed by my Government to state the following:

1. The elected legitimate authorities of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and its people who have been waiting for an indication of goodwill, realism and truthfulness from the Greek Cypriot side are daily disappointed by the pathos of wilful corruption and misrepresentation of facts by the Greek Cypriot leadership, who obviously prefer such Byzantine tactics to honest (albeit difficult) bi-communal negotiations in accordance with the principles set out in the summit agreements of 1977 and 1979.

2. It is utterly false that any decision of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is taken by the "decree" of Turkish mainland authorities, civil or military. It should be known, once and for all, that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is ruled by its elected authorities in accordance with its constitution, which was legally approved by an overwhelming majority at the 1975 referendum, and all its decisions are taken independently, as befits a sovereign Power. In contrast, the Greek Cypriot leaders rule in the south on the basis of a constitution, every paragraph of which they have constantly violated. Their claim to represent Cyprus as a whole is devoid of truth and of any legal basis. They are not a legitimate administration.

3. The allegation of "occupation of Cyprus by Turkey" or the existence in Cyprus of "occupation authorities" is a devious way of attempting to conceal the fact that, but for the Turkish Peace Force, the independence of Cyprus, together with the co-founder national Turkish Cypriot community, would have been utterly destroyed. They cannot forgive Turkey for honouring international treaties and securing final peace in Cyprus where, for 11 years, from 1963 to 1974, Greek Cypriots had done their worst in order to destroy the Turkish Cypriot community in the name of enosis.

4. The complaints that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is distributing the ownership of Greek property are not true. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is organizing, within its legal rights and by virtue of legislation passed in its House of Representatives, the use of property in the north by 65,000 Turkish Cypriots who had moved from the south to the north in order to escape 11 years of harassment, injustice and attacks by the Greek Cypriot authorities. These 65,000 Turkish Cypriots left their lands and properties in the south and all these are similarly used by the Greek Cypriots, whose movement to the south was finalized and

legitimized by virtue of an exchange of population agreement which was made by the two sides at the third series of Vienna talks in 1975. As a result of this agreement, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus assisted the safe transportation of Turkish and Greek Cypriots from one zone to the other with the result that today there exist in the Greek Cypriot zone in the south only 150 Turkish Cypriots and in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the north about 1,400 Greek Cypriots. The question of exchange of property and compensation should be discussed at the intercommunal talks on the basis of the summit agreements of 1977 and 1979.

5. On the question of passports, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is quite clear. The fact that the Greek Cypriot administration refused passports to the Turkish community as a whole and impeded its members' rights to travel abroad is clearly set out in the reports of the Secretary-General from 1964 to 1974. The grant of passports to a few individuals outside Cyprus has no significance and cannot change this stark reality. The President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, has repeatedly asked—in the presence of your representative—for an arrangement for the issue of passports in a normal way to the members of the Turkish Cypriot community; but, as you well know, this was turned down. The Greek Cypriot side, by denying such facilities to the bulk of the Turkish community, has been trying over the years to impose its illegal and unconstitutional will on the community. It, therefore, has become incumbent upon the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to take necessary measures in order to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot community. Mr. Özgür's statement in this context represents his views and in the democratic régime of Cyprus those views carry the weight which they deserve but they cannot affect, until it becomes the majority's voice, the decision of the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus one way or another.

6. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has not stopped distributing mail to the Greek Cypriots in the territory of the State. The number of these Greeks is about 1,400. Their right to correspond with the outside world has never been impeded. The authorities of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have, however, suspended a privilege which was allowed to be enjoyed by these Greek Cypriots of receiving mail from the south without stamps. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has stated that all mail sent to the Greek Cypriots living in the north must be stamped. Their letters sent to Greek Cypriots in the south will also have to be stamped. There is nothing wrong in this rule, whereas Greek Cypriot authorities, which have denied the right of normal correspondence to the Turkish Cypriots from 1963 onwards, have deceived the Universal Postal Union to resolve that one fourth of the population of Cyprus should be denied this human right. The Turkish Cypriot community is most grateful to all countries which have not voted in favour of this inhuman resolution and to all those countries which have—after learning the realities—declared that they would not be bound by this grotesque resolution.

7. It is our duty to deny each and all other allegations made by Mr. Stephanides as part of his case to keep the Cyprus problem (which should be settled through the intercommunal talks in Cyprus) in the limelight of the United Nations. If true facts do not warrant such a projection the Greek Cypriot propaganda machine is fertile enough to produce "new facts" out of its Byzantine labyrinths.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/603-S/13580.

Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[22 October 1979]

ANNEX

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your attention to the latest decision reportedly taken by the Israeli Government to authorize the expansion of seven Israeli settlements in the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel since 1967.

The adoption of such a decision, in violation of international law, of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, can only intensify the tensions in the Middle East and considerably increase the dangers threatening international peace and security.

Moreover, that decision and other measures of the same kind recently taken by Israel in disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in particular of Council resolution 452 (1979), clearly show that that country is acting in bad faith when it claims to be a peaceful State which, as a Member of the United Nations, is desirous of arriving at a complete solution of the Middle East problem.

You will find annexed hereto a copy of a document of the World Zionist Organization entitled "Master plan for the development of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, 1979-1983", which appears to represent the framework for the new measures the Israeli Government intends to take in this connexion, in defiance of world public opinion.

Such total disregard not only of the fundamental principles of international law but also of the dangers to which Israel is recklessly exposing the entire international community calls for urgent and vigorous action by the United Nations, and in particular by the Security Council.

The Committee is convinced that the Security Council could make a contribution of the first importance to the easing of tensions and the re-establishment of peace in the region by adopting as soon as possible the recommendations of the Committee, which are based on the immediate and complete evacuation by Israel of the illegally occupied territories and on the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

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

(Signed) Médoune FALL
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Master plan for the development of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, 1979-1983 by Matityahu Drobles. World Zionist Organization, Department for Rural Settlement, Jerusalem, October 1978

I. INTRODUCTION

For some considerable time now the lack has been felt of a comprehensive, well-founded and professional plan of settlement for Judaea and Samaria (J&S). Therefore, upon my assumption of the post of head of the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department and head of the Department for Rural Settlement of the World Zionist Organization, I began, with the help of the first-rate and highly experienced staff in the Department, to seek out various possibilities for the consolidation of a general master plan in J&S whose implementation would extend, in the first stage, five years. At the centre of this examination stands a comprehensive and systematic land survey, which is still in its midst. When the survey is completed, it is probable that we will be able to plan the disposition of settlements additional to those proposed below.

The following are the principles which guided the plan:

1. Settlement throughout the entire land of Israel is for security and by right. A strip of settlements at strategic sites enhances both internal and external security alike, as well as making concrete and realizing our right to Eretz Yisrael.
2. The disposition of the proposed settlements will be implemented according to a settlement policy of blocs of settlements in homogeneous settlement areas which are mutually interrelated—this enabling, in time, the development of common services and means of production. Moreover, in the wake of the expansion and development of the community settlements, some of them may even combine, in the course of time, into an urban settlement which would consist of all the settlements in that particular bloc. Only in four instances was there no choice but to propose the establishment of an isolated settlement in an area, owing to territorial and land limitations at the site.
3. The disposition of the settlements must be carried out not only *around* the settlements of the minorities, but also *in between them*, this in accordance with the settlement policy adopted in Galilee and in other parts of the country. Over the course of time, with or without peace, we will have to learn to live *with* the minorities and *among them*, while fostering good-neighbourly relations—and they with us. It would be best for both peoples—the Jewish and the Arab—to learn this as early as possible, since when all is said and done the development and flowering of the area will be to the benefit of *all* the residents of the land. Therefore the proposed settlement blocs are situated as a strip surrounding the (Judaea and Samaria) ridge—starting from its western slopes from north to south, and along its eastern slopes from south to north: both *between* the minorities population and *around* it.
4. *New settlements will be established only on State-owned land*, and not on private Arab-owned land which is duly registered. We should ensure that there is no need for the expropriation of private plots from the members of the minorities. This is the chief and outstanding innovation in this master plan: *all* the areas proposed below as sites for the establishment of new settlements have been meticulously examined, their location precisely determined, and all of them are without any doubt State-owned—this according to the preliminary findings of the fundamental and comprehensive land survey now being carried out.
5. The location of the settlements was determined following a thorough examination of the various sites with respect to their being suitable and amenable to settlement, taking into account topographical conditions, land-preparation possibilities etc.
6. In order to create as broad a disposition as possible and to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/605-S/13582.

establish settlements which will excel in a high quality of life, we suggest that the majority of the settlements in J&S be established from the outset as community settlements. In addition to these, a number of agricultural and combined settlements will be established at locations where there are suitable means for production. The settlers' employment will be mainly in industry, tourism and services, with a minority engaging in intensive agriculture.

* * *

As is known, it is the task of the Land Settlement Department to initiate, plan and implement the settlement enterprise according to the decisions of the Government and of the joint Government-World Zionist Organization Committee for Settlement. I hope and believe that this plan—which is based on experience, professional know-how, surveys and planning, all of which are aimed at ensuring effective implementation—will in fact be approved, and soon, by these bodies. It must be borne in mind that it may be too late tomorrow to do what is not done today. I believe that we should encourage and direct the tendency which exists today of moving from city to country, because of the quality of life which characterizes rural settlement. This will enable us to bring about the dispersion of the population from the densely populated urban strip of the coastal plain eastward to the presently empty areas of J&S. There are today persons who are young or young in spirit who want to take up the challenge of national goals and who want to settle in J&S. We should enable them to do so, and sooner is better.

Upon the approval of the plan proposed herein, the Land Settlement Department will devote itself to drawing up a detailed plan for the development of settlement in J&S—including a time-table for the establishment of the proposed settlements—and the same applies for the thickening and development of the existing settlements and those now under construction. We must also ensure, from the State and WZO budgets, the required investments for realizing and executing this task.

* * *

According to the plan here presented, 46 new settlements in J&S will be added within five years, which at the end of that period will be inhabited by 16,000 families, this at an investment of £1 32 billion. In the first year of the plan's execution the number of families in the new settlements will total, according to the plan, 5,000, at an investment of £1 10 billion; thus the annual investment in each of the plan's four remaining years will be £1 5.5 billion.

With respect to the thickening of the existing settlements and those under construction, an additional 11,000 families at the end of five years is proposed, at an investment of £1 22 billion. For the first year of the thickening project, a total of 3,000 additional families is proposed, which will necessitate an investment of £1 6 billion in that year. Therefore, the annual investment in each of this project's four remaining years will be £1 4 billion.

Altogether, then, after five years there will be added in J&S—in the proposed settlements, the existing ones and those under construction—27,000 families, this necessitating an over-all investment of £1 54 billion.

In the first year of the project's implementation 8,000 families will be added at an investment of £1 16 billion. Thus the annual over-all investment in each of the remaining four years will be £1 9.5 billion.

This investment is absolutely essential and is a condition for the execution of a paramount national mission.

II. DISPOSITION OF THE SETTLEMENTS

Reihan Bloc

It is proposed to establish a new settlement in this bloc—Reihan B—to go up west of the village of Arakah. This will be a settlement based on agriculture and industry, and which will have after one year 50 families, and within five years 100 families.

There are presently two settlements in this bloc: Reihan (which it is proposed to thicken by adding 50 families in the first year and 100 by the end of five years); and Mei-Ami (an additional 80 families). In addition, there are already plans for establishing in this bloc the settlements of Mei-Ami B and Barkai B, with each of them to have 50 families at the end of the first year and 100 families at the end of five years.

The Reihan Bloc settlements will be moshavim (smallholders' collective settlement) based on a combination of agriculture and industry.

Maarav Bloc

Here it is proposed to establish four new agricultural settlements, which will constitute a strip descending from north to south on the border of the green line, with the farming areas to lie west of that line. Each of the four settlements will have 50 families in the first year and 100 families within five years. Maarav A will go up south-east of Kafin village; Maarav B will be south-east of Baka-al-Gharbiyeh; Maarav C would be east of Kibbutz Bahan (and south of Maarav B); and Maarav D is slated for east of Tulkarm.

The Maarav Bloc settlements will be linked by a new national highway parallel to the Nahal Iron road, which will pass by Baka-al-Gharbiyeh and continue to Kfar Sava.

Dotan region

At this stage just one site has been found for settling this bloc: the Mirka junction, which overlooks the Dotan valley. Here it is proposed that a large community settlement be established, to be called Dotan, to be inhabited after the first year of the project's implementation by 150 families and after five years by 500 families.

Sla'it Bloc

Two settlements already exist in this bloc: Sla'it and Zur-Natan. For the two of them together it is proposed that another 100 families be added in the first year and 200 families at the end of five years.

Shomron Bloc

Here it is proposed that two new community settlements be established: Maaleh Nahal (north of the village of Bourkah), and Maaleh Nahal B on Jabl Yazzid (east of Maaleh Nahal). Each of these two settlements will be populated by 100 families in the first year and by 300 families after five years. To date, two settlements have been established in this bloc: Sanour and Shomron. For each, it is proposed to add 50 families in the first year and 200 families within five years.

Kedumim Bloc

In addition to the already existing settlement of Kedumim (to which it is proposed to add 50 families in the first year and 200 by the end of five years), it is proposed to establish another three community settlements, to be based on industry and intensive agriculture: Kedumim B, at a site located at "Imam Ali" (north of Kedumim);^a Kedumim C, at Ras-a-Bayyad (south-east of Kedumim); Kedumim D, at a site on A-Ras (south of the village of Tal). Each of these settlements will have 100 families in the first year and 300 families at the end of five years.

The Shomron and Kedumim Blocs will be linked by an electricity grid which today ends at the town of Anabtah. This line will be extended to the Shomron settlement and from there lines will be set up to the rest of the settlements in the two blocs.

The water supply system for the settlements in these two blocs will be based on local well-drillings. There are today two drillings, at Kedumim and at Beit Abba. Should the need arise (and in accordance with the detailed plan to be drawn up and implemented in the future) the drilling of additional wells in these areas should be considered.

Karnei Shomron Bloc

Here it is proposed to establish four new community settlements: Karnei Shomron B (south of Karnei Shomron), Karnei Shomron C (east of Karnei Shomron), Karnei Shomron D (south-east of Karnei Shomron C) and Karnei Shomron E (east of Karnei Shomron C). Each of these settlements will have 100 families in the first year and 300 families after five years.

With respect to the urban settlements in this bloc—Karnei Shomron and Elkana—it is proposed to add 200 families to each of them in the first year, and 800 families each by the end of five years.

Ariel Bloc

In this bloc the urban settlement of Ariel (Haris) has already been established, which it is proposed to thicken by adding 260 families in

^a A gravesite which is sacred to Muslims, located 3.5 kilometres south-east of Sha'ar Hagai. Named after Imam Ali, a holy man who appears in a famous Arab legend.

the first year of the plan's execution and 1,500 families by the end of five years. This settlement lies on the Samaria transverse road, which links the centre of the country with the Jordan Rift.

In addition to this urban settlement, it is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Ariel B, at the site located at Hirbet a-Shelal (west of Ariel), which is planned to have 100 families by the end of its first year and 300 families five years later.

Neveh-Zuf Bloc

In addition to the already existing community settlement of Neveh-Zuf (to which it is proposed to add another 50 families in the first year and 200 after five years), it is proposed to establish in this bloc three new community settlements: Neveh-Zuf B, at Hirbet Rushniyeh (south-west of Neveh-Zuf), Neveh-Zuf C (north of Neveh-Zuf) and Neveh-Zuf D (north-east of Neveh-Zuf)—the latter two near Kafr Ayin. Each of these three settlements will, according to the plan, have 100 families in the first year and 300 families within five years.

Neveh-Zuf already has an electric line hook-up. The water supply will be from the direction of Bir Zeit, from the Ramallah water line.

Modiim Bloc

Four settlements—on both sides of the green line—already exist here, united within the Modiim regional council. For the settlements of Shilat, Kfar Ruth and Mevoh Modiim, an additional 20 families each is proposed for the first year and 80 families within five years. For Mevoh Horon the figures are 50 families and 150 families within five years. Also planned for this area is the settlement of Matityahu, which is expected to be inhabited by 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

In addition to these existing and planned settlements it is proposed to establish, on Hill 386, a new community settlement, Matityahu B (west of the village of Bifin). This settlement will be populated by 100 families after one year and by 300 families after five years.

Givon Bloc

Two settlements exist in this area: Beit Horon (a community settlement for which 200 more families are proposed within five years) and Givon, which was originally slated as an urban settlement but which, it is proposed—owing to land limitations there—be a community settlement to which 150 families will be added within five years. Instead, it is proposed to establish, on a hill north of Givon, a new urban settlement, Givon B, to be inhabited by 500 families in the first year and by 3,000 families after five years. It is also proposed to establish, west of Givon B, a new community settlement, Givon C, where 100 families would live at the end of the first year and 300 after five years.

Etzion Bloc (Gush Etzion)

Six settlements already exist here: Rosh Tzurim (where an additional 30 families would come within five years), Elon Shvut (an additional 100 families within five years), Kfar Etzion (20 more families), Elazar (another 15 families), Migdal Oz (another 70 families within five years) and Tekoah (which, it is proposed, should become an urban settlement because of its relative distance from the other Etzion Bloc settlements), which would have another 200 families within one year and 800 families after five years. Planned for this bloc is the settlement of Haforit, to be based on agriculture and industry (50 families in the first year and 100 at the end of five years).

There was a suggestion to establish an urban settlement—Efrat—at a site located south of Bethlehem, but ground conditions there do not enable such extensive development, so it is proposed that this be a community settlement. In addition to Efrat it is proposed to establish another four community settlements in this bloc: Etzion B, in the Beit Fajr forest (between Migdal Oz and Kfar Etzion), Etzion C, at Givat Hamukhtar (west of Kfar Etzion), Elazar B, at Sheikh Abdallah Ibrahim (north-east of Elazar) and Nahalim (west of Nahalin village). Each of the five settlements mentioned would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

This new disposition of Etzion Bloc settlements will form a territorial continuity with the settlements of the Adulam District. (The Adulam District lies between Beit Shemesh and Beit Goubrin.)

Tarkumyah region

East of the village of Tarkumyah (which lies north-west of Hebron), in the Tarkumyah forest, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement, Tirat-Horesh, which is slated for 150 families within a year of its establishment and for 400 families five years later. For its services the settlement will rely on the Etzion Bloc settlements to the north, or, alternatively, on the settlements of the Mount Hebron slopes, to the west and the south.

Adorayim Bloc

Here, two settlements can be established: at the Dorah junction, east of Sikha village, it is proposed to establish a community settlement to be based on a combination of agriculture and industry. To be called Adorayim, the settlement would have 100 families within one year and 300 families within five years. It is also proposed to establish a new agricultural settlement, Eiton (near Tel Eiton), where 50 families would live within the first year and 100 families after five years.

Yatir Bloc

Here, too, settlements would be established on both sides of the green line which together would constitute one unified bloc. There are in this area two settlements at present: Yatir (Ardon) and Lutsifer. For each of them an additional 100 families is proposed for the first year and 300 within five years. Also planned for this area is an agricultural settlement, Kramim (50–100 families).

In addition to these three settlements, it is proposed to establish another five new community settlements to be based on agriculture, industry and tourism: Rahaveh (at the Rahaveh police station site, north-east of Kramim), Yatir B, Yatir C, Yatir D (all three of them north-east of Yatir), Susiyah (at the site of the ancient synagogue north-east of Samua). Each of these five settlements would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

It should be noted that at the impressive site of the ancient synagogue, as well as at Yatir and its environs, a tourist project could be set up which would provide employment to many families in the area.

Amos Region

In the area of Rujm-a-Nakah (between Nahal Amos and Nahal Arugot, north-east of Hebron) it is proposed to establish a large community settlement to be called Amos. It would have 150 families in its first year and 400 families at the end of five years.

This settlement, along with others to be established to its east, could form a territorial continuity with the settlements planned for the Dead Sea shoreline, including the already existing Mitspeh Shalem. It is proposed that the Amos region settlements be linked with Tekoah and with the Etzion Bloc settlements by means of a Judaea transverse road to be paved from east to west, extending to the settlements of the Mount Hebron slopes and the Adulam District.

Adumim Bloc

The temporary settlement of Maaleh Adumim already exists here, along with its adjacent industrial zone. The permanent urban settlement is now under construction at a site near Aizariyah, just outside Jerusalem, and where an additional 300 families would take up residence in the first year and 1,500 families within five years. Also in the area is the settlement of Mitzpeh Jericho, for which an additional 100 families is proposed in the first year of the plan and 300 after five years. In addition to these two settlements, it is proposed to establish a series of three new settlements which will form a territorial continuity with the Beit El Bloc settlements to the north: Pe'era (Maaleh Adumim B, near Ain Farah), which is to be a large community settlement based mainly on tourism and holidaying, to be inhabited by 150 families in the first year and 400 families five years later; Maaleh Adumim C, north of Pe'era; and, still further north, Maaleh Adumim D—the latter two being community settlements meant to be inhabited by 200 families each within five years.

Beit El Bloc

Four community settlements have already been established in this Bloc: Beit El (where it is proposed to add 400 families within five years), Ofra (an additional 300 families), Rimonim and Kohav HaShahar (for each of which it is proposed to add 300 families within five years). East of Kohav HaShahar it is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Kohav HaShahar B, to be inhabited by 100 families within one year and by 300 families within five years.

Ephraim Bloc

New settlements to go up in this Bloc will form a territorial continuity with the Jordan Rift settlements. At present there are three settlements in this area, Gitit, Maaleh Ephraim and Mevoh Shiloh. It is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Mevoh Shiloh B, west of Mevoh Shiloh, which would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families at the end of five years.

Shiloh Bloc

Two community settlements have already been established here: Shiloh and Tapuah (it is proposed to add 300 families to each of them within five years of the project's implementation).

Another three community settlements could be established in this area, with each of them having 100 families in their first year and 300 families five years later: Shiloh B, at the Batan Hiluah site (west of Shiloh), Shiloh C, at the Jabl Batan site (north-west of Shiloh B), and Shiloh D, on Jabl Rawat (north-east of Shiloh C).

Elon Moreh region

In this area, south-east of Nablus, on Jabl Rujajib, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement, Elon Moreh, to be inhabited by 400 families within five years of its establishment.

Nahal Tirzah region

Near Nahal Tirzah, on Jabl Thayour, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement (400 families within five years) called Tirzah.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC BRANCHES IN THE SETTLEMENTS

Employment and the economic basis of the residents in J&S will be in accordance with the nature of the settlement and the surrounding area.

In the *urban settlements* some 60 per cent of the families will be employed in industry, handicrafts, holidaying and tourism, and the rest in services and work outside the settlement. In the towns close to Jerusalem the proportion of those employed in outside work will be higher.

In the *community settlements* the economic basis in the development stage will be as follows: about 50 per cent of the families will earn their living from industry and handicrafts; about 12 per cent from capital-based intensive agriculture; about 25 per cent from outside work; and about 13 per cent from local services.

The *agricultural* and the combined settlements will be based on agricultural branches (mainly intensive, depending on the means for production in the area), as well as on industry, handicrafts and tourism. Some of the settlers will engage in local and regional services.

IV. SERVICES AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

The regional services in education, health, culture etc. will be planned and set up already in the first stage of the plan's execution, in each bloc, in one of the bloc's central settlements. Their preparation as early as possible will prove a boon to the settlers in the new settlements.

Social Integration: the detailed planning of the settlements will be carried out along with the formation of settlement core groups and their organization in anticipation of settlement. The absorption unit in the Land Settlement Department will draw up an action framework in the sphere of the social absorption of the settlers (new immigrants and veterans) through co-ordination with the land settlement movements and other social bodies.

V. INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO EXECUTE THE PLAN

The over-all investment for executing the five-year plan (proposed new settlements plus thickening of existing settlements and of those under construction) is £1 54 billion, of which £1 16 billion would be needed in the first year to activate the plan and £1 9.5 billion in each of the four ensuing years. The calculation for investment is based on the additional families which, by the plan, would take up residence in J&S—27,000 in the five years. The average investment for settling one family totals, in prices of July 1978, £1 2 million, as follows, with all figures in thousands of pounds:

Infrastructure (roads, electricity, sewerage etc.)	150
Temporary housing	150
Permanent housing (including public buildings)	600
Water sources	100
Means of production	~0
Miscellaneous	100
TOTAL	<u>2,000</u>

Note: The investment for a rural settlement is higher than that for the establishment of an urban settlement. The above calculation, of £1 2 million per family, reflects the *average* investment per family in urban and rural settlement.

INVESTMENT NEEDED TO ESTABLISH THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS

Bloc/ region	Settlement	Number of families		Investment required (in millions of £I)	
		First year	After 5 years	First year	After 5 years
Reihan	Reihan B	50	100	100	200
Maarav	Maarav A	50	100	100	200
	Maarav B	50	100	100	200
	Maarav C	50	100	100	200
	Maarav D	50	100	100	200
	Dotan	Dotan	150	500	300
Shomron	Maaleh Nahal	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Nahal B	100	300	200	600
Kedumim	Kedumim B	100	300	200	600
	Kedumim C	100	300	200	600
	Kedumim C	100	300	200	600
	Kedumim C	100	300	200	600
Karnei Shomron	Karnei Shomron B	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Shomron C	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Shomron D	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Shomron E	100	300	200	600
	Ariel	Ariel B	100	300	200
Neveh-Zuf	Neveh-Zuf B	100	300	200	600
	Neveh-Zuf C	100	300	200	600
	Neveh-Zuf D	100	300	200	600
	Modiim	Matityahu B	100	300	200
Givon	Givon B	500	3 000	1 000	6 000
	Givon C	100	300	200	600
	Gush Etzion	Efrat	100	300	200
	Etzion B	100	300	200	600
	Etzion C	100	300	200	600
	Elazar B	100	300	200	600
	Nahalim	100	300	200	600
	Tarkumyah	Tirat-Horesh	150	400	300
Adorayim	Adorayim	100	300	200	600
	Eiton	50	100	100	200
	Yatir	Raveh	100	300	200
	Yatir B	100	300	200	600
	Yatir C	100	300	200	600
	Yatir D	100	300	200	600
	Susiyah	100	300	200	600
	Amos	Amos	150	400	300
Adumim	Maaleh Adumim B	150	400	300	800
	Maaleh Adumim C	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Adumim D	100	300	200	600
	Beit El	Kohav HaShahar B	100	300	200
Ephraim	Mevoh Shiloh B	100	300	200	600
Shiloh	Shiloh B	100	300	200	600
	Shiloh C	100	300	200	600
	Shiloh D	100	300	200	600
	Elon Moreh	Elon Moreh	200	500	400
Nahal Tirzah	Tirzah	150	400	300	800
TOTAL		5 000	16 000	10 000	32 000

INVESTMENT NEEDED TO THICKEN EXISTING SETTLEMENTS AND THOSE BEING BUILT

<i>Bloc/ region</i>	<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Number of new families</i>		<i>Investment required (in millions of £I)</i>	
		<i>First year</i>	<i>After 5 years</i>	<i>First year</i>	<i>After 5 years</i>
Reihan	Reihan	50	100	100	200
	Mei-Ami	20	80	40	160
	Mei-Ami B	50	100	100	200
	Barkai B	50	100	100	200
Sla'it	Sla'it	50	100	100	200
	Zur-Natan	50	100	100	200
Shomron	Sanour	50	200	100	400
	Shomron	50	200	100	400
Kedumim	Kedumim	50	200	100	400
Karnei Shomron	Karnei Shomron	200	800	400	1 600
	Elkana	200	800	400	1 600
Ariel	Ariel (Haris)	260	1 500	520	3 000
Neveh-Zuf	Neveh-Zuf	50	200	100	400
Modiim	Shilat	20	80	40	160
	Kfar Ruth	20	80	40	160
	Mevoh Modiim	20	80	40	160
	Mevoh Horon	50	150	100	300
	Matityahu	100	300	200	600
	Beit Horon	50	200	100	400
Givon	Givon	40	150	80	300
	Rosh Tzurim	8	30	16	60
Etzion Bloc	Elon Shvut	20	100	40	200
	Kfar Etzion	6	20	12	40
	Elazar	15	60	30	120
	Migdal Oz	15	70	30	140
	Tekoah	200	800	400	1 600
	Haforit	50	100	100	200
Yatir	Yatir (Ardon)	100	300	200	600
	Lutsifer	100	300	200	600
	Kramim	50	100	100	200
Adumim	Mitzpeh Jericho	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Adumim	300	1 500	600	3 000
Beit El	Beit El	150	400	300	800
	Ofra	100	300	200	600
	Rimonim	100	300	200	600
	Kohav HaShahar	100	300	200	600
Shiloh	Shiloh	100	300	200	600
	Tapuah	100	300	200	600
TOTAL		3 000	11 000	6 000	22 000

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW FAMILIES AND INVESTMENT REQUIRED

	<i>Number of settlements</i>	<i>New families: total</i>		<i>Investment needed (in billions of £I)</i>	
		<i>After 1 year</i>	<i>After 5 years</i>	<i>After 1 year</i>	<i>After 5 years</i>
Settlements proposed for establishment . . .	46	5 000	16 000	10	32
Thickening of existing settlements and those under construction	38	3 000	11 000	6	22
TOTAL	84	8 000	27 000	16	54

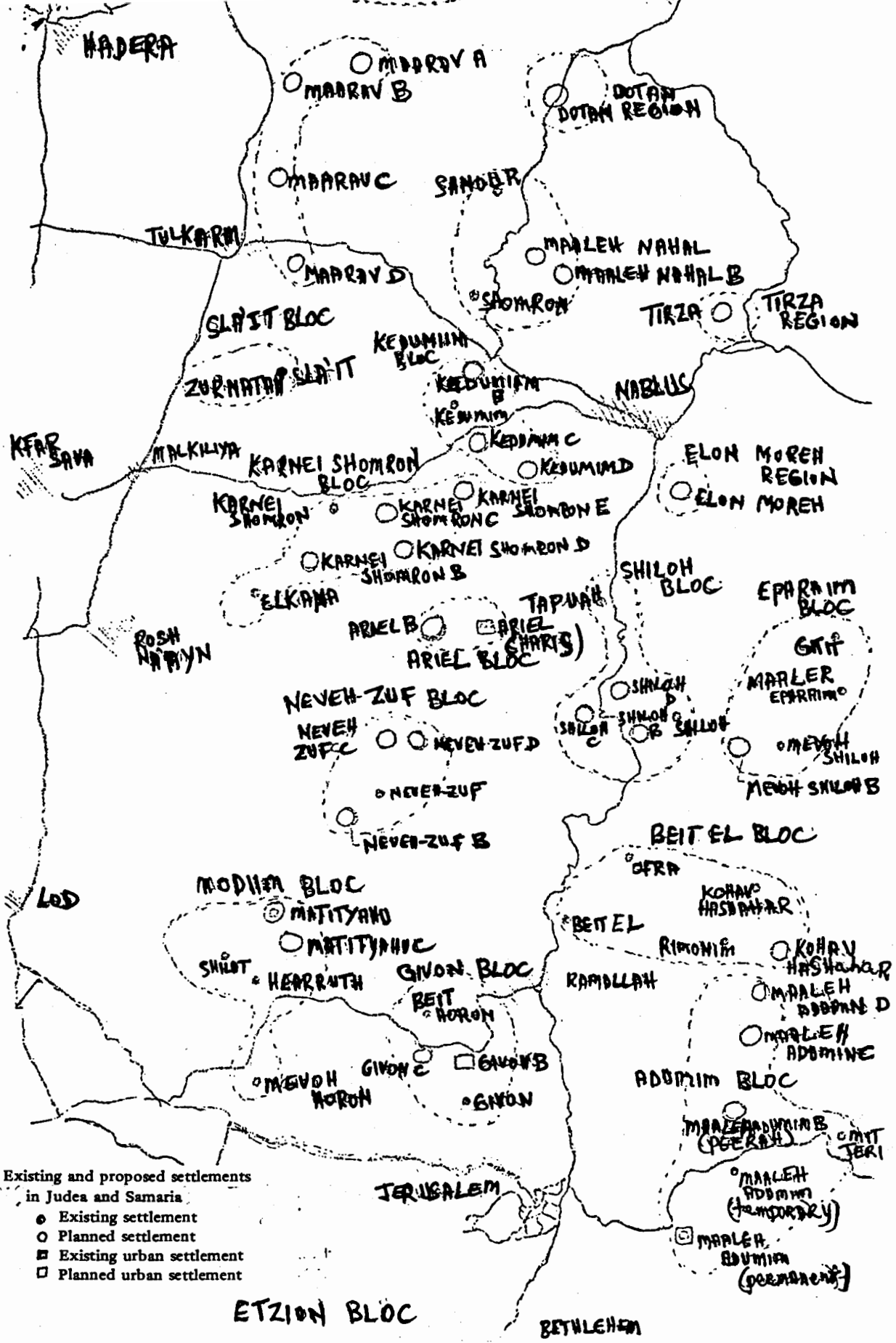
LIST OF SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED OR BEING ESTABLISHED IN JUDAEA AND SAMARIA

A. *Settlements under the Department for Land Settlement*

1. Elon Moreh	Community settlement
2. Beit El	Community settlement
3. Beit Horon	Community settlement
4. Mount Gilo	Field school
5. Mishor Adumim	Industrial zone and community settlement
6. Mishor Adumim B	Industrial zone and community settlement
7. Neveh-Zuf (Nebi Sallah)	Community settlement
8. Umm Tzafeh (Neveh-Zuf B)	Community settlement
9. Nahal Reihan (Mei-Ami B)	Stronghold
10. Sla'it	Stronghold
11. Sanour	Community settlement
12. Ofra	Community settlement
13. Karnei Shomron B	Community settlement
14. Shomron (Sebastia)	Community settlement
15. Rimonim	Community settlement
16. Kohav HaShahar	Community settlement
17. Shiloh	Community settlement
18. Tapuah	Community settlement
19. Tekoah	Community settlement
20. Elon Shvut	Rural centre
21. Elazar	Moshav
22. Kfar Etzion	Kibbutz
23. Migdal Oz	Kibbutz
24. Rosh Tzurim	Kibbutz
25. Mitzpeh Jericho	Community settlement

B. *Urban settlements*

1. Efrat	5. Elkana
2. Givon	6. Karnei Shomron
3. Ariel	7. Maaleh Adumim
4. Kiryat Arba	



Existing and proposed settlements
in Judea and Samaria

- Existing settlement
- Planned settlement
- Existing urban settlement
- Planned urban settlement

Letter dated 19 October 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[22 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a speech made by Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, on 19 October 1979.

I request that this speech be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu
Permanent Representative of the People's
Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Speech by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation, at the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, on 19 October 1979

The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations have reached a stalemate and it is difficult to make any progress. This has caused general concern. The question of how to break the deadlock is one of immediate significance to which our two delegations should give serious consideration.

The deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations has deep-rooted causes and a complex background. The Chinese side has always held that if normal relations between the two countries are to be restored and all the disputes and problems between them to be resolved, it is necessary first of all to get to the root cause of the deterioration, i.e., the question of regional hegemonism. To this end the Chinese side has repeatedly proposed that the two sides begin by discussing the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. This proposal is entirely fair and reasonable. The Vietnamese side has left nothing undone to evade the discussion of these principles; it has hurled attacks and abuses at China and resorted to all sorts of pretexts to obstruct progress in the negotiations, asserting that the invasion of Kampuchea and occupation of Laos by the Vietnamese armed forces "have nothing to do with the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations" but "are concerns of third countries" and that to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is "to interfere in another country's internal affairs". These fallacies of the Vietnamese side are utterly untenable.

As is known to all, after the Vietnamese war of resistance against United States aggression, the Vietnamese authorities, backed by Soviet social-imperialism and relying on their military strength which had expanded during the war, began to indulge in wanton aggression and turn their guns at their comrades-in-arms and brothers, completely forgetting their past sufferings from aggression and oppression and ignoring the Vietnamese people's strong desire and need for recuperation and rehabilitation from the wounds of war. They brought Laos under their control and subjected Kampuchea to their aggression in order to knock together an "Indo-Chinese federation". They mounted an anti-China campaign, occupied China's islands and encroached upon China's border areas. The Chinese side all along exercised restraint as the Vietnamese authorities pursued these policies of aggression and expansion, and repeatedly gave them well-meaning advice of serious warnings. At the same time, the Chinese side, upholding principles and justice, opposed the Vietnamese authorities' acts of aggression and expansion and firmly supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle against such aggression. Therefore, the Vietnamese authorities considered China a major obstacle to their pursuance of regional hegemonism and organized an even bigger hostile anti-China campaign. They kept stepping up their provocations and incursions into Chinese border areas and provoked grave armed conflicts along the

border, thus rapidly worsening the relations between the two countries. These facts amply show that the Vietnamese authorities' policies of aggression, expansion and hegemonism are not only directed against Laos, Kampuchea and other South-East Asian countries but also directed against China. Control of Laos, aggression against Kampuchea and opposition and hostility towards China—these are the three aspects of their policy of regional hegemonism, and they also constitute the root cause of the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations. In their emergence and development these aspects are closely interrelated and they have served to promote one another. If Viet Nam does not stop its aggression and expansion in Kampuchea and Laos and end its hostile anti-China policy, it will be difficult to re-establish the necessary mutual trust between China and Viet Nam; how then can Sino-Vietnamese relations be normalized?

The policies of opposition and hostility to China, of aggression and expansion and of regional hegemonism pursued by the Vietnamese authorities with Soviet instigation serve the interest of the Soviet policy of driving southward for world domination and are now the source of turbulence in Indo-China and South-East Asia. If such aggression and expansion were tolerated or allowed to escalate, the situation in South-East Asia would grow tenser and more tranquil, peace and security along China's southern frontier would be impossible, and China's socialist modernization programme would be obstructed. Things being such, how can the proposal to establish the principle of not seeking hegemony in Indo-China and South-East Asia and to check Vietnamese aggression and expansion there be described as "having nothing to do with the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations" or "the concerns of third countries"?

In its eight-point proposal the Chinese delegation clearly stated in point 2:

"Neither side should seek hegemony in Indo-China, South-East Asia or any other part of the world, and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

"Neither side shall station troops in other countries, and those already stationed abroad must be withdrawn to their own country. Neither side shall join any military blocs directed against the other, provide military bases to other countries, or use the territory and bases of other countries to threaten, subvert or commit armed aggression against the other side or against any other countries." [S/13278 of 27 April 1979, annex.]

The above principles have nothing to do with the internal affairs of Kampuchea and Laos, but rather, they suggest some basic measures against hegemonism, and they are also important principles indispensable for restoring the normal relations between China and Viet Nam. At present, many countries and peoples in the world strongly demand that Viet Nam withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Laos so that the Kampuchean and Lao people may determine the future of their own countries and solve their own problems free from any outside interference and pressure. This demand is reasonable and is made to uphold the elementary principles in international relations. Yet the Vietnamese side has chosen to misinterpret this just demand as "interfering in the internal affairs of other countries" and so has obstinately refused to discuss it. This only shows that the Vietnamese authorities cling to their course of action, adhere to their hegemonist policies of opposition and hostility to China and of aggression and expansion, and persist in their attempt to continue their aggression in Kampuchea and control over Laos. No other explanation is possible. If the Vietnamese authorities are really willing to observe the principles of peaceful coexistence and have no intention to dominate Indo-China and South-East Asia, as they declare, then why have they refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and Laos? Without troop withdrawals from Kampuchea and Laos, how can they prove that they have no hegemonist ambitions? Without troop withdrawals, how can they claim that they are willing to maintain peace and stability in Indo-China and South-East Asia and covet no territories of their neighbours? How can the Vietnamese side claim to have a sincere desire to restore normal relations with China if it does not

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/606-S/13583.

want to commit itself to the principle of not seeking hegemony but even tries to evade discussing this question?

Now, with the dry season setting in in Indo-China, the Vietnamese authorities are busily manoeuvring their troops and intensifying their preparations for a new offensive of aggression against the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people. Soviet military matériel is being steadily transported to Viet Nam and Kampuchea by plane and by ship. In some parts of Kampuchea the Vietnamese dry-season offensive has already begun. In areas under the occupation of the Vietnamese aggressor troops, over 1 million Kampuchians are on the verge of starvation and death. The Vietnamese aggressors even shelled places inside Thai territory, seriously infringing on the sovereignty of Thailand. The Vietnamese authorities' acts of aggression have incurred strong condemnation by many countries in the world and aroused brave resistance from the Kampuchean people. Where there is oppression, there is resistance and struggle. We believe that the Kampuchean people, with their glorious tradition of combating foreign aggression, will never allow themselves to be trampled upon by the Vietnamese aggressors, and no justice-upholding country and people in the world will tolerate the armed aggression and military occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam. Deep in the quagmire of aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have imposed heavy war burdens on the Vietnamese people and subjected them to untold misery. If the Vietnamese authorities do not withdraw in good time, they will surely sink deeper and deeper and, like all aggressors in history, come to no good end.

While obstinately obstructing the progress of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Vietnamese authorities have recently stirred up again a vicious campaign of opposition and hostility against China, hurling at it slanders and vilifications. The White Paper they published in early October on "The truth about Viet Nam-China rela-

tions over the last 30 years" [S/13569] is full of lies, confounding right and wrong, completely distorting the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations over the past few decades and even flagrantly misrepresenting and fabricating statements of Chinese leaders, in a vain attempt to stick the labels of "expansionism" and "hegemonism" on China. In so doing, you obviously want to deceive the Vietnamese people, divert the attention of world opinion, extricate yourselves from isolation, cover up your criminal acts of pushing for regional hegemony and put up a smoke-screen over your new military offensive against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities have long been held in contempt by the international community for their intrigues to return evil for good and spread rumours to confuse the public. Whatever tricks you may play will only serve further to reveal your faithlessness. Now when it becomes pressing to break the deadlock in the negotiations between the Chinese and Vietnamese Government delegations, the Vietnamese authorities have engaged in frantic anti-China propaganda in a deliberate attempt to poison the atmosphere of the negotiations. This shows all the more clearly that your so-called sincere desire for a negotiated settlement of problems and of restoring normal relations between the two countries is sheer empty talk to deceive people.

The Chinese side would like to reiterate that, in order to seek a fundamental solution to the issues between the two countries and restore normal relations, it is essential for the two delegations to discuss first the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. If the two sides can reach agreement on the basic principles governing the relations between the two countries, then there will be something to go by in negotiating for settlement of specific issues. This is the only way to break the deadlock and make progress in our negotiations. We hope that the Vietnamese side will give serious consideration to the reasonable proposal of the Chinese side.

DOCUMENT S/13584*

Letter dated 22 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[23 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

Oddar Meanchey province

In Samrong district, during the last 10 days of August 1979, the guerrillas intensified and increased their attacks against the Vietnamese troops and laid mines on the roads used by them. During the 10-day period, they killed 59 Vietnamese and wounded 54. On 1 September, they liberated Chhoeu Kram, wiping out 50 enemy soldiers; during the same day, they intercepted reinforcements sent from Khtom and Samrong, the provincial capital, wiped out another 99 enemy soldiers and destroyed two tanks.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/609-S/13584.

WESTERN ZONE

(a) *Koh Kong province*

On 26 September, the guerrillas launched an attack against the Vietnamese troops stationed in the district capital of Andaung Toeuk, killing 17 Vietnamese, wounding 12 and destroying an ammunition dump and a DK75.

On 28 September, they sank an enemy boat on the Andaung Toeuk river, killing eight passengers. In the course of other attacks on 18, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26 September, they wiped out another 114 enemy soldiers.

(b) *Kompong Chhnang province*

At Kraing Lvea and Chhoev Teal Khpous, the guerrillas successively intercepted three enemy vehicles on 26, 27 and 28 September. Thirty-eight Vietnamese travelling in the vehicles were killed, and five others were wounded.

During the last 10 days of September, the guerrillas attacked the enemy some 20 times in many different localities, including the Kompong Chhnang airport and the town of Kompong Speu, leaving a total of 120 dead and wounded.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

Battambang province

On 30 September, the guerrillas killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded 10 in the course of an attack on the enemy at Thmar Puok. In Sisophon district, on 28, 29 and 30 September, they attacked the Vietnamese at Kop Thom, Mak Heun and Boeng Krabao, leaving some 40 dead and wounded. In the Thmar Puok district, from 1 to 3 October, they killed or wounded 74 enemy soldiers.

Preah Vihear province

At Poutrea, on 3 and 5 September, the guerrillas intercepted two enemy vehicles, killing 27 Vietnamese, including a company commander, and wounding 7. At Také, on 15 September, they wiped out 12 enemy soldiers, including a section commander. During the first half of September, in Roneng, Chey Sèn and Sangkum districts, they wiped out 126 Vietnamese aggressors.

Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provinces

In Stung Trang district, on 26, 27 and 28 September, 20 Vietnamese aggressors were killed and 21 wounded.

In Sandan district, during the period 4–20 September, their casualties were 40 dead and 26 wounded.

The enemy suffered the following losses during the fighting described above: 994 dead and wounded; two tanks destroyed; one ammunition dump destroyed.

DOCUMENT S/13585*

Letter dated 23 October 1979 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[23 October 1979]*

Further to my letter [S/13575] dated 16 October 1979, I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to bring to your attention the following:

On 21 October, at 12 p.m., 15 mortar shells, coming from inside Kampuchea, landed in Thai territory at Ban Kok Samet and Ban Kok Soong in the eastern border province of Prachinburi, instantly killing three Thais, including a woman and a child, and one Kampuchean, as well as seriously wounding seven other Thais. Again on the same date, at 7.08 p.m., several rounds of machine-gun were fired to the Thai side of the border north of Klong Leuk bridge, tambon Klong Nam Sai, in the province of Prachinburi.

This is another round of gross violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, causing senseless loss of lives and destruction of property and

exacerbating the already tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai Government strongly protests this blatant provocation on the part of the irresponsible perpetrators. As already stated in my previous letter, the Thai Government will take necessary and legitimate measures in safeguarding the lives and property of its citizens.

The Thai Government once more reiterates its intention to remain uninvolved in the armed conflict in Kampuchea and wishes to remind the community of nations of the potential dangers to international peace and security.

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

*(Signed) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/610-S/13585.

DOCUMENT S/13586

Note by the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[24 October 1979]*

The Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, has, on behalf of the Commission, informed the President of the Council that, in view of the fact that the Commission is still in the process of gathering further documentary information pertaining to its mandate, it would be difficult for it to report to the Council by 1 November 1979, as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979). Accordingly, the Chairman of the Commission has requested an extension of the time-limit for the submission of the report to 10 December.

Following informal consultation on the matter, it has been found that no member of the Security Council has any objection to the Commission's request and the Chairman of the Commission has been so informed.

Letter dated 24 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[24 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement of 22 October 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the crimes of racial extermination perpetrated by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement of 22 October 1979, by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the crimes of racial extermination perpetrated by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea

The people of the entire world are witnessing more and more clearly and are deeply distressed by the crimes of racial extermination perpetrated by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea. In scope and in cruelty, these crimes are far worse than the genocide carried out by Hitler.

If the Le Duan clique has gone so far in its policy of territorial annexation as to undertake the systematic extermination of the people of Kampuchea, thus causing universal outrage, it is because it finds itself in a serious impasse, as everyone knows, in the military and other sectors.

At the military level, Hanoi did everything possible during the 1979 dry season to crush the struggle of the people of Kampuchea—but to no avail. Today, at the start of the new dry season, the Le Duan clique sees no way of attaining that goal. The Vietnamese troops are immobilized by the guerrilla war waged by the people of Kampuchea throughout the country. In the north-eastern zone alone, which includes Rattanakiri, Stung Trèng, Mondulhiri and Kratié, Hanoi is obliged to deploy four divisions; at Kompong Cham—Kompong Thom, another four divisions, and at Koh Kong, Kompong Som—Kompong Seila, also four divisions. In an effort to gain control of a country as small and sparsely populated as Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is constantly sending in military reinforcements. With 22 divisions and 12 independent regiments, a total of more than 220,000 men, the Vietnamese troops have not yet been able to gain a foothold throughout the country. They carry out search operations everywhere but are unable to drive away our guerrillas. Fighting is taking place all over the country. Such is the inextricable situation in which the Le Duan clique finds itself in spite of its military build-up.

In other sectors, the situation is hardly any better for the Le Duan clique. At the international level, it is faced with extreme isolation. It is being condemned everywhere in the world. The economy is in a state of collapse, and the internal political situation is going from bad to worse. Famine, various difficulties and the steady exodus of refugees have increased the opposition of the Vietnamese people. In the army and in the party, a smouldering crisis is about to flare up.

Bogged down in every sector, the Le Duan clique clearly realizes that it cannot win a military victory. In this situation it is stepping up the implementation of its barbarous policy of racial extermination against Kampuchea, which involves draining the people of Kampuchea of their strength so as to make it totally impossible for them to resist and defend their independence and their nationhood.

The Le Duan clique has been unrelenting in committing these monstrous crimes during the last dry season and the last rainy season.

More specifically, since September it has redoubled its efforts in accordance with a pre-established plan, using two approaches:

First, the Vietnamese troops are slaughtering the population of entire villages—old people, children, men and women—either by crushing them under tanks or by cutting them down with machine-guns. These crimes have been committed at such localities as Rattanakiri, Stung Trèng, Mondulhiri, Kratié, Kompong Cham—Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siemreap—Oddar Meanchey, Thmar Puok, Bavel and Mongkolborei (in Battambang province), Leach and Bakan (in Pursat province), Takéo and Kampot. In certain localities, such as Kampot, Takéo and Samlaut (in Battambang province), the Vietnamese troops of aggression have pierced holes in the palms of persons attempting to escape, drawn a cord through the holes and then taken them off to be shot.

In the areas under their temporary control, such as Chhlong, Krauch Chhmar, Snuol, Svay Rieng and Prey Vèng in the eastern zone, the Vietnamese aggressors have massacred the inhabitants *en masse* on the pretext that they were supporting the guerrillas or that a member of their family was a guerrilla. From the start of the aggression to September 1979, over 500,000 Kampuchean were killed in this barbaric manner. Since early September, additional hundreds of thousands have been killed. Thousands of people are being killed daily.

Secondly, Hanoi is wiping out the Kampuchean people by pillaging and destroying the economy and food supplies; it is, in fact, condemning the people to starvation. Hanoi destroys everything that makes life possible, from the crops (rice, maize, potatoes, bananas and sugar cane) to the tools, beasts of burden, ploughs, harrows and carts. Nor do the Vietnamese hordes spare plates, pots, spoons, water buckets and other daily utensils. They even vent their fury on old milk cans, riddling them with bullets in order to prevent the people from using them. Hoes, hatchets and machetes are thrown under tank treads or burned so that they cannot be used. All this is done in order to cut off the food supply and make the people die of hunger. Again, in the regions under their temporary control, the Vietnamese aggressors pen the inhabitants up and forbid them to work in the fields or to go out to hunt for yams and wild potatoes on the pretext of preventing them from contacting the guerrillas. They immediately seize the meagre wild roots that some people are able to find secretly. The rice has been pillaged ever since the last dry season. In exchange for one or two wild roots which they confiscate, they demand a person's daughter or gold. They return a tiny yam to a person who has painfully uprooted it for the price of an ounce of gold. These are the reasons why millions of Kampuchean are on the verge of starvation. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese occupying forces bring their families to Kampuchea and force the people to feed them. In many provincial areas, each family must feed and house four or five Vietnamese soldiers. This is a policy aimed at flaying the Kampuchean people alive!

The people of the entire world are well aware that it is the Le Duan clique that openly attacked Democratic Kampuchea in the most barbaric manner in an attempt to swallow up that country's territory and make it Vietnamese. However, the dry season and the rainy season have gone by and the Le Duan clique has not broken the Kampuchean people's fighting spirit and desire for national independence. Its back to the wall, the clique is playing its last card in order to carry out its plan to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean nation and people have already overcome numerous obstacles and difficulties in their valiant struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and racial exterminators in defence of their right to live in full independence and sovereignty as a people of honour, dignity, national traditions and civilization.

No matter how numerous the obstacles and difficulties to come, the Kampuchean people and nation are determined to form a monolithic union within the Patriotic and Democratic front of Great National Union and resolutely to pursue their just struggle. With the active support of countries and peoples devoted to peace and justice in the world, they are convinced that they will win final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors and racial exterminators.

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We are convinced that the world and mankind will not permit the Le Duan clique to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

At the present time, the whole world, all of mankind, many Governments, countries, political organizations, mass organizations and individuals devoted to peace and justice in the world, the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations are making every effort to bring urgent humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, who are threatened with extinction by the Le Duan clique. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea expresses to them its deepest gratitude. It feels that all humanitarian aid for the people of the whole of Kampuchea contributes to an important degree to the defence and survival of several million Kampucheans who have been deliberately left to starve by the Le Duan clique in accordance with its policy of racial extermination. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea will give full co-operation to all the international organizations concerned so as to ensure that all aid reaches the people of Kampuchea despite the obstacles and difficulties.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully supports all efforts by international organizations to distribute and directly supervise the distribution of aid intended for the Kampuchean population in the regions temporarily controlled by the Le Duan clique so as to ensure that such aid is in fact handed over to those for whom it is intended.

As for the act that would bring to a complete halt the terrible destruction which the Le Duan clique is currently inflicting upon the

Kampuchean people, it would be the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea in order to leave the Kampuchean people to solve their problems themselves without any foreign interference.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that all friendly Governments and countries and all political organizations, mass organizations and individuals devoted to peace and justice throughout the world will intensify the various forms of pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors so as to force them to withdraw all their troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea and put an immediate end to the crimes of extermination which they are now perpetrating against the Kampuchean people.

In particular, we are convinced that at its thirty-fourth session the United Nations General Assembly, in the debate on the situation in Kampuchea, will vigorously condemn the crimes of genocide and the war of aggression and destruction which the Le Duan clique is now perpetrating against the Kampuchean nation and people and will adopt measures forcing it to withdraw all its troops and forces of aggression rapidly and unconditionally from Kampuchea, leaving the Kampuchean people to solve all their problems themselves without foreign interference.

Only the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea can put an end to the war in Kampuchea, restore genuine peace in Kampuchea and reduce tension in South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/13588*

Letter dated 24 October 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[24 October 1979]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of the speech by the head of the delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Dinh Nho Liem, at the 19 October 1979 meeting of the Viet Nam-China talks. I request you kindly to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Speech by Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at the talks between Viet Nam and China on 19 October 1979

Along with making frenzied preparations for another war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities have, of late, put forward blatant distortions about the situation in Kampuchea and cooked up a fantastic story about a dry-season offensive of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. At the same time, they have made strenuous efforts to have the so-called Kampuchean problem discussed at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

This is a new scheme and act of Peking to launch, in collusion with United States imperialism, a new campaign against Viet Nam and the other countries of Indo-China, and to sow hostility and division between Viet Nam and the other South-East Asian countries.

What is the actual situation now prevailing in Kampuchea? After winning the great victory of 7 January 1979, overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, a stooge of Peking, and founding the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the National United Front for the

Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, have pursued their staunch and valiant efforts to overcome all difficulties, and recorded great achievements which have thoroughly changed the face of Kampuchea. The revolutionary forces of Kampuchea have grown rapidly to maturity. The Kampuchean people have fully become again masters of their country. Life has returned to normal, and is increasingly stabilized. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is seated at Phnom Penh, the capital. It is in firm control of the whole country, managing all its internal and external affairs. It is a genuine revolutionary administration, truly national and democratic, representing the feelings, aspirations, will and national traditions of the Kampuchean people, acting in conformity with the trend of history, and enjoying the whole-hearted support and protection of the Kampuchean people from all walks of life. It persistently pursues a foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and non-alignment. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has become a positive factor of peace, friendship and stability in South-East Asia and in the world. The second congress of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea held recently was a demonstration to the world, strength of the broad unity of the entire Kampuchean people who are determined to thwart all dark schemes of Peking expansionism, imperialism and stooges, to preserve their revolutionary gains, to defend and build up a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and non-aligned Kampuchea advancing to socialism. The so-called "democratic Kampuchea" has been buried once and for all. The ringleaders Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have been sentenced to death for their crimes of genocide and put under a warrant for arrest by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Kampuchea, acting in accordance with the desire of the Kampuchean people and the demand of the conscience of progressive mankind. Their military forces have been in the main wiped out and swept away from their last dens, there have remained only a handful of ragged men suffering from hunger and diseases, hiding themselves, operating stealthily like bandits and living on plunder and hand-outs from Peking. The tracking down of these bandits is a normal work of maintaining public order, and entirely belongs to the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It is clear that today there is only one Kampuchea—the People's Republic of Kampuchea—and one administration which is the sole

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genuine and legal representative of Kampuchea—the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The revolutionary situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is sure to march forward steadily.

Large segments of public opinion have come to understand more and more deeply the situation in Kampuchea and to realize more and more clearly the just character of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of Peking and its henchmen, to regain and defend the right to be masters of their country and their life. An increasing number of Governments and national liberation movements have recognized or extended support to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, and helped the Kampuchean people to do away with the grave consequences left by the genocidal régime on Peking's pay-roll, and to promote a new life. The position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has been unceasingly enhanced in the international arena. If the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, relying on the collusion between Peking and United States imperialism, is still temporarily seated at a number of international organizations or conferences, this is illegal and does in no way mean that they are qualified to represent the Kampuchean people. No matter what efforts the imperialists and international reactionaries will make to salvage it, this genocidal clique will sooner or later be removed from the life of the international community and thrown into the garbage-bin of history with the same humiliating lot as so many other reactionaries and traitors overthrown by the people. All attempts of Peking and imperialism to rally stooges of all sorts, foster them up, bring about a situation with the so-called existence of "two zones of control" and "two administrations in Kampuchea", and to interfere through other tricks in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, are doomed to total failure. The President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, has pointed out: "The only solution in Kampuchea now is for the Peking expansionists and their allies—the imperialists and other reactionary forces—to give up their policy of intervention, aggression and expansion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stop instigating and helping reactionaries on their pay-roll to oppose the Kampuchean people". This correct position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been enjoying ever broader approval and support from the people of the world.

Peking's deliberate attempts to distort the situation in Kampuchea and to cook up the imaginary story about a "dry-season offensive of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea" and its unreasonable demand for discussions of the so-called Kampuchean problem at the United Nations General Assembly, are aimed at justifying its crude interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, to restore the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, and also at covering up their frenzied preparations for a new military adventure against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

The world has also clearly realized the Peking authorities' schemes and acts against the Lao people and their threat of aggression against Laos. On 3 October 1979,^a at the United Nations General Assembly, the head of the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Khamphay Boupha, charged Peking with massing many divisions along the Sino-Lao border, infiltrating spies and bandits into Lao territory, fomenting social disorders, sowing division among ethnic minorities, rallying Lao reactionaries in exile into a so-called "socialist party". One act has drawn particular attention: under the signboard of "helping resettle refugees", Peking is recruiting former rightist Lao officers and men now in exile in Thailand as a nucleus of a mercenary army it is trying to set up to oppose the Lao people. At the same time, everybody is keenly vigilant at the possibility of Peking launching an attack against the northern provinces of Laos along with a new aggression against Viet Nam.

Since the large-scale war of aggression launched by the Chinese rulers against the Vietnamese people, the situation along the Viet Nam-China border has grown increasingly strained owing to the actions of the Chinese side. The 22 September 1979 memorandum of the Department of Press and Information, Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, [S/13554, annex] gave a systematic account of the Chinese authorities' armed provocations and war preparations against Viet

Nam since 16 March 1979, when they declared to have completed the withdrawal of troops.

A serious fact is that, of late, the Chinese authorities have frenziedly stepped up in the material, psychological and public relations fields their preparations for another aggressive war against Viet Nam. After maintaining for many months 12 infantry divisions close to the Vietnamese border and five army corps in southern China, they are now moving in more regular divisions and war means, including bombers of various types to reinforce the military forces on the spot. Reinforcements are also being sent to Hainan island and the Sino-Lao border areas. Foreign sources have mentioned "signs" of preparations for a military attack, similar to those prior to 17 February 1979. Every day, thousands of trucks, dozens of railway wagons and, in some places, horses, too, are being used to carry troops and weapons to places close to Viet Nam along the entire northern border-line. Here, Chinese troops are diligently digging more trenches, and completing the system of fortifications and solid underground bunkers, building more artillery and rocket emplacements, more military roads and strengthening the communication network. They are staging large-scale military manoeuvres involving various branches, either separately or in co-ordination, including exercises in both day and night bombing, with some flights intruding deep into the Vietnamese air space. The Chinese side has stepped up armed provocations—firing with small weapons, shelling and firing rockets onto Vietnamese villages, sending troops across the border for ambushes and attacks against Vietnamese populated areas and border-guard units, which have resulted in more losses of lives and property to the population in all the six northern border provinces of Viet Nam. It has repeatedly driven many people into Vietnamese territory to conduct espionage and psychological warfare activities, carry out divisive attempts among various ethnic groups and foment political disorders. It has, furthermore, sent hundreds of ships and boats into Vietnamese territorial waters. It is noteworthy that it has arrogantly laid down "four danger areas" over the high seas or the territorial waters around the Hoang Sa archipelago of Viet Nam, and banned for an indefinite period all flights at certain altitudes over these areas, effective from 23 October 1979. This act is part and parcel of Peking's scheme to extend step by step its exclusive control over the Eastern Sea. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial sovereignty of Viet Nam and of the principle of freedom of flights over international waters, and will cause tension in this region.

In the meantime, the Chinese side, in close co-ordination with United States imperialism, has stepped up the anti-Viet Nam campaign in the international arena and tried to prevail upon a number of countries to bring pressure to bear on Viet Nam; it has also used those thugs who murdered women, children and old folk during the recent aggressive war against Viet Nam, and who are called heroes of the counter-attack in self-defence, for a propaganda campaign to arouse an anti-Viet Nam psychosis among the Chinese people and army whom it wants to push into another aggression against Viet Nam.

The Chinese side's intensified war preparations and armed provocations against Viet Nam are bringing about a very tense situation along the Viet Nam-China border; they are fraught with the danger of a new war of aggression against Viet Nam breaking out at any moment; they seriously jeopardize the security of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and pose a threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Vietnamese people and Government strongly condemn these new crimes of the Chinese authorities, and firmly demand that they put an immediate end to these extremely dangerous actions.

In an attempt to justify and camouflage the preparations for new military ventures against the Vietnamese people, and to side-track public opinion, which is following them with vigilance, the Chinese side, right at this negotiating table, cooked up a story about Viet Nam's so-called frantic war preparations against China. This blatant slander can fool nobody. It may be asked: why does the Chinese side, while raising a hue and cry about a forthcoming "war" made by Viet Nam "against China" adamantly refuse to reach agreement on the urgent measures proposed by the Vietnamese side on repeated occasions to secure peace and stability in border areas and to prevent a resumption of hostilities? Evading these reasonable and sensible measures while frantically preparing for war and arrogantly giving themselves the right to "teach" Viet Nam another lesson, the Chinese authorities have fully laid bare their expansionist and hegemonistic designs, their extremely warlike nature and their col-

^a Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 18th meeting.

lusion with United States imperialism in their stepped up anti-Viet Nam policy.

The White Paper issued on 4 October 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam under the title "The truth about Viet Nam-China relations over the last 30 years" [S/13569] has pointed out that the extremely serious deterioration of the relations between Viet Nam and China obtaining now is entirely due to the Chinese authorities' pursuance of great Power expansionism and hegemonism and their systematic policy of hostility to Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people have always treasured and tried hard to preserve the long-standing friendship binding them to the Chinese people. They persistently stand for a negotiated settlement of all the problems in the relations between the two countries.

Should the Chinese rulers recklessly launch another war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people, united as one man, will stand up once again in a resolute struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their fatherland, to preserve their correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity, in the sacred interests of the Vietnamese nation, and for the sake of genuine friendship between the two peoples, of peace and stability in South-East Asia and of world peace.

The Viet Nam-China negotiations have lasted six months with 12 meetings, but have made no headway. This is due to the Chinese side's clinging obdurately to its great Power hegemonistic stand and attitude, trying to impose arrogant demands and pre-conditions on the Vietnamese side, refusing to discuss any question whatever in bilateral relations and adamantly insisting on the settlement of the problem of a third country behind the back of its people. In order to bring the conversations forward, and meet the wishes of the two peoples and of world public opinion, let the Chinese side turn back to the purpose of the talks as laid down by the two sides: to discuss the urgent measures to secure peace and stability in border areas, to restore normal relations, and eventually to settle the border and territorial problems between the two countries. In view of the extreme tension now prevailing along the border between the two countries, it is imperative first and foremost that the Chinese side join without delay the Vietnamese side in discussing the urgent measures to remove the danger of renewed hostilities.

Whether or not the talks can make headway, whether peace and stability can be secured at the border, and whether normal relations can be restored between Viet Nam and China at an early date depend entirely on the Chinese side.

DOCUMENT S/13589*

Letter dated 26 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[26 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the document concerning the "Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity".

I would be grateful if you could circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Crimes of the Hanoi authorities against Kampuchea and against humanity

By their aggression against Kampuchea, notable for the policy of genocide which they cold-bloodedly apply to the people of Kampuchea to break their resistance to the invasion and annexation of their country, the Hanoi authorities have unmasked, for all the world to see, their hegemonistic ambition not only in Kampuchea and Laos, but in the whole of South-East Asia.

That Vietnamese expansionism is not of recent vintage. As early as the seventeenth century, the Vietnamese came down from Tonkin (present-day North Viet Nam) and annexed and swallowed up the Islamic Kingdom of Champa (present-day Central Viet Nam) so that no Cham citizens survive.

Following the absorption of Champa, the Vietnamese expansionists came farther south and, up to recent times (1939), they had already annexed 65,000 sq km of Kampuchean territory formed by the area west of the Donai River and the Mekong Delta, which is now South Viet Nam.

Adamantly pursuing their regional expansionist designs, the Hanoi authorities committed the most heinous crimes against the people of Kampuchea (crimes against national rights and crimes of genocide), and against all humanity.

I. CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

Since 1930, when it was founded, the Vietnamese Communist Party (the erstwhile Indo-Chinese Communist Party) set as its objective the establishment of an "Indo-Chinese federation" made up of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, to be ruled by Viet Nam. That "Indo-Chinese federation" is merely one step towards the complete absorption of Kampuchea and Laos by Viet Nam as it absorbed the Islamic Kingdom of Champa and the Cham people. It is also designed to serve as a springboard for the expansion of Viet Nam throughout South-East Asia.

That is the hidden meaning of the official slogan "special Viet Nam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity and friendship". Throughout Kampuchea's years of struggle for national liberation, that slogan was translated into a policy of division and subversion in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The so-called "special Viet Nam-Kampuchea solidarity" is actually nothing more than a long series of crimes and betrayals committed by the Hanoi authorities against the Kampuchean people.

The aim of the Vietnamese expansionists was to swallow up Kampuchea quietly so the world would not notice, as they did for Laos through the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" signed on 18 July 1977. To that end, beginning with the first national liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people in 1947, waves of agents were infiltrated into Kampuchea to undermine the Government and indulge in sabotage and subversion, attempted coups d'état and assassinations of Kampuchean leaders who had asserted their independence. They persisted in all those traitorous activities without respite before, during and after the five-year war of national liberation (1970-1975).

During that five-year war, the Vietnamese expansionists exploited the sanctuaries of Kampuchea and many other kinds of aid given them by the people and Government of Kampuchea, in particular food, communications lines and hospitals, in order to create conditions for seizing power immediately after Kampuchea was liberated. When their attempts to set up joint Viet Nam-Kampuchea commands failed, they went so far in May 1970 as to organize a parallel army and a parallel government machinery in the army and in the Kampuchean State apparatus. They seized nearly all the Chinese military advisers attached to the Kampuchean liberation army to prevent them from entering the fighting.

During the Paris negotiations with the United States, the Hanoi authorities usurped the right to decide the fate of Kampuchea from its legal and legitimate Government. They openly told the world that

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they were determined to destroy the independence and neutrality of Kampuchea and turn it into a Vietnamese satellite. By the Paris agreements of 1973, they sought to compel the people of Kampuchea to abandon their national liberation struggle and place their destiny in the hands of Viet Nam. But the people of Kampuchea, spurred on by their patriotic fervour and their unshakable will to retain their independence, decided to fight on alone. After tremendous sacrifices, on 17 April 1975, the people of Kampuchea regained their national independence and sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their right to self-determination.

More than any other country, Kampuchea seeks only to live in peace and to enjoy relations of friendship and co-operation based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and strict equality and mutual advantage with all countries, including Viet Nam. But the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has consistently sought to frustrate those profound aspirations and to trample underfoot the fundamental national rights of the people of Kampuchea.

It is an irrefutable fact that the Hanoi authorities could not have liberated South Viet Nam without the substantial assistance given them by the people and Government of Kampuchea: vast sanctuaries, hospitals, communications lines, means of transportation, food for several hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers. It was from the territory of Kampuchea that the Vietcong launched their attacks.

After the liberation of South Viet Nam, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea requested the Government of Viet Nam to withdraw all its armed forces remaining on Kampuchean territory in Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces since the war of national liberation at the latest by the end of June 1975. The Vietnamese refused. Worse, the Vietnamese armies began an attack on the Kampuchean armies the morning after 17 April 1975. They carried out a series of attacks against the Kampuchean armies all along the borders: for example, at Kaâm Samna, Kandal province, the Vietnamese armies began their attacks on Kampuchea on 18 April 1975. Even worse, the Vietnamese Government began to send its nationals to settle on Kampuchean territory along the eastern borders. In some places, Vietnamese houses were built on Kampuchean territory. In others, at Peam Chor, Prey Vêng province, for example, the Vietnamese Government actually settled its nationals on Kampuchean territory.

Thus, all along the borders, from Rattanakiri province to Kampot province, the Vietnamese armies engaged in acts of provocation and violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Furthermore, the Vietnamese Government sent its armed forces to attack Kampuchea's offshore islands and attempted to seize Koh Ses, Koh Thmey and Koh Takiev Islands in the Gulf of Thailand. At the end of May 1975, the world was shocked to hear that Vietnamese naval and air units had attacked and seized Kampuchea's Koh Way Islands. It is clear therefore that the Vietnamese Government has been pursuing a policy of hegemony towards Kampuchea in an effort to subjugate it and annex it by force so that it can form part of an "Indo-Chinese federation", which would also include Laos.

The people and Government of Kampuchea have always opposed Vietnamese regional hegemony and expansionism. However, since they were resolved to preserve friendship, peace and co-operation between the two countries and peoples, the top leaders of Kampuchea went to Hanoi in June 1975 to negotiate a "treaty of friendship and non-aggression" between Kampuchea and Viet Nam, based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs and mutual advantages. If the Vietnamese side had agreed to that treaty, the people of Kampuchea and Viet Nam and all the peoples of the region would now be living together in peace, security, progress and friendship.

Blinded by their ambition to establish hegemony in Kampuchea, Laos and South-East Asia, the Hanoi authorities could not allow the Kampuchean people to live in independence, and to preserve the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. Instead, they tried in every way to annex Kampuchea because without Kampuchea they could not build the "Indo-Chinese federation" which was to be used as a spring-board for their expansionist designs in South-East Asia.

The agents of the Vietnamese fifth column in Kampuchea who were later arrested disclosed that the basic objective of the Hanoi authorities was, by pressure and provocations along the borders:

To prevent the Kampuchean Government from organizing and consolidating the power of the State administration which was essential to the country's defence;

To support the activities of the Vietnamese fifth column agents in Kampuchea who were seeking to create conditions for destabilizing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and enabling the Hanoi authorities to seize the seat of power in Kampuchea and install a puppet government of their own.

During this period, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had to cope with acts of subversion and sabotage, and to fend off assassination attempts against Kampuchean officials and attempted coups d'état organized by agents of the Vietnamese fifth column, as well as pressure and border violations by the Vietnamese army.

This plan having failed, the Hanoi authorities resolved to carry out their open aggression against Kampuchea, first in late 1977 and then in December 1978.

At the end of 1977, Hanoi sent 14 divisions to invade Kampuchea all along the eastern frontier, from Rattanakiri to Kampot. The spearhead of the Vietnamese army proceeded along national highways 22 and 7, the intention being to seize all the Kampuchean territory to the east of the Mekong River. Another advance unit tried to get control of national highway 1, and seize the towns of Neak Luong and Svay Rieng. In the south-east the Vietnamese armed forces tried to take the city of Takéo. The Hanoi authorities thought that if they succeeded in seizing Kampuchea without a shot being fired, in line with their strategy of "lightning attack, lightning victory", the world would not react and would write it off as an internal affair in Kampuchea. The puppet régime they would have installed at Phnom Penh would restore a Vietnamese "peace" to Kampuchea.

But the Vietnamese military defeat of 6 January 1978 forced the Hanoi authorities to revise their plans and launch the major offensive of 25 December 1978.

The testimony given below illustrates this Vietnamese policy of hegemony in Kampuchea:

1. *Testimony of Sâm Kim*, 39, second lieutenant, Vietnamese intelligence agent (living in Mien Luong, Vit Xoi commune, Vit Xoi district, Kien Giang province, South Viet Nam), arrested on 14 February 1978 on Koh Pring island, belonging to Kampuchea. He revealed that the harbour-master at Kien Giang had told him the following:

"There is a long-standing feud between Viet Nam and Kampuchea. We are seizing the opportunity to attack Kampuchea and take it over. Kampuchea doesn't dare resist because we are a powerful country and we are the older of the two. We will take Kampuchea at the end of 1978 and by 1979 we will control it. We will send experts and technicians to prospect for raw materials like iron ore, gold and precious stones. When we find these raw materials we will ship them back to Viet Nam so that it will become prosperous and more powerful. In addition we will hand over all the rubber plantations, rice paddies and fields to Vietnamese to cultivate. The land is very fertile in Kampuchea, there are lots of rice paddies and forests and there is no poverty or famine as there is in Viet Nam now. After our victory, we will send our people to settle there. As for the Kampuchean people, we will exterminate every last one of them. Kampuchean territory will become Vietnamese territory. Then Viet Nam will become a wealthy big Power, and no one will dare fight us. We must take Kampuchea at all costs by the end of this year, 1978. We will make Kampuchea vanish just as Champa did."

2. *Testimony of Tran Van Thuong*, Major, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Ninth Division (commanded by Colonel Chin Phuoc), 34, born at Ninh Binh (North Viet Nam), member of the Vietnamese Communist Party since 1963, arrested on 18 January 1978 in Kampuchean territorial waters.

Major Tran Van Thuong disclosed that in the month of July 1972 he took political courses at the military and political school of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party at Hanoi. His instructor, Colonel Thoi, taught him that:

"Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam are fraternal countries in a single 'Indo-Chinese federation'. We must therefore safeguard and defend this federation and make it strong. Viet Nam is a powerful country, the communist country which ranks next after the USSR. It is therefore a major Power in South-East Asia, particularly in Indo-China. It is the bulwark, the foundation of the 'Indo-Chinese federation'. It heads the Indo-Chinese Communist

Party. After the Indo-China war, we will be the elder brother of Indo-China. Therefore, we should uphold our prerogatives as head of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party. As the senior member of the federation, we must defend and take responsibility for the future of the Indo-Chinese revolution. At the same time, we must take our younger brothers under our wing. We must not let them do what they want. They must obey us . . .

"When the Indo-Chinese revolution finally triumphs, we, the Vietnamese, must pay particular attention to Kampuchea, because Kampuchea is a dissident . . .

"Every cadre should know his job thoroughly and shoulder his responsibilities towards the Party. He should follow the Party line as a leader of Indo-China. It is our task to train and educate the cadres and build up the armies for the three countries. Everywhere, in all three countries of the federation, we must have Vietnamese cadres in the military, political and economic spheres. We must train our cadres from the bottom to the top so as to be able to exercise control everywhere. Schooling and education are designed principally to train federal cadres."

Speaking of the acts of aggression against Kampuchea, he stated:

"In June 1975, the 19th regiment of the Ninth Division received orders to make camp in the Moc Hoa district, and the 18th to make camp in the province of An Giang, on Phnom Xam mountain. At that time, my unit launched two attacks on Kampuchea.

"The first time, my unit penetrated seven miles into the province of Takéo (Kampuchea). Faced with a heavy artillery counter-attack by the Kampuchean army, we were forced to withdraw.

"The second time, my unit again penetrated Takéo province (Kampuchea) to a distance of some nine kilometres. The Kampuchean army counter-attacked more strongly than the first time, with heavy artillery. We were forced to withdraw.

"In August 1975, my regiment was replaced by the 'Three Yellow Stars' Division. My unit received reinforcements.

"In February 1976, my unit was sent to reinforce the Seventh Division at Hatien.

"From February to June 1976, my unit, under the command of Colonel Phat, attacked and invaded Kampuchea twice more. The first time, it penetrated to a depth of 10 kilometres in the direction of the town of Takéo. But the Kampuchean army counter-attacked violently with infantry and heavy artillery and forced us to fall back.

"The second time, my unit penetrated 12 kilometres into Takéo province, but we were violently attacked by the Kampuchean army's infantry and heavy artillery and forced to withdraw.

"In August 1976, my unit pushed 14 kilometres into Takéo province. We had to withstand a powerful counter-attack.

"In February 1977, my unit returned to Hatien.

"In August 1977, our spearhead was still being directed against Takéo province. If we succeeded in taking it, we were supposed to set up a security base there. My unit attacked and invaded Kampuchea twice more.

"The first time, it penetrated 14 kilometres into Takéo province. The Kampuchean army counter-attacked with heavy artillery.

"The second time, we again managed to push 14 kilometres into the country. But the counter-attack from the Kampuchean army was of unprecedented strength. My unit was forced to withdraw . . . the fighting lasted 12 days.

"In December 1977, my unit took part in the fighting at Hatien. It penetrated eight kilometres inside Kampuchean territory.

"On 16 December 1977, my unit, the 18th regiment of the Ninth Division, took up positions on the island of Phu Quoc. In January 1978, Colonel Vinh informed me of the plan by the Central Committee of our Party to attack and take Takéo province. He explained that we would seize the whole of Takéo province in mid-March 1978. Our Party had entrusted the command of the front to General Can, who had accumulated a lot of experience on many fronts. According to the plan, we were supposed to install a new government structure little by little—first at the level of the villages, communes and districts and finally at the provincial

level, in the areas we had occupied in Takéo province. In setting up this power structure, we were to give the important jobs to our compatriots coming from Hanoi, the secondary functions being given to Kampuchean nationals who lived and worked with us and were sympathetic to Viet Nam.

"Before my arrest I saw people from North Viet Nam being brought down to the south, into the provinces of An Giang and Hatien. More than 100,000 people had already arrived in Hatien and they were camped along the road between Hatien and Kien Luong for a distance of seven kilometres. These 100,000 were in addition to 900,000 others who were supposed to come and were preparing to come in and settle in Takéo province to take over there. This group was to form the nucleus because it was made up of veterans and the families of soldiers who had been invalided out or killed.

"Colonel Vinh added that after taking Takéo province, we were to turn it into a solid military base for attacking and taking over the other provinces of Kampuchea. We were also supposed to take the Kampuchean islands. This is why Vinh gave me the job of inspecting the situation in Kampuchean territorial waters. He added that we should be very careful to preserve the future, so that we could enjoy the fruits of the conquest of Kampuchea. According to this plan, we were first supposed to take the Kampuchean islands near the island of Phu Quoc, then the other islands. At the same time, we were also supposed to attack the mainland.

"A little while later, the second intelligence unit, commanded by Second Lieutenant Bay, went on a reconnaissance mission in Kampuchean territorial waters and sent daily reports to Colonel Vinh, the commander of the 18th regiment. Vinh then ordered me to go and inspect the situation in Kampuchean territorial waters. Between 2 and 15 January 1978, I made two sorties.

"The first time, Huan, Huong and I took a vessel bearing the licence number VT 1320 and cruised towards Kampuchean territorial waters. We penetrated five kilometres inside those waters. We dropped anchor and took a tender over to the Kampuchean island closest to Phu Quoc. After observing the situation on the island, I returned to my boat and went back to Phu Quoc.

"The second time I made the same journey as the first time, but this time I went to inspect the coast of Kampuchea. I went along the coast for about 20 kilometres and, having had a good look at the situation, I returned to my unit in Phu Quoc and made my report to Colonel Vinh.

"On 17 January 1978, Colonel Vinh informed me that there were three or four boats making daily trips back and forth in Kampuchean territorial waters about 15 kilometres to the west of Phu Quoc. He ordered my three-man unit to go and reconnoitre the situation on the spot.

"On 18 January 1978, Huan, Huong and I set off disguised as fishermen in the direction of Kampuchean territorial waters to the spot indicated by Vinh. We posed as fishermen the whole morning but saw no movement of either boats or ships. I then gave the order to return to Phu Quoc. Suddenly, about noon, a Kampuchean launch bore down on us and captured us at the spot where we were looking over the situation, in Kampuchean territorial waters."

3. *Testimony of Tran Van Tu, known as Nho, lieutenant, second in command of a Vietnamese reconnaissance unit:*

"My name is Tran Van Tu, known as Nho, 22 years old, born in the village of Khanh Hoa, Tan Khanh Dong commune, Lap Do district, Dong Thap province;

"Father's name: Tran Van Xuong;

"Mother's name: Nguyen Thi Vy;

"Joined the revolution: 17 September 1973;

"Joined the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist Union: 11 September 1975;

"Joined the Communist Party of Viet Nam: 9 December 1977;

"Served in 3rd company, 5th battalion, 320th regiment, 1st division;

"Rank: Lieutenant;

"Position: second in command, 3rd reconnaissance unit, 5th battalion;

"Captured on 24 December 1977, 12 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory.

"My activities before entering Kampuchea:

"My unit was encamped on the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border as of 25 September 1977. I was taught a lot of things at school. I was taught that we must:

- "1. Attack Kampuchea so as to take it over;
- "2. Attack Kampuchea to force it to join the 'Indo-Chinese federation' under Vietnamese domination;
- "3. Take the rice, cattle, fowl, pigs and other things from Kampuchea and ship them to Viet Nam, which is now suffering from a famine;
- "4. Keep the secrets just mentioned, which are State secrets;
- "5. Also keep military secrets, particularly about military divisions, army units, weapons and munitions;
- "6. In case of arrest, keep quiet about your identity and life history, and don't admit anything.

"On 18 December 1977, while I was at the Duong Hoa school, five lorries took us in the direction of Sadek and, after taking the Cao Lanh road, we arrived in Hong Ngu. Three lorries went on, the other two stopped before reaching Hong Ngu. We went down the Hong Ngu river by boat, passed the town of Hong Ngu and turned along the Prek Krom or Song Ha river, which forms the border.

"After reaching the border, I saw regiment 320, which is my regiment. The unit was camped for 10 kilometres along the Prek Krom river. The 1st battalion was camped further out: this was a heavy artillery battalion. The 5th battalion was camped two kilometres from the 1st. This was made up of regional troops. Further on, two kilometres from the 5th battalion, the 2nd battalion, a battalion of regular troops, was camped. The 3rd battalion, camped two kilometres from the 2nd, was also a battalion of regular troops. The 4th battalion was camped two kilometres from the 3rd battalion. It was a reconnaissance unit of the first division of regular troops.

"On arriving in my unit, I noticed that the troops were already prepared for combat. Each battalion contained a minimum of 150 men commanded by 20 North Vietnamese cadres aided by four or five Soviets. In general, there were about 20 Soviets among the officers of each regiment. The Soviets had changed their names and taken Vietnamese names. As for the weapons, they were ready too. There were two 105-mm guns, 61-mm and 60-mm mortars, B-40s, B-41s, M-79s, heavy machine-guns, medium-calibre machine-guns, AK automatic rifles, CKC semi-automatic rifles, C-rations like dried rice and jerrycans of water.

"When the various units were ready for combat, Mr. Duc called 10 of us, including me, to a meeting at which he assigned me to make contact with a man called Hung in a village in Kampuchea in order to obtain information on the Kampuchean army troops, the number of people in the villages, to see if the patrols were being properly carried out, if the trenches had been dug properly and if the terrain was right for an offensive. I was also instructed to see whether there was an adequate supply of fowl, rice and other Kampuchean food. Having got all this information I had to report back to him. Then he would send in the army to attack Kampuchea and seize all this food.

"Then Mr. Duc gave us, Tran Quang Tuan, Von Cong Luc and me, another mission.

"At 9 a.m. our unit crossed the border river and then a field where the grass came up to our knees and a kilometre farther on we reached a forest of reeds with a path through it. After walking two kilometres through this forest, the unit reached a field and after walking one kilometre we reached a canal. Then I met a man. I asked him:

"Your name is Hung, isn't it? He replied in the affirmative. 'I'm Duc's man', I added, 'I've come to see you, as arranged with Duc, so we can size up the situation together.' Hung then replied: 'If you are Duc's man, come and see me tonight at 11 o'clock in that forest of reeds over there. I'll signal with my torch.'

"A little later, we returned to our unit. That evening, as arranged with Hung in the morning, my group and Phuong's set off again.

"Lieutenant Phuong's group consisted of seven men: as company commander, Lieutenant Nguyen Thanh Phuong himself led the reconnaissance unit made up of Vo Van Nhon, Tran Quang Luan, Nguyen Van Ton, Vo Van Ngon, Ngo Van Be Em and Ngo Van Loy.

"Once we crossed the river, Phuong divided us into two groups. He led his group off to the left. I led mine to the right.

"As arranged with him that morning, I met Hung at 11 in the evening at the agreed spot. At that meeting Hung had four other men with him. He led my group off to a village to see how things were. I noted that the village was easy to attack because it was sparsely populated. It was 10 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory.

"After that, Hung took me to reconnoitre a second village, two kilometres from the first. I noted that that village was heavily populated and that the terrain did not really lend itself to an attack. Therefore, we could not attack it yet.

"By that time, it was 2 o'clock in the morning. My group returned to the unit around dawn.

"I reported to Mr. Duc: the first village can be successfully attacked because the population is small. The second village is heavily populated and the terrain is unsuitable for an attack. Therefore we cannot attack it yet.

"Mr. Duc had already positioned the forces to attack that very night. He ordered my group to go and have another look at the situation.

"On 24 December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, my group, consisting of three men, set off to reconnoitre and clear the way for the army to launch its attack. At 6 o'clock, we reached the plain where the canal is, the site of our previous meeting. We ran into an ambush set by the Kampuchean army and that was how my group was taken prisoner."

The evidence given by these witnesses, and so many others, is clear proof of Viet Nam's expansionist policy in Kampuchea and in South-East Asia and, at the same time, of the acts of aggression being perpetrated by the Vietnamese armed forces against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, with a view to destabilizing its Government and annexing the country.

The resounding military defeat of 6 January 1978 and the no less resounding failure of the attempted coup d'état of May 1978 forced the Hanoi authorities to mount a further attack, much larger in scale than the one in 1977.

On that subject, Roland-Pierre Paringaux, South-East Asia correspondent of the newspaper *Lé Monde*, wrote as follows under the headlines "How the conflict between Viet Nam and Cambodia began" and "Hanoi had been preparing the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge régime since February 1978":

"Details have recently come to light on the development of the crisis between Phnom Penh and Hanoi. In July 1978 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam decided to launch an all-out military offensive against Democratic Kampuchea as soon as the dry season began. That decision was motivated by the failure of the destabilization policy applied to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which had been the subject of an earlier meeting of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party held in February of that year, two months before the public disclosure of the conflict between Hanoi and Phnom Penh and two weeks after the Vietnamese proposed plan for a negotiated settlement.

"At that session, the Vietnamese leaders had decided to lend their support to a coup d'état organized by the proponents of a policy of solidarity with Viet Nam within the Khmer Rouge apparatus. The coup d'état was to lead to the 'liberation' of those regions of Cambodia situated east of the Mekong . . .

"The plot was denounced by Mr. Ieng Sary. The Minister for Foreign Affairs affirmed that the coup had been prepared by six members and alternates of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party in co-operation 'with infiltrators who had long been taking orders from Hanoi' . . .

"It was immediately after that failure that Radio Hanoi, for the first time since December 1977, began to concede that there was an internal resistance movement in parts of eastern Cambodia, and to permit the use of its facilities to broadcast appeals for a general uprising against the Khmer Rouge. At the same time, the Vietnamese were training Khmer refugees in Viet Nam who were to form the administrative and military backbone of the régime set up at Phnom Penh in January 1979." (*Le Monde*, 10 April 1979.)

Let us mention another eye-witness report published by *Le Monde* on 23 March 1979. According to Mr. Hoang Tung, editor-in-chief of the Viet Nam people's daily *Nhan Dan*, the possibility of overthrowing "the Khmer Rouge régime of Mr. Pol Pot had been discussed in 1970", that is to say, five years before the liberation of Kampuchea in 1975.

These reports from *Le Monde* correspondents and the disclosures mentioned above confirm:

1. The policy of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by the Hanoi authorities, and the policy of systematic aggression by those self-same authorities against Democratic Kampuchea, whose independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are being cynically trampled underfoot by the Hanoi authorities.

2. The existence and criminal activities of the Vietnamese fifth column in Kampuchea, whose mission is to overthrow the legal and legitimate Government of the people of Kampuchea by subversion, sabotage, assassination attempts and coups d'état.

3. The lack of foundation for the lying propaganda of Hanoi which, to achieve its expansionist aims in Kampuchea, hypocritically alleged that there was a "popular uprising" in Kampuchea, and that it had intervened there out of "internationalist duty", whereas the whole international community has acknowledged that the armed intervention of 200,000 Vietnamese troops is one of the gravest and most deliberate violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of non-alignment.

But the crimes of Viet Nam do not stop there. Today, the Hanoi authorities are committing crimes of genocide in Kampuchea to exterminate the Kampuchean race and civilization—crimes which are the most serious and the most barbarous yet. They are crimes against humanity as a whole.

II. CRIMES OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA

The tragic outcome of this policy of genocide practised by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea has proved to be of a magnitude unprecedented in the history of mankind.

All peoples, countries, international organizations and individuals who cherish peace, justice and humanism throughout the world are deeply shocked, upset and concerned.

To break the Kampuchean people's will for independence and their heroic resistance against invasion and occupation, the Vietnamese expansionists are resorting to a policy of genocide perpetrated by their armed forces, numbering over 200,000 men, who are carrying out the order to "Burn everything, destroy everything, exterminate everything" in Kampuchea. Concurrently with this barbarous, criminal and heinous policy, the Vietnamese Government has deliberately used "famine" as a weapon to annihilate a people, to achieve its sinister aims, and to extricate itself from a war in which over 200,000 soldiers, armed with the most modern weaponry, have become bogged down.

The Washington Post of 12 October 1979, in an editorial entitled "Viet Nam: Genocide", stated:

"Having practiced genocide on one ethnic group, Viet Nam promptly turned upon another. As part of an evident effort to dominate the whole Indo-Chinese peninsula, Hanoi has put hundreds of thousands of Cambodians—perhaps even millions—under the threat of starvation. These people have been driven from their homes and fields into barren no-man's lands where all the combatants in the continuing war in Cambodia, but especially the Vietnamese, are using crop destruction and denial tactics to impose their political control . . .

"It seems to be part of Hanoi's plan to use what it calls the 'food shortage' to solve what is in its expansionist view a real problem in Cambodia: the presence of Cambodians. Genocide, far from being an incidental product of a political decision, almost seems to be the decision. Viet Nam does not appear to want Cambodians to be saved from famine even in the parts of Cambodia that it controls."

In the course of 10 months of a war of aggression, the Hanoi authorities have been guilty of the following monstrous crimes:

More than 500,000 Kampuchean civilians, men, women, children and old people, have been massacred by the Vietnamese army;

More than 500,000 others have died of hunger, especially women, children and the elderly;

Several hundred thousand people have been driven from their land and their homes and have become destitute refugees in Thailand.

The whole population of Kampuchea, numbering over 7 million, has been the victim of the most cruel and barbarous war in the history of mankind.

The President of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, in a message dated 23 June 1979 to the Secretary-General, focusing on the problem of Kampuchean refugees, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to that problem in these terms:

"This problem has arisen from the war of aggression being waged by the Hanoi authorities, who are sowing devastation and ruin in Kampuchea and subjecting the Kampuchean people to veritable genocide. This war is causing the Thai Government many difficulties while constituting a serious threat to the defence, security, economy and entire society of Thailand.

"Despite the tremendous difficulties resulting from the barbarous war of aggression of the Hanoi authorities, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has joined its efforts with those of the Thai Government in seeking *ad hoc* solutions to this problem. It has accordingly taken back all these Kampuchean refugees, allowing them to re-enter the country in batches of tens of thousands and applying *ad hoc* solutions with regard to their living and working conditions. However, all our successive efforts to arrive at a final solution of the problem of Kampuchean refugees have proved incapable of succeeding because they have been thwarted every time by the attacks and the sweep operations which the Vietnamese forces of aggression are constantly launching against the civilian population. In order to escape a massacre, the latter are forced once again to seek temporary refuge in Thailand.

"The lot of all these refugees is particularly tragic. It is even more so than that of other refugees, since all these innocent people are direct victims of the war of devastation and of the genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors. Wherever they go, the latter engage in massacres and acts of banditry, destroying and looting everything—crops, rice, livestock and homes. Those refugees who were able to escape a massacre the first time have to flee from the Vietnamese troops again, in fact repeatedly, never seeing an end to it. And each time all families, without exception, suffer severely either through separation or loss or from the machine-gunning, heavy bombing and artillery barrages laid down by the Vietnamese forces of aggression against villages, roads or forests. Even old people, children and pregnant women do not escape these massacres. This is something which should stagger the conscience of mankind." [See S/13409.]

This appeal was heard by the international community. More specifically, the Secretary-General, in a press conference on 19 October last, made the following moving statement:

"I asked for this opportunity to meet with you because of the national tragedy that the world community is now witnessing. The proportion of that tragedy may have no parallel in history. I am referring, of course, to the fate of the population of Kampuchea. We are speaking of a country which, according to most accounts, has lost up to one half of its entire population. The Kampuchean people are suffering misery and deprivation on a massive scale." (SG/SM/2810-ICEF/1439.)

Examples of Vietnamese crimes of genocide in Kampuchea

Here are a few examples illustrative of these barbarous crimes:

- (a) In the province of Takéo, in Kirivong district, in the village of Phnom Den, situated some 20 kilometres from the Vietnamese frontier, the Vietnamese invasion forces, on 30 December 1978, massacred almost 20,000 men, women, children and old people from Kampuchea Krom, who had fled oppression in South Viet Nam in 1977 and 1978 to seek refuge in Kampuchea.

- (b) At Phnom Penh in January 1979 the Hanoi authorities ordered the massacre of 2,000 sick and wounded who could not be

evacuated from the hospitals before the arrival of the Vietnamese attacking troops.

(c) At Nimit, near Sisophon, in north-west Kampuchea, on 27 January 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors took prisoner 52 young girls from an agricultural production brigade, subjected them to gang rape, and then massacred them.

(d) On 15 February, in the Chhouk district in the province of Kampot, and on 18 February 1979 in the Tram Kâk district of Takéo province, the Vietnamese aggressors rounded up 100 or so inhabitants, including infants and pregnant women, doused them with petrol, and burnt them alive.

(e) At the Leay Bo co-operative in Takéo province, on 19 March 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors tied up dozens of people, hung them from the trees and caused them to bleed to death after a long and terrible agony.

(f) During March and April 1979, the Vietnamese attacking armies massacred tens of thousands of members of co-operatives in Kampot province who had put up strong resistance. Several hundred victims were shot to death and thrown into the sea.

(g) In Takéo province, at the Leay Bo co-operative, in early April last, the Vietnamese hordes seized the babies of Khmer patriots who refused to become their slaves, and tossed them in the air onto the points of their bayonets.

(h) The Vietnamese aggressors are making widespread use of toxic chemicals. They are using a chemical which adheres to the leaves of trees in the form of droplets. When these droplets fall on people they become giddy, collapse, spit blood, go into death-throes and succumb within 24 hours. These toxic chemicals killed eight people at Phnom Reachtong, north of Kirirom in Kompong Speu province on 25 and 26 July and on 28 and 29 August. Six people were killed at Andaung Toek and Thmar Baing in Koh Kong province on 5 and 6 September, and 15 in western Battambang on 1, 3 and 4 October.

(i) On 5 October 1979 at Bavel, Battambang province, on the banks of the river Mongkulborei, a group of 30 Vietnamese soldiers surrounded and massacred almost 100 people, most of them old people, women and children, who were harvesting wild rice. These people lived in the zone under provisional control of the Vietnamese aggressors. As all their land, rice-fields and crops had been plundered and destroyed by the aggressors, they were searching for food to ward off death by starvation.

(j) In September 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors killed 33 defenceless people, including eight children, in the Koh Chbar district, Kompong Cham province. They plundered and destroyed 600 hectares of rice, maize and manioc, as well as 1,500 hectares of recently replanted rice-paddies. Fifty houses, 12 schools and 6 hospitals were razed to the ground.

In the Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province, the Vietnamese aggressors destroyed 110 hectares of paddy together with 100 hectares of recently replanted rice-fields. They seized 100 head of cattle and 60 pigs, burnt down 15 houses, 3 schools and 2 hospitals, and massacred 13 people.

III. CRIMES AGAINST THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA

It goes without saying that all the economic, social, cultural and political rights of the Kampuchean people have not only been violated, but destroyed by the Vietnamese army of aggression. At a time when the very survival of the Kampuchean nation is at stake, it is pointless to talk of the existence of such rights in Kampuchea.

Let us recall, however, that the criminal plan of the Hanoi authorities is to "destroy everything" in Kampuchea.

From 1975 until the end of 1978, Kampuchea, that ancient and glorious land of Angkor with its innumerable artistic and cultural treasures and its wealth of natural and agricultural resources, was transformed by the skills of the Kampuchean people into a land, lush and green all the year round, with dams, reservoirs, irrigation channels and vast expanses of rice-paddies. All foreign visitors bear witness to that fact:

1. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* in its *Asia 1979 Yearbook* writes:

"A team of Japanese diplomats based in Peking and an economist attached to the mission visited Cambodia in August. The group has reported that it did not get the impression people

were deprived of food. Supplies seemed to be adequate. Vegetables were abundant, with plenty of fruit, and the diet was supplemented by pig-breeding . . . the economist . . . found agriculture in better shape than before the liberation and irrigation much better organised than at that time. The Japanese mission presumed that the Pol Pot régime was stable.

". . .

"The apparent achievements of Cambodian agriculture, especially in the cultivation of rice, may be attributed to its simple but highly productive building of irrigation dams, the improvement of dykes for more effective retention of water and the construction of reservoirs.

". . .

". . . The construction of these water-control projects has brought a third of the country's farmland under irrigation. In some areas, the Japanese mission revealed, there were two rice crops. The Yugoslavs said some of the new artificial lakes have about 200 million cu. metres of water."

2. A group of Yugoslav journalists visited Kampuchea in April 1978 and wrote in the 19 May 1978 issue of the American weekly *Seven Days*: "We didn't get the impression that the Kampuchean countryside is suffering any food shortages; rice is undoubtedly ample in this land rich in water and canals, and fish is similarly abundant; the climate assures that anything planted has to bear fruit, so there are also plenty of vegetables . . ."

3. Richard Dudman, chief Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, visited Democratic Kampuchea in December 1978, just one week before the Vietnamese aggression, and wrote:

"One of Cambodia's biggest achievements in these three-plus years was its housing program, a sudden mass upgrading of the individual family homes from the standard that has existed for centuries . . . Prior to the Vietnamese invasion, simple but attractive individual wooden houses in several styles were going up by the thousands all over the country to replace the old thatched huts . . .

"I saw no evidence of starvation, however. My observations of hundreds of ordinary Cambodians suggested that they got an adequate diet, if a plain one . . .

"On the simple question of economic viability, this rich agricultural country once more appeared to be flourishing and potentially prosperous—at least until the Vietnamese invaders moved in."

Since 25 December 1978, when the Hanoi authorities loosed 120,000 soldiers, supported by several hundred tanks, heavy artillery and many planes and warships, to attack and lay waste Kampuchea, the country has become a desolate and barren land where nothing will grow, not even at the height of the rainy season.

Whole towns, administrative centres, thousands of agricultural co-operatives, schools, technical and scientific training institutes, factories and hospitals, dams and reservoirs, thousands of kilometres of irrigation canals, have been systematically destroyed by the Vietnamese aggressors. In order to bring about the death by starvation of our people and break their resistance, the aggressors have prevented them from working the land, have destroyed more than 1 million hectares of rice-fields and farmland, all farm implements and more than 1 million of our draught animals, cattle and buffalo.

On the subject of these crimes of destruction and plunder committed in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese aggressors, the journalist Elizabeth Becker wrote the following in *The Washington Post* of 25 September 1979:

"The refugees made the sharpest criticisms. 'The Vietnamese have taken out rice, tires, machinery from factories, cloth, furniture, spare parts for vehicles, anything of value,' said Han Tao, a Cambodian refugee from the eastern province of Kompong Cham. Han Tao said he watched the Vietnamese drive these goods out in the trucks along Route 7 into Viet Nam.

"The strategy of the Vietnamese was to make it appear that the people stole everything from warehouses. In Kompong Cham city they let us take some things from the warehouse and filmed us with their cameras. Then they put the cameras away and took for themselves anything of real value,' Han Tao continued. 'Boats, cars, they all went to Viet Nam.'

"Han Tao's testimony was confirmed by other refugees in his camp at Surin, Thailand, and by refugees much farther south near the Gulf of Thailand, at a camp near Trat. 'I saw myself the Vietnamese taking out beds, tires, everything,' said Wu Shu Swang, a Cambodian refugee from the east bank of the Mekong.

"The Vietnamese took it out in trucks. They took the rice and brought back wheat,' he said. 'They used the wheat to buy goods in the market.'

"Partial confirmation was available in Viet Nam itself. One foreign official who recently visited Cambodia told me that a fleet of white Mercedes had been taken to Viet Nam and hastily returned to Phnom Penh from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to ferry visitors around during a show trial of Pol Pot *in absentia*.

"Like any occupying army there were some spoils,' the official said. 'But when so many foreigners arrived in Phnom Penh the Vietnamese had to "lend" the cars back to the Cambodians.'

IV. ESTABLISHMENT OF VIETNAMESE SETTLEMENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

The President of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, in his message of 23 June 1979, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the problem of Vietnamese nationals sent from Viet Nam by the Hanoi authorities to settle in Kampuchean territory to replace Kampuchean populations which had been annihilated. Mr. Khieu Samphan wrote:

"The purpose of the Hanoi authorities in behaving in this way is to complete their policy of settling nothing but Vietnamese throughout the territory of Kampuchea.

"The Kampuchean people are thus in mortal danger from the Hanoi authorities, who are now carrying out a policy of systematic extermination against the Kampuchean race and endeavouring to erase Kampuchea from the map of the world.

"The Hanoi authorities have been bold enough to deport hundreds of thousands of their fellow-countrymen onto the high seas, before the eyes of the whole world. Why then should they hesitate to subject the Kampuchean people to genocide or to wipe out the Kampuchean race without any awareness on the part of world opinion?

"Accordingly, towards the end of May 1979, the Hanoi authorities settled nearly 200,000 Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchean territory, distributing them throughout the coastal and eastern provinces. And now, while continuing the genocide against the Kampuchean people, forcing them to leave their country, the Hanoi authorities are bringing in Vietnamese nationals and systematically settling them in Kampuchean territory.

"Here, then, is another aspect of the Hanoi authorities' policy of exporting refugees of which world opinion is still unaware. But this policy is even more barbarous and even more staggering to the conscience of mankind than that practised towards other refugees, because it is a most cruel and most savage act of aggression for which the Vietnamese forces of aggression constitute the spearhead, burning everything, destroying everything, subjecting the people of Kampuchea to veritable genocide and settling Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchean territory. It is an act without precedent in human history. The Hanoi authorities are swallowing up Kampuchea and wiping out the Kampuchean race by subjecting the Kampuchean people to veritable genocide, unknown to the entire world. This is something that is not only tragic but also shocking to the conscience of all mankind." [See S/13409.]

Since that time, the Hanoi authorities have stepped up the resettlement of Vietnamese, who now number more than 250,000, in Kampuchea. For purposes of plundering the fish-breeding and fisheries resources of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have established more than 20,000 settlers in the Great Lakes region.

V. CRIMES AGAINST THE CIVILIZATION OF KAMPUCHEA

Today the whole of Kampuchea is the target of plunder by Vietnamese hordes which have pillaged, among other things, the artistic and cultural wealth of Kampuchea, the priceless legacy of our people's 2,000-year-old civilization. The Vietnamese have shipped everything they found in Kampuchea to Viet Nam: gold and silver *objets d'art*, precious stones, rare pieces from our museums, the

Silver Pagoda, the Royal Palace, masterpieces of sculpture, reliefs from the monuments of Angkor, representing the summits of Khmer civilization and the cultural and artistic heritage of all mankind. The Hanoi authorities hid them in coffins in order to ship them out to Viet Nam.

Our people and Government carefully guarded the monuments of Angkor, in particular during the five years of the first war of national liberation (1970-1975) and in the period following liberation.

Heads of State and Government and the many guests who visited Kampuchea after 1975 were able to see how well-preserved the monuments were, but they are being destroyed by the Vietnamese aggressors since they invaded Kampuchea in December 1978.

Elizabeth Becker, a journalist for *The Washington Post*, wrote on 25 September 1979:

"Convincing proof of plunder can be found in the antique shops of Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. The theft and export of Cambodian art treasures must be widespread judging from what can be found in Vietnamese shops. There were common wooden Buddhas, priceless stone carvings, brass objects, dancing apsara figures and what were described as Angkor-era busts.

"One piece was mounted on a dark wooden block, the type used by museums.

"Questions put to shopkeepers about these pieces and their origins led to police surveillance and my guide abruptly ended the day's shopping trip when I persisted.

"The Cambodian art began appearing in Ho Chi Minh City about February-March,' said one foreign resident. 'They've only recently found their way up to Hanoi. The wooden Buddha I bought was still dirty from the axle grease of an army truck, I am sure.'

The newspaper *Le Monde* of 21 August 1979 contained the following on that same subject: "Tourists and diplomats who visited the temples [Angkor] last year had found them to be intact."

VI. CRIMES AGAINST THE LAO AND VIETNAMESE PEOPLES

The Hanoi authorities have subjected the Lao and Vietnamese peoples to harsh oppression and repression. Their policy is aimed at eliminating all opposition from the Lao patriots who refuse to stand by while their country is turned into a colony for Vietnamese settlement. Several hundred thousand Lao have had to leave their country and seek refuge abroad, especially in Thailand.

As regards the Vietnamese themselves, the entire world has been witness to the tragic plight of the more than 1 million "boat people", victims of the inhuman policy of the Hanoi authorities. According to informed sources, more than 200,000 Vietnamese have died at sea since 1975 (*The Washington Post*, 3 August 1979). The Hanoi authorities have exploited the plight of the unfortunate refugees to extort payment in gold. The amount of their take is estimated at \$US 3 billion this year. In April of this year, the Vietnamese authorities wrung \$240 million out of the refugees. According to first-hand reports, each refugee was forced to pay the Vietnamese authorities between \$US 1,000 and 4,000. This policy of repression and oppression is used even against the Vietnamese leaders themselves who refuse to support it. There is, for example, the well-known case of Mr. Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam, founding member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and member of the Politburo until 1976. Today, he has left his country because he refused to support the Fascist dictatorship of the Le Duan clique. Addressing his fellow-countrymen, he said:

"Owing to the persecution of revolutionaries by the dictatorial Le Duan and company, I can no longer serve the people in Viet Nam and have had to leave my country with bitterness and sorrow.

"Under the control of Le Duan and company, Viet Nam today is no longer an independent and sovereign country, but one subservient to a foreign power economically, politically, militarily and diplomatically.

"Le Duan and company have thrown our people back into thralldom and reduced them to a life of unprecedented hardships and devoid of any democratic freedoms—a life of humiliation and oppression.

"There is nothing socialist about Le Duan and company although they style themselves socialists."

"He [Hoang Van Hoan] was sharply critical of what he said was Viet Nam's mobilization for 'a war against China', its 'invasion' of Cambodia and its 'control' of Laos. He said that Viet Nam has sent more than 100,000 troops, plus cadres and 'other personnel' into Cambodia." (*Washington Post*, 10 August 1979.)

In an open letter to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, published by *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* on 30 May 1979, many prominent Americans stated the following:

"Thousands of innocent Vietnamese, many whose only 'crimes' are those of conscience, are being arrested, detained and tortured in prisons and re-education camps. Instead of bringing hope and reconciliation to war-torn Viet Nam, your Government has created a painful nightmare that overshadows significant progress achieved in many areas of Vietnamese society.

"Your Government stated in February 1977 that some 50,000 people were then incarcerated. Journalists, independent observers and refugees estimate the current number of political prisoners between 150,000 and 200,000.

"Whatever the exact figure, the facts form a grim mosaic. Verified reports have appeared in the press around the globe, from *Le Monde* and *The Observer* to *The Washington Post* and *Newsweek*. We have heard the horror stories from the people of Viet Nam—from workers and peasants, Catholic nuns and Buddhist priests, from the boat people, the artists and professionals and those who fought alongside the NLF.

"The jails are overflowing with thousands upon thousands of 'detainees'.

"People disappear and never return.

"People are shipped to re-education centers, fed a starvation diet of stale rice, forced to squat bound wrist to ankle, suffocated in 'connex' boxes.

"People are used as human mine detectors, clearing live mine fields with their hands and feet.

"For many, life is hell and death is prayed for.

"Many victims are men, women and children who supported and fought for the causes of reunification and self-determination; those who as pacifists, members of religious groups, or on moral and philosophic grounds opposed the authoritarian policies of Thieu and Ky; artists and intellectuals whose commitment to creative expression is anathema to the totalitarian policies of your Government.

"Requests by Amnesty International and others for impartial investigations of prison conditions remain unanswered. Families who inquire about husbands, wives, daughters or sons are ignored.

"It was an abiding commitment to fundamental principles of human dignity, freedom and self-determination that motivated so many Americans to oppose the government of South Viet Nam and our country's participation in the war. It is that same commitment that compels us to speak out against your brutal disregard of human rights. As in the 60s, we raise our voices now so that your people may live.

"We appeal to you to end the imprisonment and torture—to allow an international team of neutral observers to inspect your prisons and re-education centers.

"We urge you to follow the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which, as a Member of the United Nations, your country is pledged to uphold.

"We urge you to reaffirm your stated commitment to the basic principles of freedom and human dignity . . . to establish real peace in Viet Nam."

VII. CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The Vietnamese policy of hegemony in Kampuchea, Laos and South-East Asia constitutes a serious threat to world peace and security, particularly the peace and security of South-East Asia.

In July 1977, by virtue of a "treaty of friendship and co-operation"

between Vientiane and Hanoi, Laos was annexed by Viet Nam, and converted by Viet Nam into a new colony for Vietnamese settlement: 60,000 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Laos are carrying out a policy of repression and oppression of the patriotic Lao people. With the "annexation" of Laos, Viet Nam pushed its frontiers as far as Thailand, whose peace and security are directly threatened. Several hundred thousand Vietnamese have been settled in Laos and have taken over control of the country from the Lao people.

The war of aggression unleashed against Democratic Kampuchea in December 1978, apart from violating the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of non-alignment, constitutes a new and real threat to international peace and security. The Secretary-General, in his annual report, commented as follows:

"The United Nations has been especially preoccupied this year with developments in Indo-China—developments which not only raise fundamental questions of Charter principles but also have been accompanied by vast and tragic humanitarian problems . . .

....

"... The situation which has followed the long and cruel war in Indo-China not only threatens the peace and stability of South-East Asia; it could very well also become a threat to world peace . . .

....

"In this as in other situations that have recently arisen, it is imperative that all efforts be directed towards finding a settlement in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of all States, non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force."*

In proposing agenda item 123 on "The Situation in Kampuchea" as an agenda item for consideration by the General Assembly, the five countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), for their part, emphasized the risks of a widespread conflict in South-East Asia.

It should also be recalled that on two occasions, on 15 January and 16 March 1979 [2112th and 2129th meetings] the Security Council, by 13 votes to 2, with one permanent member voting against, voted in favour of the draft resolutions submitted by the non-aligned countries members of the Council and by the five ASEAN countries respectively calling for an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea and the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea leaving the people of Kampuchea free to determine their own destiny without foreign interference.

Faced with this universal condemnation of their policies, the Hanoi authorities resorted to deceptive tactics, to campaigns of denigration and calumny against the people and Government of Kampuchea and to threats and blackmail against all peace-, justice- and independence-loving peoples and countries throughout the world.

VIII. ARROGANT AND PERFIDIOUS MANOEUVRES BY THE HANOI AUTHORITIES TO COVER UP THEIR CRIMES OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA AND THEIR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

No one now questions the reality of the regional expansionism practised by the Hanoi authorities. Some people of good faith are less aware, however, of the lies, slander, treachery and sophistry which the Hanoi authorities have exalted to the level of principles as a basis for their international relations. Their aim is to cover up their criminal annexation of Kampuchea and extermination of the Kampuchean people and thereafter to pursue their expansionist drive in the whole of South-East Asia.

Thus, they lied shamelessly to the Security Council in January 1979 when they claimed that there were no Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Then, when caught in the act of aggression with more than 120,000 soldiers in Kampuchea, they hastened to invoke the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation", signed two months after their aggression with the puppet régime installed three weeks after their invasion. That régime has no roots in Kampuchea and is only a shadow government for the Vietnamese army of occu-

* *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1, pp. 2 and 3.*

pation. All decisions are actually taken and all affairs are actually handled from Saigon, under the personal direction of two members of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duc Tho and Pham Hung. In Phnom Penh itself, the puppet administration is under the direct control of a Vietnamese triumvirate. In addition, the Phnom Penh puppets have no army apart from a few hundred soldiers forcibly incorporated into the Vietnamese army and closely supervised by Vietnamese officers.

Again, in an attempt to cover up their abominable crimes of genocide against the people of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities did not hesitate brazenly to deceive world opinion by establishing a so-called "People's Revolutionary Tribunal", which Agence France Presse of 17 August 1979 described as being "a very well organized meeting . . . for which witnesses had carefully rehearsed their statements beforehand". *Le Monde* of 10 August 1979 wrote that Western observers had noted that the Vietnamese occupier, in organizing this trial, hoped to exploit it "for political and moral advantage since it was judge in its own case". In staging this operation, the Vietnamese occupier was also trying to "justify the presence in Cambodia and Laos of some 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers". Finally, the *Le Monde* editorial of 21 August 1979 noted that "these legal and political manoeuvres are more sinister than amusing when you consider that millions of Cambodians are likely to starve to death in the months to come and that the Khmer race, like the Chams who at one time occupied part of Viet Nam, could well disappear from the face of the earth".

The Hanoi authorities deployed their fifth column in Kampuchea to murder tens of thousands of Kampuchean patriots between 1975 and 1978 and, in 10 months of aggression, they have already massacred more than 500,000 Kampucheans and caused more than 500,000 others to starve to death. In their monstrous perfidy, they dare to blame the Government of Democratic Kampuchea for these deaths. This smear campaign is designed simply to cover up the heinous crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Hanoi authorities in their attempts to exterminate the nation and people of Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, established by the people of Kampuchea whom it led to victory after five years of a war of national liberation, is too conscious of the profound aspirations of its people, of the annexationist aims of the Hanoi authorities and of the magnitude of the devastation visited on post-war Kampuchea to do anything which might jeopardize its consistent policy of national unity. That policy seeks to mobilize all the country's material and human resources and all its intellectual, physical and spiritual forces with a view to improving Kampuchea's defence, rapidly rebuilding the country and improving the living conditions of a population on which war has inflicted endless suffering.

Clearly, a Government which had mistreated its own people would not have succeeded in a mere three years, between 1975 and 1978, in resolving the problems of food, housing, clothing and medicine for the whole population. It would not have been able to eradicate malaria. It would not have been able to improve its people's living conditions so rapidly.

Clearly, a Government which had so mistreated its own people would not have received such massive, staunch support from that people, which is now prepared for so many sacrifices in its difficult war of national resistance against the Vietnamese invasion that has pinned down more than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea.

The Hanoi authorities, caught up in their own treacherous and sordid manoeuvres and lies, are trying desperately to cover up their crimes of genocide against the people of Kampuchea and their crimes against their own people.

In the last four years, the Hanoi authorities have used more than 1 billion dollars of international humanitarian aid, not to improve the living conditions of the Vietnamese people but to serve their policy of aggression and expansionism in South-East Asia. That is why the living conditions of the Vietnamese people are worse now than before Viet Nam's liberation. In *The Washington Post* of 26 September 1979, Elizabeth Becker wrote from Hanoi:

"Nothing stuns a new visitor to northern Viet Nam and Hanoi more than the grinding poverty. The frail bodies, the tattered

clothing, the dilapidated buildings and the scarcity of everything from meat to medicine is not what one expects in the capital of a legendary military power and the third largest Communist country.

"Much of this poverty is new. 'I know this doesn't make sense at first. I didn't understand it', said a Western resident of Hanoi. But you could watch it through Têt (the Asian lunar New Year). Each year, the table has been more meager. In 1976, the Têt was incredible: meat, fish, sweets, everything you could want. Last year, it was nothing. Some people didn't have rice.' . . . While 1978 was the year of Viet Nam's best rice crop in history (13 million tons), it cannot offset this year's food shortage, which is considered the worst Viet Nam has faced, according to Le Vinh, vice-director of the economic institute of the Commission for Social Science of Viet Nam. 'You could say we can feed our own people this year because we produced all we need: 12.5 million tons. But we cannot feed the people', he said. 'We had to put our rice to other uses.' The other uses, he said, were raising livestock and feeding Viet Nam's army stationed in Laos, Cambodia and along the northern border. 'Now we have to give more food and spend greater amounts on the military. More of our foreign currency is reserved for the military', said Le Vinh. 'The army takes the trucks we need for transportation and the labor we need to build up agriculture, every sector of the economy'."

This criminal policy of aggression and regional expansionism on the part of the Hanoi authorities is the underlying cause of the misery and suffering of the Vietnamese people, of more than 1 million "boat people", of the genocide of the people of Kampuchea, of the sufferings of the Lao people and of the threats to the peace, security and stability of South-East Asia as a whole.

IX. ONLY THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS FROM KAMPUCHEA CAN PUT AN END TO THE CRIMES OF THE HANOI AUTHORITIES IN KAMPUCHEA

Driven by their unbridled expansionism, the Hanoi authorities are continuing their crimes in defiance of condemnation by the international community. In the last few months, they have sent several additional divisions and very large amounts of modern military equipment into Kampuchea in order to intensify their crimes of genocide in Kampuchea and their crimes against humanity. The situation in South-East Asia is deteriorating constantly. The peace, security and stability of the region are increasingly threatened. At any moment, the flames of the war of aggression and expansionism waged by the Hanoi authorities could set the whole of South-East Asia ablaze. The independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region are directly jeopardized.

As these crimes of the Hanoi authorities escalate, the United Nations and all countries which cherish peace, justice and independence and uphold the sacred principles of the Charter must take the necessary steps to put a stop to them. Only then can the people of Kampuchea live in peace and security within their own borders, with honour and national dignity, in an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, and only then can peace, security and stability in South-East Asia be restored. To that end, it is vital and urgent that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam cease its aggression against Kampuchea and immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its armed forces of occupation and all its settlements from Kampuchea in strict compliance with the United Nations Charter. In other words, it is vital and urgent that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and the right of the people of Kampuchea to decide its own destiny without foreign interference. Kampuchea's internal problems will be resolved in accordance with the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union. In other words, Kampuchea's social and political system will be determined by the people of Kampuchea themselves through free, general elections by direct, secret ballot, to be held under the supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Letter dated 26 October 1979 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[26 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, issued on 26 October 1979, on the revelation of a nuclear explosion carried out by the Government of South Africa.

I should like to request that the statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Miljan KOMATINA
Acting President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

ANNEX

Statement issued on 26 October 1979 by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the revelation of a nuclear explosion carried out by the Government of South Africa

1. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia feels compelled to draw the attention of the international community to the awesome implications for international peace and security, particularly in southern Africa, resulting from the revelation that South Africa detonated a nuclear device on 22 September 1979. This action by the colonialist and racist Pretoria régime constitutes an ominous sign of defiance by a régime obsessed with perpetuating insane policies of racist domination and colonial exploitation against the indignant protests of the international community.

2. The President of the Council recalls a previous statement of the Council on 7 September 1977^a strongly condemning the reported intention of the Government of South Africa to carry out nuclear tests at South African nuclear installations in the Kalahari Desert. On that occasion, it drew the attention of those States which had contributed to South African nuclear development to the perils which such policies could bring upon the international community, particularly in southern Africa, and underlined their special responsibility for the dangerous situation which was unfolding. Today, those concerns have particular relevance. Those Western Powers which assisted the development of South Africa's nuclear capability bear a grave responsibility for this most disturbing development.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/624-S/13590.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24*, vol. I, para. 316, item 2.

3. The President of the Council is certain that the heroic people of Namibia and of South Africa who for such a long time have sacrificed their lives in their struggle to fulfil legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and genuine national independence will not be deterred by the sinister designs of the colonialist and racist régime in South Africa.

4. The President of the Council alerts the international community to the consequences of this turn of events for the prospects of an international settlement of the question of Namibia through the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Pretoria régime has persistently attempted to undermine the efforts for a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia through a series of unilateral acts, the sole purpose of which has been to ensure the perpetuation of its illegal occupation and ruthless exploitation of the people and national resources of the Territory. By its action South Africa has revealed the full extent of its contempt for the well-considered view of the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community, which fully supports the aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine independence.

5. In contravention of United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, South Africa is clearly bent on imposing a puppet régime on Namibia and destroying its unity and territorial integrity. In order to ensure its criminal aims, the illegal South African administration maintains in Namibia the machinery of a police State which, through its tactics of terror, carries out the arrest, torture and murder of Namibian patriots while cynically pretending to assist the Namibian people in creating the institutions for an independent Namibia. In addition to its brutal practices of repression of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, South Africa has increasingly utilized the Territory for indiscriminate military assaults against the peace-loving people of neighbouring independent African countries. The vicious murder of innocent women and children in Kassinga Camp in Angola a year ago is a sufficient reminder of the ruthless extremes of the Pretoria régime.

6. The President of the Council once again stresses the position of the United Nations that the South African presence in Namibia is illegal and should be immediately and unconditionally terminated and that any arrangements by South Africa to impose unilaterally an internal settlement on the people of Namibia is in contravention of all decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The acquisition by South Africa of nuclear weapons raises the danger of increasing the reckless and arrogant expansionist actions of the racists of Pretoria and dangerously aggravates the threat to international peace and security in southern Africa.

DOCUMENT S/13591*

Letter dated 29 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[29 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement dated 26 October 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the aggravation and extension of the war of aggression by the Le Duan clique.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/628-S/13591.

ANNEX

Statement dated 26 October 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the aggravation and extension of the war of aggression by the Le Duan clique

The whole world and all mankind know that the Le Duan clique is waging a war of aggression and racial extermination in Kampuchea. They call for an end to that brutal and savage war and for respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of non-alignment and the international laws governing relations between States.

The voices which are raised to demand this withdrawal grow daily more numerous and louder, whether in the Security Council, the General Assembly or the summit Conference of non-aligned countries. The countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, almost all the countries of Asia and the Pacific, the great majority of countries in Western and Northern Europe, Africa, North America and Latin America, many political organizations, mass organizations reflecting various trends of opinion and beliefs, and individuals throughout the world who love peace and justice, all express the same demand: that Viet Nam withdraw all its forces of aggression from Kampuchea! They all have but a single concern—respect for the independence and sovereignty of each country and respect for international laws in relations between States, so that peace, liberty, justice and peaceful coexistence may prevail.

How can one account for this almost unanimous demand? On the one hand, the war of aggression and extermination waged by the Le Duan clique in Kampuchea strikes at the conscience of mankind, and the Governments and countries which respect the laws governing international relations; it also strikes at national independence and sovereignty, two values sacred to all mankind and to all countries in the world. On the other hand, the whole world and all mankind feel a growing sense of disquiet, for the experience of history clearly shows that the war in which the Le Duan clique is engaged will have no end. It will not fail to expand and to blaze inexorably. It is because of this grave danger that the whole world and all mankind repeatedly reiterate their demand that the Le Duan clique should put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and leave the nation and people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny for themselves, without outside interference.

The evolution of the situation since the beginning of Viet Nam's barbarous aggression against Kampuchea confirms the concern and the demand which have been expressed on many occasions by all countries, Governments and peoples of the world. The facts and figures speak for themselves:

(a) At the beginning of 1979, the strength of the Vietnamese troops of aggression was 120,000 men;

(b) In March 1979, reinforcements of 30,000 men were sent to occupy the highland regions;

(c) In September 1979, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea comprised 22 divisions and 12 independent regiments, or 220,000 men. Since then, further reinforcements continue to arrive daily in Kampuchea.

These forces, numerous as they may be, have not enabled the Le Duan clique to swallow up Kampuchea and exterminate the people of Kampuchea. That clique is pursuing its war of aggression by committing its own troops to it. Not only has it been unable to "Khmerize" the war, but it has also been unable to carry out the "Khmerization" of military, political and other affairs. It must support the Vietnamization of the war of aggression, both on the military level and on the political, administrative, economic, diplomatic and other levels.

However, even by extending and intensifying the Vietnamization of its war of aggression in all fields, the Le Duan clique can still not manage to extricate itself, but continues to become entangled in increasing difficulties and is being driven into an increasingly serious impasse. Its Fascist policy of racial extermination drives it to intensify its genocide against the people of Kampuchea and to massacre hundreds of innocent people every day either by arms or through the famine which it has deliberately created by destroying the economy and all food-stuffs. More than 1 million Kampucheans have already been killed and millions of others are threatened with the same fate.

That is one aspect of the frantic escalation of the war of aggression, annexation and extermination of the Kampuchean race. At the present level of escalation, the war continues to set the whole of Kampuchea ablaze and its flames already reach as far as eastern Thailand. Will they reach the whole of Thailand? Will they set the whole of South-East Asia ablaze? Grave problems and threats of the most tragic destruction have been provoked by the Vietnamese war of aggression against the people and nation of Kampuchea and against Thailand and South-East Asia. And the deadly effects of the Vietnamese war of aggression will be felt throughout the rest of the world.

In this situation, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been led to issue a further statement requesting the United Nations, countries, Governments, political organizations, mass organizations and all individuals who love peace, liberty and justice in the world to become more aware and to take effective measures to make Viet Nam withdraw its forces of aggression from Kampuchea under the direct supervision and control of United Nations forces. The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, like the overwhelming majority of peoples and Governments of the world, consider that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea under the effective and direct supervision and control of United Nations forces will lead to the immediate restoration of peace and security in Kampuchea and in South-East Asia. At the same time, an end will be put to the immense destruction and serious famine, unprecedented in the history of the universe, caused by the Vietnamese war of aggression. And the people of Kampuchea will be able once again to lead a normal existence in a proper manner.

DOCUMENT S/13592*

Letter dated 29 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[29 October 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 28 October 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the pledging conference convened by the United Nations in order to bring humanitarian relief to the people and nation of Kampuchea, threatened with extinction.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/629-S/13592.

ANNEX

Statement of 28 October 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea about the international conference convened by the United Nations in order to bring humanitarian relief to the Kampuchean people and nation threatened with extinction

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is very pleased with the initiative taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who has decided to convene, on 5 November 1979, an international Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea to work up an emergency humanitarian relief programme for the Kampuchean people, who are now facing immense suffering, a disastrous famine and are threatened with extinc-

tion by the barbarous acts of aggression and racial extermination perpetrated by the occupying Vietnamese troops.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes this conference full success in conformity with the hopes expressed by the Secretary-General the world over and the whole of mankind, particularly by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea, who are the direct victims.

For the efficiency of this humanitarian relief, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers that a sufficient number of United Nations forces should be appointed by this Conference and the Secretary-General, in order to ensure directly the distribution of this relief to the victim Kampuchean populations in all regions of Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/13593*

Letter dated 30 October 1979 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[30 October 1979]*

I wish to draw your attention to an attempt at indiscriminate murder perpetrated near the coastal town of Netanya on 28 October 1979 by the terrorist PLO.

At 6.45 a.m., a large explosive device went off on the railway tracks 500 metres north of the railway station at Netanya, while a train was on its way from Haifa to Tel Aviv. The tracks were badly damaged, but no one was hurt. There can be little doubt that, had this attempt been successful, a major human tragedy would have occurred. Later the same day, Radio Damascus reported that the PLO took full responsibility for this attempted outrage.

This incident is but the latest in a series of terrorist attempts perpetrated by the PLO in Israel since my letter to you of 19 September 1979 [S/13545]. PLO terrorists have explicitly taken responsibility for all these incidents.

(a) On 25 September, a time-bomb exploded in a café in the centre of Jerusalem without causing any casualties. Through its news agency in Lebanon, the PLO immediately bragged of its responsibility for this incident.

(b) On 27 September, an explosion occurred not far from a large open-air market in Tel Aviv. The area, which is usually teeming with people, was relatively deserted because of a heat wave and, providentially, there were no casualties.

(c) Later the same day, at 6.45 p.m., a bomb exploded in Allenby Street, one of the main thoroughfares of Tel Aviv. Six people were injured. Once again, through its news agency in Lebanon, the PLO boasted of its responsibility for this incident.

(d) On the morning of 12 October, a powerful explosive charge went off in a wood in the East Talpiot residential district of Jerusalem. There were no casualties. Nevertheless, according to Lebanese radio reports, a PLO spokesman in Damascus took responsibility the following day for this incident.

(e) On the morning of 25 October, another explosive device was found in a bus in the central bus terminal in Tel Aviv. The passengers were evacuated, but a police sapper, who detonated the charge, was wounded in the legs.

(f) On 26 October, an explosive device went off behind a bus stop in Jerusalem without causing damage.

The PLO has taken responsibility for both these last incidents.

The senseless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades, in the case of the PLO, under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

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) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/632-S/13593.

DOCUMENT S/13594*

Letter dated 29 October 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[31 October 1979]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of na-

tional resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/633-S/13594.

circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

Rattankiri and Stung Treng provinces

In the face of the arrival of further reinforcements of Lao troops in Stung Treng at the beginning of October 1979 and the extortion committed by the Vietnamese, the home guards (Kampuchean forcibly enrolled by the Vietnamese) and the population reacted strongly. Within the space of one week, they launched a dozen attacks. On 1 and 2 October, home guards carried out six attacks, killing 15 and wounding 20 of the enemy troops. On 3 and 4 October, they killed five Vietnamese and wounded more than 10. In the Srê Krao sector, on 7, 8 and 9 October, Vietnamese troops engaged in a campaign of crop destruction, lost 34 dead and wounded after falling into traps rigged up with poisoned stakes. On 12 October, in a further attempt at crop-clearing in the Srê Krao Kirivongsa sector, the enemy lost more than 100 dead and wounded.

Mondulkiri province

According to additional information received, during a number of engagements which took place between 13 and 25 September, the guerrillas killed 61 of the enemy and wounded 75. Moreover, during the 10 engagements which took place between 4 and 18 October, 56 of the enemy were killed and 52 others wounded.

SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE

Kompong Som sector

On 3 October, the guerrillas liberated Svay after an attack during which 12 of the enemy were killed. According to preliminary reports, the Vietnamese troops lost 20 more dead and 19 wounded in the same sector between 3 and 13 October, and 60 dead and 53 wounded along highways 2 and 4 and in the Tram Khnar and Kam-pot sectors.

WESTERN ZONE

On 10 October, the guerrillas intercepted an enemy convoy leaving Bamnak. They destroyed one vehicle and damaged two others. They wiped out 24 of the enemy. On 13 October, they intercepted another enemy vehicle on highway 5 near Kamreng. Ten of the occupants were killed and eight wounded. In the meantime, at other points, particularly south of the district capital of Kompong Speu and at Oudong, they killed 57 of the enemy.

Koh Kong province

According to the first reports received from the Koh Kong front, during the first half of October the guerrillas killed 183 and wounded 115 of the Vietnamese troops.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

Battambang province

On 10 October, Vietnamese troops on a crop-clearing operation in the Phnom Preal sector fell into minefields and ambushes placed by the guerrillas. They lost 31 dead and 42 wounded. On 15 October, the guerrillas launched a special attack on the enemy troops stationed in Phum Thmey, killing 10 of them and wounding 20 others and destroying an ammunition depot. On 14 October, they intercepted a crop-clearing raid at Ampil Pramdaem, killing 12 of the enemy and wounding 15. On highway 10, on 19 October, they intercepted a convoy of enemy reinforcements. A lorry was destroyed and two others damaged, and 20 of the enemy were killed and 15 others wounded. On 14 October, at Svay Chek, a group of Vietnamese soldiers, driving an ammunition cart, struck a minefield and was wiped out. In the Pailin-highway 10 sector, between 7 and 13 October, Vietnamese troops attempting to leave Phtea Saing on several occasions to reach Pang Rolim lost 28 dead and 25 wounded. During other engagements along the front between 6 and 21 October, more than 210 of the enemy were killed and more than 250 others wounded.

CENTRAL ZONE

Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom provinces

In the Stung Trang district, according to preliminary reports, during the first half of October the guerrillas killed more than 100 of the enemy and wounded 79; 14 of the casualties were in the district capital. In the Sandan district, between 21 and 26 October, the Vietnamese troops attempted six attacks, which cost them 17 dead and 18 wounded. Moreover, during four attacks reported in the Santuk, Kompong Siem and Chamca Leu district, on 2, 5 and 7 October, Vietnamese troops lost 41 dead and wounded.

* * *

During the fighting described above, the guerrillas wiped out a total of almost 1,950 of the Vietnamese enemy.

DOCUMENT S/13595

Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 October 1979]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened in connexion with the question of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, especially in the light of the recent and continuing acts of aggression and violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of my country, the People's Republic of Angola.

The intensity and timing of these racist attacks pose a definite threat to international peace and security.

(Signed) Elísio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13597*

Letter dated 23 October 1979 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 October 1979]

Pursuant to my letter of 16 October 1979 [S/13575], I further have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to inform you that, as a result of renewed fighting inside Kampuchea during the last three weeks as well as of the continuing large-scale famine in Kampuchea, a new wave of Kampuchean civilians totalling approximately 100,000 have, as at 15 October, crossed over into Thailand at various points along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Most of these displaced Kampuchean civilians are suffering from severe hunger, malaria, dysentery, intestinal parasites and respiratory diseases and are being cared for at the various designated centres in Thailand's Prachinburi province.

The breakdown of this latest influx of Kampuchean civilians is as follows:

10 October: approximately 10,000 Kampuchean civilians crossed into Thailand at a point 15 kilometres south of the town of Aranyaprathet and are now being cared for at Ban Tapplik sub-district.

11 October: approximately 20,000 Kampuchean

civilians crossed into Thailand at a point 20 kilometres north of the town of Aranyaprathet and are being cared for at a designated centre near Ban Non Mak Mun sub-district.

From 10 to 15 October: different waves of Kampuchean civilians continued to flee into Thailand and, as at 15 October, have brought up the number of displaced Kampuchean civilians in Thailand to a total of 98,165 persons. These Kampuchean civilians are being cared for at designated centres at Ban Klong Head, Ban Klong Gleon and Ban Nong Samet sub-districts near the town of Aranyaprathet.

From 15 to 25 October: an additional influx of Kampuchean civilians fled into Thailand as a result of the intensification of military operations inside Kampuchea, bringing the total number to 188,000 persons.

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

(Signed) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/636-S/13597.

DOCUMENT S/13598

Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 31 October 1979.

I should appreciate it if this letter and annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 31 OCTOBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to previous letters which I have addressed to you in connexion with crimes committed by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) against the inhabitants of South West Africa. In this connexion, you will recall documents S/12989 of 30 December 1978, S/13205 of 28 March, S/13208 of 30 March, S/13221 of 4 April, S/13230 of 8 April and S/13315 of 11 May 1979. In addition, South Africa's Permanent Representative to the United Nations has over the months, in numerous communications addressed to you, expressed by Government's hope that you will, through your office, assist in

bringing about a cessation of border incidents so as to lower tension in the area and to establish a peaceful atmosphere.

The attached list supplies details of the latest acts of violence committed by SWAPO terrorists and of incidents caused by them after entering South West Africa from their sanctuaries in Angola. In one case a 6-year-old boy was injured when a booby-trapped mine left by SWAPO exploded. In another case two civilian women were brutally raped by six SWAPO terrorists. In yet another case approximately 30 terrorists seized 54 boys and 57 girls from a school hostel and abducted them to Angola. On 28 October, SWAPO terrorists kidnapped chief Christoff and burnt down his village two kilometres north-west of Ombalant (Owambo).

Once again, I wish to stress that these acts of arson, theft, mine-laying, maiming, abduction and rape committed by SWAPO against unarmed and innocent civilians inside South West Africa are viewed with the utmost concern by the people and leaders of the Territory, as well as by the South African Government. These heinous acts once more underline the fact that SWAPO is attempting to obtain its objectives in South West Africa by means of force and intimidation so as to deprive the inhabitants of their right of deciding their own destiny through the normal process of democracy. For this reason I again appeal to you to

assist through your office in bringing about an end to these atrocities by SWAPO.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

ENCLOSURE

South West African border violations caused by SWAPO terrorists infiltrating from Angola: incidents during the period 11 to 28 October 1979

(a) 11 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 23 1/4 S, 15 degrees 57 1/2 E at beacon 20 approximately 7 km east of Oshikango. SWAPO terrorists in Angola fired on security forces with mortars and small arms. Terrorists then fled northwards.

(b) 12 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 41 1/2 S, 15 degrees 57 1/2 E about 24 km north of Ondangwa. One Soviet TM-57 landmine lifted by security forces.
- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 31 S, 15 degrees 53 E about 15 km south of Oshikango. A six-year-old child, Samuel Elia, lost his finger as a result of explosion of a booby-trapped mine left by SWAPO terrorists.

(c) 13 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 23 3/4 S, 16 degrees 26 3/4 E about 17 km north of Eenana. Security forces fired on four terrorists who then fled back to Angola.
- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 24 3/4 S, 16 degrees 02 3/4 E about 14 km west of Oshikango. Fifteen terrorists fired on security forces and fled when fire was returned.

(d) 14 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 32 1/2 S, 15 degrees 24 1/4 E about 39 km north of Oshakati. SWAPO terrorist armed with AK-47 rifle attempted to murder owner of general dealer store.

(e) 17 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 24 S, 16 degrees 17 1/4 E about 10 km north-west of Eenana. Four terrorists trying to infiltrate across the border fled back into Angola after being detected and fired upon by security forces.
- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 24 S, 15 degrees 39 E, about 25 km west of Oshikango. SWAPO terrorists stole all provisions from Mr. Gabriel Kanjengo's shop and set building alight.
- (iii) Position: 17 degrees 31 S, 16 degrees 36 1/2 E, about 30 km east of Eenana. One civilian passenger killed and five others injured when their light vehicle detonated a landmine planted by SWAPO terrorists.

(f) 18 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 40 1/2 S, 16 degrees 04 2/3 E 2 km south of Oshigambo. One Czechoslovakian PT-MI-BA 111 landmine lifted by security forces.

- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 50 S, 15 degrees 50 3/4 E about 9 km north-west of Ondangwa. Ten telephone poles along the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa blown up by terrorists.

(g) 19 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 23 3/4 S, 15 degrees 40 1/4 E about 25 km west of Oshikango. Two civilian women were brutally raped by six SWAPO terrorists.

(h) 20 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 27 S, 16 degrees 04 E, about 20 km south of Oshikango. Security forces exchanged fire with approximately 30 terrorists after they had infiltrated from Angola. Two terrorists shot dead.

(i) 23 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 23 1/2 S, 16 degrees 01 1/2 E about 15 km east of Oshikango. Security forces fired on two terrorists who had crossed the border. Terrorists then fled back towards Angola.
- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 27 2/3 S, 17 degrees 09 1/4 E 15 km north of Nkongo. Two Soviet TMA-3 landmines lifted by security forces.
- (iii) Position: 17 degrees 31 1/2 S, 15 degrees 00 E 2 km south of Ombalantu. About 30 terrorists seized 54 boys and 57 girls from a school hostel and abducted them to Angola.

(j) 24 October 1979

- (i) Position: 17 degrees 23 3/4 S, 15 degrees 06 1/2 E about 18 km north of Ombalantu. Four terrorists who attempted to cross the border into South West Africa, fled back into Angola when fired upon by security forces.
- (ii) Position: 17 degrees 23 1/2 S, 14 degrees 34 1/4 E about 20 km east of Ruacana. Security forces vehicle detonated a Soviet TM-46 landmine. A second TM-46 mine was lifted by the security forces at the same place.
- (iii) Position: 17 degrees 23 1/2 S, 17 degrees 27 1/2 E about 32 km north of Nkongo. Two Soviet TMA-3 landmines lifted by security forces.

(k) 25 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 36 1/2 S, 15 degrees 44 1/4 E about 20 km north of Oshakati. Mr. Kaualelo's shop was robbed by a group of approximately 60 SWAPO terrorists. Thereupon they also stole a Ford pick-up van with registration number SBS 2260 and abducted the owner.

(l) 26 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 27 1/4 S, 16 degrees 13 E, 12 km west-north-west of Eenana. Two members of the local population were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine laid by SWAPO terrorists.

(m) 27 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 38 2/3 S, 17 degrees 08 1/4 E, 12 km south-west of Nkongo. One Soviet TMA-3 landmine lifted by security forces.

(n) 28 October 1979

Position: 17 degrees 29 1/2 S, 14 degrees 59 E, 2 km north-west of Ombalantu. Sixty terrorists abducted chief Christoff and burnt down his village.

DOCUMENT S/13599

Note verbale dated 31 October 1979 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 November 1979]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, upon instructions from the Government of the People's Re-

public of Angola, has the honour to attach herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party on 30 October 1979.

The Permanent Representative requests that the attached be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

ANNEX

Communiqué Issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party 30 October 1979

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to draw the attention of the international community to the dangerous escalation of acts of Fascist aggression being committed against the People's Republic of Angola by the racist minority régime of South Africa.

On 28 October 1979, at 1622 hours, about 19 Puma helicopters landed racist South African troops in Angola. A massive airborne and ground-troops assault was launched in the southern provincial capitals of Porto Alexandre, Moçâmedes and Lubango which left 18 civilians and 2 FAPLA [*Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola*] soldiers dead.

The racist South African troops aimed at the destruction of vital economic sites in Leba, where they destroyed railroad tracks and

blockaded others in Moçâmedes. The tunnel leading to the railways in Leba, four bridges, five automobiles and one bus were also destroyed. In Porto Alexandre, 11 Puma helicopters landed close to 150 special troops which carried out acts of sabotage, blockading main highways and subjecting the unarmed population to criminal acts of intimidation. Railway tracks adjoining Lubango, Covango, and Tongo were also destroyed, and mines were planted in the highways through Lubango, Jamba and Tchamutete.

Reacting to the significant advances and victories of the armed struggles of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa, the racist minority régime of South Africa is unleashing its desperate fury against the front-line States, with the aim of destabilizing them through acts of Fascist aggression in order to weaken the unrelenting support which these States have extended to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa.

The heroic people of Angola, through the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party and FAPLA, are undertaking all measures necessary to expel the racist enemy troops from Angola and call upon the international community, through the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, vehemently to condemn the grave threat to peace and security in southern Africa posed by these recent acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

DOCUMENT S/13600*

Letter dated 1 November 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[1 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed documents as evidence of the military involvement of the People's Republic of China in Kampuchea under the régime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique:

1. Extract from the statement made by Wang Shang Rung, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, during talks with Son Sen, dated 6 February 1976 [*annex I*];

2. Note from the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China addressed to the General Staff of the Revolutionary Army of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 5 October 1977 [*annex II*];

3. Itemized specification of the weapons and military equipment which China supplied as non-reimbursable aid to Kampuchea for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force during the period 1976-1978 [*annex III*].

These documents were published in August 1979 by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea held at Phnom Penh for the trial of the crime of genocide committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique (original in Khmer and translated into French). They were seized in Tasseing, the refuge of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, during the mopping-up operation carried out in March 1979 by the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

On the basis of this irrefutable evidence, it is clear that:

(a) Since April 1975, Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Pol Pot régime, has been to Peking for discussions on Chinese military aid, the first consignment of which was estimated at about 13,300 tons.

(b) An agreement was concluded at Phnom Penh on 10 February 1976 between the Pol Pot leaders and the Peking leaders, under which China was to supply the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with a large quantity of weapons and military equipment during the period from 1976 to 1978 to be used by that clique to wage a war of aggression against Viet Nam on the south-western border.

(c) These weapons and military equipment include offensive weapons for the Army, Navy and Air Force, as is clearly stated in documents Nos. 1 and 3 referred to above, including combat aircraft, fighters, bombers, hunter submarines, fast destroyers, 130-mm guns and amphibious tanks.

(d) These weapons and military equipment were to be supplied before the end of 1978, in other words, just before the date on which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary troops launched large-scale attacks on the Tay Ninh province on the south-western Vietnamese border. This is eloquent proof of the guilt of the Chinese leaders in the war of aggression waged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on the south-western Vietnamese border at the end of 1978, which has been denounced by the Vietnamese side.

(e) In addition to aid in the form of arms and other war matériel, China has also sent military personnel of all categories to Kampuchea to serve in and train cadres for the three branches of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary armed forces; the "number of such personnel rose to approximately 500 in 1976 and will increase progressively" and "the duration of their assignment will have to be extended".

(f) China has, moreover, undertaken to train military cadres of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in China: 471 from the Air Force and 157 from the Navy in 1976 alone.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/643-S/13600.

(g) China has likewise undertaken to construct five military installations for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea:

- (i) A new naval base;
- (ii) An airfield;
- (iii) A munitions dump;
- (iv) An extension of a factory for the repair of weapons;
- (v) A depot at Kep.

Even more serious, during the same period, China also undertook to "construct new airfields" for the purposes of the war of aggression which it has instigated.

(h) In pursuit of their expansionist and hegemonistic policy in South-East Asia, the Peking leaders have used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as an instrument of aggression against neighbouring countries, in particular Viet Nam, and have transformed Kampuchea into a military base with a view to achieving their aggressive and expansionist aims in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

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

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
*Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations*

ANNEX I

Extract from the statement made by Wang Shang Rung, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, during talks with Son Sen 6 February 1976

Proposed object of the talks

In accordance with the principles of military aid discussed at the June 1975 talks between the two sides, between August and October last year we sent a number of our comrades to Kampuchea to examine the situation. After due study, we have drawn up a draft plan for military aid. This draft plan and the draft agreement were submitted on 12 October last year to our Kampuchean comrades by Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao and our military attaché, Deng Kunshan, and were favourably accepted by our Kampuchean comrades. We are now submitting the text of the agreement that was discussed by the two sides, in order to request your ratification. If you agree, may we take this as the text to be signed?

I should now like to clarify a few points:

1. This draft agreement is relatively succinct. It specifies only the equipment that is strictly necessary for the organization and reinforcement of the Army; the other necessary related arms and munitions with which it will be supplied and the technical equipment cannot be specified in detail in the same way at the present time, because of the great variety of the nature and types of such equipment and the large quantity involved. The draft agreement therefore merely clarifies these principles. In our opinion, we should allow the Chiefs of the General Staff of the two armies time to discuss the specific details and then exchange the instruments of ratification.

2. With regard to the proposed deadline for the delivery of equipment, arms and ammunition, we are prepared to complete final delivery by the end of 1978. With regard to the schedule for the delivery of various types of equipment over the period 1976-1978, we should like to set forth our views below:

In 1976, we shall first deliver the equipment and arms necessary for on-the-spot training of basic cadres. The essential components are as follows: part of the equipment for an anti-aircraft artillery regiment, part of the equipment for a radar regiment and the equipment for a military airfield; four escort vessels and four fast destroyers for the Navy; part of the equipment for a tank regiment, part of the equipment for a liaison regiment, part of the equipment

for three ground artillery regiments and the equipment for a battalion of pontoons for ground troops.

The other equipment and arms to be delivered are as follows: the anti-aircraft guns for the Air Force will be delivered in 1977. The radar delivery will be effected in 1977 and 1978 successively. The fighter aircraft and bombers will be delivered progressively as the training of pilots and the construction of new airfields proceeds. The delivery of another part of the equipment for airfields will keep pace with the construction of new airfields.

Four of the six escort vessels for the Navy will be delivered in 1977 and two in 1978. Four of the eight fast destroyers will be delivered in 1977 and four in 1978.

The equipment for three ground artillery regiments of the Army could be delivered at the beginning of 1977, with the exception of the 130-mm guns. The remaining equipment will be delivered all together during the last six months of 1976. The equipment for the tank regiment will be delivered in 1977 and 1978 successively. The equipment and arms for the liaison regiment will be delivered in 1977; since 300 kilometres of span wire are being delivered in 1976, there will be 1,000 kilometres outstanding. Kindly specify your wishes regarding this, and we shall make arrangements.

All of the foregoing is merely an expression of our thinking, because the output of military plants is closely linked with that of other branches of the economy and the equipment may, by way of exception, be delivered earlier or later. We should hold a joint discussion regarding the appropriateness of our plans; please let us have your comments.

3. With regard to the procedure for delivery and receipt and the method of delivering equipment, most of this equipment can be carried by ship and unloaded at the port of Sihanoukville. The aircraft will have to be disassembled and packed for shipping, and upon arrival in Kampuchea will have to be reassembled. The hunter submarines and tankers could sail direct for Kampuchea, but the question of the necessary measures to ensure a safe voyage and the security of the vessels is a relatively complex one that will have to be resolved by a discussion of specific details at a later date.

With regard to the practical co-ordination of the transport, we shall notify you of the date of departure of the vessels a fortnight in advance, in order to facilitate your preparations, but the arrangements for the carriers are closely linked with railroad transport, ports, merchant vessels, etc. If any link in this chain malfunctions, that will prejudice all transport operations. For example, in the recent case of the escort vessel, we set 5 January as the date for loading the vessel *Da Fu* at Zhan Jiang, but this vessel was behind schedule in returning from abroad and therefore the unloading and subsequent reloading took more time, which explains the delay in loading. If such a thing happens in the future, we will notify you in time.

With regard to the procedure for delivery and receipt, on our side the office of the military attaché will be responsible for consulting with you. For delivery, two copies will be made of the certificate of delivery and receipt and the detailed list of equipment and weapons, one in the Chinese language and one in the Kampuchean language. We are able to draft the Chinese language version, but we will have difficulties in drafting the document in the Kampuchean or French language, in view of the limited number of our translators. Perhaps it will be sufficient to use only the Chinese text. If you see no difficulty in using English instead of Kampuchean and French, we could meet your requirements. We put the matter to you so that we can work it out together and find a satisfactory solution.

4. With regard to the sending of technicians, cadres should, in accordance with the principles adopted by the two sides, be trained on the spot if possible, and we shall assume responsibility for training skeleton staff. Later on, when you are in a position to raise the training level of the cadres, we believe that the technicians we will send will, in principle, arrive in Kampuchea with the first delivery of equipment. Thus, in 1976, the number of technicians arriving successively in Kampuchea will include the following: radar, artillery and anti-aircraft technicians, air force ground staff, pilots from the carrier aircraft group and aircraft repair workers, totalling in all approximately 320, including the technicians currently working in Kampuchea, and the liaison service, totalling 32 in all, including 12 who are already in Kampuchea. There will be approximately 120 staff for the guard vessels, the fast destroyers and the repair service for the naval equipment; 28 staff for the tanks; 25 staff for the ground artillery; and 6 staff for the pontoons, making a total of approx-

imately 500. These technicians will arrive successively in Kampuchea to work. In our opinion, when these comrades arrive in your country, they will assist you, essentially, in understanding the technical properties and the method of using and manoeuvring these kinds of equipment and weapons. With regard to the duration of their assignment, we shall give them orders to withdraw when their Kampuchean comrades deem themselves capable of using and manoeuvring the equipment and weapons in question, so that the presence of our technicians will no longer be necessary. These technicians will arrive in Kampuchea in order to assist you and at the same time to learn from you. However, we believe that the number of these technicians will increase and that the duration of their assignment will have to be extended, which will inevitably create difficulties. We urge you to regard them as your own cadres and to educate and supervise them. If they make mistakes, we beg you to help them to correct themselves. Should you feel that it is not appropriate for you to carry out this educational function, we would request you to notify our Ambassador or Military Attaché so that they may communicate the fact to our General Staff and we can carry out this task ourselves. With regard to the procedure for the appointment of technicians, we ask you to consider the question whether or not it is necessary for our two General Staffs to exchange letters of approval on the subject.

5. On the question of receiving trainees, particularly trainees from the Navy and the Air Force, in 1976, the total number of trainees who will need to come to us to raise their level of training will be 471 for the Air Force and 157 for the Navy. The two sides will continue to discuss the practical arrangements for selecting these trainees and fixing their departure dates.

6. The Chinese Government has agreed to assume responsibility for the five full-scale equipment projects, namely: the construction of a new naval base, an airfield and a munitions dump, the extension of a factory for the repair of weapons, and a depot at Kep. The Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade will be responsible for the organization of these projects because they fall within the category of full-scale equipment projects. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will consult you regarding the procedure for confirmation. After studying these projects, we will communicate to you, during joint discussions, our views concerning the exact scale and construction schedules of these projects. We request you to inform us of a suitable date on which those who are drawing up the plans can visit Kampuchea so that we can make preparations.

7. With regard to the question which you raised concerning the repair and reuse of a certain amount of captured equipment, if you consider that this equipment would really be useful and needs repair and requires from us only technical servicing, accessories and raw materials, we are resolved to help you as far as possible. In our view, the work can be carried out before the General Staffs of our two armies exchange letters of confirmation.

8. With regard to translation, on the basis of the military aid situation mentioned above, there is a great need for translators. For 1976, as a whole, 100 translators will be needed in view of the number of specialized technicians and planners to be sent out by us and the number of trainees we will receive. Since we have at present only 10 translators, we request you to seek a partial solution to this problem.

These are some points which will help to clarify the problem of the implementation of this agreement.

There is one other matter. That is the question of military aid for the year 1976, which was naturally discussed by the two sides during Comrade Ieng Sary's visit to Peking in April 1975. This portion of aid amounts to approximately 13,300 tons. Total deliveries from 1975 to the day of the liberation of Phnom Penh amounted to over 3,200 tons, so that there is still over 10,000 tons to be delivered (including 4,000 tons of weapons and ammunition and 1,301 vehicles of different types). Since Comrade Ieng Sary wished to postpone the delivery, we have not continued to transport the equipment. We estimate that, with the exception of the vehicles which, because of the large number involved, cannot all be delivered during the month of March (each ship can transport no more than 200 vehicles), the 100 120-mm guns which need to be checked for quality, and the shells for 120-mm guns, all the rest of the equipment is ready to be delivered during the month of March. You have agreed to stagger the deliveries of the remaining amount of petrol and the empty drums and we are at present discussing this question with the sectors concerned in order to find a solution.

With regard to the above-mentioned unresolved questions of military aid for 1976, the procedure needs to be completed in the form of an agreement. In this connexion, we should also like to submit for your consideration the question of whether it will be possible to complete the procedure during the current year: if you agree, on our return we will immediately begin to prepare documents which will be discussed jointly by the Kampuchean comrades and our embassy in order to find a solution.

I have the honour thus to state my views on the subject of our discussions. I hope that you will inform me of your point of view.

ANNEX II

To the General Staff of the Revolutionary Army of Democratic Kampuchea

Phnom Penh, 5 October 1977

Under article 2 of the agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the provision by China of non-reimbursable aid to Kampuchea in the form of weapons and military equipment, signed between the two Governments on 10 February 1976 at Phnom Penh, we have prepared a draft itemized specification of the weapons and military equipment supplied by China as non-reimbursable aid to Kampuchea (attached hereto). If you agree, this letter of ratification (including the itemized specification) will form an integral part of the agreement.

With greetings inspired by noble revolutionary sentiments.

*General Staff of the People's
Liberation Army of China*
[seal]

ANNEX III

Itemized specification

Weapons and military equipment which China supplied as non-reimbursable aid to Kampuchea during the period 1976-1978:

I. For the Army

1. Equipment and weapons for three artillery regiments, one DCA battalion (85-mm guns of the 56 type, 122-mm mortars of the 54 type, 130-mm guns of the 59-1 type, 36 (thirty-six) units of each type; and 18 (eighteen) units of DCA double-barrelled 37-mm guns of the 65 type).

Shells for 85-mm guns of the 56 type: 8,640 (eight thousand six hundred and forty).

Funk/ 3-1-336/338 (13)

Shells for 130-mm guns of the 59 type: 4,320 (four thousand three hundred and twenty).

Funk/ 3-1-335/353 (13)

2. Equipment and weapons for a tank regiment: 72 (seventy-two) light tanks of the 62 type and 32 (thirty-two) amphibious tanks of the 63 type.

Shells for 85-mm tank guns of the 56 type: 10,058 (ten thousand and fifty-eight).

Funk/ 3-1-333/335 (7)

3. Equipment and weapons for a transmission and liaison regiment: 459 (four hundred and fifty-nine) transmitter-receiver sets, 2,203 (two thousand two hundred and three) telephones, 910 (nine hundred and ten) kilometres of various types of wire, and 1,300 (one thousand three hundred) kilometres of aerial wire.
884 radios: 360 (three hundred and sixty) units.

Funk/ 3-4-1

II. For the Navy

Equipment and weapons for a unit of hunter submarines, a company of destroyers, a company of escort destroyers (four 037 rescue destroyers, 10 escort vessels of the 62-C type, 12 torpedo boats of the 026 type, one 80 (eighty)-ton minesweeper and one 300 (three hundred)-ton tanker.

533 W torpedoes: 48 (forty-eight).

Funk/ 3-3-506

III. For the Air Force

1. Equipment and weapons for a regiment of fighter aircraft (30 (thirty) fighter-6 aircraft and 6 (six) training aircraft of the fighter-6 type).
2. Equipment and spare parts for a regiment of bombers (equipment and weapons for 17 (seventeen) bombers and 3 (three) training aircraft of the bomber-5 type).

- 5A turbines: 20 (twenty)—Funk 02.
Shells for the DCA units 23-2: 36,720 (thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty).
3. Equipment and weapons for two DCA regiments: 48 (forty-eight) 100-mm guns of the 59 type, 48 (forty-eight) 57-mm guns of the 59 type; 36 (thirty-six) 37-mm double-barrelled guns of the 65 type.
 4. Equipment and spare parts for a radar regiment [for 20 (twenty) monitoring and guidance radars].

DOCUMENT S/13602*

Letter dated 1 November 1979 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 November 1979]

With reference to my letter dated 23 October 1979 [S/13585], I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, further to report the following incidents of violations of Thailand's territorial sovereignty along the Thai-Kampuchean border and to bring them to your attention.

On 23 October at 9.30 a.m., armed foreign troops numbering approximately 100 intruded into Thai territory at Ban Sanlo Changan, situated 500 metres from the Thai-Kampuchean border in Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province. The said foreign soldiers subsequently withdrew into Kampuchean territory after reconnoitring aircraft flew over the above-mentioned area.

On 27 October at 7 a.m., two artillery shells were fired from inside Kampuchea into Thai territory, landing 500 metres inside the Thai side of the border, in Ta Phraya district. The shelling killed seven Kampuchean refugees and wounded three.

On 28 October between 6.20 to 6.25 a.m., nine mortar shells landed in Thai territory at Ban Ang Sila, Ta Phraya district. At 6.30 a.m., another five shells landed at Ban Non Mak Mun in the same district.

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

(Signed) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/644-S/13602.

DOCUMENT S/13603*

Letter dated 1 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[1 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the testimony of a Vietnamese soldier on the crimes committed by the forces of aggression of the Hanoi authorities against the people of Kampuchea, disseminated by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

Testimony of a Vietnamese soldier on the crimes committed by the forces of aggression of the Hanoi authorities against the people of Kampuchea

On 15 September 1979 the guerrillas and the population of Leach (province of Pursat) counter-attacked the Vietnamese troops who were conducting a sweep operation, killing five of them and wounding four. In addition, they seized five AK rifles, one B40 and ammunition, as well as documents and a letter from a Vietnamese soldier named Nguyen Van Hong written to his mother, Lê Thi Nheun, an inhabitant of the second ward of the Nham Trang district, province of Phu Khanh, South Viet Nam. The full text of the letter, dated 13 September 1979, reads as follows:

Dear Mother,

"I have been in Kampuchea for more than three months but I have had no news from you. How are you? How are Hua and Ot? Please give my love to everyone.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/645-S/13603.

"As for me, it is only three months since I arrived in Kampuchea, but, oh Mother! I have the impression that it is more than 30 years. I am at the breaking point. The Le Duan administration has fooled me. Before sending me to Kampuchea, it spread the lie that the purpose was to defend the revolutionary power of Kampuchea. But the reality, poor Mother, is entirely different. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, which include your son, are aggressors hundreds of times more barbaric and more Fascist than the Thieu-Ky soldiers.

"Oh Mother! How would you feel if they came to rob you of your belongings and to beat you up! If they raped Hua, your beloved daughter, before your eyes? If they destroyed your rice and your other crops? And if they drove you from your home? This is the way that the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea is behaving. This is what the Le Duan administration calls "helping the people of Kampuchea".

"On 10 September my company made a raid in the Leach district, province of Pursat. On arriving at the village the leader of the company went straight to the house of a woman villager of about your age. She was standing in front of her door with her daughter. He began beating her with the butt of his rifle and driving her away. As she resisted, he beat her twice as hard and raped her daughter in front of her. He ordered me to protect him and ordered the other soldiers to pillage the houses and to kill all the inhabitants without mercy. The soldiers then shot all the

cattle, buffalo, pigs and poultry. They set fire to the houses and destroyed all the crops so that the Kampuchean would not have the strength to fight against the Vietnamese troops.

"Mother! At that point the inhabitants of the village, together with the self-defence guards, could not restrain themselves any longer. Some armed with sickles and others with hatchets and sticks, they went after the leader of the company and killed him on the spot. They killed five soldiers and wounded four. I had a narrow escape that day.

"Dear mother, perhaps my days are numbered, for I am now on an erupting volcano. If you want me to return to you and to all of you, when you have read this letter go immediately to Ba, Ket, Thu and others who have children in the army committing aggression against Kampuchea and protest to the Le Duan administration demanding our return. You must not delay, for if you do we will all be killed. Tell Ot and the other young people of his age like Chi, Diep, the children of Hay Tinh, Bao and Le, as well as all the secondary-school children, to take steps to avoid being sent to Kampuchea by the Le Duan administration. Tell them to take to the bush or leave the country or else band together to attack the recruiters, for if they are taken, death will await them anyway. It is better to die fighting in your own country than as a Fascist soldier of the aggressors.

"This is the general situation. Time is short. The Kampuchean guerrillas will certainly attack my unit again."

DOCUMENT S/13604

Letter dated 2 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter and annexes he addressed to you on 2 November 1979.

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

J. Adriaan EKSTEEN
Permanent Representative of
South Africa
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the President of the Security Council dated 31 October 1979 [S/13595] calling for an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss what he terms South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola.

The South African Government emphatically denies that it has committed any acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

A civil war has been raging in Angola for years, and acts of violence and sabotage are an inevitable consequence of such a situation. The acts referred to by the Government of Angola fall within this category, and for it to claim otherwise amounts to nothing more than an attempt to mislead and confuse, so that the true nature of the situation in Angola, and in southern Angola in particular, can be disguised. It is also inevitable that such acts will continue for so long as the state of civil war persists.

You will recall that I have regularly informed you over the past 18 months of incidents of violence, rape, sabotage, abduction, murder and intimidation which SWAPO terrorists have perpetrated on almost a daily basis in South West Africa/Namibia. SWAPO has persisted in committing these crimes, notwithstanding the earnest efforts which have been made to negotiate a peaceful solution to the problem and to contribute to the creation of conditions of stability in the general area.

Examples of the atrocities which SWAPO terrorists committed during this period are provided in the attached list.

There is no reason whatever why SWAPO should conduct a campaign of terror against the people of South West Africa/Namibia. Its members are free to return peacefully to the Territory and to participate in the democratic process which has been set in motion. Several invitations to this effect have been extended to SWAPO, and, indeed, many of its members have availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their families and to contribute to the political and economic development of South West Africa/Namibia. Others have chosen to avail themselves of the sanctuary offered by countries, such as Angola, from where they launch attacks on the civilian population inside South West Africa/Namibia and commit the type of atrocity to which I have drawn your attention.

South Africa is responsible for the physical security of South West Africa/Namibia and while this campaign of terror continues, will act relentlessly against all those who endanger the security of the Territory and its people.

We have taken note of the fact that neither you nor

the Security Council has called upon SWAPO specifically to stop this campaign of terror, while every opportunity is sought to accuse South Africa of acts of aggression. I enclose in this connexion a press statement which I issued yesterday in response to a statement on the Angolan accusations made on your behalf.²⁴

The South African Government has been assured throughout the lengthy negotiations for an international settlement in South West Africa/Namibia that the United Nations would act objectively and impartially and was therefore qualified to supervise fair and open elections in the Territory. We would expect this approach to be demonstrated now.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

ENCLOSURE I

*Examples of the atrocities which SWAPO terrorists
committed since January 1978*

1. On 5 January, the body of an Owambo man was found after he had been shot by a gang of SWAPO terrorists. The body was impaled on a fence, and a number of AK-47 cartridge cases were discovered near the body.

2. On 8 January, a private car with 10 civilian passengers detonated a Russian landmine which had been planted by SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated into South West Africa/Namibia from Angola. Four of the passengers were killed instantly, and six were seriously injured.

3. On 7 February, the Owambo Minister of Health, Mr. Shiyagaya, was assassinated by SWAPO terrorists with Russian-made pistols after a political meeting in Owambo.

4. On 21 February, a gang of SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and forcibly abducted 119 children and their teacher from the St. Mary's mission school in Owambo. Three children later escaped and related how they were forced to cross the border and taken to terrorist training camps.

5. On 3 March, a sub-headman, Mr. Nangola Kanyala, was killed by a gang of SWAPO terrorists who had crossed into South West Africa/Namibia from Angola. His body was mutilated, and his wife and children were abducted.

6. On 27 March, two SWAPO terrorists assassinated the leader of the Herero people and President of the DTA [*Turnhalle Democratic Alliance*], Mr. Clemens Kapuu.

7. On 18 April, two Owambo children were killed by a Russian hand-grenade set by SWAPO terrorists for a security forces patrol.

8. On 21 April, an attempt was made on the life of the Minister of Justice of Owambo, Mr. Tara Imbili, when a SWAPO terrorist tried to plant a mine on the road leading to his house.

9. On 22 April, a bus carrying between 70 and 80 people between Oshakati and Ruacaná was hijacked by a gang of terrorists and taken to Angola.

10. On 29 and 30 April, landmines were set to explode at the new home built for the members of the Owambo Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly building at Ongwediva.

11. On 23 August, SWAPO launched an attack from Zambia on the towns of Katima Mulilo and Ngwezi. 122-mm rockets and mortars were used in the attack.

12. On 12 September, a passenger car detonated a land mine near Ondangwa. Two civilians were killed and four injured.

13. On 15 October, 17 civilians were killed in two landmine explosions near Ombulu.

14. On 16 October, a SWAPO terrorist gang who had crossed the border from Angola abducted four civilians from Eenhana. Two of these persons were subsequently murdered by the terrorists.

15. On 30 December, a bomb explosion took place in Swakopmund on business premises frequented by the public. Fifty persons were injured, some seriously.

16. On 23 January, a civilian truck detonated two TMA-3-type landmines approximately 5 kilometres west of Oshikango, killing two members of the local population, Messrs. Paulus Mishekwas and Johannes Josef and injuring Mr. Wilho Hihangwa.

17. On 27 January, a civilian vehicle detonated three TMS-3 mines 80 kilometres east of Ruacaná, killing two members of the local population and injuring three.

18. On 29 January, a group of approximately 30 SWAPO terrorists from Angola blew up nine telephone poles with plastic explosives about 33 kilometres north-west of Ombalantu.

19. On 13 February, a force of approximately 25 SWAPO terrorists, who had crossed the border from Angola, attacked a South African base at Nkongo. The attack was supported with heavy mortar (82-mm) and small-arms (AK-47) fire.

20. On 24 February, SWAPO terrorists, who had come across the border from Angola, hanged a male member of the local population from a tree, 10 kilometres south of Etale.

21. On 19 March, four SWAPO terrorists came across from Angola and entered the village of chief Paulus Shanika at Otshandi, 30 kilometres east of Ombalantu and shot and killed both the chief and his wife, Johanna, and burned down their home with the bodies inside.

22. On 26 March, 40 armed SWAPO terrorists from Angola abducted 38 female scholars and their teacher, Miss Aume Heita, from the Uukele school in Owambo.

23. On 26 March, Mr. A. Bucholz, a farmer on the farm "Tirof" between Otavi and Otjiwarongo, was murdered in cold blood by SWAPO terrorists from Angola while attending to his cattle.

24. On 28 March, Mr. Eliaser Kalangula, a member of the Institute of Social Studies of South West Africa, was killed in a land-mine explosion at Omungwelum. Three persons, including Mr. Kalangula's two children, were seriously injured in the explosion.

25. On 2 April, during the early morning hours, SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola, threw two hand-grenades through the window of the house of chief Taapopi, Owambo Minister of Labour, at Oshakati. Chief Taapopi suffered multiple shrapnel wounds.

26. On 7 May, all four classrooms of a school at Etombo were burned down after being set alight by hand-grenades thrown by SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated into the Territory from Angola. A male member of the local population was murdered by the same group of terrorists.

27. On 11 May, SWAPO terrorists, operating from Angola, attacked the home of Mr. Paulus, killing one member of the local population, while several others suffered burns in the ensuing fire.

28. On 19 May, a person who had previously been identified as a SWAPO terrorist entered the shop of Mr. Maikombo and stabbed him in the back and cut his throat. The terrorist then proceeded to a nearby house, where he murdered Mrs. Eilan Ropweyo in a similar manner.

29. On 27 May, the South African security forces, while following the tracks of a group of SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola, discovered the badly mutilated body of an unidentified member of the local population who had been tortured and shot.

30. On 10 June, a group of SWAPO terrorists from Angola shot and killed Mr. Aipila Hitaulukwa at his home 25 kilometres north-east of Oshakati. Mr. Hitaulukwa's wife died when his house was burned down while she was in it.

31. On 10 June, a group of SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and abducted 30 young men and women from the Ondikela district, 28 kilometres east of Ombalantu.

32. On 3 July, a service station 23 kilometres east of Ondangwa was destroyed by explosives planted by SWAPO terrorists, and a water pipeline was blown up in three places south-east of Oshikango.

33. On 9 July, nine terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola attacked the kraal of chief Erastus Shaduka, 25 kilometres west of Ondangwa. They cut chief Shaduka's throat and shot his 16-year-old son and bodyguard, Mr. Simon Valindi, and plundered and burned down a shop.

²⁴ Press release SG/SM/2823 dated 1 November 1979.

34. On 8 August, chief Petrus Nampollo was murdered at Okapya by two SWAPO terrorists from Angola while his wife was forced to watch.

35. On 9 August, chief Mahalelo Mashuna was murdered 42 kilometres south-south-east of Ombalantu by a SWAPO terrorist who stabbed him with a knife and then fled across the border to Angola.

36. On 17 August, SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola shot and killed Mr. Johannes Edwards and three of his children in their home 19 kilometres north-east of Ondangwa.

37. On 20 August, seven children of the local population were killed when an undetonated 88-mm projectile, deliberately left behind by SWAPO terrorists, exploded 15 kilometres north-east of Ondangwa. Three children were seriously injured.

38. On 10 September, 19 members of the local Department of Health were kidnapped 19 kilometres north of Ondangwa by a group of SWAPO terrorists who destroyed a number of tractors and took their captives with them across the border into Angola.

39. On 15 September, a group of 15 armed SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and entered the village of Mr. Onesmus Timbili, 25 kilometres east-south-east of Ondangwa. They murdered him by slitting his throat and shot and killed an Owambo child while the family was forced to watch.

40. On 20 September, a group of 15 SWAPO terrorists shot and wounded a 13-year-old child, 7 kilometres north of Ondangwa. They then threw the child into the flames of a village they had set alight. He burned to death in the presence of the occupants of the village. The terrorists then returned to Angola, after shooting and killing three constables who had come to the assistance of the villagers.

41. On 19 October, six SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and brutally raped two Owambo women, 25 kilometres west of Oshikango.

42. On 20 October, about 30 SWAPO terrorists abducted 54 young men and 57 women from a school hostel, 2 kilometres south of Ombalantu, and forced them across the border into Angola.

43. On 25 October, during the early hours, a gang of SWAPO terrorists rounded up 209 schoolchildren between the ages of 14 and 24 at the secondary school at Ombalantu and forcibly marched them across the border into Angola. Ninety-eight students managed to escape and to return to South West Africa/Namibia. The rest are still unaccounted for.

44. On 29 October, SWAPO terrorists, after crossing the border from Angola, shot and killed senior headman Paulus Heita, a member of the Owambo Legislative Assembly. One constable was also killed, and two more were wounded in the attack, which took place at a shop on the road between Ohangwene and Oshakati.

ENCLOSURE II

Press statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs on 1 November 1979

The Secretary-General has responded this morning to allegations concerning South African actions in Angola as presented to him by the Angolan Ambassador to the United Nations. The Secretary-General has made no effort to establish contact with the South African Government to discuss these allegations or to verify the Angolan version.

Yesterday I addressed a letter to the Secretary-General. In that letter and its annex, I drew his attention to the latest acts of violence committed by SWAPO terrorists and to incidents caused by them after entering South West Africa from their sanctuaries in Angola. That was my seventh personal letter to the Secretary-General on SWAPO's atrocities during 1979.

In addition, the South African Permanent Representative to the United Nations has, on a regular basis, informed the Secretary-General of more than 700 separate incidents of murder, abduction, rape, arson and mine-laying for which SWAPO terrorists have been responsible in the past 15 months.

Furthermore, on 24 October, the South African Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General of five incidents in which Angolan troops carried out raids into South West Africa.

Up to now the Secretary-General has not uttered one word to condemn or to deplore these activities of SWAPO and the Angolan forces. The inhabitants of South West Africa who suffer from SWAPO acts cannot be expected to believe in the objectivity and impartiality of the United Nations if the Secretary-General continues to ignore these acts of terror perpetrated by SWAPO.

I, therefore, urge the Secretary-General to make a public statement to condemn all SWAPO terrorist activities.

DOCUMENT S/13605*

Letter dated 2 November 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[2 November 1979]*

Upon instructions from my government, and further to our communication of 16 October 1979 [S/13574], I have the honour to inform you that the Turkish occupation "authorities", in pursuit of their expansionist objectives, are now implementing their announced decision to prevent the International Committee of the Red Cross from facilitating the exchange of messages-letters between the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the occupied area and their relatives in the free areas of the Republic, as well as to prevent the dispatch of parcels addressed to those unfortunate people by their relatives even when they contain medicine or baby food.

I wish to stress the fact that the aforementioned actions constitute a clear violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August, 1949,²⁵ to which Turkey is

a contracting Party, and specifically of articles 23, 25 and 26 thereof.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that, with regard to the Greek Cypriots living in the occupied areas, there also exists a special agreement reached at the third round of the intercommunal talks, held at Vienna in August 1975 in the presence of the Secretary-General. This humanitarian agreement provides, *inter alia*, that the Greek Cypriots in the occupied area "are free to stay and that they will be given every help to lead a normal life, including facilities for education and for the practice of their religion, as well as medical care by their own doctors and freedom of movement in the north" [S/11789, annex, point 2]. It is a well-known fact that the Turkish side not only failed to honour its commitments under the agreement, but also proceeded, in flagrant violation of international law and of specific United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, to expel massively the thousands of indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants from the occupied area so that there now remain only 1,484.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/647-S/13605.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287.

In drawing attention to the ominous implications of such actions of the Turkish occupation "authorities" on the fate of the enclaved indigenous Cypriot inhabitants in the occupied area, I wish to express the earnest hope that you will find it possible to intervene with a view to putting an end to this inhuman process.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/13606*

Letter dated 2 November 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[2 November 1979]

Further to my letter dated 1 November 1979 [S/13600] transmitting to you three documents giving proof of China's military hold on Kampuchea under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith another document, published by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal held at Phnom Penh for the trial of the genocide crime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This document is an extract from the Kampuchea-China talk of 29 September 1977 (in which Pol Pot and Ieng Sary participated on the one side and Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping on the other).

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

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Extract from the Kampuchea-China talk
of 29 September 1977

The original of this document too was seized by the troops of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in March 1979 at Tasseing, the refuge of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

On the Kampuchean side were Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Volvet.
On the Chinese side were Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Sionan, Kong Piao and Han Nianlong.

This document shows that, under the direction of Peking and in pursuance of China's hegemonist and expansionist policy, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been devoting efforts to "working with the parties of South-East Asia" (including those of Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand) in order "successfully to rally the forces of South-East Asia", and it is stated further that "the revolution in South-East Asia has a bright future".

Pol Pot gave the following account of the situation in Kampuchea.
If the revolution in South-East Asia seizes this opportunity to step up the offensive, the situation will improve and we shall solve our problems. We have held exchanges of views with our friends in Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, and they too agree with us. It would be a tremendous political triumph. Although there are still some complications with regard to details, there is the support of our Chinese friends in the north and the unanimity of our friends in South-East Asia. We find the strategic outlook stimulating.

Nothing could more clearly expose the Peking authorities' expansionist designs on the region of South-East Asia and the role which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has assumed with a view to implementing them.

In the field of external relations, we are endeavouring successfully to rally the forces of South-East Asia, for we feel that this would be a significant triumph. The Permanent Bureau of our Party's Central Committee will devote time to working with the Parties of South-East Asia; we regard this as our duty.

By defending itself, Kampuchea is contributing to the defence of South-East Asia. In the past, we were already reassured by the support of our Chinese friends, and we are now reassured even more. Recently, the eleventh Congress of the Central Committee of the Chinese Party issued an exhortation to us, and the revolution in South-East Asia has a bright future.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/648-S/13606.

DOCUMENT S/13607*

Letter dated 5 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[5 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the press release dated 3 November 1979 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the Vietnamese authorities for again using toxic chemicals against the civil population of Kampuchea.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/651-S/13607.

ANNEX

Press release dated 3 November 1979 from the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the Vietnamese authorities for again using toxic chemicals against the civil population of Kampuchea

On 20 October 1979 Vietnamese MIG aircraft sprayed toxic chemicals over the districts of Chhouk and Koh Sla in Kampot province, the districts of Phnom Sruoch and Kong Pisei in the province of Kompong Speu, and the district of Tram Kâk in the province of Takéo, killing three people and poisoning 12 more. The chemical used induces high temperature, swelling of the face and lips and the whole body, vomiting of blood, and death.

The Vietnamese aggressors have used toxic chemicals and poisons many times in their drive to exterminate the people of Kampuchea: on Mount Reach Torng to the north of Kirirom in the province of Kompong Speu, at Andaung Toek and Thmâr Baing in the province of Koh Kong, in the region of Pailin-Poipet and on the stretch of route 10 between Pang Rolim and Pailin, where 31 people were killed and many others, mostly women and children and old people, were affected by the chemicals.

This is one of the most cowardly and loathsome crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. Since they are bogged down and at an

impasse everywhere, in all respects, the Vietnamese are taking their revenge on innocent civilians by spraying toxic chemicals in areas inaccessible to them. Their aim is to exterminate the entire Kampuchean people so as to deprive it of any possibility of resisting and defending its independence and its nationhood. The Vietnamese aggressors use every possible weapon. They herd the people into concentration camps and booby-trap the access roads. They put up barricades around villages, forests and mountains. They destroy all the crops, rice paddies and fields and the means and tools of production, slaughter draught animals, and deliberately use the weapon of famine, whereby hundreds and thousands die every day. Now they are using chemical weapons, banned by international law, to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, in the name of the victims and of all the people of Kampuchea, utterly condemns this new crime of the Hanoi authorities, and calls on all peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world, the United Nations and all international organizations to condemn most forcefully the Hanoi authorities and to take the necessary steps and act in time to prevent the Hanoi authorities from continuing to exterminate the people of Kampuchea as they please, and to compel them to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their troops and aggressive forces from Kampuchea so as to put an end once and for all to the sufferings of the people of Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/13608

Letter dated 5 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 5 November 1979.

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

the resolution, which was adopted without attempting first to establish the true facts.

As I pointed out to you in my letter of the same date [S/13604], there is a civil war raging in Angola which leads to the kind of incident of which South Africa now stands accused. Furthermore, SWAPO is persistently using Angola as a spring-board for hit-and-run attacks across the border in its campaign to terrorize the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

South Africa is responsible for the safety of the inhabitants of the Territory and will continue to honour that commitment for as long as this situation persists.

South Africa is still waiting for you and the Security Council to condemn SWAPO for its villainous acts. But instead of this, the latest resolution further demonstrates the United Nations lack of impartiality.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have received the text of resolution 454 (1979) adopted by the Security Council on 2 November 1979.

The South African Government emphatically rejects

DOCUMENT S/13609*

Letter dated 6 November 1979 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 November 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 6 November 1979 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/659-S/13609.

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 6 November 1979 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

At the outset of my letter I would like to put on record that we are not at all happy with this endless exchange of letters and counter-letters between the Turkish and Greek sides. We are of the opinion that it is all a waste of time and materials, especially for the Organization. Not much will be achieved by the litany of accusations and counter-accusations. These only poison the atmosphere and hinder the process of negotiations which you are doing everything possible to encourage between the representatives of the two communities.

In this spirit and upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter circulated as a document of the United Nations on 2 November 1979 and signed by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis as the so-called "Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations" [S/13605] and answer his baseless allegations:

1. As you are well aware, in May 1975 the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), who had been sitting with the sub-committee on humanitarian matters, informed the sub-committee that ICRC's help on humanitarian matters "since the beginning of its action in Cyprus was intended to be a temporary one which would come to an end once the phase of emergency was over". This phase is now over. In spite of this, the practice of exchanging Red Cross messages—without stamps—was allowed to continue while a great number of Greek Cypriots living in the north used the normal postal services of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus (TFSC) to send and receive letters and parcels from abroad. The message-stationery used by the Greek-Cypriot side is the property of the Tracing Agency of ICRC, which terminated its activities in Cyprus more than four years ago. Furthermore, the communication activities within TFSC came up for examination when the Greek-Cypriot side tried to cut off all the Turkish Cypriots from all postal communication by its unconstitutional, untimely and discriminating move at the Universal Postal Union. It was then decided that the exchange of messages was not warranted and should have been discontinued long ago. No country in the world allows ICRC procedures and stationery to be used—free of charge—in circumstances of the normality which prevails in Cyprus four years after the ending of the activity of ICRC.

2. As regards the so-called "enclaved Greek Cypriots" one only has to look at the relevant parts of your last three reports to the Security Council, including the most recent one, to discover the falsehood of the Greek-Cypriot accusations regarding the living conditions of these people. The extracts below, taken from your report of 1 December 1978, are further confirmation of this fact:

"Medical care available to Greek Cypriots in the north is as good as that provided to Turkish Cypriots in the same area . . .

"In regard to agricultural activities, there are no major complaints about freedom of movement, Greek Cypriots continuing to have access also to fields at some distances from their villages.

"As indicated in my last report, there appears to be no restriction on freedom of worship in the north wherever the services of a priest are available." [S/12946, paras. 35-37.]

Similar remarks with regard to the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north are also made in your most recent report.

"UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family reasons have continued to be made possible on an *ad hoc* basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP . . .

" . . . All transfers [from north to south] continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily.

" . . .

"No restrictions on freedom of worship in the north have been reported for the period under review." [S/13369 of 31 May 1979, paras. 28, 29 and 34.]

It is obvious, therefore, that the Greek Cypriot Administration cannot create a case out of living conditions of the Greek Cypriots residing in the north. It is also evident from the same statements of the Greek Cypriot residents themselves that their living conditions in the north are perfectly satisfactory, and could even be better if the subject were not exploited by the Greek Cypriot leadership for propaganda purposes, causing apprehension and psychological stress amongst these people.

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

DOCUMENT S/13610*

Letter dated 7 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[7 November 1979]

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the attached telegram dated 30 October 1979, addressed to you by the President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

TELEGRAM DATED 30 OCTOBER 1979 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE PRESIDUM OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, the Kampuchean people and nation are facing the terrible danger of total obliteration because of the war of aggression and devastation and the large-scale genocide perpetrated by the Hanoi au-

thorities. Because they have failed in their attempts to subjugate the Kampuchean people and nation, and because they realize that they will never be able to eliminate the Kampuchean guerrilla fighters or gain a military victory, the Hanoi authorities are stepping up and speeding up, with redoubled cruelty and barbarity, their design to exterminate our people. They are proceeding systematically, following a previously prepared plan to put an end to our people's struggle and deprive us of any means of resistance in the defence of our independence and our nation.

In doing this, the Hanoi authorities are using two methods: first, Vietnamese troops carry out mass killings of whole villages or communities; secondly, they are engaged in the systematic destruction of the economy and of all means and instruments of production both large and small, including ploughs, harrows and draught animals, so as to deprive our people of any chance of feeding themselves, thus committing crimes on a large scale and bringing on a most disastrous famine.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/660-S/13610.

You can measure the extent of this criminal genocide which is without precedent in the history of the human race. Hitler invented cremation furnaces to exterminate the Jews. The Hanoi authorities have discovered famine and set it to work to convert the whole of Kampuchea into one vast cremation furnace to massacre the whole population. The famine brought about by the Hanoi authorities is now hitting all Kampuchians indiscriminately, old people, children of all ages, men and women alike. To date, more than 1 million Kampuchians have died in particularly tragic circumstances, and every day, hundreds of thousands more fall victims to the bullets of the Vietnamese aggressors or to famine.

In the name of the Kampuchean people and nation threatened with extinction I address myself to you and call on you emphatically to take all measures to put an immediate stop to these genocidal crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese authorities.

It is clear that only the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea, under the supervision and direct control of United Nations forces, can finally solve the problem of the war of aggression in Kampuchea. In this way also the people of Kampuchea will be able to find true peace, to have sufficient food and medicines and to lead a normal life once again, and the present tension in South-East Asia will cease.

In this connexion, I have great hopes of efforts to

ensure the adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, when it will shortly take up the situation in Kampuchea, of a resolution calling on Viet Nam to withdraw all its troops and aggressive forces from Kampuchea under the supervision and control of United Nations forces.

But I wish also to emphasize the importance of the part played by United Nations observers. I believe that the immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to Kampuchea would be a first step towards saving the lives of hundreds and thousands of innocent Kampuchians every day, because the presence of United Nations observers would hamper the Vietnamese aggressor troops in their sinister design of extermination which they have been able to pursue as they pleased in the past and which they continue to pursue as they please today. Moreover, United Nations forces or personnel are more than ever needed to ensure the distribution of humanitarian aid directly to all the victimized Kampuchean people everywhere.

In this connexion, I express the earnest hope that you will use all your authority to send urgently to Kampuchea United Nations observers, officials and forces to put a timely end to the genocidal crimes which the Hanoi authorities are committing against the Kampuchean people and to take direct charge of the distribution of all humanitarian aid to the victimized people of Kampuchea, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the donors in all five continents.

DOCUMENT S/13611

Letter dated 7 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 7 November 1979.

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

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

LETTER DATED 7 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 5 November 1979, [S/13621, annex I] the text of which also appears in press release SG/SM/2827 of 6 November, regarding a proposed meeting at Geneva to discuss the question of South West Africa/Namibia.

In conveying my Government's response to the proposals of the Five regarding the demilitarized zone on 12 October 1979, I stated, *inter alia*, that during the discussions with Sir James Murray it was indicated that in order to consider whether the demilitarized zone could be a substitute within the framework of the settlement proposal for the monitoring of SWAPO bases, it would be necessary to obtain more details and satisfactory assurances. Therefore, as early as August

1979 it was suggested that such details and assurances could best be provided in discussions between the military commander of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and the South African military authorities.

The working paper of 1 October to which you refer in your letter did not contain the information the South African authorities were hoping to receive in this regard. In my response of 12 October, I accordingly listed some of the questions which are indicative of the practical problems of implementation and asked whether they could be elucidated. For example:

(a) Will the conditions which apply to the South African forces in terms of the proposal equally apply to SWAPO personnel; for example, will all parties be required, prior to the cessation of hostilities, to announce simultaneously undertakings to abide by a cease-fire with effect from a specified date?

(b) What will the detailed responsibilities of the military component of UNTAG in the demilitarized zone be? What will their size at any given moment be in Angola, Zambia, Botswana and South West Africa/Namibia, bearing in mind the figures for UNTAG agreed upon? How will they carry out their responsibilities?

(c) What will be the status of MPLA, Cuban, Zambian and Botswana forces in the proposed de-

militarized zone or any other zone close to the South West Africa/Namibia borders? Are there any specific conditions which have been attached to their presence and, if so, are they to be monitored?

I also stated that the South African authorities still felt that the only way of "elucidating these and related questions would be for the military personnel concerned jointly to examine the issues, while at the same time enlightening themselves locally as to the situation on the ground".

We have had no reply as yet to these and the other questions posed in my communication, and my Government still feels that the meeting of the military personnel is an essential step to meaningful further discussions.

It is noted that you have also invited SWAPO as well as the Governments of Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania, while the democratic political parties in South West Africa have been excluded.

When similar discussions were held in New York during March 1979, they were present. My Government has repeatedly made it clear that the views of the democratic leaders of South West Africa/Namibia in these matters are of paramount importance.

The South African Government would therefore reiterate that:

(a) As a preliminary step, the military personnel of UNTAG have discussions with the South African military authorities, at the same time acquainting themselves with the situation in the Territory;

(b) At any ensuing further discussions, arrangements be made for the leaders of the democratic parties in South West Africa/Namibia to be afforded an equal opportunity to present their views.

R. F. BOTHA
*Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa*

DOCUMENT S/13612

Letter dated 8 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he has addressed to you on 8 November 1979.

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

(Signed) J. Adriaan EKSTEEN
*Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 8 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 7 November 1979 [S/13621, annex II] addressed to me regarding the proposed consultations at Geneva on the question of South West Africa/Namibia.

I assume that the consultations with your representatives and with the Five will be exploratory and will

not exclude subsequent discussions, as already proposed by me, between military personnel of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and South African military authorities, to elucidate certain practical issues and to give the military personnel of the Group an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the situation in the Territory.

The South African Government must, however, insist that the leaders of the democratic parties in South West Africa/Namibia be invited in their own right to present their views. I must again reiterate that their views are of the utmost importance. Furthermore, as you know, and as was indicated in my letter of 7 November 1979 [S/13611], these leaders were present when similar discussions were held in New York during March 1979. Subject to your positive response, the South African Government will be prepared to send a delegation to Geneva.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
*Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa*

DOCUMENT S/13613*

Letter dated 8 November 1979 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 November 1979]

Upon urgent instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest Israeli confiscation, usurpation and impending colonization of vast areas of agricultural lands in the Jenin area of the West Bank amounting to 70,000 dunums of land, belonging by title-deeds to their legitimate Pales-

tinian Arab inhabitants of seven villages in the Jenin district. This latest of the large-scale confiscations of Arab lands, in the tiny West Bank, does not only constitute a flagrant violation of The Hague Convention and of the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilians under occupation, it also reflects the fiendish character and magnitude of the settler-colonizer policy which the Israeli occupation

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/666-S/13613.

authorities are continuing ruthlessly to carry out, in an avalanche of relentless expansion, racism and total illegality.

It should be stressed here that, in using the term "vast areas of agricultural land" to describe the latest confiscation of 70,000 dunums, it can only be understood within the context of the fact that the West Bank is a very tiny portion of Palestine and the least endowed in arable lands. The policy is quite clearly and categorically to deprive the remaining inhabitants under occupation of their means of existence and to force them either to turn to landless floating workers, to be exploited by Israeli vampires, or to emigrate outside their ancestral homeland.

Following is the communication received from my Government on this most serious issue:

"Please bring to the attention of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the States Members of the United Nations that Israel has taken a decision to confiscate 70,000 dunums of land belonging to seven villages in the occupied region of Jenin. These agricultural lands are the only source of livelihood to the inhabitants of the said villages. The villagers have no other source

of income. The decision of the Israeli occupation has been taken notwithstanding the fact that these lands are registered in the Department of Land with title-deeds which prove the ownership of their legitimate proprietors. The area affected has a very high population density estimated at about 20,000 people.

"Likewise, the Israeli Government has begun preparations for the establishment in Galilee, during the year 1980, of 10 new Israeli settlements on Palestinian Arab lands and has earmarked 1.5 billion Israel pounds for exploitation of this usurpation."

In view of the seriousness of these Israeli decisions and actions, it is my Government's request that this be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

It is needless to reiterate that the Government of Jordan and the United Nations in its entirety regard all such measures as blatant highway robbery, null and void and without legal validity.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13614

Letter dated 9 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 9 November 1979.

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

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

LETTER DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 8 November 1979 addressed to me [S/13621, annex III].

Pursuant to your letter of 7 November, I conveyed to you South Africa's willingness to send a delegation to Geneva on the assumption that the consultations with your representatives and with the Five will be exploratory and will not exclude subsequent discussions, as already proposed by me, between the military personnel of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and South African military authorities to elucidate certain practical issues and to give the military

personnel of the Group an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the situation in the Territory [S/13612].

It is my conviction that no decision on the principle can be taken before practical implementation has been studied. You will, therefore, appreciate that the proposed consultations at Geneva cannot be regarded as anything but exploratory.

With regard to the importance of inviting the leaders of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia, I should be glad if you would urgently furnish me with the following information:

(a) In what capacity has SWAPO been invited by you?

(b) On what basis and how was the invitation extended?

(c) What is the extent of United Nations involvement in the financing of the transport, accommodation, subsistence and administrative costs of the SWAPO delegation that has been invited to attend?

(d) Do you or do you not consider SWAPO to be the sole and authentic representative of the people of South West Africa/Namibia?

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/13615

Letter dated 9 November 1979 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 November 1979]

On 4 November 1979, the American Embassy at Teheran was occupied and the American diplomatic personnel on its premises were taken and held by a group of Iranians. All efforts to secure their release, including an offer of discussions with emissaries, have so far been unavailing.

This action and the support it has received strike at the fundamental norms by which States maintain communication and violate the very basis for the maintenance of international peace and security and of comity between States. We consequently request that the Security Council urgently consider what might be done to secure the release of the diplomatic personnel being held and to restore the sanctity of diplomatic personnel and establishments.

(Signed) Donald F. MCHENRY
Permanent Representative of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13616

Statement by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 November 1979]

On 9 November 1979, following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement:

“Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized, as President of the Council, to express the profound concern of the Council at the prolonged detention of American diplomatic personnel in Iran. Speaking as President of the Council on behalf of the Council, and while not wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, I must emphasize that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments must be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms. Therefore I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran should be released without delay and provided protection. I further urge the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist in attaining this objective.”

DOCUMENT S/13617

Letter dated 9 November 1979 to the President of the Security Council from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia

[Original: English/Spanish]
[9 November 1979]

As Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, I have the honour to transmit herewith, at the request of the Committee, the text of a statement adopted by the Committee at its 350th meeting today and issued to the press. The statement is in connexion with the information received by the Committee from governmental sources in London indicating that the United Kingdom Government intended to discontinue in the near future the application of the Security Council sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. As indicated in the penultimate paragraph of the statement and in view of the urgency and seriousness of the

matter, the Committee would be grateful if you could kindly bring the contents of the statement to the attention of the members of the Council.

(Signed) Ampim D. J. BLANKSON
Deputy Permanent Representative of Nigeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

The question of the maintenance of Security Council sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia

1. The Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia held an urgent meeting on 8 November 1979 for the purpose of

considering the question of the maintenance of Council sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee had learned with distress that the United Kingdom Government contemplated the non-renewal of some sanctions (Southern Rhodesia Act of the United Kingdom, 1965, section 2) and the lifting of the rest, "as soon as Rhodesia returns to legality with the appointment of a British Governor and his arrival in Salisbury".^a The Committee expressed grave concern that the measures contemplated by the United Kingdom Government would amount to unilateral action by that Government with regard to the sanctions established by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee emphasized that only the Security Council, which had instituted the sanctions in the first place, had a right to lift them. All Member States should therefore continue to respect and apply strictly the provisions of all the relevant Council resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, until all the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) have been completely achieved.^b

2. The Committee felt that it would be failing in its duty if it did not pronounce itself on the declared intention of a Member State to violate the sanctions by discontinuing their application. Its concern

^a From statement by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in Parliament on 7 November 1979.

^b See resolutions 253 (1968), fourth preambular paragraph; 277 (1970), second preambular paragraph; 288 (1970), paragraph 3; 314 (1972), paragraph 1; 318 (1972), fourth preambular paragraph; and 320 (1972), paragraph 1.

was all the greater because the Member State involved, the United Kingdom, carries the dual responsibility of the administering Power of the rebel territory and of a permanent member of the Security Council primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Committee noted further that the Security Council sanctions system against Southern Rhodesia was established in the first instance at the request of the United Kingdom Government.

3. Therefore, the Committee decided to issue this statement. It also decided to appeal to all Member States and in particular to the Government of the United Kingdom through its representative in the Committee to continue to observe scrupulously all the provisions of the sanctions established by the Security Council. Furthermore, the Committee decided to transmit a copy of this statement to the President of the Council for the attention of its members.

4. The representatives of France and Portugal expressed their delegations' reservations on both the principle and the text of the proposed statement by the Committee in the absence of sufficient time to get instructions from their Governments. The Norwegian delegation stated that it was not in a position to pronounce itself on the substance of the statement owing to the lack of time for its delegation to obtain instructions from its Government. The United Kingdom delegation dissociated itself from the proposed statement, the issue of which it regarded as wholly inappropriate and the terms of which it considered inaccurate and unjustified. The representative of the United States stated that, bearing in mind the sensitivity of the negotiations currently taking place in London, his delegation was unable to participate in the consideration of the proposed statement by the Committee.

DOCUMENT S/13619

Letter dated 11 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 10 November 1979.

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

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

LETTER DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 November 1979 [S/13621, annex IV]. You intimate that "the consultations will be conducted on an *ad referendum* basis". In my letter of 8 November [S/13612], I indicated why the South African Government considers that the consultations should be of an exploratory nature. Our viewpoints on the nature of the proposed talks do not seem to be so far removed from each other as to militate against our participation in the proposed discussions. We should, accordingly, concentrate on the need to invite the democratic political parties of South West Africa/Namibia to Geneva.

You also contend that SWAPO "is a party to the settlement proposal and has thus always participated in consultations on these matters".

This applies with equal force to the democratic political parties. May I recall that South Africa, in accepting the settlement proposal on 25 April 1978,

stated emphatically that its acceptance was based on the prior concurrence of the democratic political parties.

Furthermore, in my letter to you dated 22 December 1978 [S/12983], I informed you that

"the leaders of South West Africa expressed their support for an internationally acceptable settlement with a view to achieving international recognition of South West Africa's independence and the peaceful coexistence of the nations of southern Africa, as well as support for the initiative of the five Western Powers".

I added:

"The South African Government thus having complied with its commitment to conclude its consultations with the leaders of South West Africa during the month of December 1978, has decided to co-operate in the expeditious implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)."

When South Africa was invited by the Five to attend the simultaneous talks which were held in New York during March 1979, the very same issue of participation by the democratic parties arose. Initially, the democratic political parties were not invited. I wrote on 15 March 1979 to the five Foreign Ministers:

"The South African Government will be prepared to participate in discussions concerning implementation of the settlement proposal. However, in arriving at this decision, we were influenced by intimations that all the political parties in South West Africa would be included in the envisaged talks. In fact, we were told by some of the parties that they

had been 'invited' to attend the proximity talks and that a guarantee had been given to them that they would have the same 'access' as SWAPO.

"This position now appears to have changed, in view of the following statement issued on behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Five which has just come to our notice:

"In a public statement issued on 12 March 1979, our Governments announced that invitations had been extended to the Foreign Minister of South Africa, the President of SWAPO and the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and Nigeria to come to New York for proximity talks concerning Namibia on 19 and 20 March. Our Governments also stated that United Nations Secretary-General Waldheim has advised us that he will be available for consultations. No other individuals or groups have been invited to participate in the proximity talks. We have consistently kept all Namibian groups informed of developments in the settlement effort, and will continue to do so."

"I have learned that in view of this latest development, the political parties in South West Africa are reconsidering their position. Inevitably South Africa's attitude might be affected by the decisions of these parties.

"Any suggestion that SWAPO is the only political party in South West Africa and entitled to preferential treatment is completely unacceptable to the South African Government. It follows, therefore, that in coming to a final decision, the South African Government will have to take into account the attitude of the other political parties in South West Africa."

On 16 March 1979, United States Secretary of State Vance wrote to me as follows:

"Let me assure you that the talks are for the purpose of reaching an understanding on the implementation of the proposal in order to remove all misunderstandings that could complicate UNTAG's [United Nations Transition Assistance Group] deployment and operation. The talks are designed to discuss implementation of the proposal and not to renegotiate the proposal.

"I and the other Ministers are prepared to meet with all parties from Namibia to discuss implementation of the proposal and I urge you to encourage all the parties in Namibia to go to New York."

Subsequently, the representatives of the Five in South Africa informed the leaders of the democratic parties directly that they would be welcome to attend the discussions in New York and that they would be given equal access. This was acceptable to the parties.

It was on this basis, and on this basis only, that the South African Government agreed to send a delegation to New York in March 1979.

You are convening the simultaneous discussions at Geneva, and we hope that you will approach the matter in a practical manner. If South Africa had adopted a legalistic approach, the settlement proposal would never have materialized.

You have consistently stated that you are acting in terms of resolution 435 (1978). This resolution does not single out SWAPO to the exclusion of the democratic political parties. In fact, on 30 March 1978, the Five stated:

"We firmly believe that a peaceful and realistic settlement of the Namibian question is only possible if all sides, including both you and the United Nations, are prepared to set on one side the long-standing legal disputes that have bedevilled consideration of this question for over 30 years. You will be aware both of our views, and of those of the United Nations on this matter. We would, however, have quickly reached a dead-end in our negotiating efforts if we had sought to resolve these disputes one way or the other. We are sure you would agree with us that it is the interests and wishes of all the people of Namibia, whatever race or political party, that are of paramount importance."

The South African Government fully subscribes to these sentiments.

In these circumstances, I urge you to accommodate the position of the democratic political parties in such a way that they will feel able to go to Geneva.

As you are aware, the South African Government is guided by the attitude of these parties, and our decision to attend the Geneva discussions will therefore depend on a reasonable arrangement satisfying them.

It will be clear to you that it is impossible for the South African Government to adopt a position now which is irreconcilable with the position adopted in March 1979.

You draw attention to your report of 29 August 1978 [S/12827] which, in dealing with the implementation of resolution 431 (1978), states that "UNTAG will act with complete impartiality". Bearing in mind all the assistance and preferential treatment the United Nations has in the past accorded SWAPO, the democratic political parties are extremely sceptical about this promised impartiality. Needless to say, the unwillingness to invite these parties to the Geneva consultations will strengthen their scepticism and create further suspicion.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/13620

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am en-

closing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 13 November 1979.

I should appreciate it if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 12 November 1979 [S/13621, annex V].

You refer to your letters of 7 and 8 November [*ibid.*, annexes II and III], in which you set out the basis of your position on the matter of the presence during the current consultations at Geneva of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia. You add that you assume that I will have informed them of your response.

Your letter of 7 November on this issue reads:

"As to the question which you raise concerning representation at the consultations, it is my view that South Africa remains the interlocutor in regard to Namibia."

And later:

"I trust that you will agree to send an appropriate delegation to Geneva".

In your letter of 8 November you wrote:

"As regards formal invitations to the Geneva consultations, my view remains as expressed in my letter of 7 November. However, should members of the organizations to which you refer be at Geneva,

my representatives would again be prepared to meet with them, as they did in New York in March."

In order to correct your misconception on the matter, I wish to assure you that the democratic parties would undoubtedly have summarily rejected your formula as an acceptable basis for participation. Indeed, they are reported by the press to have regarded the general gist of the formula as conveyed in press reports from New York to be a calculated slight.

However, I now note in your letter under reply that you indicated for the first time that your representatives at Geneva would be "happy to meet with the representatives" of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia in their own right, and not as part of a South African delegation, as was formerly implied.

I have now learned that these parties have, in general, responded favourably to your invitation, conveyed to them through representatives of the five Western countries which have been concerned with the negotiations. I understand that their reaction on the whole has been to accept your invitation for them to participate in the consultations in their own right, on the assumption that they will be accorded the same treatment as any other which has been invited.

In the light of the decision by the democratic parties to participate, the South African Government has decided to send a delegation to Geneva on the basis that has been indicated to you. The delegation is leaving for Geneva today.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/13621

Note transmitting the texts of five letters from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

[Original: English]
[13 November 1979]

Attached are the texts of five letters from the Secretary-General addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa on the subject of Namibia, to which reference is made in the letters from the Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General which were circulated as documents S/13611, S/13612, S/13614, S/13619 and S/13620.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 5 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

You will recall that on 1 October, a working paper entitled "Monitoring and the establishment of a demilitarized zone" was transmitted to your Government in connexion with the question of Namibia. In view of the urgency of the situation, I consider it essential to hold high-level simultaneous consultations with the parties concerned at the earliest possible opportunity.

To this end, I should like to invite your Government to be represented at these consultations and would propose that they be held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, between 12 and 15 November. Invitations have been extended to the governments of Angola, Botswana, South Africa and Zambia as well as to SWAPO. Invitations to be represented have also been extended to the Governments

of Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and to those of the Western Five. From the United Nations side, I shall be represented by Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, my Special Representative for Namibia and Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, accompanied by senior military and political experts.

It would be the purpose of the consultations to clarify questions arising from the working paper, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in mind.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

ANNEX II

Letter dated 7 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 7 November 1979, regarding the proposed consultations in Geneva on the question of Namibia.

On receiving your initial response of 12 October, and before issuing the present invitations, I carefully considered your suggestion that South African and United Nations military personnel

should jointly examine the issues. As indicated to your Permanent Representative in New York, however, I concluded that the issues had both political and military implications and would, therefore, need to be resolved in the wider context. In arriving at this conclusion, I also considered the questions and views which were conveyed to me by the other parties.

In these circumstances, it appears to me that the most appropriate next step should take the form of high-level consultations in Geneva. During these consultations, all relevant military issues can be considered at an early stage, as part of the wider effort to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It is also my view that the various clarifications to be provided must meet the concerns, not of any one party, but, simultaneously, of all involved. To this end, the United Nations delegation will be led by Under-Secretary-General Urquhart, of whose experience in such matters you are no doubt aware. He will be accompanied by senior colleagues and by political and military experts fully familiar with the situation in Namibia. I believe, moreover, that the presence of the Western and front-line Governments, with which South Africa and SWAPO negotiated the original settlement proposal [S/12636 of 10 April 1978] will assist in the process of clarification of the matters arising from the working paper.

As to the question which you raise concerning representation at the consultations, it is my view that South Africa remains the interlocutor in regard to Namibia, particularly as your Government has stated that South Africa retains authority in Namibia pending the implementation of the settlement proposal [S/12950 of 2 December 1978, para. 8].

In the light of these clarifications, I trust that you will agree to send an appropriate delegation to Geneva, so that the questions raised by your Government and by others in relation to the working paper can be resolved with a view to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). In view of the dates contemplated for the consultations in Geneva, I would appreciate the earliest possible indication of your intentions.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

ANNEX III

Letter dated 8 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 8 November 1979 [S/13612] concerning the consultations proposed in Geneva on the question of Namibia.

As indicated in my letter of 7 November, it is my view that the consultations should not merely be exploratory but should seek to resolve the various questions, both political and military, raised by your Government and by others in relation to the working paper, with a view to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Should satisfactory progress towards agreement on the principles of the working paper be achieved in Geneva, subsequent discussions could be held as necessary between the competent military and other personnel in order to elucidate practical issues relating to implementation, and to arrange any appropriate reconnaissance in the area.

As regards formal invitations to the Geneva consultations, my view remains as expressed in my letter of 7 November. However, should members of the organizations to which you refer be in

Geneva, my representatives would again be prepared to meet with them, as they did in New York in March.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

ANNEX IV

Letter dated 9 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 November 1979 [S/13614] concerning the proposed consultations in Geneva.

Given the background to the negotiations on the question of Namibia and the imperative need to move towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), I believe it is important that the Geneva consultations make real progress towards agreement on the principles of the working paper, and not be viewed merely as a further round of exploratory talks. I realize that the consultations will be conducted on an *ad referendum* basis.

As regards SWAPO's participation in the consultations, I would refer you to the working paper. It is evident from it that the co-operation of SWAPO is necessary to the success of the arrangements and this, indeed, is underlined by the questions you have raised in your response of 12 October. It was obvious in the circumstances that SWAPO should be invited to the consultations.

As to the status of SWAPO, you will recall that it is a party to the settlement proposal and has thus always participated in consultations on these matters. I should also like to refer you to my report of 29 August 1978 [S/12827] which, in dealing with the implementation of resolution 431 (1978), states that the United Nations Transition Assistance Group will act with complete impartiality.

We are proceeding with arrangements for the consultations in Geneva and are looking forward to the participation of your delegation.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

ANNEX V

Letter dated 12 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 10 November 1979 [S/13619] concerning the consultations in Geneva on the question of Namibia, which was communicated to me in the afternoon of 11 November.

In my letters to you of 7 and 8 November, I set out the basis of my position on the matter of the presence during the current consultations in Geneva of the organizations to which you refer. I assume that you will have informed them of my response.

I wish again to make clear that my representatives in Geneva would be happy to meet with the representatives of these organizations in the same manner and with the same access as in March. For purely practical reasons, I have asked the representatives of the Western Five to inform these organizations directly and urgently of the above.

In these circumstances, I very much hope that South Africa will be able, without further delay, to join the consultations which are now under way in Geneva.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/13621/ADD.1

Note transmitting the text of a letter from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

[Original: English]
[20 November 1979]

Further to the note issued on 13 November 1979 [S/13621], there is attached the text of a letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa on the subject of Namibia, written in reply to the letter from the Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General that was circulated as document S/13620.

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the
Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13 November 1979 [S/13620]. I should like in this connexion to refer to my letters of 7, 8, 9 and 12 November which fully reflect my position on this matter.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/13622

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 November 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I request you to circulate the enclosure as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Y. BISHARA
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 12 November 1979 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am requested to bring to your immediate

attention the decision of the Israeli forces of occupation to expel Bassam Shaka'a, the elected Mayor of Nablus. Mayor Shaka'a was arrested and taken to Ramle prison to await his forced expulsion.

This inhuman and barbaric violation of Mayor Shaka'a's human rights is but a continuation of the Zionist racist scheme for the elimination of the Palestinian people and is a contravention of the fourth Geneva Convention and the resolutions of the United Nations.

In drawing your attention to this serious situation, I am requested to urge you to take immediate and effective measures so that Mayor Shaka'a not be expelled from his homeland and that he remain in the post to which he was elected, so that he may serve his people.

I would inform you that the Palestine Liberation Organization holds the Government of Israel solely responsible for the serious repercussions emanating from the expulsion of Mayor Shaka'a, and the threat to world peace and security arising from this situation cannot be over-emphasized.

DOCUMENT S/13623*

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 13 November 1979 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 13 November 1979 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to a letter dated 18 October 1979 [S/13572] by the representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration, in which various unjust and biased allegations have been made regarding certain lands belonging to the Maronite community in Kormakiti village, situated within the boundaries of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, and to draw your attention to the gravity of the false allegations made in that document and to state the truth of the matter.

The fact of the matter is that as a result of the peace operation of 1974 Turkish Cypriots opted to move to the north, culminating in the total exodus of the Turkish Cypriots as a result of the agreement made at the third round of talks on Cyprus which you chaired at Vienna in August 1975 [S/11789, annex]. As a result of this transfer, some 65,000 homeless Turkish Cypriots were rehabilitated in houses and properties abandoned by Greeks in the north.

Similarly, almost an equal number of Greeks and others have simultaneously resettled and were rehabilitated in houses vacated by the Turkish Cypriots in the south. This in fact is what had happened concerning the Maronite village of Kormakiti. The abandoned lands in Kormakiti have been leased by the appropriate authorities of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to other Maronite or Turkish Cypriot villagers instead of being left uninhabited and the money thus collected is being kept in a special fund pending a final solution to the Cyprus question. But the mukhtar (headman) of the village, the brother of the subscriber to the unfortunate "annex" submitted by the Greek Cypriot representative, who wished to use the lands himself, took a different line on the issue, being naturally prejudiced, and allowed himself to be used for anti-Turkish propaganda by the Greek Cypriots. Therefore, the alleged Kormakiti village land problem is nothing but the refusal of the mukhtar of Kormakiti to hand the land registrations to the appropriate authorities for the verification of land ownership in the villages. However, I am in a position to inform you that the matter has been resolved and that the mukhtar has agreed to hand over the land registration papers to the authorities.

I wish to stress most strongly that the Maronites and other minor-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/679-S/13623.

ity communities in the Federated State are treated as equal citizens of our State and live in safety, as is guaranteed under the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Constitution, article 9 of which stipulates: "Every . . . citizen shall have the right to live, to develop his material and moral existence and shall have the right to personal liberty."

The culprit in this bizarre set-up is the Greek Cypriot leadership, who, endeavouring to influence the outcome of the forthcoming United Nations debate on Cyprus, has deliberately timed and provoked this matter, contrary to the letter and the spirit of the 19 May 1979 agreement [S/13369, para. 51] reached between His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, and Mr. Kyprianou in your presence.

The outcry which has been raised, we believe, has been deliberately created on the eve of the United Nations debate on Cyprus and

is no more than a Greek Cypriot propaganda campaign in order to embarrass the Turkish Cypriot community. But we have been astonished by the action of Mr. Mavrides, who, purporting to speak for the Maronite community, has allowed himself to be used by the Greek Cypriots for their ugly intrigues.

Last but not least, my Government wishes it to be known that the relations between the Maronite and the Turkish Cypriot community are excellent, as has always been so. They and other minority communities do hold an honourable position in our State and are treated equally. They not only enjoy the friendship and neighbourliness of their Turkish Cypriot compatriots, but do often, whenever they wish, cross to the south to see their relatives. In other words they have the best of the two worlds.

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

DOCUMENT S/13624*

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[13 November 1979]

I have the honour to draw your attention to the recent press reports relating to the arrest of Mayor Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus. The reason for this arrest, according to the information given in the press, appears to be the favourable disposition of the Mayor towards the Palestinians, whom the Israeli authorities describe as terrorists, an expression which the same authorities apply to the Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized by the General Assembly as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

This arrest of an elected official, as well as the impending measure of deportation with which he is threatened, constitutes one more example in the efforts of the Israeli authorities in their repression of Palestinian opinion and their suppression of freedom of expression in the Arab territories under illegal occupation by Israel since 1967. Such a measure of deportation would, moreover, be a direct violation of

article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,²⁶ which prohibits deportation.

The Committee of which I have the honour to be Chairman has authorized me to express its deep concern in the light of this recent case of violation of international law, which, moreover, clearly indicates Israel's intention of consolidating its hold on the territories which that State illegally occupies. Such actions, which represent a threat to the security and peace of the region, can only aggravate the situation and would make it necessary for the Security Council to take appropriate steps as soon as possible in order to dissuade the Israeli authorities from their intention of arrest and deporting Mayor Bassam Shaka'a.

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

(Signed) Médoune FALL
Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/680-S/13624.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

DOCUMENT S/13625*

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1979]

I wish to draw your attention to yet another attempt at indiscriminate murder perpetrated in the town of Dimona in the Negev on 12 November 1979 by the terrorist PLO.

In the course of the morning, an explosive charge went off near the local post office. Eleven bystanders were injured.

As is its wont, the PLO, through its radio station in Lebanon, bragged of its responsibility for this act of terrorist violence.

This incident is but the latest in a series of criminal acts perpetrated by the PLO in Israel since my letter to you of 30 October 1979 [S/13593]. As in the case of the above-mentioned incident at Dimona, PLO terrorists based in Lebanon have explicitly taken responsibility for most of these outrages:

(a) On 1 November, an explosive charge went off near the entrance to the Central Bus Terminal at Tel Aviv, killing one man. The PLO immediately boasted of its responsibility for this outrage, also through its news agency in Lebanon.

(b) In the evening of 2 November, a sizable explo-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/681-S/13625.

sive device went off under the railway tracks near the Yarkon Bridge at Tel Aviv. Minor damage was caused to the track and to an engine, but no one was injured. The PLO took responsibility for this incident through its radio at Baghdad and also on Radio Damascus.

(c) Early in the morning of 7 November, an explosive device went off, without causing damage or injury, at the market in the town of Kiryat Gat in the coastal plain south of Tel Aviv. The PLO announced its responsibility for this act in a broadcast from Lebanon.

(d) On the morning of 9 November, another explosive device went off in the market of Yahud, another small town on the coastal plain, not far from Tel Aviv. Once again, no damage or casualties were caused. The PLO promptly took responsibility for this act through its news agency in Lebanon.

All these cowardly acts have one thing in common. They are aimed at the mass murder of innocent men,

women and children in crowded public places, such as bus terminals, railways and open markets.

The senseless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

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) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13626

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English/French)
[13 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I shall be grateful if you would see to it that the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamal SHEMIRANI
Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission
of Iran to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ABOLHASSAN BANI-SADR, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Iran is a country which, from the coup d'état of 1953 until the fall of the Shah's régime, was directly under the domination of the United States, that is to say, on the road of political, social and economic decadence. The national consciousness in Iran saw the fall of the régime as imminent, and the Iranian revolution came to turn the country away from the road to certain death and start it on the road to recovery. Today there is no longer any doubt that the United States, in complete connivance with the régime of the Shah, maintained its domination over our country. To support this thesis, it is sufficient to recall the memoirs of Eisenhower, President of the United States at the time, those of Dulles, in charge of the CIA, and the notes or memoirs written by the agents of that organization or by Anthony Eden, the former British Prime Minister. Eisenhower speaks of the psychological transformation found among Iranians at the time of the 1953 coup d'état: hesitation, he affirms, had replaced determination in the Iranian mind, and that was a decisive factor in the success gained by the CIA over the legitimate Government of Mr. Mossadegh.

Today, at a time which is crucial for our country, the United States is again striving, and in connexion with a crisis which it has itself caused, to create a war psychosis in the United States and the Western countries. What is in fact at issue here? What is the reason why the United States is trying to keep its public opinion uninformed? What is meant by repeatedly saying that the Iranian people have tried to humble the people of the United States or wound its pride? It is being asserted that tempers in the United States are running much higher than on the eve of that country's entry into the Second World War. The world has seen crises far more serious than the one we are witnessing. However, nowadays the mass media make it possible to exaggerate facts and excite people's minds.

In the United States, Iranians are being attacked and arrested, and there is talk of expelling them. Our consulates have become targets for aggression. The United States Government, while taking care not to put an end to such actions, is preparing to take military or economic measures against us.

I think you do not suspect that in the present state of the public mind, an attempt at war by the United States would not encounter any obstacles. In other words, the United States has prepared the psychological conditions for such an event. Is this the time for the United States to launch such a war? One may ask why United States leaders turned a deaf ear to our warnings when we asked them not to receive the Shah in their territory. And when we ask them to extradite the Shah, why do they try to distort this legitimate request and make public opinion in their country believe that we are trying to humble the people of the United States? Without speaking of the Nuremberg Tribunal, are there not tens of cases of extradition of persons who have committed crimes, particularly those whose return is called for by entire peoples?

In a country which claims to be a democracy, cen-

sorship is preventing the people of the United States from knowing the truth. I ask you to say this plainly, so that all the world may hear: if the President of the United States had plundered the wealth of his country and deposited it in Iranian banks, if that same President had given the order, contrary to the laws in force in the United States, to open fire on people and to have more than 15,000 persons killed in a single day, as on 15 Khordad in Iran, and if in reply to the question "Are you the one who had given the order to kill so many people?" he had replied "Yes, I am, and I am proud of it", if that President had, furthermore, turned the prisons into places of torture and summary executions, and if at the end of his mandate, he had had massacres perpetrated in all the cities of the United States, if he had placed the United States under the domination of Iran by handing over to Iran his country's armed forces, security services, economy and legislative institutions, and if after committing all these crimes he had taken refuge in Iran, would the people of the United States have found it admissible that the Iranian Government should refuse to deliver such a criminal to the United States on the pretext that his extradition would be an insult to Iranians' self-respect?

Does the United States Government not feel guilty for having appealed for the support of an entire people to protect an international criminal by resorting to false propaganda? Is it just, in your opinion, that history should show the United States to be a country which, ignoring the legitimate appeals of an oppressed people, takes up the cudgels for an international criminal? Do not the honour of the United States and the self-respect of its people lie in defending the rights of oppressed humanity? What was expected in this case was that the people of the United States would rise as one man to demand of its Government the reasons that had induced it to receive in its territory the perpetrator of so many crimes, so much carnage and corruption. The conscience of the world expected you and the international institutions and the major religious, political and scientific authorities to ask this same question of the United States Government. Our people, you may be sure, is not trying to set itself up as the conscience of oppressed mankind.

I can assure you that if the United States Government were not so reluctant to hand over to us those who have betrayed our people and if it recognized its wrongful actions during the bloody, illegitimate and destructive reign of the former Shah, the best possible relations would exist between the Iranian people and the nation of the United States.

You are preparing to come to Iran, while the key to the problem is in the United States. All that is needed is for the United States to acknowledge its wrongful actions, and the problem will settle itself.

I believe, as I am sure you do, that with ever-increasing provocations it will be impossible to resolve a crisis which we had no part in creating. The United States, which so strongly condemned the use of the oil weapon, decided yesterday evening not to buy Iranian oil and, moreover, asked other countries which are customers of Iran to do the same. Would you not expect Moslem countries, whose oil has been sold at ridiculous prices, to decide to stop their deliveries of oil and to provoke a world crisis?

I am in a position, as a result of my scientific studies, to know that the faltering economy of the United States and the weak position of the dollar have brought about a serious economic and political crisis in the United States. Is the United States therefore trying to restore the position of its currency by imperilling world peace? In these circumstances it would be your duty to use your good offices with the United States authorities to induce them to accede to the legitimate request of a people which does not wish to submit.

A people like ours, accustomed to fetters and poverty, has little to lose. The heavy responsibility you bear requires you to take action to prevent the spectre of war from threatening the world again. Our proposal is quite simple and feasible:

1. That the United States Government should at least recognize an examination of the guilt of the former Shah and the consequences it may produce.

2. That the Iranian Government should have returned to it the property and funds belonging to the Shah, members of his family and leading members of the former régime which are at present in the United States.

Are these two proposals not just, are they not conducive to the interests and the promotion of United States civilization and world civilization?

In view of the fact that the United States has plunged the world into a war psychosis and of the fact that it deems its own peace and security and those of the region and the world to be threatened, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests a meeting of the Security Council.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Iran hopes that the Secretary-General, in a desire to support the legitimate request the Iranian people is making to the people of the United States, will do his utmost to induce the United States Government to abandon its hostile attitude and accede to our legitimate request.

The Government of the Republic of Iran thanks you in advance for your efforts to this end.

(Signed) Abolhassan BANI-SADR
In charge of the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of Iran

DOCUMENT S/13627

Note verbale dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[13 November 1979]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, upon in-

structions from the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, has the honour to attach herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of

Defence of the People's Republic of Angola on 9 November 1979.

The Permanent Representative requests that the attached be circulated as an official document of the Security Council, in connexion with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 9 November 1979 by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola

On 3 November 1979, a group of South African helicopters launched an explosives-carrying remote-controlled rubber boat near

the Bridge of Cunene, with the aim of destroying the bridge. Prompt action by Angolan troops foiled this South African operation.

On 4 November, at 2200 hours, four South African helicopters attacked Angolan troop positions north of Xangongo. Angolan troops repulsed this South African attack.

On 5 November, at 0820 hours, a South African reconnaissance aircraft flew over the region of Omupanda. On the same day, two South African aircraft violated Angolan air space by flying over Calueque and south of Cuamato. Another South African aircraft launched rockets seven kilometres from the capital of Cunene.

On 6 November, a South African infantry company violated Angolan borders in the area of Chiede-Namacunde. South African aircraft also bombed the outlying areas of N'giva, resulting in the death of three civilians and destroying one vehicle.

DOCUMENT S/13628*

Letter dated 13 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[14 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTH-EASTERN FRONT

On 29 October 1979, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at Voensay airport (Rattanakiri province), killing 19 and wounding 16. In Mondulkiri province, the guerrillas intercepted Vietnamese troops engaged in search operations on 23 and 27 October at Aur Chimiart and on 26 October at Koh Mayeul. Forty of the enemy were killed and 43 were wounded.

On 24 October, in the town of Kratié, the guerrillas attacked the enemy with grenades, leaving eight killed and wounded. In Kratié province, at Thmar Krey and Snuol, 16 of the enemy were killed and 16 wounded on 22 and 26 October.

KOMPONG CHAM-KOMPONG THOM FRONT

In Stung Trang district, on 12 October, the guerrillas threw grenades into the enemy camp at Kauk Thlork. According to first reports, the guerrillas wiped out almost 400 Vietnamese soldiers in that district alone during the first three weeks of October. In Choeng Prey and Santuk-Leu districts, on 10, 20 and 22 October, the guerrillas attacked the enemy in several places, killing and wounding 36, including a company commander.

SOUTH-WESTERN FRONT

During the last week of October, about 30 attacks were launched on the Vietnamese troops occupying the south-western zone, especially in the Kompong Som and Kampot sectors and in Chhouk and

Kompong Trach districts; more than 200 of the enemy were killed and wounded.

WESTERN FRONT

The Vietnamese aggressors lost 75 killed and 83 wounded during the search operation they launched in the west of Leach district in October. Furthermore, according to initial reports from the western front, 42 of the enemy were killed and 47 wounded in the last days of October.

KOH KONG FRONT

On 29, 30 and 31 October, the guerrillas wiped out 26 of the enemy in the course of a number of ambushes at Prek Ta Ok, Chamlang Kau, Chi Theat and Prek Chen.

NORTH-WESTERN FRONT, BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

On 30 October, an enemy convoy of five vehicles coming from Pang Roloem was ambushed. Nine of the enemy were killed, one vehicle was destroyed and another damaged. On 29 and 30 October, the guerrillas intercepted and destroyed three other enemy vehicles in Thmar Puok and Sisophon districts, killing 20 of the enemy and wounding 6 others.

In Samlaut district, on 26, 27, 28 and 29 October, the guerrillas intercepted two enemy sections leaving the district capital and attacked the enemy in that town itself and in various other places. About 70 Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out.

In the Phnom 100 sector (Bavel district), the Vietnamese aggressors lost 44 killed and wounded in three days (27-29 October), and another 14 killed and wounded at Aur Lohong and Aur Da on 19 and 28 October.

In other places, on 28, 29, 30 and 31 October, they lost 67 killed and 55 wounded.

NORTHERN FRONT

In Preah Vihear province, the latest bulletins from the front mention 10 attacks launched by the guerrillas in the first fortnight of October, in the course of which 57 of the enemy were killed and 53 were wounded.

On 22 October, the guerrillas launched a counter-attack against a search operation being carried out by 300 Vietnamese soldiers against Tnot (Samrong district, Siemreap province). They forced the enemy troops to retreat on that day and the following day they attacked them in their camp in the district capital. In two days, 68 Vietnamese were wiped out and 3 surrendered.

* * *

A total of 1,530 Vietnamese aggressors were wiped out on the various fronts mentioned above.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/682-S/13628.

DOCUMENT S/13629

Statement by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[14 November 1979]

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized as President of the Council to express, on behalf of the Council, the Council's concern at the imprisonment and threatened deportation of Mayor Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus. As President of the Council, I can only regret this development which might contribute to increase the tension in the Middle East region. Meanwhile, the Council will follow developments very closely.

DOCUMENT S/13630

Letter dated 14 November 1979 from the representative of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 November 1979]

On behalf of the Arab Group, I have the honour of bringing to your immediate attention the decision of the Israeli occupation forces to arrest and expel the elected mayor of the city of Nablus, Bassam Shaka'a.

This racist and illegal action by the Israeli occupation forces constitutes a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and of basic human and moral rights. It is a violation of Mayor Shaka'a's human rights and those of the people who elected him. This action by the Israeli occupation forces is calculated to deprive the Palestinian people in the occupied territories of their leadership, and represents one link in a chain of illegal measures to intimidate the community leaders in the occupied Palestinian territories and to eliminate any opposition to the Camp David accords, which the Palestinian people have outrightly rejected.

The Arab Group urges you to take immediate and effective measures to ensure that Mayor Shaka'a not be deported and that he remain in his post and that, furthermore, the Israeli authorities rescind their illegal action.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/13631*

Letter dated 16 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the press release dated 14 November 1979 from the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the new spraying of toxic chemical substances by the Hanoi authorities.

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

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

ANNEX

Press release dated 14 November 1979 from the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the new spraying of toxic chemical substances by the Hanoi authorities

On 5 November 1979 the Vietnamese aggressors again sprayed toxic chemical substances over the districts of Toek Phos and Baribaur (province of Kompong Chhnang) and the district of Leach (province of Pursat).

According to the first information received, 35 persons were killed and 72 others are in serious condition. The majority of the victims are children, pregnant women and elderly persons. The substance used, which is yellow in colour, burns the dust, gives off an odour which causes dizziness, and results in a haemorrhaging through the mouth and ears and ultimately death.

Thus the Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic chemical substances over the same region twice in one week (28 October and 5 November). Since last July they have increased sprayings of toxic

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/692-S/13631.

chemical substances. To Reach Torng (province of Kompong Speu), north of Kirirom, which was the target on two occasions, have been added Andaung Toek and Thmâr Baing (province of Koh Kong), the Pailin-Poipet region (west of Battambang), the districts of Chhouk and Koh Sla (province of Kampot), the districts of Phnom Sruoch and Kong Pisei (province of Kompong Speu), the district of Tramkâk (province of Takéo) and the Pang Rolim-Pailin section of national highway 10 (province of Battambang).

In all, 152 persons have been killed and more than 200 seriously afflicted.

To exterminate the people of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities are resorting systematically and with increasing frequency to chemical weapons on an ever-increasing scale. On behalf of the victims and of the entire people of Kampuchea, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea denounces most emphatically the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Hanoi authorities, who in the most cowardly fashion are having recourse to the use of toxic chemical substances.

With military operations in the course of which the inhabitants of whole villages and whole communities are massacred, even crushed under tanks, and with the widespread famine which it has deliberately provoked, the Le Duan clique has transformed the whole of Kampuchea into an immense crematory oven, killing thousands of Kampuchean every day. In spite of this, it is not succeeding in breaking the will to independence of the people of Kampuchea. Nor

will it ever succeed in doing so. Quite the contrary, all it is doing is becoming more and more bogged down in its war of genocide in Kampuchea, and in every way its undertaking is being brought to a standstill. Today, reaching new extremes of cruelty, the Le Duan clique is systematically and more and more frequently using toxic chemical substances, prohibited by international laws, against the innocent population. Its purpose is clear: it is seeking to exterminate the people of Kampuchea so that it can introduce colonies of Vietnamese settlers in their place.

The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea once again draws the attention of the United Nations, of countries, Governments, political organizations, mass organizations and persons dedicated to peace, freedom and justice throughout the world, to what is going on and appeals to them to take effective and urgent measures to act, while there is still time, to oppose and thwart this attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race by exerting political, diplomatic and economic pressure to compel Viet Nam to withdraw all its troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea. We appeal in particular to the international community to compel Hanoi to carry out the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea, under the direct control and supervision of United Nations forces. This is the only measure which will put an end to the genocide being carried out by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea and restore peace in Kampuchea, in South-East Asia and in the world.

DOCUMENT S/13632*

Letter dated 19 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[19 November 1979]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for your information, a statement dated 16 November 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the adoption at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of resolution 34/22 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement dated 16 November 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the adoption at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of resolution 34/22 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea

After three days of thorough debate (12-14 November 1979), the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its thirty-fourth session, has adopted, by an overwhelming majority of 91 votes to 21, a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. The vote was won after a particularly arduous fight against pressures and manoeuvres of every kind constantly carried on by the Hanoi authorities and their Soviet masters, since the opening of the present session of the General Assembly, in the corridors and in the Assembly hall, directly or indirectly, involving many fine promises and much ignoble bargaining with the aim of preventing the Assembly from debating the question of Kampuchea.

This resolution is a great victory for the forces committed to peace, justice and independence. It is also a great victory for the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the principle of respect for the sovereignty

of all countries in the world, large and small, and the principle of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

It is a stinging and ignominious defeat for the Hanoi authorities and their strategy of aggression and expansion, and for their ambitions of domination in Kampuchea and throughout South-East Asia. It is also a serious defeat for all the expansionists in the world who use brute force to intimidate and commit aggression against other countries in order to threaten and violate their sovereignty. The debate from 12 to 14 November at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and this resolution were a blow to the solar plexus of the Hanoi authorities, who are now waging a particularly barbarous special war of genocide, unprecedented in the history of mankind, creating a tremendous disaster in Kampuchea and bringing grievous tragedy upon the Kampuchean people. This war is aimed at the complete extermination of the Kampuchean race and is spilling over into the eastern part of Thailand, along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, thus posing a serious threat to the whole of South-East Asia.

This resolution eloquently testifies to the very clear awareness which the whole world and the whole of mankind have of the true cause of all current problems in Kampuchea and throughout South-East Asia, ranging from the problems of Kampuchean refugees, of the famine in Kampuchea and of the channelling of humanitarian aid to the people of Kampuchea, which still remain insoluble, to the danger of the war's spilling over to Thailand and the rest of South-East Asia. The root cause is the special war of genocide being waged by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea, for which no solution can be found except the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people are left to solve their own problems without any outside interference.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea takes this opportunity to express its most sincere and most profound thanks to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly for adopting so sensible a resolution, in keeping with the role which properly belongs to the United Nations as the most representative international organization, whose exalted mission is to defend the Charter of the United Nations, international law, world peace and security, sovereignty and the right of all countries and peoples to live in independence and sovereignty, against all acts of aggression and expansion and against all threats, in accordance with the aspirations of all peoples and all

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/698-S/13632.

nations in the world, including the peoples of small and poor countries. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea addresses its thanks to all the countries which voted for this resolution, and in particular the five countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the other 25 countries which took the initiative of submitting the draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption. It regards the activities and efforts exerted by all those countries in order to obtain the adoption of the resolution as most valuable support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to preserve their nation and their race, which are threatened with annihilation by the special war of genocide of the Hanoi authorities.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is sure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all countries and Governments will take the necessary measures for the speedy and concrete implementation of this resolution in order to save and preserve the lives of millions of Kampuchean, thousands of whom are dying each day as victims of the Hanoi authorities, who employ two means

of extermination: arms, and famine through the systematic destruction of the economy and of food supplies.

It is only by forcing the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their forces of aggression from Democratic Kampuchea, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/22, that all problems will be fundamentally solved in Kampuchea, so that Kampuchean people may be left to decide their own destiny and to choose a national government without any outside interference, through general elections by direct and secret ballot, under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative. It is only after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea that the Kampuchean people will be able to regain peace and security, to lead once again a normal existence and to have sufficient food and medicines. It is only thus that a solution can be found to the tense and explosive situation along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier and that peace, security and stability in South-East Asia can be ensured.

DOCUMENT S/13633*

Letter dated 20 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement dated 13 November 1979 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement dated 13 November 1979 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea

Recently, the Le Duan clique has ordered its puppets in Phnom Penh to make up the story in which the Government of Democratic Kampuchea arrested and executed six American nationals and two Australian nationals in 1978.

It is not the first time that the Le Duan clique has uncovered such coarse fabrications. At the time of the sixth summit Conference of

Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and on the eve of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly as well, the Le Duan clique already made up from nothing the story according to which American nationals have been arrested and killed in Kampuchea. It repeats it again at the moment when the General Assembly is debating the situation in Kampuchea. It is an attempt to prevent the Assembly from adopting a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea from the world so as to exterminate at its will the Kampuchean people and race. For this purpose, it does not stop making up rested American or Australian nationals. In fact, it is the Le Duan clique which has dispatched more than 220,000 troops to invade and commit aggression against Kampuchea and which is isolating Kampuchea from the world so as to exterminate at its will the Kampuchean people and race. For this purpose, it does not stop making up all kinds of slander in order to deceive and divert world public opinion which is denouncing and condemning it everywhere. However, this vile and perfidious manoeuvre will be doomed to failure.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that this new fabrication of the Le Duan clique, however vile it may be, could not in any case hamper the activities and efforts of the world and humanity to crush its plan of extermination of the Kampuchean race and to oppose the danger of regional expansionism of Viet Nam in South-East Asia and the Pacific. The United Nations, which is debating this problem, will certainly adopt a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people decide by themselves their own destiny free from outside interference.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/701-S/13633.

DOCUMENT S/13634

Supplementary report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978)

[Original: English]
[20 November 1979]

1. On 26 February 1979, I reported to the Security Council [S/13120] concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia. Therein, I noted the differing interpretations and perceptions of SWAPO and South Africa regarding the implementation of certain pro-

visions of the settlement proposal [S/12636 of 10 April 1978] and concluded that the outstanding issues referred to in the report should be resolved along the lines there specified.

2. Thereafter, I had an exchange of correspondence with the Government of South Africa [S/

13143, S/13148, S/13156, S/13172 and S/13173]. It became apparent from this exchange that the two principal outstanding issues to be resolved in order to facilitate the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) centred on paragraphs 11 and 12 of my 26 February report. With a view to resolving these outstanding issues, consultations were held with all concerned in New York between 18 and 26 March 1979, but agreement was not reached. I nevertheless continued to seek to resolve the differences. I was, however, informed by representatives of the South African Government that certain elements of paragraphs 11 and 12 remained unacceptable.

3. On 15 July 1979, I met with the late President Neto of Angola at Luanda. At that meeting he suggested the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the northern frontier of Namibia with a view to facilitating the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). In that connexion, he asked me to explore and develop the concept of the demilitarized zone as a means of resolving outstanding issues. President Neto also informed me that Angola would have no objection to the establishment of a United Nations liaison office as proposed in my report of 26 February. I also had talks at Luanda with the President of SWAPO.

4. During the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979, I discussed in depth the latest developments concerning the question of Namibia with African leaders, including those of the front-line States and the current Chairman of the OAU, President Tolbert of Liberia. Early in August, I was informed that the summit meeting of front-line States, held at Lusaka, had endorsed the proposal of President Neto for the establishment of a demilitarized zone. In September 1979, I had a further opportunity in New York to exchange views on the demilitarized zone with President Tolbert, and followed this with a discussion with the Secretary-General of the OAU.

5. On 1 October 1979, I submitted for consideration by the neighbouring States, as well as by the Government of South Africa, a working paper concerning monitoring and the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the Angola/Namibia and Zambia/Namibia frontiers, aimed at facilitating the implementation of the United Nations plan. Following preliminary reactions from Governments concerned, I suggested holding simultaneous high-level consultations at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations to clarify questions arising from the working paper, with the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) in mind. To this end, I extended invitations to all those who had participated in the consultations in New York in March.

6. Exchanges of correspondence between the Government of South Africa and myself in regard to the Geneva consultations are contained in documents S/13611, S/13612, S/13614, S/13619, S/13620 and S/13621 and Add.1.

7. The consultations were held at the Palais des Nations at Geneva, between 12 and 16 November 1979. I was represented at the consultations by Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, my Special Representative for Namibia, and Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, accompanied by senior military and political experts of the Secretariat.

8. The consultations covered all aspects of the concept of the demilitarized zone in relation to the United Nations plan as approved by resolution 435 (1978). In this connexion, the functions of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group arising from the demilitarized zone were fully discussed in the context of the relevant provisions of the settlement proposal. Provisions of the working paper in regard to the involvement of the neighbouring States and SWAPO, as well as of the Government of South Africa, were also considered. Further, views were exchanged on the relevant paragraphs of my report of 26 February, in the context of the demilitarized zone proposal and arrangements envisaged for the cessation of hostilities.

9. In addition, my representatives met with the representatives of other Namibian organizations present at Geneva.

10. At the conclusion of the consultations, the front-line States accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and the broad outline of the working paper. SWAPO also accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone. It was indicated that, provided that South Africa also accepted the concept, detailed technical discussions could follow.

11. Extensive consultations were held with the South African delegation on all aspects of the concept of the demilitarized zone. During these, a series of questions was discussed regarding the responsibilities of the various parties and the manner in which the demilitarized zone would be monitored and established. The South African delegation undertook to report on the consultations urgently to its Government, with a view to obtaining its earliest possible reaction, after the necessary consultations, concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone.

12. I shall not fail to inform the Council immediately of the reaction of the South African Government concerning the acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone.

DOCUMENT S/13635*

Letter dated 20 November 1979 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1979]

Further to my letter of 13 November 1979 [S/13625], I wish to draw your attention to still further attempts at indiscriminate murder directed against Israel civilians by the terrorist PLO.

1. Late in the evening of 18 November, an Israel navy patrol encountered a small rubber dinghy off the Mediterranean coast from Achziv, a village in the north of Israel, three miles south of the border with Lebanon. The dinghy had set out from the Tyre region in Lebanon and was manned by four PLO criminals.

When the rubber dinghy was spotted, it was ordered to identify itself. An exchange of fire ensued, in the course of which the dinghy capsized, two terrorists were killed and two were pulled out of the water and apprehended.

According to news agency reports, the PLO has taken responsibility for this terrorist attempt.

This attempted outrage, which could have had grave consequences, must be seen against the background of a series of related incidents.

On 22 April 1979, a sea-borne attack by PLO criminals took its tragic toll. On that occasion, four PLO terrorists succeeded in beaching a rubber dinghy at Nahariya and, in the course of the ensuing violence, four Israeli civilians, including two little sisters, aged 2 and 4, died and two other civilians were wounded (see my letter of 22 April circulated under the symbol S/13264).

It will also be recalled that the Israel navy foiled similar sea-borne attempts by the PLO from Lebanon at the beginning of April, as well as on 4 June 1979 and the night of 17-18 August 1979 (see my letters of 22 April, 5 June and 20 August 1979, circulated as documents S/13264, S/13376 and S/13508).

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/705-S/13635.

2. During the morning rush hour on 19 November, two bombs exploded on public buses at Jerusalem, wounding several innocent bystanders and damaging property.

In the first instance, the device was fortunately spotted in time to evacuate the bus, which was on its way through the city centre, and hence a major tragedy was providentially averted. None the less, the bus driver and two policemen were injured and considerable damage was done to stores in the vicinity.

In the second instance, which occurred shortly thereafter, an explosive device went off in an empty bus parked in a residential suburb of Jerusalem. Eight people, including two children, were wounded, while the bus was badly damaged.

As is its wont, the terrorist PLO immediately bragged of its responsibility for both of these outrages through its radio in Lebanon.

Since the PLO is a pliant instrument in the hands of those Arab States opposed to the peace process in the Middle East, it is clear that the latest incidents described in the present letter were fomented in the hope of interfering with the ongoing negotiations in the Middle East.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

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

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13636

Letter dated 22 November 1979 from the representative of Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 November 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the escalating and intensified acts of aggression committed against my country by the illegal régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia.

(Signed) Paul J. F. LUSAKA
Permanent Representative of Zambia
to the United Nations

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement
Observer Force for the period 25 May to 23 November 1979**

[Original: English]
[23 November 1979]

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Map. "UNDOF deployment as of November 1979." (See end of volume.)

INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 25 May to 23 November 1979. 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) and extended by resolutions 363 (1974), 369 (1975), 381 (1975), 390 (1976), 398 (1976), 408 (1977), 420 (1977), 429 (1978), 441 (1978) and 449 (1979).

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. COMPOSITION AND COMMAND

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 23 November 1979 was as follows:

Contingents:	
Austria	538
Canada	210
Finland	389
Poland	101
	<hr/>
	1,238
United Nations military observers (detailed from UNTSO)	22
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,260

In addition to the above, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as the occasion requires.

3. It will be recalled that from March onward the strength of the Force was temporarily below the authorized level [S/13350, para. 2]. During the period under review, the Force was brought to its present strength following consultations with the parties and with the Security Council [see S/13479, S/13480, S/13499 and S/13500].

4. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Colonel Guenther Greindl of the Austrian contingent as Officer-in-Charge pending the appointment of a new Force Commander. Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo has continued as the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East.

B. DEPLOYMENT

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby. UNDOF headquarters is located at Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as at 23 November 1979 is shown on the attached map.

6. Following the arrival of additional Finnish personnel, the Finnish battalion on 1 September assumed the extra duties taken over in March, as an interim measure, by the Austrian battalion [S/13350, paras. 5 and 6]. At present the Austrian battalion mans 18 positions and 9 outposts, and conducts 19 patrols daily in the area of separation north of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion, having assumed operational control of the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road, mans 15 positions and 4 outposts and conducts 18 patrols daily in its area of responsibility.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near the Wadi Faouar, eight kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signals unit has detachments at Camp Ziouani and Faouar, as well as Damascus and Quneitra.

C. ROTATION

8. The Austrian contingent completed partial rotations on 28 May and 27 August. The Finnish contingent completed partial rotations on 4 June, 24 August and 26 September. The Canadian logistic and signals units rotate in small groups each week. The Polish logistic unit carried out a full rotation on 6 July.

II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

A. ACCOMMODATION

9. The expansion and improvement of living accommodation, in keeping with United Nations stand-

ards, at positions within the area of separation have been completed for all Austrian battalion positions north of the Quneitra road. Additional construction is under way at Camp Faouar, and the improvement of utilities at positions and within the base camps continues.

10. The arrival of the Finnish reinforcements and the additional logistic functions assumed by the Force resulted in additional requirements for accommodation. A number of prefabricated buildings have been erected by the Finnish battalion in its positions. Additional prefabricated buildings are being procured for the further improvement and expansion of accommodation and storage facilities and to provide for the quartermaster stores in the Canadian logistic unit, which were destroyed by fire in June 1979. The construction work for the forward UNDOF command headquarters at Quneitra and the medical care shelter at Camp Faouar has been completed.

B. LOGISTIC SUPPORT

11. Logistic support to the Force continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units, as outlined in the report of 27 November 1974 [S/11563, paras. 25 to 27]. Air support to UNDOF is now provided by UNTSO, with two flights weekly to Damascus from Jerusalem, Ismailia and Cairo. The Canadian and Polish units have continued to provide second-line transport, including delivery of water, petrol, rations, mail and miscellaneous cargo, as well as equipment maintenance and vehicle repair. These units now also provide third-line maintenance, transport and supply.

12. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the local population, and mine incidents during the period under review have resulted in some civilian loss of life. Efforts continue to make the area safe for foot and vehicle movement. Since May, the Polish mine-clearing teams have cleared 22,420 metres of patrol path and 1,200 metres of tracks, as well as 33,140 square metres of ground near UNDOF positions in the area of separation. In the process 36 mines, 7 artillery shells and 30 other explosives were destroyed.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. FUNCTIONS AND GUIDELINES

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

14. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Officer-in-Charge and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

15. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [S/11302/Add.1] provides for all contingents to operate with full freedom of movement. However, restrictions on the freedom of movement still exist, and efforts to correct the situation are continuing.

C. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE

16. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained during the period under review. No complaints referring to the UNDOF area of operation have been lodged by either party in this regard.

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

17. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes. In addition, temporary outposts have been established from time to time to perform specific tasks such as traffic control. UNDOF observation functions have been made more effective by the introduction of new equipment, consisting of high-powered binoculars and night-observation devices.

18. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of the A line continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The establishment of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, of standing patrols in these areas has helped to prevent incidents.

19. UNDOF has continued to assist the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for family reunions and student exchanges. Both parties continue to co-operate with UNDOF in making the family meetings possible in accordance with the agreed procedures.

20. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of the areas of limitation in armament and forces. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the UNDOF inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from one of the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions of movement and inspection are sometimes placed on UNDOF teams during inspections in certain areas on both sides of the area of separation. UNDOF has sought the lifting of those restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides. During the period under review, UNDOF has been able to have two permanent violations of the area of separation removed.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

21. As indicated in my report of 22 October 1979 to the General Assembly,²⁷ the costs of UNDOF beyond 30 November 1979, should the Security Council renew its mandate beyond that date, would be of the order of \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net of staff assessment) per month.

²⁷ A/34/582 and Corr.1, para. 14.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

22. In deciding in its resolution 449 (1979) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, 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 this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

23. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the comprehensive report on the Middle East problem [S/13578] which the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/29 of 7 December 1978.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

24. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

25. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole

continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

26. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1980. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

27. In concluding this report, I wish once again to express my gratitude to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Officer-in-Charge of UNDOF, Colonel Guenther Greindl, to the officers and men of the Force and its civilian staff, as well as to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Map. "UNDOF deployment as of November 1979." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/13638*

Letter dated 22 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement concerning the crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

The crimes of genocide of the Vietnamese
aggressors in Kampuchea

Since the beginning of the current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have been pursuing and intensifying their military operations and their famine strategy in order to annihilate the people of Kampuchea. Furthermore, they are carrying out increasingly large-

scale air drops of toxic chemical products in regions which are inaccessible to them. They have thus transformed Kampuchea into an immense crematorium in order to exterminate the Kampuchean people as a whole.

In the region of Kompong Chhnang-Pursat, the Vietnamese aggressors launched large-scale search operations in mid-October 1979. According to first reports, in Aural and in the districts of Toek Phos, Baribaur and Leach, 485 people were killed, several hundred tons of rice, maize and soya burned and 642 hectares of rice and other crops destroyed; almost all the means of production were demolished or rendered useless. All means of subsistence, houses, schools, hospitals and pagodas were destroyed, condemning the survivors to die of starvation. Lastly, on 28 October, the aggressors, pursuing their work of annihilation, dropped toxic chemical products which caused the death of 83 people and seriously poisoned many more.

To the massacres that occurred at Bavel on 5 October and Kang Ley on 15 October must now be added the massacres that took place on 10 October at Ta Yeul and Srè Anhchang. These two villages in Bakeo district (north-east, Rattanakiri province) were the target of an enemy raid on that date. The 300 Vietnamese soldiers who took part in the raid burned 151 hectares of rice and 120 hectares of potatoes and killed more than 200 people with the utmost brutality. As at Bavel and Kang Ley, most of the victims were old people, women and children. They were run through, eviscerated, buried alive, hacked to death with hatchets or shot.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/710-S/13638.

DOCUMENT S/13639*

Letter dated 21 November 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China on 20 November 1979, lodging a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their repeated violations of Chinese territory, armed provocations and creation of bloodshed.

I request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 20 November 1979 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China

In the early morning of 4 November 1979, Vietnamese troops shelled and machine-gunned the Jinchang People's Commune, of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/711-S/13639.

Maguan county in China's Yunnan province, destroying houses and killing or wounding a number of Chinese inhabitants. Shortly after that, about 100 Vietnamese armed personnel penetrated deep into Chinese territory, attacked Chinese frontier outposts, opened fire wantonly on Chinese inhabitants in the border area, and seized large quantities of their property. The acts of aggression of Vietnamese troops have caused heavy losses in life and property to the local inhabitants.

Vietnamese armed provocations on the border area have never ceased. Of late, the Vietnamese authorities have incessantly sent large reinforcements to the Sino-Vietnamese border, held frequent military manoeuvres and, while stepping up war deployment against China, aggravated the tension there by deliberately creating more and more armed provocations. Preliminary statistics show that, from August to October 1979, Vietnamese military personnel made more than 370 military provocations and incursions into China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, killing or wounding more than 30 Chinese.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their repeated incursions into Chinese territory and creation of bloodshed, which resulted in a number of Chinese personnel being killed or wounded, and solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side immediately stop all its violations of and provocations against China's territorial integrity. Otherwise the Vietnamese authorities should be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

DOCUMENT S/13641*

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a speech made by Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 22 November 1979.

I request that this speech be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Speech by Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, 22 November 1979

In view of the recent stalemate in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Chinese side has appealed repeatedly and sincerely to the Vietnamese side, expressing the hope that it would make joint efforts together with the Chinese side and do something practical to promote progress in the negotiations. However, the Vietnamese side ignored the Chinese proposal, deliberately used the negotiations as a means for propagating lies, put forward unreasonable arguments in

defence of its policy for regional hegemony and wantonly attacked and vilified China in an attempt to lead the negotiations astray. The Chinese side cannot but regret the arbitrary acts of the Vietnamese side in obstructing the negotiations.

At the last plenary meeting, the Vietnamese delegation [see S/13588] completely distorted the actual situation in Kampuchea, alleging that Vietnamese aggression, occupation and domination have brought the Kampuchean people a "normal life", "the right of being masters of their own house" and "increasing stability". It also alleged that Kampuchea has now become "a factor of peace, friendship and stability in South-east Asia and in the world". You have fabricated fantastic lies, confused right and wrong, confounded black and white and described Kampuchea, which is trampled underfoot by Viet Nam, as a paradise on earth. This is flagrant contempt and mockery of human conscience and dignity.

It is clearly evident to the whole world that the Vietnamese authorities established an atrocious Fascist rule in Kampuchea and plunged the whole nation into dire misery through their war of aggression. The Vietnamese aggressor troops kill and loot the people, burn their houses and commit all kinds of crimes wherever they go. Kampuchean cities, towns and villages are being destroyed, the properties and natural resources of the Kampuchean people are being plundered. Even the world-famous historic site of Angkor Wat was not spared. Over the past year, nearly 1 million Kampuchean people have died tragic deaths during ruthless mopping-up operations and massacres by the Vietnamese aggressor troops. And at present millions of poverty-stricken people are struggling on the brink of death. However, the Vietnamese side has the insolence of talking at the conference table about "peace" and "stability" in Kampuchea and about its "sovereignty". Are they not afraid of making themselves a laughing-stock before the world?

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/713-S/13641.

As a result of the tyrannical rule of and plundering by the Vietnamese authorities, agricultural production in Kampuchea suffered unprecedented damages. The land in the once rich and beautiful Mekong River valley and Tonle Sap area lies in waste and is strewn with bodies of the victims of starvation. A most serious famine is threatening the very existence of the several million Kampuchean people. Faced with such a scene of misery, a number of world organizations, out of humanitarian considerations, have provided relief food supplies to the Kampuchean people, who are struggling on the brink of death. However, the Vietnamese authorities have tried by every means to put up obstacles or misappropriated a lot of relief supplies and turned them over to the Vietnamese aggressor troops, who are slaughtering Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese authorities have moved a great number of Vietnamese settlers into Kampuchea with a view to perpetuating their attempt to annex Kampuchea. Much evidence shows that up to now no less than 300,000 Vietnamese have settled down in the hinterland of Kampuchea and become masters of Kampuchean land. Meanwhile, a great number of Kampucheans were driven out of their homesteads where they had lived for generations, and are plunged into dire misery. From the beginning of this year to October, nearly 400,000 people have fled Kampuchea. Countless blood-curdling facts show that the Vietnamese authorities are clearly pushing the most ruthless Fascist colonization and genocide of the 1970s. However, you still try to hide the truth from the world and shirk your responsibility for these crimes. But you will never succeed.

Now the Vietnamese aggressors have started another offensive against Kampuchea. Using artillery, tanks, planes and even the inhuman weapon of poisonous gas, the Vietnamese troops are engaged in a frantic attack against the patriotic Kampuchean army-men and people who are carrying on resistance in many areas. There is fierce fighting in the western part of the country near the Thai border, posing a direct threat to the security and territorial integrity of Thailand. Many incidents have been reported of Vietnamese troops shelling Thai territory and making inroads into Thai border areas. The frenzied acts of aggression of the Vietnamese authorities have led to growing tension in Indo-China and South-east Asia, thus evoking very strong reaction from countries in the region and the world as a whole. However, in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, you have gone to the length of asserting that Viet Nam's dry-season offensive in Kampuchea is "a tale concocted by China". Your ability in telling barefaced lies is quite unique in the world.

At present, the situation in Kampuchea is a centre of world attention. The acts of aggression of the Vietnamese authorities have intensified the gravity of the situation in Indo-China and South-east Asia. The Kampuchean question and the question of Indo-China as a whole figure prominently and assume a dimension of increasing gravity and urgency. Naturally, no peace-loving and justice-upholding country or people in the world can turn a blind eye to such developments. At the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, representatives of many countries righteously condemned the Vietnamese authorities for their crime of armed aggression, of creating famine, and of genocide in Kampuchea; they demanded that the United Nations take effective measures to bring the Vietnamese aggression to an end and make the Vietnamese authorities pull out all their troops from Kampuchea forthwith. With Soviet backing, Viet Nam resorted to various manoeuvres, but suffered ignominious failure in each case. On 14 November the General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution submitted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and 25 other countries [*resolution 34/22*], calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and demanding that the Kampuchean people be left alone to decide their own future and destiny without outside interference, subversion and coercion and that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea be scrupulously respected. This resolution gives expression to the strong demand and will of world public opinion. It is further evidence that the Vietnamese authorities have thoroughly discredited themselves and become the target of condemnation through pursuing a policy of aggression, expansion and regional hegemony.

The Chinese Government is always opposed to aggression and upholds international justice. The unbridled striving of the Vietnamese authorities for regional hegemony, and their aggression against Kampuchea, control of Laos and antagonism to China pose a grave threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia and Asia as a whole and to the security of China. The Chinese people can never take this lightly. The Chinese Government firmly condemns the aggression in a criminal attempt to annex Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities and resolutely supports the Kampuchean people and all Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggressors. The Chinese Government firmly supports Thailand and the other ASEAN countries in their just struggle against foreign aggression and in defence of their State sovereignty. This stand of the Chinese Government and people is firm and unshakable.

At the last meeting, the Vietnamese delegation, while wilfully trying to justify their acts of aggression and expansion, again engaged in rumour-mongering and mud-slinging against China with regard to the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, harping on the worn-out theme of the so-called "threat" from China. This is no surprise to anyone. Developments in recent years have already proved time and again that there is a direct link between the Vietnamese authorities' pursuance of the policy of opposition and hostility to China and their attempt to seek regional hegemony. Their acts of aggression in Kampuchea are invariably accompanied by provocations and slanders against China, which serve to divert attention from what they are really doing. At the end of 1977, when the Vietnamese authorities launched their first war of aggression in Kampuchea, they created tension step by step along the China-Viet Nam border, speeded up their nibbling at Chinese territory and provoked border disputes. In the second half of 1978, when they were preparing for a massive invasion of Kampuchea, they again intensified tension in the border areas, which led to armed conflicts along the China-Viet Nam border. Now, it has come into public notice that the Vietnamese authorities have once again stepped up their provocations against China along the Yunnan and Guangxi border and kept sending armed personnel to encroach upon and harass Chinese border areas and to indulge in wanton shooting and bombardment, causing losses of life and property on the Chinese side. The Vietnamese side even sent groups of up to 100 fully armed military personnel to intrude into Chinese territory and attack Chinese sentry posts and villages along the border. Your unchecked provocations have aroused grave concern on the Chinese side. It must be pointed out that the abnormal situation in the China-Viet Nam border areas is entirely the creation of the Vietnamese authorities and, like the deterioration in China-Viet Nam relations, it is the evil consequence of the regional hegemonism pursued by them. There can be no fundamental approach to restore normal relations between China and Viet Nam and resolve the various issues and differences between the two countries unless the Vietnamese side abandons its aggression and expansion, gives up its policy of opposition and hostility to China and stops its provocations against China. You are treading on dangerous ground if you believe that you can attain your sinister goals by making wanton provocations against China and creating and intensifying tension again and again along the China-Viet Nam border.

The Chinese side has always held that the negotiations now going on between the Chinese and Vietnamese Governments should be carried on seriously in a spirit of realism and through consultation on the basis of equality, and not be used as a forum for deceptive propaganda. In order that the negotiations may go on smoothly, the Chinese side put forward, long ago, the eight-point proposal [*S/13278 of 27 April 1979, annex*] for handling the relations between the two countries and suggested that the two sides discuss first of all the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. Developments in the past several months have given further proof to the necessity and urgency of the Chinese proposal. We still hope that the Vietnamese side will give serious consideration to the views of the Chinese side and will not act against the desire of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the people of the world so that the negotiations may make progress.

DOCUMENT S/13642*

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

EASTERN ZONE

Fighting took place in the rubber plantation of Mémot on 1 November, to the south of Suong on 2 November, at Tonlé Bet on 4 November, at Kandel Chrum on 5, 6 and 7 November, at Khnar and Stung on 9, 10, 11 and 12 November and at Krek on 15 and 16 November 1979.

The Vietnamese losses, which amount to 143 killed and wounded, were inflicted not only by the guerrillas but also by the population and by the defence guards and Khmer soliders recruited by force by the Vietnamese aggressors.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE: BATTAMBANG FRONT-PAILIN SECTOR

Thirty-five search operations but negligible progress: these are the final results of Vietnamese action around Pailin (a north-western town famous for its precious stones) during the rainy season, up to the beginning of this month of November.

With the onset of the dry season, the Vietnamese troops tried to remedy this lack of progress by employing three divisions on 5 November in order to clean up this sector. However, in spite of their numbers, they were not only unable to attain their objectives but, on the contrary, they fell into ambushes and minefields and traps filled with poisoned stakes set by the guerrillas. From the very first day, the Vietnamese suffered more than 60 killed and wounded. Their

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/715-S/13642.

losses continued to increase rapidly until 12 November when, no longer being able to advance or withdraw, they tried to escape over the mountains. While guerrilla groups harassed them from the rear, another group sowed mines in front of them. When the remnants of the enemy troops reached that spot, they set off several mines, killing 60 soldiers and wounding 50 others.

One week after the beginning of the search operation, the Vietnamese troops had lost 158 killed and 160 wounded.

On the same Battambang front, to the north of the Pailin sector, a Vietnamese division launched a search operation on 10 November with the aim of destroying the guerrilla bases at Kamreang. Attacked by gunfire and with the traditional weapons of the guerrillas, they suffered 125 killed and 105 wounded in two days.

NORTHERN ZONE: SIEMREAP FRONT

On 1 November, a Vietnamese commander was killed at Phnom Trapeaing Phlous (district of Chikrèng, province of Siemreap) during a special attack launched by the guerrillas. At the same time, 14 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded.

PROVISIONAL REPORT ON THE FIGHTING
IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1979

More than 9,000 killed and wounded, including many officers and commanders: these are the results of losses inflicted on the Vietnamese army during the month of October 1979, which were much heavier than during the preceding months.

With the arrival of the dry season, the La Duan clique, with an enormous army of more than 220,000 men, has intensified the war of genocide in spite of world public opinion and international demands for their withdrawal from Kampuchea. It is seeking an outcome to the war by intensifying it, but in so doing it is becoming more and more involved on the military level and more and more isolated on the international level.

Its losses, desertions and supply difficulties are increasing. At the beginning of the dry season, it is clear that Hanoi will not succeed in gaining a military victory. The Vietnamese aggressors no longer control more than a quarter of the territory, the rest of the country consisting of zones under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas and the Kampuchean people are valiantly engaged in heavy fighting during the dry season. Faced with Hanoi's weapon of hunger and its efforts to exterminate them, they are fighting for their survival and enjoy large-scale international support. Their position, which is much better than last year, will continue to improve to the detriment of the Vietnamese occupiers who are becoming weaker every day.

DOCUMENT S/13643*

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a news report published by the SPK Information Agency on 22 November 1979 concerning the massacres perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on foreign prisoners, including six Americans and two Australians, at the lycée-prison of Toul Sleng, and I would request you to have this letter and the attached annex circu-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/718-S/13643.

lated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

On the basis of the irrefutable proof provided by the responsible organs of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea of the abominable crimes committed by the genocidal régime of Pol Pot, we completely reject the slanderous allegations of the so-called Thiounn Prasith against Viet Nam contained in document S/13633 of 20 November 1979.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask you again to take steps to ensure that the Secretariat is no longer abused by this traitor to the Khmer nation in circulating documents of the type mentioned above with the aim of slandering a Member State and covering up the crimes of genocide recognized and condemned by the whole of mankind.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

News report published by the SPK Information Agency of Phnom Penh on 22 November 1979: revelations on the massacres of foreigners at the lycée-prison of Toul Sleng

Documents and other evidence recently discovered at Phnom Penh at the Toul Sleng lycée, which was transformed into a prison under the Pol Pot régime, have confirmed that several foreign prisoners, including six Americans and two Australians, were killed by the men of Pol Pot a few hours before the latter fled.

Last Sunday, some Americans from the Church World Service, Messrs. Kirk G. Alliman, Douglas R. Beane and Perry E. H. Smith, had the opportunity during their visit to the Toul Sleng prison to see the dossiers with photos of the victims.

The dossiers prepared by the Pol Pot authorities before the overthrow of that régime show that in 1978 the Pol Pot troops arrested three yachts: the first on 23 April, having on board Messrs. Lance

MacNamara and James William Clark; the second on 13 October, having on board Messrs. Johan Dafson Youheuk and Kerry George Namill; and the third on 2 November, having on board two Americans, Messrs. Christopher Edward Delance and Michael Scott Deeds and two Australians, Messrs. Ronald Keith Dean and David Lloyd Scott.

The dossiers make clear, *inter alia*, that Mr. James William Clark, born on 5 April 1943 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the son of Dr. William Gilbert Clark, domiciled at 1188 Canby Avenue, Reseda, California.

Michael Scott Deeds, born on 15 November 1949, is the son of Mr. Cameron Scott Deeds, 58, domiciled at 5920 Appian Way, Long Beach, California. Ronald Keith Dean, born on 25 August 1943, is the son of Kathleen Maud Dean, 75, domiciled at 14 Widang, South Primbee, New South Wales (Australia). David Lloyd Scott, born on 30 August 1946, is the son of Mr. George Morrow Scott, 78, domiciled at 9 Linley Road, Mandurah, Western Australia. David Scott is the husband of Diane Louise Scannel, born in 1952, and the father of Emma Jane News, born on 22 June 1978.

Having been informed of the crimes committee by the Pol Pot clique, the American visitors wrote in the register their impressions of Toul Sleng. They reported that they had been "shocked, dismayed and outraged by the horrible acts committed in that prison" and that they "would do their best to convey what they had seen and heard to their friends in America, who had been seeking information about Kampuchea during the last five years". They expressed their admiration for the courage of the Kampuchean people, wished them every success and pledged their support of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its work of reconstruction.

Since being opened, the lycée-prison of Toul Sleng has received about 17,500 visitors from Kampuchea and abroad.

DOCUMENT S/13644*

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 November 1979]

I have the honour, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, to request you to circulate as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the attached document submitted by the African National Congress of South Africa, condemning the recent death sentence imposed on James Daniel Mange and the long-term imprisonment of his colleagues (the Pietermaritzburg 12).

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

ANNEX

Document submitted by the African National Congress of South Africa

On 15 November 1979, the Supreme Court Judge, Johan Hefer, sentenced to death the freedom-fighter of the African National Congress, James Daniel Mange, and 11 of his colleagues to long-term imprisonment ranging from 14 to 19 years.

The condemned men, all members of the African National Congress, are:

1. James Daniel Mange, 24 years;
2. John Mofokeng Sekete, 24 years;
3. Tladitsagae Moses Molefe, 23 years;
4. Jeffrey Ramasaka Legoabe, 30 years;
5. Jimmy Ngobeni, 27 years;

6. Andrew Mapheto, 20 years;
7. Bennet Pantese Komane, 46 years;
8. Sydney Sekwate Choma, 23 years;
9. Titus Mogaletsoe Maleka, 25 years;
10. Mandlenkosi Christopher Hadebe, 27 years;
11. Mandla Jack Mthethwa, 22 years;
12. Vusumuzi Nicholas Zulu, 28 years.

The charges against the accused were high treason and 43 alternate counts of alleged participation in the:

- (a) Contravention of the provisions of Act No. 83 of 1967;
- (b) Contravention of section 18 (2) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act No. 17 of 1956;
- (c) Contravention of section 18 (2) (b) of the Riotous Assemblies Act No. 17 of 1956.

The State indictment alleged that the accused, all members of the African National Congress, had left the country in the wake of the Soweto uprising and massacre to receive military training abroad and had returned to form a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by violence. It was further alleged that, towards this end, they had recruited persons to join the conspiracy and trained and equipped people to wage war.

The trial opened on 4 September 1979 after the instructing attorney, Mr. Shun Chetty, who has since escaped from South Africa and recently appeared before the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, instructed advocates Messrs. E. M. Wentzel S.C., A. S. K. Pitman and E. Dane.

On 12 September 1979, the presiding judge ruled that evidence would be heard *in camera*. The accused then instructed Mr. Wentzel to read the following statement to announce their decision to dismiss their defence and to let the trial proceed in their absence and without their challenging the evidence of the State witnesses.

Following this unprecedented position taken by the defendants to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/719-S/13644.

dramatize their protestation of the illegitimate status of the South African courts, whose role is to enforce the inhuman policies of *apartheid*, they were forcibly taken to the courtroom tied to each other by iron shackles and confined in a glass cage.

It is the considered opinion of the African National Congress that this Draconian verdict marks a dangerous landmark on the path pursued by the régime that is already responsible for well over 50 per cent of the world executions, 700 of which were carried out during

the last decade and 132 last year. And the fact that it is the first time since 1945 that a death sentence has been passed on someone who has not committed any acts of violence is undoubtedly intended to prepare the ground for the envisaged trumped-up charges of high treason and the subsequent execution of hundreds of leaders and freedom fighters committed to the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic State based on the will of all the South African people, regardless of race, colour or creed.

DOCUMENT S/13646

Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[25 November 1979]

I wish to refer to the grave situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Iran. The Government of the United States is deeply disturbed at the seizure of its embassy at Teheran and the detention of its diplomatic personnel, in violation of the relevant international conventions. The Government of Iran seeks redress for injustices and abuse of human rights which, in its view, were committed by the previous régime. The international community is increasingly concerned that the dangerous level of tension between these two countries threatens peace and stability in the region and could have disastrous consequences for the entire world.

In my opinion, therefore, the present crisis poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, in the exercise of my responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, I ask that the Security Council be convened urgently in an effort to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/13647*

Letter dated 23 November 1979 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 November 1979]

I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, further to report, since my last letter to you dated 1 November 1979 [S/13602], that Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity were still being violated on numerous occasions, the latest major incidents being as follows:

1. On 12 November, between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., fighting from inside Kampuchea spilled over into Thai territory north of Ban Laem, Pong Namron district, Chanthaburi province, in eastern Thailand, with the result that several rounds of M-79 rockets, and 60-mm and 82-mm mortar were fired into Thai territory. Several hundred foreign troops also intruded 500 to 1,000 metres inside Thai territory during the fighting, and some were positioned there until 17 November, when a 35-man Thai marine patrol, assigned to clear the area in preparation for the visit of the United Nations fact-finding team the following day, was, at 3.45 p.m., ambushed with M-79 rocket and 60-mm and 82-mm mortar fire, suffering one dead, three wounded and one missing.

2. On 14 November, at 12.35 p.m., six shells were fired from inside Kampuchea, landing inside the Thai side of the border at Ban Non Mak Mun, Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province, where, at the time of the incident, officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross were transporting rice in five trucks for distribution to Kampuchean refugees. The shelling caused injury to 36 Kampuchean refugees, nine of whom were seriously wounded. The injured were all taken to the hospital for treatment.

3. On 18 November, at 11.30 a.m., while searching for the marine who was missing as a result of the clash of 17 November, a 10-man Thai patrol unit came under heavy mortar and M-79 rocket attack, fired from foreign forces inside Kampuchea. The Thai patrol unit, in an act of self-defence, was forced to return fire until the firing ceased at 3 p.m.

These incidents, the frequency of which is clearly on the upswing, constituted another round of glaring and blatant violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, causing a further senseless loss of lives and aggravating the already tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They took place at a

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/722-S/13647.

time when the United Nations fact-finding mission was in Thailand to establish the facts prevailing along the Thai-Kampuchean border on behalf of the Secretary-General, and when hundreds of thousands more Kampuchean were poised along the border to enter Thailand with the intensification of fighting in Kampuchea.

The Thai Government strongly condemns these acts and wishes to reiterate its intention to remain uninvolved in the armed conflict in Kampuchea and its

determination to take all necessary and legitimate measures to protect the lives and property of its citizens as well as its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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

*(Signed) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/13648

Letter dated 26 November 1979 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[26 November 1979]*

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to request that the communication dated 22 November 1979 (text enclosed) from Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser for Foreign Affairs, Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, addressed to you may kindly be now circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM MR. AGHA SHAHI, ADVISER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been following with mounting anxiety the rising tension between the United States and Iran. We are deeply disturbed over the possibility of the use of force against Iran to resolve the question of the release of hostages being held by the Iranian revolutionary students, or by way of punitive action against the Iranian people.

Pakistan is a brotherly neighbour of Iran and, as a well-wisher of both Iran and the United States, is gravely concerned that the present dangerous level of tension between these two countries constitutes a threat to the peace and stability of the region and is fraught with the possibility of an even more dangerous confrontation, with incalculable consequences for the entire world community.

It is precisely in such situations that the Security Council, as the primary organ responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, is called upon to avert a threat of recourse to the use of force and to seek to resolve disputes or differences in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, through the procedures of pacific settlement as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

My Government is convinced that the request of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for a Security Council meeting to seek a peaceful adjustment of its differences with the Government of the United States affords a most timely and invaluable opportunity to the Council to avert the threat of military measures and ease the tension in the region.

My Government has no doubt that you will be able to explore the most efficacious approach towards a peaceful resolution of the situation, by virtue of the responsibilities vested in you under the Charter.

I am addressing this letter to you under instructions of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the deep conviction that a failure on the part of the Security Council to act immediately may well entail grave consequences for the peace and stability of the region.

*(Signed) Agha SHAHI
Adviser for Foreign Affairs,
Government of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan*

DOCUMENT S/13650

Letter dated 27 November 1979 from the representative of Iran to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[27 November 1979]*

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council the following:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes the request of the Secretary-General for a meeting of the Security Council [S/13646]. It will be recalled that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

Islamic Republic of Iran, in his letter dated 13 November 1979 addressed to the Secretary-General [S/13626], had drawn attention to the threats to the peace and security of Iran, as well as to the region and the world, and requested a meeting of the Council.

Following the presentation of the letter, the delegation of Iran discussed the situation in full detail with

the Secretary-General, the President and members of the Security Council, emphasizing the crucial importance of convening the meeting of the Council before the advent of the most holy days of Tassua and Ashura, days highly revered and commemorated for centuries in many Islamic countries, in particular, in Iran.

Considering the extreme sensitivity of the issues involved, and out of respect for these holy days, it is the considered view of the Islamic Republic of Iran that a meeting of the Security Council during these solemn days of mourning will not be opportune or productive. May I therefore request that formal deliberations of the Council be postponed.

I have been authorized to inform you that Iran will be prepared to participate in a full debate in the Security Council as of Saturday evening, 1 December 1979. His Excellency Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is scheduled to arrive in New York on Saturday evening and will lead the delegation of Iran at the Council deliberations.

(Signed) Jamal SHEMIRANI
Chargé d'Affaires of the
Permanent Mission of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13651

Letter dated 27 November 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 November 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing a letter he addressed to you on 27 November 1979.

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

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

LETTER DATED 27 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In press statements and interviews after the consultations on the proposed demilitarized zone on the northern border of South West Africa/Namibia which you convened at Geneva from 12 to 16 November 1979, Mr. Sam Nujoma made, *inter alia*, the following comments:

"SWAPO is vehemently opposed to the sinister idea of disarming its freedom fighters in Namibia or removing them from their beloved and only fatherland into neighbouring countries."

"We fought the enemy who occupies some parts of our country and nobody has the right to drive us from there. Anybody who may attempt to do so and they come in range of our guns, we open fire."

(This would, therefore, include the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, performing its monitoring role.)

In answer to the question: "In other words, the whole exercise here in Geneva was a waste of time?" he responded, "Certainly, correct, if I may say so." He then goes on to try to justify this statement:

"Certainly I do not agree with your question that SWAPO leaves Geneva with high hopes. *Our hope is to continue with the armed liberation struggle as well as political struggles and diplomatic struggles.*"

Apropos of his recent visit to Moscow, he stated:

"Well, the Soviet Union has always backed the oppressed people of Namibia in particular, and those others in southern Africa in general. It has reaffirmed its full support to our struggle."

The foregoing statements are revealing. First, they confirm what South Africa has long recognized—that SWAPO is in its philosophy and objectives an anti-democratic organization which instinctively turns to violence to attain its ends. Moreover, in its pursuit of violent solutions, it is supported by the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Security Council, whose primary function is to maintain peace and security. These statements, made within the confines of the United Nations Palais des Nations at Geneva, reflect SWAPO's disdain for the efforts of the five Western Governments, the United Nations and other parties conscientiously seeking peace, whose efforts are contemptuously rejected. They confirm that any SWAPO protestations that they wish to participate peacefully in the process of implementing the settlement proposal for South West Africa/Namibia cannot be taken seriously. They show that SWAPO has no intention of complying with the stipulation in the proposal of the five Western Powers, to which they are supposed to have given their agreement, that on the cessation of all hostile acts SWAPO armed forces will be confined to base and subsequently,

"Provision will be made for SWAPO personnel outside the Territory to return peacefully to Namibia through designated entry points to participate freely in the political process." [S/12636 of 10 April 1978, para. 8 d.]

The latest statements by Mr. Nujoma have placed the current initiative under an additional cloud of suspicion and hold serious implications for our efforts to settle the South West African/Namibian situation peacefully. They show that SWAPO has not abandoned its consistent commitment to violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia. You will recall that, on 26 February 1978, Mr. Nujoma said:

"The question of black majority rule is out. We are not fighting even for majority rule. We are fighting to seize power in Namibia for the benefit of the Namibian people. We are revolutionaries. You can talk to Kapuuo, Kerina and all those reactionaries about majority rule and not to SWAPO."

(Mr. Kapuuo was subsequently assassinated by SWAPO.)

Since these statements followed upon the consultations which you convened at Geneva and have such a clear bearing on the settlement process which you are

promoting, I should be glad to learn what your attitude is to the statements by the SWAPO leader.

I believe that all those who believe in the peaceful solution of conflict situations and in particular in peace in South West Africa/Namibia should be aware of these disturbing pronouncements. Accordingly, I should be glad if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/13654*

Letter dated 28 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[28 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 24 November 1979.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 24 November 1979

At the present time the entire world, all mankind, the Governments and the peoples of different countries, the United Nations, the International Red Cross and various international relief organizations are making every effort to bring humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea who are being subjected to unspeakable suffering caused by the war of aggression, devastation and racial extermination which the Le Duan clique is systematically waging in accordance with a pre-established plan. Concurrently, the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session has adopted, by 91 votes to 21, a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny without any foreign interference.

However, the Hanoi authorities are paying no heed to that resolution. They are continuing to apply the law of the jungle, thus opposing the will expressed by the entire world and all mankind. They are continuing to trample underfoot the resolution of the General Assembly and brazenly to violate the Charter of the United Nations and international laws by sending new troop reinforcements to Kampuchea and arrogantly escalating the special war of genocide in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese occupation troops are not only killing on the battlefield but in addition are planning to carry out their extermination enterprise by the three following means: military operations, the weapon of famine and the spraying of toxic chemical substances.

In this way the Hanoi authorities have killed more than 1 million Kampucheans in the past 11 months. Today, defying universal condemnation, they are intensifying and accelerating their enterprise of genocide against the people of Kampuchea carried out by these means. Every day thousands of Kampucheans are dying, victims of the Fascist policy of genocide of the Le Duan clique.

This situation without precedent in the history of mankind, in which a whole nation and a whole race are threatened with extinction, is mobilizing world opinion against the Hanoi authorities. Everywhere in the world there has emerged a vast and impulsive movement to provide assistance and material and food aid to save the Kampuchean people and race from extinction. The Governments of various countries, the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the various relief organizations and public and private humanitarian organizations and individuals are concerned at the tragedy which the Kampuchean people are now experiencing. Overcoming all obstacles, they are stubbornly and persistently making every effort to bring to the Kampuchean people the necessary relief. The considerable volume of aid which is being provided is quite sufficient to save the entire people of Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea warmly welcome this aid, for which they express their profoundest thanks. The aid is necessary to help to ensure the survival of the people of Kampuchea, who are the victims of the special war of genocide of the Le Duan clique.

Now, however, in the areas temporarily occupied by Viet Nam this aid is not reaching the Kampuchean population. A large part of it is falling into the hands of the Vietnamese troops, who are continuing their campaign of genocide against the Kampuchean people, and the remainder is being resold in Viet Nam at an exorbitant profit.

The Vietnamese troops, who number more than 220,000, are not allowing a single grain of rice to come from Viet Nam. On all fronts, they are replenishing their own supplies essentially from this humanitarian aid. Moreover, the Le Duan clique has organized special centres where they assemble their troops to reinvigorate them by means of this international aid. Such centres exist, *inter alia*, at Koh Kong and Srê Ambel and around Phnom Penh, and they house tens of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers. As to the Kampuchean population of the areas temporarily occupied by the Vietnamese troops, the latter not only are refusing to distribute to them the humanitarian aid which is intended for them but, in addition, are pillaging and destroying the pitiful crops which the Kampuchean people manage with great difficulty to obtain. Imprisoned in their villages, cut off from all sources of supply, prevented even from going out to look for wild tubers, the population is condemned to die of hunger. This is the situation created by the law of the jungle and the special war of genocide which the Hanoi authorities are waging in Kampuchea.

Because of this situation, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people need still more attention from the United Nations, Governments, humanitarian organizations, world opinion and all mankind to their plight and are appealing to them to take concrete measures to restrain the criminal hand of Hanoi. To that end, the United Nations must:

(a) Assign a sufficient number of United Nations staff, officials and observers to supervise and distribute directly to the Kampuchean people the aid which is being provided;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/732-S/13654.

(b) Assign United Nations observers to go to Kampuchea to investigate on the spot crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Le Duan clique;

(c) Implement effectively and efficaciously the resolution of the General Assembly calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny without any foreign interference.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea are convinced that the entire world, all mankind, the Governments and the peoples of different countries, like the United Nations, will find the means and urgently take the necessary efficacious measures to put an end to the special war of genocide of the Le Duan Clique in Kampuchea in order to save the Kampuchean people and race while there is still time.

DOCUMENT S/13655*

Letter dated 28 November 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[28 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the tension created by Thailand on the frontier between the two countries, and request you to have the statement and this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 24 November 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the tension created by Thailand on the frontier between the two countries

Despite the attitude of goodwill and the policy of peace, friendship and co-operation with neighbouring countries of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which have been amply demonstrated both in statements and by specific acts, the authorities in Thailand, which have never ceased to proclaim that they would "remain neutral vis-à-vis Kampuchea", have in reality become more and more deeply involved in their policy of collusion with the Peking expansionists, the United States imperialists and the other reactionary forces, upholding and assisting the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary genocide criminals in their opposition to the people and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The authorities in Thailand not only allowed Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to pass through Thailand to flee to China, but they have even tolerated the use by them of Thai territory as a starting point for the penetration of Kampuchea. What is more serious, the Thai authorities have not sought to conceal these facts.

The following passage has been taken from an Associated Press dispatch dated 17 November 1979, from which it appears that a correspondent, with the authorization of Thailand, visited one of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary bases situated in Thai territory:

"Thailand, officially neutral, has authorized the Pol Pot army to establish supply centres in Thai territory, and the Thai army is co-operating with Pol Pot-Ieng Sary in their activities along the frontier. An Associated Press photographer accompanied 15 Thai marines on a patrol of the frontier, the group including two Pol Pot soldiers. The supply centre visited by this correspondent is in the village of La-en, approximately 500 metres inside Thai territory. This centre is supervised by Pol Pot supporters, who have established their control post inside the territory of Thailand, only a few hundred metres from the barracks of the Thai marines."

During the first half of June 1979, approximately 2,000 men from the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army were fed, re-equipped and reintroduced into Kampuchea with a view to conducting activities aimed at undermining law and order, security and the revo-

lutionary work of the Kampuchean people. On several occasions, boats have illegally penetrated the territorial waters of Kampuchea in the region of Koh Kong to supply the Pol Pot bandits with weapons and food and to support them in their resistance to the operations carried out by the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea. The Thais have several times opened artillery fire from Thailand into the territory of Kampuchea. Thai aircraft have, on several occasions, penetrated sometimes up to 20 kilometres into Kampuchean air space. What is more dangerous, as the Associated Press dispatch quoted above shows, mixed army units of Thai and Pol Pot forces have been formed, some of which have already undertaken sabotage operations in the region between the Kampuchean province of Battambang and the Thai province of Aranyaprathet. Recently, taking advantage of the campaign to bring aid to the victims of famine in Kampuchea and to the Kampuchean "refugees", the Thai authorities have set up a whole logistical network of supply centres and "sanctuaries" along the frontier between Thailand and Kampuchea for the Pol Pot remnants. They have acted in concert with the Peking expansionists in their manoeuvre to hire Kampuchean refugees as mercenaries.

The above-mentioned incidents are only some of the acts committed by Thailand against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, acts which are all part of its collusion with the Chinese reactionaries and the United States imperialists and of which Kampuchea has all the evidence. That proves that the current tension on the frontier between Kampuchea and Thailand has been created by Thailand. The allegation made by Thailand concerning the so-called "danger of an expansion of the armed conflict by the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea and Viet Nam" is nothing but a slanderous manoeuvre designed to camouflage the intensification by Thailand of acts of provocation and violations of the territorial sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Those acts are contrary to the interests of the Kampuchean people, as well as those of the Thai people; they create a situation of tension on the frontier between Kampuchea and Thailand, and threaten peace and stability in the whole South-East Asian region. Those acts benefit only the Chinese expansionists, the United States imperialists and the other reactionary forces.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea denounces and strongly condemns those dangerous acts on the part of the Thai authorities and demands that they cease forthwith. The Thai authorities must forthwith abandon their misguided and dangerous schemes vis-à-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea appeals to public opinion which loves peace and justice to compel the Thai authorities to put an end to their adventurist acts and it draws the attention of the United Nations to the situation so that it may avoid making a second error by permitting the United States imperialists, the Peking expansionists and the Thai authorities to abuse its good name to serve their ignoble aims.

As President Heng Samrin stated in his message dated 23 October 1979 addressed to the Prime Minister of Thailand, Kriangsak Chomanan, the People's Revolutionary Council maintains a foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship, co-operation, non-alignment, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries. At the same time, it is resolved to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea within its present frontiers. The People's

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/733-S/13655.

Republic of Kampuchea would be very happy to establish relations of good neighbourliness and co-operation with the Kingdom of Thailand, based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of the other country, equality and mutual advantage.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea hopes that the Government of Thailand will adopt a reciprocal attitude and immediately put an end to its misguided schemes. That would be in the

interests of the people of both countries and in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

All the acts undertaken by the Thai authorities in collusion with the Peking expansionists, the United States imperialists and the other reactionary forces, acts which run counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people and of the Thai people, are doomed to total and certain failure, and the Thai authorities must bear the full responsibility for the consequences resulting from their acts.

DOCUMENT S/13656*

Letter dated 27 November 1979 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 November 1979]

With reference to the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and their Central Issue: Palestine, which was held at Lisbon from 2 to 6 November 1979, I request that you kindly circulate as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council the annexed document entitled "Lisbon Declaration", which was adopted at that Conference.

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

ANNEX

Lisbon Declaration

The struggle for freedom, justice and peace constitutes an indivisible international responsibility. On the one hand, there is world-wide support for the cause of the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle for the attainment of their inalienable national rights and the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories. On the other hand, an explosive situation has been created as a result of Israel's persistent policy of continued occupation, annexation of territories, suppression and expulsion of Arabs from their homelands and the conspiracies of American imperialism violating the sovereignty of the Arab States. This has created a situation that threatens not only the security of the Arab region but also international peace and security. This situation is further aggravated by escalating brutal Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon, the provocation of Syria and the exercise of a war of attrition against it, thus creating the most critical situation in this region.

This World Conference, in which more than 750 delegates, representing 325 international popular bodies, parties and organizations in more than 100 countries, have come to participate, at Lisbon, Portugal, from 2 to 6 November 1979, firmly and solemnly:

1. Condemns all imperialist and Zionist schemes, especially the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. These accords have no validity because they violate and deny the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and condone continued Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories.

2. Reaffirms its support to the struggle of the Arab people, especially the Palestinian Arab people, under the leadership of the PLO, which has achieved significant political gains in international and national forums.

3. Records its appreciation of the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories against Israeli occupation and against the so-called self-rule that denies their right to sovereignty and independence.

The Conference calls for:

(a) The unconditional, total and immediate Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, as affirmed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions and particularly resolution 33/29.

(b) The restoration of the national inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, self-determination, and the establishment of their national independent State as affirmed by the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, particularly resolution 3236 (XXIX).

(c) The reaffirmation of the right of the Arab Palestinian people to conduct all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, to regain their national inalienable rights, as endorsed by the United Nations resolutions, and the principles of international law applicable to all national liberation movements.

(d) Full support to the resolutions of the United Nations and other organizations condemning Israel for:

- (i) Expropriating Arab lands and water resources in the occupied territories and establishing settlements thereon;
- (ii) Arbitrarily detaining and torturing freedom fighters in Israeli prisons and imposing collective punishment and arrests;
- (iii) Changing the political, demographic and cultural characteristics of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

(e) Full support to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), which declares that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination, and for dissemination of relevant information in this regard.

(f) The peoples of the world to work for wider recognition of the PLO by Governments all over the world.

The Conference expresses its solidarity with and appreciation for the struggle of the national, patriotic and progressive forces in Lebanon in defence of unity and territorial integrity, and independence of Arab Lebanon and its democratic development. The Conference further expresses its support to the presence of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon for fulfilling its militant responsibility. It condemns the continuous and barbaric Israeli attacks on Lebanon, particularly in Southern Lebanon. It also condemns the Fascist, isolationist proposals which have inherent dangers as they seek to give legitimacy to Israeli occupation of a part of Southern Lebanon. The Conference calls for the immediate and strict implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 444 (1979) and 450 (1979) as well as the decisions of the Beit ed Dine Conference and relevant decisions of the Baghdad summit, especially the provisions dealing with Israel and the removal of obstacles that prevent the role of the Arab deterrent forces in helping the legal authorities to restore the sovereignty of Lebanon.

The Conference declares its full solidarity with the Egyptian national and progressive movement in its struggle for democracy and to nullify the Camp David agreements and Washington treaty that usurped the national sovereignty of Egypt over its territory.

The Conference declares its full solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic in its front-line confrontation against Zionism and imperialism, the struggle of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation (Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the PLO), as well as the Arab Peoples Conference, in opposing the Camp David accords. The Conference also expresses its support for the decisions arrived at in the Ninth Arab Summit Conference, held at Baghdad.

The Conference expresses support to the national movements of the Arab peninsula and the Gulf, in their struggle against pacts and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/734-S/13656.

military bases. The Conference also calls for vigilance against alliances formed by the United States, Israel and Sadat, aimed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria and Democratic Yemen.

The Conference also condemns the United States policy of obstructing the work of the United Nations, particularly in adopting resolutions recognizing the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, and the use of the veto to achieve its aims.

The Conference finally calls upon all patriotic organizations and all peace-loving forces to support the PLO with all concrete and tangible means in order to achieve its objectives and fight all conspiracies and aggression.

The Conference records its satisfaction with the close co-ordination of the democratic and progressive forces in the Arab

homeland in the struggle against reactionary, Zionist and United States imperialist schemes.

The Conference also appreciates the significant role of the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, the non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, friendly States, and all forces of liberation, democracy and peace in support of the just struggle of the Arab people. This has led to the convening of the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and their Central Issue: Palestine.

In order to further its objective and in support of the struggle of the Arab nation and the Arab people of Palestine, the Conference decides that the International Secretariat for Solidarity should continue its work.

DOCUMENT S/13657

Statement by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 November 1979]

The Security Council met in informal consultations to hear a statement by the Secretary-General in connexion with his report [S/13634] in pursuance of Council resolution 435 (1978) and to exchange views on the question of Namibia.

The Security Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 435 (1978) but noted with grave concern that it had not been possible so far to achieve this.

The Security Council noted that the front-line States and SWAPO had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and that a South African reaction was still awaited.

The Security Council calls on South Africa to give an urgent reaction concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone, bearing in mind that the General Assembly is to begin its consideration of the question of Namibia on 6 December 1979.

DOCUMENT S/13658*

Letter dated 27 November 1979 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Erich Correns, President of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic.

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

(Signed) Peter FLORIN
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 26 November 1979 from the President of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

Mindful of the high responsibility which in particular the peoples of Europe have for peace and security on that continent, the Na-

tional Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, on 26 October 1979, called upon the citizens of the German Democratic Republic to endorse with their signatures the will that the promising results achieved through the policy of détente should not be reversed by an intensified arms race but deepened by steps in the field of disarmament.

This appeal followed the proposals submitted by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Leonid Brezhnev—in our capital, Berlin—which are known the world over and meet with the interests of all peoples. The proposals submitted correspond to what has been demanded in the declaration of support on the part of the German Democratic Republic which, *inter alia*, states: "No arms race but continuation of détente". It testifies to the will for peace of the citizens of our State that 13,115,640 men, women and young people of different trades and professions, of varied creeds and religious persuasions, manifested with their signatures: we need peace and we want peace for us and for all peoples; we advocate negotiations on disarmament, and we reject all designs to build up arms potentials.

I feel bound to bring to your notice the declaration of support of the citizens of the German Democratic Republic which is identical with the declared main purpose of the United Nations, namely to safeguard peace.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/735-S/13658.

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
BERLIN, OCTOBER 1979

1. For our country, for all peoples and States, answers must be found to matters of enormous import.

2. From Berlin, Leonid Brezhnev put forward a great initiative. In agreement with the German Democratic Republic and the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Union decreases unilaterally its armed forces in Central Europe. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in its western areas, provided that no additional

American medium-range missiles are deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Western Europe.

3. When the safeguarding of peace is at stake, there must be no hesitation. We did not build up our country from ruins to let it fall into ashes again. What we have created in hard work must not be destroyed again. We support Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiative. We need reason and goodwill everywhere, not armament mania and war policy.

4. We demand: no additional nuclear missiles in Western Europe but, instead, steps towards disarmament. No arms race, but continuation of détente.

DOCUMENT S/13659

Telegram dated 27 November 1979 from the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/Spanish]
[29 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit for your information and for such action as you may deem advisable the text of a declaration made on 26 November 1979 by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States regarding the occupation of the United States Embassy in Iran and the holding of members of its staff as hostages:

"The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

"Profoundly concerned about the situation that has arisen as a result of the occupation of the United States Embassy in Iran and the holding of members of its staff as hostages,

"Reaffirms that the inviolability of diplomatic agents and premises and the protection of the immunities and rights of all the members of the diplomatic missions constitute essential norms of international law designed to guarantee the independence and normal performance of diplomatic functions,

that the duty of every State to respect the rights enjoyed by the other States is a fundamental basis of international law and coexistence among nations;

"Declares that the occupation of the United States Embassy in Iran and the detention of members of its staff as hostages constitute actions which clearly violate the principles and rules of international law and may also constitute a factor disrupting harmonious international coexistence;

"Appeals to the Government of Iran that, in compliance with universally recognized international law and practice, it terminate the occupation of the United States Embassy in Teheran, secure the release of all hostages and provide them with adequate security and appropriate guarantees."

Alfred A. RATTRAY
Chairman of the Permanent Council
of the Organization of
American States

DOCUMENT S/13661*

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the potentially dangerous situation created by a succession of recent statements by Turkish Cypriot leaders Mr. Rauf Denktas and Mr. Cagatay, as well as by certain Turkish leaders threatening to declare an independent State in the area of the Republic of Cyprus under the military occupation of Turkey.

There can be no doubt that the orchestration of such threats by those who, in violation of international law, specific General Assembly and Security Council res-

olutions and the 10-point agreement between President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktas, advocate and pursue policies of partition against the Republic of Cyprus will have very ominous implications on the prospects for a negotiated just solution of the Cyprus problem.

The ink had hardly dried on the statement made by the Turkish Permanent Representative, during the debate on the question of Cyprus, by which he assured the General Assembly that a unilateral declaration of independence was ruled out, when Turkey's surrogates in Cyprus made the aforesaid statements.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to express the hope that you will find it possible to intervene effectively in order to put an end to such moves which, if

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/739-S/13661.

they continue unchecked, could seriously hamper the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 34/30 of 20 November 1979.

I should be grateful if you were to circulate this

letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/13663*

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[30 November 1979]

Despite the fact that the Le Duan clique has incurred universal condemnation by world public opinion since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the representative of that criminal clique at the United Nations continues to exploit the forum of the world Organization and its services for the purpose of conducting a slanderous propaganda campaign against Democratic Kampuchea and its legal, legitimate Government, which is the one and only representative of the people of Kampuchea and is a Member of the United Nations. These underhanded, cynical manoeuvres by the Hanoi authorities are intended to mislead public opinion, to justify and legitimize their war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea by every possible means, including the most shameless and barbaric, and to mask their hegemonist, expansionist designs in South-East Asia.

In view of this Machiavellian scheme by the Hanoi authorities, which is unprecedented in the history of the United Nations, I should like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the following:

1. The Le Duan clique has not hesitated to send hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers to wage an undisguised war of aggression and genocide against Democratic Kampuchea and its people, thus violating in the most flagrant manner the Charter of the United Nations and the laws governing international relations. It does not scruple to invent all sorts of fairy tales and to produce so-called "documents" for the purpose of slandering the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Despite the denial of 13 November 1979 [see S/13633] by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is persisting in its shameful manoeuvres designed to spread the fictitious story that the Government of Kampuchea seized and killed several foreign nationals, just as it is persisting in its aggression and crimes against Kampuchea and its people and in seeking to justify the presence of over 220,000 Vietnamese soldiers by a so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" signed with the puppet régime installed at Phnom Penh two months after that aggression.

2. The international community has forthrightly condemned the war of aggression and genocide unleashed by the Le Duan clique against Democratic Kampuchea and its people. On 14 November 1979, at its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/22 by the overwhelming majority of 91 votes to 21. Totally isolated and with the mask torn from its face, the Le Duan clique has had the

effrontery to insult the Assembly and all peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries by describing this historic vote as a "farce" and as "illegal". This arrogant attitude of the Le Duan clique towards the principles of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions does not differ in any way from that of the authorities at Tel Aviv or of the racist *apartheid* régimes at Pretoria and Salisbury which it seeks to emulate.

3. Everyone is now aware that the clique of Vietnamese expansionists and regional hegemonists has already massacred more than 1 million Kampuchean in a period of 11 months by the use of weapons and through the famine which it has deliberately created in Kampuchea. Furthermore, the humanitarian aid being provided for the people of Kampuchea through the noble generosity of the international community is being diverted by this criminal clique in order to feed the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Yet, it has the effrontery to claim that it is sending aid to the people of Kampuchea.

4. It is also a matter of public knowledge that the régime set up at Phnom Penh is a puppet of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi and is surviving only because of the more than 220,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea; yet, the Le Duan clique maintains that this traitorous régime is a people's régime.

5. In addition, the Le Duan clique has already settled in Kampuchea more than 300,000 Vietnamese nationals who were brought from Viet Nam to occupy the country and turn Kampuchea into Vietnamese territory. This does not differ in any way from the establishment of settlements by Israel in the illegally occupied Arab territories, which has been condemned by the entire international community.

6. The Hanoi authorities are threatening Thailand and are expanding their war of aggression in South-East Asia. Yet, they hypocritically proclaim their devotion to international peace and security. In an extraordinary display of insolence, the Hanoi Government is now going so far as to place responsibility for the tension in the region on Thailand and all the other peace- and justice-loving countries of the world.

The Hanoi authorities are masters of the art of blaming their victims for their crimes and of making lies, slander, deception and gangster tactics their code of conduct in international relations, all of this being dressed up in progressive-sounding slogans, and they do so with an underhandedness and hypocrisy that are without precedent in history.

I should like to take this opportunity to request you

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/759-S/13663.

to consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps to put a stop to the criminal activities of the representative of the Le Duan clique, one Ha Van Lau, who, as a former Vietminh and member of the Vietnamese fifth column who was smuggled into Kampuchea before the 1954 Geneva Agreements, has been implicated in the crimes committed against numerous Kampuchean patriots.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/13664

**Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the representative of Kuwait
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]*

The delegation of Kuwait associates itself with the procedures followed by the Security Council on the question of the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. However, I would like to reiterate the views expressed on behalf of the Government of Kuwait during the meeting of the Council on 30 November 1978 [2101st meeting].

Kuwait accepts the extension of the mandate of the Force solely because of the acceptance of Syria of this extension.

I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Abdalla Y. BISHARA
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/13665

**Letter dated 29 November 1979 from the Secretary-General
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]*

I have the honour to refer to the organization of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force established by the Security Council in its resolution 350 (1974).

When the former Commander of the Force, Major-General Hannes Philipp of Austria, relinquished his post on 21 April 1979, Colonel Guenther G. Greindl of the Austrian contingent was designated Officer-in-Charge pending the appointment of a new Force Commander. Since that time, Colonel Greindl has discharged his important responsibilities with distinction. He has displayed outstanding efficiency and devotion to duty which have been widely recognized and appreciated.

I consider it important, in the interest of the efficiency of the operation, to consolidate the command structure of the Force at an early opportunity. Therefore, if the Security Council decides to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 November 1979 and if the Council so consents, I plan to appoint Colonel Greindl as Commander of the Force as from 1 December 1979. I understand that it is the intention of the Government of Austria to confer upon Colonel Greindl the rank of Major-General when he is appointed Force Commander.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General*

DOCUMENT S/13666

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the President of the Security Council
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[30 November 1979]

I have brought your letter dated 29 November 1979 [S/13665] concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in consultations on 30 November and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolution 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions relating to the Force, dissociates itself from the matter.

(Signed) Sergio PALACIOS DE VIZZIO
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/13667

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the representative of Guinea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[30 November 1979]

On instructions from my Government, and in anticipation of the meeting of the Security Council convened by you on the situation in Iran, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message addressed to both the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, and the King of Saudi Arabia by the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sékou Touré, concerning the events which have occurred in those two countries.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this message circulated as a document of the Security Council under the item which it is considering.

(Signed) Ibrahima FOFANA
Permanent Representative of Guinea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 22 November 1979 addressed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the King of Saudi Arabia by President Ahmed Sékou Touré

The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and the Government of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, rigorously faithful to the Islamic morality practised with conviction and faith by the Moslem people of Guinea, express with the greatest indignation a vigorous protest against the armed individuals who have profaned the Grand Mosque of Mecca, an internationally recognized and respected holy place, and have, in addition, seized,

under armed threat, hundreds of faithful Moslems who had come to perform their religious duty at the Holy Ka'aba and were thus taken hostage by this group of terrorists.

They solemnly affirm the total solidarity of the Guinean people and Government with the people and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, victims of this unspeakable act which revolts the religious conscience and the moral sense of all mankind. They consider the attempt against the security and dignity of Saudi Arabia a systematic violation of international morality and of the rules preached by Islam, which gives a universal dimension to the ignoble coup perpetrated by this group of terrorists against all the Moslems of the world, who hope that the Saudi authorities will succeed in mastering the situation and inflicting the exemplary penalties which the criminals who have committed this ignoble offence fully deserve.

In general the Guinean people and Government, faithful to the principles of international morality, rule out any recourse to the taking of hostages, which international laws and the Holy Koran condemn. They reaffirm their high consideration for the fraternal people of Iran and their support of the Iranian people's revolution and urgently request that the Iranian authorities should examine the situation of the United States diplomats taken hostage.

Progressive States and in particular Moslem States should, in their conduct internally and externally, continue the struggle for democratic and social progress in the world without recourse, to the violation of principles of conduct considered by the peoples of the world to constitute the guarantee of that same democratic and social progress. The Guinean people and Government therefore request the fraternal and friendly Government of Iran to release the hostages, for the continuation of the struggle of the Iranian revolution for the attainment of its noble aims can and should be based on ways and means capable of strengthening its influence in the world and increasing the effectiveness of that struggle. Ready for the revolution.

DOCUMENT S/13668

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting in the European Council in Dublin on 30 November 1979.

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

(Signed) Paul J. G. KEATING
Permanent Representative of Ireland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting in the European Council

1. The Heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the Nine, meeting in the European Council, considered the grave situation created by the occupation of the Embassy of the United States in Teheran and the holding of members of its staff as hostages in flagrant breach of international law.

2. The European Council strongly reaffirmed the statement which was issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine at their meeting of 20 November 1979 in Brussels. It is fundamental that diplomatic missions should be protected. The failure to uphold this principle and the taking of hostages to exert pressure on Governments are totally unacceptable. It is the duty of all Governments to oppose energetically such a breach of international law.

3. The nine member States of the European Community fully respect the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future. They are conscious of the importance which the Iranian people attach to the changes which have taken place in their country. But, in the same measure as they respect the rights of Iran, they call on Iran to respect fully the rights of others and to observe the established principles that govern relations between States. Respect for these principles is essential to the effort to secure order and justice in international relations which is in the interest of all States, including Iran.

4. The Governments of the Nine, supported by public opinion in their countries, expressed in particular by the European Parliament, solemnly appeal to Iran to respect these fundamental rights and duties so long established in international law. They urge most strongly that the Iranian authorities take action immediately to release the hostages in complete safety and allow them to return to their own country.

DOCUMENT S/13669

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 November 1979]

1. The President of the Security Council wishes to refer to resolution 455 (1979), adopted by the Security Council at its 2171st meeting on 23 November 1979 in connexion with the complaint by Zambia.

2. In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Security Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of four members of the Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of that resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979.

3. In accordance with that decision, the President wishes to report that he has had consultations with the members of the Council and that agreement has been reached that the *ad hoc* committee will be composed of the following four members of the Council: Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway.

DOCUMENT S/13670

Letter dated 1 December 1979 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[1 December 1979]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to have the enclosed text of the statement by the Tunisian Government concerning the events following upon the taking of hostages in the United States Embassy at Teheran circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

While the foreign policy of Tunisia has always been based on the principle of non-interference in the internal policies of other States and the right of the latter freely to choose the political and economic systems with which they wish to equip themselves, it is nevertheless true that its foreign policy has been and still is one of respect for the rules of international law as established by the general principles of law, custom and international conventions which have been accepted by the community of nations.

Of those rules, those governing diplomatic relations between States stipulate, in accordance with the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic privileges and immunities, that the receiving State must ensure the protection and integrity of diplomatic missions and their personnel.

On 23 November 1979, as part of its contribution to the search for a just and rapid solution to the crisis, Tunisia, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs, received a delegation sent by the Council of the

Revolution of Iran, a fraternal country which has always been, and still is, linked to Tunisia by ties of fraternity born of the community of religion and civilization.

During the meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs entreated the Iranian delegation to transmit to the leaders at Teheran Tunisia's deep concern and to urge them to reflect on the unforeseeable consequences of this escalation and to comply with the rules governing international relations.

DOCUMENT S/13671

Letter dated 1 December 1979 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a letter addressed to you from Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(Signed) Jamal SHEMIRANI
*Chargé d'affaires of the
Permanent Mission of Iran
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 1 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The United States imperialism and international zionism have now embarked on a new plot. While you are endeavouring to defuse the crisis created by the United States on a world-wide scale, the agents of United States imperialism and zionism are spreading malicious rumours such as the ones claiming the possibility of a series of terrorist acts to be carried out in the United States by so-called Iranian agents. These rumours are clearly designed to mislead and confuse the American public opinion, to deprive the American people from fully grasping the reality of the situation, and to manipulate their emotions so that imperialism and zionism could continue their crime at international level.

It is therefore obvious that the predictions by the United States mass media of so-called Iranian-inspired acts of violence are instigated by the very subversive

elements, dominating American politics, who intend to set the stage for such acts, the objective being to make the American people as well as other nations suspicious of the Islamic revolution of Iran and to gloss over the crimes of zionism and the Government of the United States in Iran.

It is significant to note that, according to information available to us, the same elements are plotting to carry out subversions in Iran, the purpose being to present the planned violence in the United States as a reaction to the subversions in Iran, thus heightening the level of psychological warfare and preparing public opinion for ensuing crimes.

I would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the seriousness of these plots. Capitalizing on non-participation of Iran in the present debate, such plots are aimed at influencing the deliberations of the Council, with a view to implicating the United Nations in their present and future designs on Iran.

Considering your important responsibility for the maintenance of international peace, I would like to request you to arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in order for the international community to be apprised of the plots of United States imperialism and international zionism and their agents to endanger world peace.

(Signed) Sadegh GHOTBZADEH
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iran*

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus
for the period 1 June to 30 November 1979**

DOCUMENT S/13672

[Original: English]
[1 December 1979]

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ANNEX

Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP, November 1979." (See end of volume.)

INTRODUCTION

1. This report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1979 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 concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979.

2. In its resolution 451 (1979), the Security Council welcomed the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting held under the auspices of the Secretary-General on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia [S/13369 of 31 May 1979, para. 51]. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Council urged the parties to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. In paragraph 3, the Council requested me to continue my mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 451 (1979) by 30 November 1979. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 30 November 1979:

MILITARY PERSONNEL	
<i>Austria</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	6
Infantry battalion UNAB 16	303
Military police company	6
	<u>315</u>
<i>Canada</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	8
Infantry battalion—Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	468
Signal squadron	19
Medical centre	7
Military police company	13
	<u>515</u>
<i>Denmark</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	5
Infantry battalion UN XXXI	347
Military police company	13
	<u>365</u>
<i>Finland</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	6
Military police company	5
	<u>11</u>
<i>Ireland</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	7
	<u>7</u>
<i>Sweden</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	7
Infantry battalion UN 73C	407
Military police company	13
	<u>427</u>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	
HQ UNFICYP	25
HQ BRITCON	5
Armoured reconnaissance squadron—B Squadron The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	119
Infantry battalion—1st Battalion The Light Infantry	342
HQ UNFICYP support regiment	40
Engineer detachment	8
Signals squadron	53
Army aviation flight	19
Transport squadron	101
Medical centre	6
Ordnance detachment	14
Workshop	39
Military police company	8
B Flight 84 squadron, RAF (Whirlwind)	38
	<u>817</u>
	TOTAL 2 457
CIVILIAN POLICE	
Australia	20
Sweden	14
	<u>34</u>
	TOTAL UNFICYP 2 491

4. During the period under review, the Government of Austria, in consultation with the Secretariat, withdrew, on completion of their task, the 15 engineers who had been undertaking urgent work in the Austrian base camp at Famagusta [*ibid.*, para. 4].

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

commitment of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations.

6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

7. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl continues to be my Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 JUNE TO 30 NOVEMBER 1979

A. MANDATE AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

8. The function of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus 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 451 (1979). In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council 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.²⁸

9. UNFICYP continues to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish forces and to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of the fighting (see part D). It also continues to provide security for civilians engaged in peaceful activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its normalization functions (see part E).

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 northern part of the island. Although the freedom of movement of UNFICYP in the north has recently been affected by further restrictions regarding the use of roads and checkpoints (see part C), UNFICYP has continued to carry out its humanitarian work among Greek Cypriots there.

11. UNFICYP has continued to visit on a regular basis Turkish Cypriots still residing in the south.

12. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in co-operation with the World Food Programme (see sect. IV). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977 [*ibid.*, para. 12].

²⁸ These include resolutions 353 (1974), 354 (1974), 355 (1974), 357 (1974), 358 (1974), 359 (1974), 360 (1974), 361 (1974), 364 (1974), 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 370 (1975), 383 (1975), 391 (1976), 401 (1976), 410 (1977), 414 (1977), 422 (1977), 430 (1978), 443 (1978) and 451 (1979).

B. LIAISON AND CO-OPERATION

13. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have been met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison between UNFICYP and both the National Guard and the Turkish forces remains satisfactory.

C. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF UNFICYP

14. UNFICYP access to its installations in the north and to Greek Cypriots living in the north has been further restricted during the period under review. In early August, the Turkish Cypriot authorities imposed certain restrictions on access to the north, the hours during which check-points could be used and the routes open to UNFICYP vehicles. In late October, the Turkish Cypriot authorities issued a new set of guidelines concerning UNFICYP movement in the north. In view of the difficulties that these guidelines have caused to UNFICYP operations, the matter is being discussed with the appropriate authorities.

15. There has been a significant number of incidents in which National Guard elements have attempted to restrict UNFICYP freedom of movement in the vicinity of the cease-fire line. On three occasions National Guard troops threatened UNFICYP personnel in the buffer zone with loaded weapons. There was one similar incident involving Turkish forces.

D. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE

16. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 132 observation posts, 65 of which are permanently manned. Standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. Vehicle-mounted patrols are conducted by day and night. The combination of static and mobile surveillance systems provides the minimum necessary continuous surveillance of the cease-fire lines and provides UNFICYP with the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations.

17. UNFICYP has continued to investigate all shooting incidents, movement and construction forward of the cease-fire line. The nature and frequency of these incidents has remained essentially unchanged since my last report [*ibid.*, paras. 20 and 21]. Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have enabled the Force to control such cease-fire violations.

18. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new defensive fortifications by the National Guard on or very close to the cease-fire lines have continued to cause concern and have been protested by the Turkish side. UNFICYP has repeatedly intervened with the Cyprus Government in respect of such activity. In a statement on 25 October 1979, Foreign Minister Rolandis took the position that as long as his side was faced with "the continuous threat from Turkey it had no alternative but to organize its defences all along the confrontation". Mr. Denktas's reaction was that the Turkish side would henceforth feel free to fortify its own lines. UNFICYP has continued to urge restraint.

E. MAINTENANCE OF THE *status quo*

19. The cease-fire lines 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 total area between the lines, the width of which ranges from 20 metres at some points to 7 kilometres in others, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island. The UNFICYP position in this area, and its function in maintaining the cease-fire and the *status quo*, has been described in a previous report [see S/12253 of 9 December 1976, para. 19].

20. Efforts are continuing to resolve the problem of the parties' differing interpretations of certain portions of the cease-fire lines [see S/12946 of 1 December 1978, para. 25]. In this regard, locally negotiated agreements between UNFICYP and the Turkish forces have resulted in significant improvements in the western area. Efforts to reach agreement with the National Guard are being pursued.

21. UNFICYP has facilitated normal farming activity in the area between the lines, especially by providing escorts to enable farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. Currently, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers work in more than 100 different locations in this area.

F. MINES

22. The seriousness of the land-mine hazard in the area between the cease-fire lines was illustrated in early October when a Greek Cypriot farmer was seriously injured as a result of his tractor detonating an anti-tank mine. To prevent similar occurrences, UNFICYP has improved markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and has undertaken a programme of inspection and records control.

23. UNFICYP has again requested the National Guard and the Turkish forces to provide charts or diagrams of their minefields in the buffer zone. A reply has been received from the Turkish forces.

G. HUMANITARIAN FUNCTIONS AND NORMALIZATION OF CONDITIONS

24. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family reasons have continued to be made possible on an *ad hoc* basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. As to visits to the north for Greek Cypriots residing abroad, the situation remains unchanged [see S/13369, para. 28].

25. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have increased. The total number of such transfers since my last report has been 118, including 56 children, compared with 15 during the previous six-month period, leaving 1,421 Greek Cypriots in the north. On 5 November, the Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that persons transferring south would be permitted to take their agricultural machinery with them. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily. One Turkish Cypriot moved north during the period under review.

26. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed little since my last report [*ibid.*, para. 30]. Efforts by UNFICYP to arrange for the usual school holiday visit by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary school in the south to their families residing in the north were unsuccessful this summer. The Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that an entry request on forms issued by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" would henceforth have to be completed by each pupil. The Greek Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP that, in those circumstances, the children would not proceed to the north.

27. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire line are frequent. In the north they enjoy considerable freedom of movement, and visits from north to south and vice versa are arranged on an *ad hoc* basis. In October the Maronites at Kormakiti complained that, contrary to traditional practice, lands belonging to their family members now residing in the south were being cultivated by Turkish Cypriots and Turkish settlers. These complaints were investigated by UNFICYP and brought to the attention of the Turkish Cypriot authorities. The latter took the position that such land could now be leased to non-Maronites and the accruing rent credited to a special account. UNFICYP is pursuing the matter. There has also been an increase in the number of requests for permanent transfer to the south by Maronites living in the north.

28. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots living there.

29. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts with their relatives in the north are maintained.

30. Following the agreement reached under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in September 1978 between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, on the sewerage project at Nicosia, work has progressed satisfactorily. The first stage of the construction work is expected to be completed in the spring of 1980, when the sewerage system is scheduled to begin operating. UNFICYP provides escorts where appropriate.

31. On 24 October, at a meeting held under the chairmanship of UNDP, the representatives of the two communities agreed to proceed with the formulation of a master plan covering the whole of Nicosia. It was further decided to request UNDP assistance for financing this joint project, which would be carried out by experts provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

32. UNFICYP has provided arrangements for other meetings, such as those of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot union leaders and journalists.

33. In the aftermath of a resolution adopted by the eighteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union in September declaring "illegal" and "not valid" the postal stamps of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", the existing postal arrangements between the Greek Cypriots in the Karpas and the south were altered. The

Turkish Cypriot authorities banned the use of Red Cross message forms delivered by UNFICYP personnel. In their view, neither ICRC nor the Tracing Agency mentioned on the Red Cross message forms now exists in Cyprus, and there is no emergency in the island. The Cyprus Government has lodged a strong protest and has drawn the attention of ICRC to this development. Despite UNFICYP representations, only Red Cross parcels containing certain emergency items (such as medicines and baby food) continue to be delivered to the north through UNFICYP facilities. As for the other postal services, the Turkish Cypriot authorities made it known on 24 October that mail from the south bearing regular Cyprus stamps would be delivered to the north; mail to the south from Greek Cypriots in the north, which hitherto went through Red Cross/UNFICYP channels, would have to bear Turkish Cypriot stamps.

34. In view of the continuing legal and political problems concerning postage services in the north, especially as regards foreign mail, I have asked my Special Representative, within the normal framework of United Nations peace-keeping responsibilities, to consult with both sides with a view to devising an agreed practical solution of this matter in all its aspects.

III. THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT OF UNFICYP

35. *The civilian police element of the Force (UNCIVPOL)* continues to be deployed in support of military units and operates in close liaison with both the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order in the area between the lines and to the protection of the civilian population, particularly in areas where intercommunal problems exist. It assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa, inquires into complaints of criminal activity having intercommunal implications and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations and monitoring their welfare. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a missing persons bureau at UNFICYP headquarters.

36. I have continued my efforts with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem of setting up an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities in Cyprus, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978. On the occasion of the high-level meeting held at Nicosia on 18 and 19 May 1979 under my auspices, I suggested a formula to facilitate agreement on the implementation of resolution 33/172. At the conclusion of the high-level meeting, it was announced that "an agreement was reached on a proposal put forward by the Secretary-General regarding the committee on missing persons. Mr. Denktas will submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities". During the summer, my Special Representative in Cyprus was advised that the Turkish Cypriot authorities, to which Mr. Denktas had submitted the above agreement, continued to have difficulties with it. In September, I was informed that the Turkish Cypriot community stood by its acceptance of Assem-

bly resolution 32/128 of 16 December 1977. Since the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives, as provided in resolution 33/172, has not materialized, I have not been in a position to proceed further with the implementation of that resolution.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

37. Since my last report, 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.

38. The revised 1979 programme provides \$US 16,020,408 to finance 25 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated through the Cyprus Red Cross Society, relates to the temporary housing programme and the construction of schools, as well as the procurement of medical and education supplies and equipment. Assistance is also extended to employment-generating projects, such as cottage industries, reafforestation, animal husbandry and agriculture.

39. The total contribution to the United Nations Cyprus humanitarian assistance programme since 1974 amounts to \$106,588,545 in cash and in kind from 38 donor Governments. A further \$382,417 has been received from non-governmental organizations and other donors, as well as \$8,942,055 in kind from the European Communities.

40. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A total of 1,090 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 572 tons, representing 242 truckloads of foodstuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 518 tons, i.e., 113 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 18,578 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18,065 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

41. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 88,183.

42. UNFICYP provides emergency medical services, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community is made on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

43. I have pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including, most recently, resolution 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979. In my last report I gave an account of developments in this regard, including the agreement reached at the high-level meeting held at Nicosia under my personal auspices on 18 and 19 May 1979.

44. As provided in the 19 May agreement, the intercommunal talks resumed at Nicosia on 15 June, under the auspices of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-

Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. The Greek Cypriot interlocutor, Mr. George Ioannides, took the position that, in accordance with point 5 of the 19 May agreement, the talks should give priority to reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr. Umit Suleiman Onan, considered that before taking up point 5 the interlocutors should engage in a comprehensive discussion of point 2 with a view to reaching agreement on the principles of the Makarios-Denktaş guidelines of 12 February 1977 [S/12323 of 30 April 1977, para. 5] and of the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor asked the Greek Cypriot interlocutor to acknowledge that the agreement on the 1977 guidelines, in addition to their published text, comprised also the concepts of "bi-zonality" and of the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community". On 22 June, after consulting the two interlocutors, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar announced that the talks were being recessed and that, following an assessment of the situation by the Secretary-General, his Special Representative would announce the date and time of the next meeting.

45. During the recess, which still continues, I and my representatives, both at United Nations Headquarters and at Nicosia, have engaged in intensive consultations with the parties, with a view to resolving the difficulties that had arisen in the talks.

46. On 30 July, Mr. Denktaş put forward a proposal for resuming the intercommunal talks in which he asked the Greek Cypriots to reconfirm publicly the statement made in the Security Council on 31 August 1977 by the then Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. Christophides, to the effect that the Greek Cypriot proposals of April 1977 were based on a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspects [2026th meeting, para. 11]. Mr. Denktaş also called for the talks to reconvene for the purpose of establishing four committees: on Varosha, on point 6 of the 19 May agreement, on the constitution and on territory. On 2 August, Mr. Denktaş reconfirmed the validity of the 19 May agreement and stated that his proposal was in the framework of that agreement.

47. On 2 August Mr. Ioannides issued an aide-mémoire reconfirming the position of his side, including acceptance of "bi-zonality" in the sense of a federation of two constituent parts, but not in the sense of accepting the Turkish Cypriot position concerning the relationship between those parts. He stated that any matters, including "bi-zonality" and "security", could be raised at the talks; the setting up of committees could also be raised and agreed to by the interlocutors at the proper stage.

48. Having examined the above documents, I noted that both parties had reaffirmed the 19 May agreement, which in its point 2 sets forth the basis for the talks as being the Makarios-Denktaş guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question. Both parties had, in the past, submitted proposals which they had described as providing a "bi-zonal" territorial arrangement for a bi-communal federal system, and both had indicated that the matter of security could be dealt with in the intercommunal talks. It therefore appeared to me that there might be sufficient common ground to

leave the substance of these points to be negotiated by the interlocutors in the context of the concrete aspects of a settlement based on the 19 May agreement. Finally, I noted that both parties had appealed to me for the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

49. Turning to an examination of the 19 May agreement, I arrived at the conclusion that this document plainly indicated the matters with which the talks were to deal, namely:

(a) Reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the agreement;

(b) Initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with the provisions of point 6, which states that special importance will be given to this matter;

(c) Constitutional aspects;

(d) Territorial aspects.

50. Concerning procedure, I considered that the two sides might reasonably agree that the four items listed above should be dealt with concurrently, subject to the priorities mentioned in the 19 May agreement. At an appropriate early stage, committees or working groups could be set up by the interlocutors.

51. My Special Representative sounded out both sides on 13 and 14 August about the approach outlined in the above three preceding paragraphs, which, had it been accepted, could have served as the basis for a working paper. Further soundings were undertaken on 22 and 23 August, but the approach was accepted by neither party. During the last days of August and in September, it became apparent that no meeting of minds had been achieved.

52. In view of the difficulties encountered in securing agreement on a continuation of the intercommunal talks on the basis agreed upon on 19 May, I sounded out the parties in September about their willingness to have the two interlocutors come to New York in October for informal consultations with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar. As no agreement could be reached in this regard, I did not pursue the idea further.

53. During this period, both sides repeatedly expressed to me and to my representatives their profound concern over the negotiating positions and tactics of the other side. The Greek Cypriots stated that the Turkish Cypriot position at the talks in June and thereafter amounted to making the implementation of the 19 May 1979 agreement and of the 12 February 1977 guidelines subject to extraneous pre-conditions. According to the Greek Cypriots, the Turkish side had, in effect, reneged on Mr. Denktaş's agreement to give priority to the resettlement of Varosha. In the Greek Cypriot view, the Turkish Cypriot position was designed to legalize the partition of Cyprus and to achieve the dismantling of its Government. The Turkish Cypriots expressed increasing concern over Greek Cypriot initiatives at international gatherings, including those held at Colombo (4-9 June), Lusaka (1-7 August) and Havana (3-9 September), and the Universal Postal Union Congress at Rio de Janeiro in September-October. In the Turkish Cypriot view, Greek Cypriot actions in those forums were in violation of point 6 of the 19 May agreement and demonstrated that the Greek Cypriots were not interested in a

negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem but were again seeking to achieve a unitary rather than a federal system.

54. The thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly provided me with the opportunity for consultations with President Kyprianou and Mr. Rolandis, with Foreign Minister Rallis of Greece, Foreign Minister Ökçün of Turkey and Mr. Atakol, spokesman for foreign affairs of the Turkish Cypriot community. On 27 September, Mr. Ökçün informed me that Mr. Denktaş might be prepared to resume the intercommunal talks without delay on the basis of the suggestions on which my Special Representative had sounded him out on 23 August (see para. 51 above). On 1 October, Mr. Denktaş informed my Special Representative of his acceptance of those suggestions as a basis for resuming the intercommunal talks at Nicosia.

55. I promptly brought this new development to the attention of the Greek Cypriots. The response of Mr. Kyprianou, who was then in New York to address the General Assembly, was critical as to the substance and especially the timing of the change of position by the Turkish side. On 6 October, Mr. Kyprianou handed to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar some tentative counter-suggestions; these were confirmed at Nicosia on 17 October as representing the position of the Greek Cypriot side. The Turkish side, with which I explored these counter-suggestions, insisted on the suggestions of 22 and 23 August.

56. The General Assembly discussed the question of Cyprus at six plenary meetings on 15, 16, 19 and 20 November 1979. On 20 November it adopted resolution 34/30.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

57. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$241.1 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 64 Member States and one non-member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force, on 27 March 1964, to 15 December 1979. 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 \$6.6 million. Accordingly, some \$247.7 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 December 1979.

58. 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 1979 are estimated at \$321.4 million. 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. The amount of \$247.7 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$321.4 million indicated above by approximately \$73.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$100,000 are expected to be received in due course

against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

59. If to the amount of \$247.7 million so far received the amount of \$100,000 of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$247.8 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$321.4 million to be met becomes \$73.6 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1979, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$73.6 million.

60. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1979 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 \$13.2 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

I. <i>Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</i>	
Movement of contingents	176
Operational expenses	1 200
Rental of premises	560
Rations	800
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	1 645
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
	TOTAL 4 581
II. <i>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</i>	
Pay and allowances	7 800
Contingent-owned equipment	750
Death and disability awards	100
	TOTAL 8 650
	GRAND TOTAL 13 231

61. The above costs of UNFICYP for the next six-month period, which will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, do not reflect the full cost of this operation to Member and non-member States. In fact, they exclude the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to absorb at no cost to the United Nations. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs of UNFICYP absorbed by them are of the order of \$22.4 million for each six-month mandate period. Accordingly, the full costs of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States for the next six-month period are estimated at approximately \$35.6 million.

62. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1979 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 \$86.8 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

63. During the past six-month period, the situation in Cyprus, thanks in good part to the efforts of UNFICYP, in co-operation with the parties, has remained calm. Attention has focused on the effort to translate into reality the negotiating process delineated in the 10-point agreement that was reached on 19 May 1979 at the conclusion of the high-level meeting held at Nicosia under my personal auspices. It was widely hoped that that accord would open the door to concrete negotiations.

64. Unfortunately, as shown elsewhere in the present report, the momentum generated at that time was not sustained when the intercommunal talks resumed on 15 June, and the interlocutors were unable to take up the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the priorities laid down in the 10-point agreement. After the talks went into recess, I sounded out the parties on certain suggestions that were intended to dispose of the difficulties encountered at that time and to return the talks to the path charted in the 1977 guidelines and the 1979 agreement. In my recent report to the General Assembly²⁹ I made certain observations about the developments in question. Those observations remain valid.

65. Now that the General Assembly debate on the question of Cyprus has been completed, I hope that both parties will join in supporting my approach to the resumption of a viable negotiating process based on the 10-point agreement. It is worth recalling that this approach is based on the parties' own stated positions. I have indicated to the parties that I am prepared to reconvene the talks, if possible early next year, with the intention of pursuing them "in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay".

66. I continue to hold to the view that the intercommunal talks held under my auspices, if properly used, represent the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate rights of the two communities. I shall therefore pursue my efforts to get the talks resumed. However, we must face the fact that after nearly five years of intermittent talks, the credibility of this negotiating method hangs in the balance. It may be further impaired if the parties fail yet again to get down to concrete negotiations or, worse yet, if they reach agreements only to have those agreements unravel when the time comes to implement them. The intentions of the parties in this regard will be tested when, as I hope, the talks are resumed.

67. I have been keeping the strength of the Force under review, in close consultation with my Special Representative and the Force Commander, having in mind its operational commitments, as well as political and financial considerations. It is clear that, given the present mandate, the Force is now near minimum strength; further reductions would necessitate substantial changes in its *modus operandi* and might require a revision of its mandate. It should be noted that UNFICYP operates by loose mutual consent, and not under formal agreement, in supervising two unmarked and constantly disputed cease-fire lines to maintain the peace. Its ability to do so remains a key element in facilitating intercommunal negotiations.

68. Among the problems encountered during the period under review, I have to mention the proposed establishment of the committee on missing persons. A solution appeared at hand at the May 1979 high-level meeting at Nicosia, when the parties agreed on a formula proposed by me (see para. 36 above). Mr. Denktas was to submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities. I still hope that this formula, which should satisfy the legitimate concerns of both parties, will in the end, and in the light of appropriate clarifications, gain the support of all concerned.

69. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it should extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this subject with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

70. The financial situation of UNFICYP has been a cause for increasing concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$73.6 million. In my last report, I indicated that the claims of the troop-contributing Governments had been paid only up to September 1975. Contributions since that time have been insufficient for further payments to be made to the troop contributors, whose claims, as indicated in section VI above, represent, in some cases, only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by those Governments in maintaining their contingents. I share the growing and very serious concern of the troop-contributing Governments over the disproportionate financial burden they have been carrying. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary contributions and that Member States which have not contributed in the past will now find it possible to review their positions in that regard.

71. This report provides a welcome opportunity for me to express yet again my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP both for the outstanding quality of the troops which they place under United Nations command and for bearing the financial burden involved. I also wish to place on record our gratitude to Governments making voluntary financial contributions for the support of UNFICYP.

72. In concluding this report, I wish to express my warm thanks to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, to the Commander of the Force, Major-General James J. Quinn, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff. They have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP, November 1979." See end of volume.]

²⁹ A/34/620 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

[Original: English]
[13 December 1979]

In my report of 1 December 1979 [S/13672, para. 69] I recommended that the Security Council should 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 in the proposed extension.

DOCUMENT S/13673

Letter dated 3 December 1979 from the representative of the Ivory Coast
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message from Mr. Siméon Aké, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ivory Coast, concerning the occupation of the United States Embassy at Teheran.

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

(Signed) Amoakon-Edjampan THIÉMÉLÉ
Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast
to the United Nations

MESSAGE DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE IVORY
COAST

The Ivory Coast has associated itself, out of respect for the rules of international law and for humanitarian reasons, with the representation made at various levels to the Iranian authorities for the purpose of obtaining the evacuation of the premises of the Embassy of the United States of America at Teheran, which has been occupied by Iranian students, and the release of the personnel taken hostage.

At Teheran itself, our Ambassador has participated in the action taken to that end by the diplomatic corps, on the one hand, and by the Ambassadors of the African countries, on the other.

For the same reasons, the Minister for Foreign Af-

fairs of the Ivory Coast has given an audience to the Chargé d'affaires of Iran at Abidjan.

Furthermore, at a special meeting of the Political Bureau on Tuesday, 20 November 1979, the President of the Republic gave an account of the problem raised by the occupation of the United States Embassy at Teheran by Iranian students. The Political Bureau unanimously called upon the Government to join its voice to those of the countries protesting against this occupation.

The President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency the Ayatollah Khomeini:

"The occupation of the Embassy of the United States of America at Teheran and the taking of its personnel hostage are a subject of concern for the Government of the Ivory Coast and myself.

"The privileges and immunities enjoyed by diplomatic missions and their personnel confer inviolability on them.

"Every Government should ensure the protection of the missions and diplomatic personnel to which it is host. It cannot shirk this obligation and deliberately violate their privileges and immunities, for any reasons whatsoever. Accordingly, I have the honour to request you to have the United States Embassy evacuated as soon as possible and to release all persons detained there."

DOCUMENT S/13674* **

Letter dated 28 November 1979 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[10 December 1979]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the conversation which occurred between Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, Mayor of Nablus, and the Israeli Military

Governor, General Daniel Matt, in view of the Israeli decision to expel Mayor Shaka'a from his homeland.

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

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/13674/Corr.1 of 13 December 1979.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/34/764-S/13674 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Full text of the conversation between the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, and the Co-ordinator of Operations of the Israeli military régime, Major-General Daniel Matt, as published by the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz of 12 November 1979

On 6 November 1979, a talk took place between Major-General Matt and Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, in the presence of five officers and an interpreter. It was recorded by Major Zadok Karim and interpreted by a Captain Shlomo:

Major-General MATT: How are you? How is your health?

BASSAM: Personally I am in extremely good health, but generally the economic situation is extremely bad, and so is the situation in the municipality. From the reports submitted by the Chamber of Commerce, there is evidence that the economic situation is bad.

Regarding the political aspect, the people are alarmed at the situation and don't know what is going to happen.

The Palestinians are suffering, and there is no solution for our political aspirations. All the proposals put forward by Israel conflict with the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Major-General MATT: I don't feel that the political situation is as bad as you imagine.

BASSAM: No. The situation is bad, and the economic situation is not good. One of the causes is the general economic situation in Israel, which affects the WestBank. Your people can tolerate the situation, but we can't.

Major-General MATT: How many residents of the city of Nablus are working in Israel?

BASSAM: I don't know how many there are from Nablus, but I have heard that the total number of workers from the West Bank as a whole is approximately 70,000 and that they are earning low wages. The municipality faces a constant financial deficit.

Major-General MATT: This is the case in Israel too.

BASSAM: Is that our fault? We make a budgetary allocation for construction of a highway, and when we come to implement the project, we find that prices have risen sharply. Similarly, whatever we import from outside, we find its price has doubled when it reaches us.

Funds from emigrant Palestinians

Major-General MATT: Your situation is like the situation in Israel, but, on the other hand, you see people going out into the streets and buying in the shops, and we see the shops full of new goods and commodities. At the same time, we constantly see new buildings going up. All this shows that your people have plenty of money.

BASSAM: That is true. Our people receive money from their compatriots working abroad. They don't get it as a result of the internal economic situation.

We are facing a situation in which we are obliged constantly to pay increases to public employees, and we face a deficit in the budget. Notwithstanding, the authorities pay no attention to us in this matter. All sectors of the people are complaining and grumbling because of the high cost of living, and they cannot cope with it.

Major-General MATT: How were things when you last visited Amman? What did you do there?

BASSAM: We had requests. We requested large sums for the implementation of a number of projects in the city, and we received 2.5 million dollars.

The water problem

Major-General MATT: What did you do about the water shortage in Nablus during the summer?

BASSAM: We solved the water problem, although the programmes were provisional ones, but I hope that we will be able to find a definitive solution to this problem in the coming year, after we have completed the drilling of the well in Wadi 'l-Fari'a. God aided us with the recent rains.

Barbarous treatment of prisoners

Major-General MATT: What else would you like to talk to us about?

BASSAM: There are the prisoners in Israeli gaols, particularly in Bir as-Sab' and Tulkarm. There is a great deal of complaint about the treatment they are receiving. For example, I would mention Nadir Al-Afuri, who is suffering from physical paralysis and is in a poor state of health. Although he is receiving treatment, no one has done anything about releasing him.

Shooting at praying prisoners

Major-General MATT: What are the prisoners complaining about?

BASSAM: For example, the Israeli occupation authorities put mirrors or bright metal plates on the windows of the prisons to reflect the sun's rays on the prisoners and hurt their eyes. They also complain about the strong bright light which is left on in their cells at night and of nervous diseases and humidity. The worst part of all this is the treatment which they receive, which is cruel and barbarous. We heard that in the Tulkarm prison inmates were shot at during their Friday prayers.

Major-General MATT: Regarding the shooting, the inquiries show that this is not true! Regarding the treatment they receive and the suffering they are undergoing, I wish to give you an example: It once happened that an Israeli soldier wrote a letter to his commanding officer complaining that all his colleagues heard the songs of Farid Al-Atrash all day long and that he was suffering from that.

There was no shooting incident, and I have never heard of such a thing!

BASSAM: I heard of it from someone, and I am sure that it happened. I request an investigation of this matter.

Major-General MATT: Bring me the person who told you about it, so that he can say when it happened and we can investigate the matter.

BASSAM: The matter can be investigated inside the prison.

Colonel LONZ: But when did it happen?

Major-General MATT: I am prepared to meet with this person who related it to you.

BASSAM: I received a letter from a prisoner, and he may be afraid to have his name revealed. If I had the letter with me now, I would show it to you.

Major-General MATT: Do you have the letter on you?

BASSAM: No!

Major-General MATT: Let the person himself write another letter without identifying himself.

BASSAM: The simplest thing might be to investigate the matter inside the prison.

The treatment of prisoners is extremely bad

Major-General MATT: It is easy to tell stories that aren't true, and it is not permitted to shoot without due cause, because after every shooting we undertake an investigation; it is incomprehensible that such a thing should happen without our knowing. You say that it happened three months ago. Nevertheless, we shall investigate the matter.

BASSAM: Do you believe that the "pardon" whereby a number of prisoners were released recently on the occasion of the festival—when there were only 1 to 10 days left of their sentences—can really be regarded as a pardon?

While you are giving broad publicity in the press to the fact that you issued a pardon, are you prepared to investigate the fact that those who were released had only a few days of their prison sentence left to serve, after which they would have been released without a pardon? (Bassam was quite obviously speaking sarcastically here.)

Major ZAVE: In the first place, 10 prisoners were released from Nablus prison who still had two to three years of their sentences to serve, and I am speaking of Nablus prison only.

Major-General MATT: We shall endeavour to release a number of prisoners on each festival, depending on their conduct. There are sometimes claims from Jewish prisoners; they get no prizes in prison.

BASSAM: (Laughs.)

Major-General MATT: In principle there must be proper treatment, but no prizes are distributed in prison.

BASSAM: Even in the reports of the General Administration of Prisons, it has been stated that there is discrimination in treatment between Arab prisoners and Jewish prisoners and that the abnormal thing is the treatment received by the Arabs.

Israel's policy is leading the region into war

Major-General MATT: I am prepared to investigate the question of relative treatment with the Director of the Administration of Prisons. But let me ask, what should be the treatment meted out to a man who has murdered his wife and is sentenced to gaol for that reason and that meted out to the Coastal Road killers? What is your personal opinion?

BASSAM: The Coastal Road assailants carried out their action because of the occupation. They want their independence. Even international law supports this and recognizes their status as prisoners of war.

Major-General MATT: But do you support their action?

BASSAM: Prison is one and the same place for all, and every one of the convicts is a human being. In prison there are rules which apply to all inmates, regardless of the reasons for their imprisonment.

Major-General MATT: One of them threw a child from the window into the flames. Do you endorse that?

BASSAM: No. I do not endorse throwing a child into the flames, but I wasn't there, and I don't know if that actually happened.

Major-General MATT: But they boasted about it in court.

BASSAM: I heard from people that they did what they did out of a sense of duty, because they wanted to release their brothers in

Israeli gaols. If such things happen, they are only reactions to other things. Israel reacts cruelly—in Southern Lebanon, for instance. As long as there is occupation and killing, you can expect many such actions.

Major-General MATT: Do you personally endorse such actions?

BASSAM: I think such actions could produce results, because of the situation in which we find ourselves. Israel violates the rights of the Palestinian people, and its policy is based on force. It would be impossible for this policy not to result in such reactions. The Israeli policy line will lead to another war with the Arab States, and, at the same time, there will be acts of resistance because of the existing situation. This is the reality in which we live.

So-called "democracy"

Major-General MATT: What is your personal view of the action?

BASSAM: I said that that particular action was part of the general situation.

Major-General MATT: This conversation only goes to show what a democratic country Israel is.

BASSAM: There are also undemocratic actions, such as the policy in the occupied territories and the treatment of Arab prisoners.

Major-General MATT: But support of the Coastal Road action—can that be regarded as an expression of democracy?

BASSAM: I said that the action itself was a result of the situation. But the throwing of a child into the flames, that was not right and I do not endorse it. But there is one thing that is reasonable and upon which we agree, namely, that in the twentieth century, the causes must be examined and dealt with.

DOCUMENT S/13675

Letter dated 3 December 1979 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/Spanish]
[3 December 1979]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Latin American Group for the month of December, to place before you the following statement agreed to by the Group at its meeting of 3 December 1979.

The Latin American Group requests that the statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Barry B. L. AUGUSTE
Permanent Representative of Saint Lucia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 3 December 1979 by the Latin American Group

The Latin American Group reiterates its unswerving adherence to the norms of international law that guarantee the inviolability of

diplomatic agents and premises, as well as respect for and protection of diplomatic agents, and considers that the appeals made by the President of the Security Council in the month of November, on behalf of the Council, that the Iranian authorities grant the prompt and secure release of the hostages in Iran have reflected the views of the Latin American Group with regard to this situation, and adheres to these appeals and reiterates them with the greatest emphasis.

Moreover, the Latin American Group agreed at today's meeting to authorize its Chairman to express to the President of the Security Council the profound interest of the regional group that a peaceful solution be found to the grave situation which has arisen regarding the relations between the United States of America and Iran which, in the judgement of the United Nations Secretary-General, threatens the peace and stability of the region and could have disastrous consequences for the whole world.

DOCUMENT S/13676

Letter dated 30 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

[Original: English]
[4 December 1979]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 27 November 1979 [S/13651]. May I say, in this connexion, that it is not my practice to comment upon statements made to the press by any of the parties in the course of the search for a peaceful solution to the question of Namibia. I should, however, like to recall paragraph 10 of my report of 20 November [S/13634] in which I stated that, at the conclusion of the recent consultations at Geneva, "the front-line States accepted the concept of

the demilitarized zone and the broad outline of the working paper. SWAPO also accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone". It was understood that, provided that South Africa also accepted the concept, detailed technical discussions could follow.

I therefore look forward to receiving from you the reaction of the South African Government concerning the acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13678

Letter dated 4 December 1979 from the representative of the Upper Volta to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[4 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message which the President of the Republic of the Upper Volta, His Excellency El Hadj Aboubakar Sangoulé Lamizana, has addressed to the Ayatollah Khomeini concerning the regrettable events at Teheran which led you to request a meeting of the Security Council.

I would request you to be kind enough to have the text of this message distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aïssé MENSAH
Permanent Representative of the Upper Volta
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Telegram dated 4 December 1979 from the President of the Upper Volta to the Ayatollah Khomeini

We are following with profound concern the current events at Teheran inasmuch as they do not seem to reflect what we know and believe concerning Islam or the universally recognized and respected principles of international relations. Without passing judgement on the substance of the dispute between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America, we feel that it is clearly in the best interests of all that the United States diplomatic personnel currently being held hostage should be speedily freed. In that regard, we deeply regret that you have not seen fit to take into consideration the decision adopted unanimously by the Security Council of our international Organization, and that you have remained deaf to the urgent appeal it addressed to you. We appeal to your faith as a servant of Allah to ensure that history does not pass a severe judgement with regard to the true practice of Islam.

DOCUMENT S/13679

Report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)

[Original: English]
[4 December 1979]

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

4 December 1979

In our capacity as members of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979), we have the honour to transmit herewith the second report of the Commission, prepared pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979).

This report was unanimously adopted on 4 December 1979.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the hope that the Commission has fulfilled its mandate to the satisfaction of the Council and our deep appreciation for the confidence shown by the Council in designating our respective delegations to be members of the Commission.

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(Signed) Leonardo MATHIAS, Portugal
(Chairman)

(Signed) Julio DE ZAVALA, Bolivia

(Signed) Kasuka Simwinji MUTUKWA, Zambia

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the second report presented by the Commission established on 22 March 1979 by Security Council resolution 446 (1979).

2. The original mandate of the Commission was "to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem".

3. On 3 April, the President of the Security Council announced that the Commission would be composed of Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia.

4. At its 1st meeting, held in New York on 10 April, the Commission decided that its chairmanship would be assumed by Portugal.

5. On 12 July, the Commission submitted its first report [S/13450 and Add.1] in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 446 (1979). The report was considered by the Security Council at its 2156th to 2159th meetings from 18 to 20 July.

6. At the 2159th meeting, the Security Council adopted resolution 452 (1979) which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450 and Add.1,

"Strongly deploring the lack of co-operation of Israel with the Commission,

"Considering that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

"Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

"Emphasizing the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized,

"Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem, and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city,

"Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East,

"1. Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"2. Accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

"3. Calls upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in

the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"4. Requests the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979."

7. In organizing its programme of work, the Commission, at its 20th meeting, on 5 September, considered the modalities that it should follow in order to carry out its new mandate, namely, to keep under close survey the implementation of resolution 452 (1979).

8. The Commission decided once more to establish direct contact with the parties involved in the matter, with a view to seeking their co-operation in the fulfilment of its mandate, and also to continue its consultations with relevant United Nations bodies which might be in a position to supply useful current information.

9. Bearing in mind that the Security Council, in resolution 452 (1979), had accepted the recommendations contained in the Commission's first report, particularly with regard to Jerusalem, the Commission also decided to establish contact with a number of high-ranking representatives of the three monotheistic faiths.

10. When preparing its report to the Security Council, the Commission realized that it would be difficult for it to report to the Security Council by 1 November 1979, as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979). Accordingly, the Chairman of the Commission, in a letter to the President of the Council, requested that the time-limit for submission of the report be postponed until 10 December.

11. Following informal consultations with members of the Council, the President informed the Chairman [S/13586] that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request.

12. The Commission held five meetings, from 5 September to 4 December, at Headquarters in New York.

13. The present report was unanimously adopted at the 24th meeting, on 4 December.

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

A. REQUESTS TO THE PARTIES FOR CO-OPERATION

14. In accordance with its previous decisions and in order to carry out its mandate objectively and comprehensively, the Commission requested its Chairman to establish informal contacts with the Israeli delegation in order to ascertain its reaction to the Commission's new mandate.

15. At the 21st meeting on 17 September, the Chairman informed the Commission of the results of his contacts. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel had informed him that there had been no change in his Government's policy with regard to the Commission and that the Commission could not count on any co-operation from the Israeli Government in the fulfilment of its mandate. The Chairman had expressed to the Deputy Permanent Representative his regret and disappointment at the position taken by the Israeli

Government. In spite of that attitude, however, the Commission intended to fulfil to the best of its ability the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council and would therefore formally send a letter to the Permanent Representative of Israel requesting his Government's co-operation and expressing the hope that Israel would reconsider its attitude towards the Commission.

16. On 18 September, letters were sent to the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic requesting that the Commission be provided as soon as possible with any newly available information pertinent to its mandate.

17. Also on 18 September, the Commission sent a similar letter to the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

18. Requests for information were also addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population in the Occupied Territories and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

19. On 28 September, the Commission sent a letter to the Permanent Representative of Israel, expressing the hope that his Government would reconsider its position regarding the Commission and co-operate with it by providing it with any available information pertinent to its mandate.

20. In his reply dated 19 September, the Permanent Representative of Egypt again assured the Commission of his Government's intention to co-operate fully in the implementation of its mandate. He also informed the Chairman that Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt and head of that country's delegation to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, would be in New York from 30 September to 7 October and would be happy to meet with the members of the Commission for an exchange of ideas on the mandate of the Commission.

21. In his reply dated 21 September, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People transmitted copies of a statement issued by the Committee on 19 September and of letters it addressed on the same day to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General [S/13544] regarding the decision by the Government of Israel to abrogate the restrictions hitherto placed on the purchase or acquisition by Israeli citizens and organizations of land in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. By a subsequent communication dated 18 October, the Chairman of the Committee also transmitted a press communiqué issued by the Committee concerning the decision by the Israeli Cabinet to expand seven existing settlements, as well as a document entitled "Master plan for the development of settlement in Judaea and Samaria", attributed to the World Zionist Organization [see S/13582].

22. On 9 October, the Commission received from the Permanent Observer of the PLO a set of documents, including the "World Zionist Organization's master plan for the development of settlement in Judaea and Samaria"; "Estimated land areas of West Bank settlements" and "Human rights and Israeli settlements".

23. In his reply dated 16 October to the Commission's communication of 28 September, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel informed the Commission that the position of his Government remained as set out in the letter of 17 May from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council, namely, that "in consideration of the circumstances in which resolution 446 (1979) had been adopted, the Government of Israel had rejected that resolution in its entirety and accordingly could not extend any form of co-operation to a Commission set up under it". The Deputy Permanent Representative further stated that "Israel's reservations were more than justified by the report presented by the Commission on 12 July 1979".

24. In its reply dated 18 October, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population in the Occupied Territories again assured the Commission of its full co-operation in providing precise information relevant to its mandate.

25. In a letter dated 3 December, the representative of Lebanon, referring to the Commission's letter of 18 September, informed the Commission that his Government had nothing further to add to the information it had already given or to what its representative had stated on this matter over the years at the United Nations.

26. As indicated in paragraph 9 above, the Commission, bearing in mind the unique religious and spiritual dimensions of Jerusalem, and guided by its deep concern that Israel's policy of settlement could lead to irreversible situations with regard to the status of the Holy City, has sought to receive the views of representatives of the three great monotheistic religions in that regard. Replies received in time to be included are reproduced in the annex to the present report.

B. MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt

27. On 5 October, the members of the Commission had a meeting at United Nations Headquarters with Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, with whom they had an exchange of views pertaining to the mandate of the Commission.

28. The Minister of State briefed them on the steps taken by the Egyptian Government since the Commission's visit to Cairo the preceding June with regard to the question of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He mentioned, in particular, the creation, within his Department, of a special Committee to monitor the latest developments with regard to the settlements, the publication of official communiqués protesting Israel's policy in that regard and the organization of a seminar on the settlements with the participation of specialists from several countries. The purpose of the seminar was to awaken Egyptian, Arab and world opinion to the problem and to emphasize that peace with Israel did not mean agreeing with its policy of settlements.

29. The Minister of State also stated that, taking advantage of the new possibilities offered by the

Israeli-Egyptian treaty, he had, on several occasions, directly conveyed to the Israeli public Egypt's conviction that Israel's policy of settlements was an obstacle to the peace process.

30. In answer to questions raised by the representative of Bolivia regarding the position of Egypt on Jerusalem and the creation of new settlements, the Minister of State further stated:

(a) That both during its ongoing negotiations with Israel and in public statements, Egypt had reiterated its position on Jerusalem, namely, that East Jerusalem was part of the West Bank and must be returned to the Arabs. Once that was achieved, it was up to the Palestinians and Israelis to devise modes of co-operation;

(b) That to his knowledge there had been only declarations of intent on the part of the Israelis, but no actual building of new settlements.

Meeting with the head of the Political Department of the PLO

31. On 5 October, the members of the Commission held a meeting with Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, during which they exchanged views pertaining to the Commission's mandate.

32. Mr. Qaddoumi stated that, far from improving, the situation in the occupied territories had, in fact, worsened. It was becoming clear that Israel, through the establishment of new settlements and the enactment of new laws, was forcing people to leave the area and thus paving the way for the annexation of the West Bank. Detailed information on the matter would be shortly sent to the Commission by the PLO observer's office.

33. In response to questions from the representative of Zambia, Mr. Qaddoumi maintained that there was, indeed, evidence that people were still leaving the West Bank, that, contrary to statements by Israeli officials, there was no religious freedom at Jerusalem for Christians and Moslems, and that access to the Holy Places was still restricted.

Meeting with the Permanent Representative of Jordan

34. On 19 October, the members of the Commission had an informal meeting with Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with whom they proceeded to an exchange of views pertaining to the mandate of the Commission.

35. Mr. Nuseibeh expressed the profound concern of his Government at the relentless ongoing process of colonization of the West Bank and at the serious economic and social effects resulting to the Arab population from the seizure by the Israeli occupying authorities of the vital water sources in the territory.

36. While recognizing that the work done by the Commission had helped to "crystallize the picture", he regretted that earlier decisions by the Security Council had had no effect in remedying a situation which was becoming extremely serious.

37. Mr. Nuseibeh again assured the Commission of his Government's co-operation and assistance. His Government hoped to present very shortly an inte-

grated report on the question of settlements. In the meantime, he was able to present to the Commission a series of documents, including in particular:

(a) A study, in Arabic, concerning the seizure of water resources;

(b) A copy, translated from Hebrew, of the World Zionist Organization's "master plan" for the development of settlement in the West Bank of Jordan for the period 1979-1983;

(c) Information on the recent decision to allow Israeli nationals to purchase lands and property in the West Bank;

(d) Information regarding the expropriation of additional Arab lands;

(e) A memorandum prepared by the inhabitants of Jerusalem concerning Israel's plan designed to seize the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock.

C. REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE SETTLEMENTS

38. In preparing this second report, the Commission, in accordance with its mandate, has deemed it necessary to call the attention of the Security Council particularly to those actions undertaken by Israel since the adoption of resolution 452 (1979), which, *inter alia*, called upon the Israeli Government and people to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

39. Once more, in its careful endeavour to review the situation most objectively, the Commission decided, as a first step, to approach the interested parties, with a view to receiving any factual information pertinent to its mandate. Regrettably, however, the Commission once again was confronted by Israel's negative response to its approach and by that Government's reaffirmed decision not to co-operate with the Commission.

40. While deploring this persistently negative attitude, which deprives it of the opportunity of receiving explanations and comments from the Government of Israel, the Commission is satisfied that its present report contains an accurate assessment of the current situation, as most of the information upon which it is based was derived from Israeli sources or was widely covered by the media.

41. On the basis of the information available to it, the Commission is able to report the following recent developments:

(a) It has come to light that in the last few months, additional private Arab land totalling over 40,000 dunums (1 dunum = 1,000 square metres) has been confiscated by Israeli occupation authorities for the purpose of expanding settlements in the West Bank, mostly in the Nablus, Bethlehem, Beit Shahour and Jerusalem areas.

(b) On 16 September, the Israeli Cabinet unanimously adopted a decision allowing Israeli citizens to purchase land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, thus rescinding a previous decision which had hitherto prohibited Israeli citizens and organizations from purchasing land beyond the armistice lines of the six-day war.

(c) On 14 October, the Israeli Cabinet adopted a decision to expand seven existing settlements in the occupied West Bank, using 1,125 acres of land allegedly not privately owned by Arab inhabitants. The Commission issued a statement on 17 October, expressing its disappointment and concern at this new action by the Israeli Government.

(d) On 28 October, the Israeli Cabinet decided that the Elon Moreh (Qaddum) settlement, which Israel's High Court of Justice had ruled illegal, would be moved to a new site on the occupied West Bank. The settlement is built on 220 dunums of land seized from Rujib, near Nablus.

(e) According to information received from various sources, Israel is in the process of implementing a plan prepared by the World Zionist Organization which calls for the building of 46 new settlements in the years 1979-1983. The Commission is calling attention to this project inasmuch as some of the settlements appearing in the plan are already under construction.

(f) The attention of the Commission was drawn again to the increasingly serious problem facing Arab farmers in the occupied territories as a result of Israel's intensive exploitation of the area's traditional water sources for use in Israel proper and by Israeli settlements established in the occupied territories.

42. According to a study on water resources in the West Bank made available to the Commission, Israel pumps away some 500 million cubic metres of the West Bank's total annual supply of 620 million cubic metres by means of artesian wells drilled within its 1948 borders. The traditional water sources, such as wells and springs, are also being depleted through the use of modern drilling equipment to drain off water for the Israeli settlements in the occupied areas. As the water level continues to drop because of excessive Israeli consumption, the Israeli authorities have resorted to restrictive measures on the use of water by the Arab inhabitants, such as the prohibition of drilling new wells on the western side of the West Bank.

43. As a result of the use of powerful modern drilling and pumping equipment by the Israelis and the restrictions imposed upon the Arab inhabitants, the traditional ground-water sources of Arab villages are drying up, resulting in considerable losses.

44. One case in point is the village of Auja (2,000 inhabitants) situated 12 kilometres north of Jericho in the arid part of the Jordan Valley. Last August, the inhabitants of that village protested to the Israeli authorities that their economy was being ruined because Israeli wells and the water network supplying the nearby settlements of Yita'r, Na'aran and Gilgal had drastically depleted the village's water resources, resulting in the loss of banana and citrus planted land.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

45. In the period since it submitted its first report to the Security Council, the Commission has detected no evidence of any basic positive change in Israel's policy with regard to the construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories under occupation, particularly in the West Bank of Jordan. On the con-

trary, the Commission is of the view that that policy has largely contributed to a deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories and that it is incompatible with the pursuit of peace in the area.

46. In complete disregard of United Nations resolutions and Security Council decisions, Israel is still pursuing its systematic and relentless process of colonization of the occupied territories. This is evidenced by the stated policy of constructing additional settlements in the most viable parts of the West Bank and by the expansion of others already in existence, as well as the long-term planning of still more settlements.

47. The methods used by the occupation authorities to seize the lands needed for the construction or expansion of settlements are those already referred to by the Commission in its first report, as evidenced by the appeals made recently to Israel's High Court of Justice by groups of dispossessed inhabitants.

48. From all indications available, the Commission continues to believe that the Israeli Government has to bear responsibility for the settlement programme, which is being implemented as an official policy.

49. In the case of the Elon Moreh settlement, where a ruling by the Israeli High Court of Justice would seemingly provide some measure of protection against arbitrary seizure of Arab land, the Commission, while taking note of the Court's decision, cannot but deplore the efforts of the Israeli Government to side-step that decision. The Commission is inclined to believe that that episode, unfortunately, does not represent any significant departure from official Israeli policy regarding the settlements or from the ideological claims put forward as justification for that policy.

50. The Commission views with particular concern the decision taken recently by the Israeli Cabinet to allow Israeli citizens and organizations to purchase land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Even though the measure contains restrictions on the purchase of privately owned lands, it is the considered opinion of the Commission that such a decision, applied as it is to a population under military occupation, could lead to intolerable pressures to obtain lands owned for generations by Arab families.

51. In the light of its findings, the Commission wishes to reiterate most emphatically its view that Israel's policy of settlement, relentlessly pursued in spite of all Security Council decisions and appeals, is incompatible with the pursuit of peace in the area and that it is bound to lead to a further deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

52. On the basis of its conclusions, the Commission deems it necessary to reiterate its earlier recommendation that the Security Council, bearing in mind the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland, again draw the attention of the Government and people of Israel to the disastrous consequences which the settlement policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

53. It is the view of the Commission that Israel should be made aware of the serious deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories resulting from

its policy of settlement and called upon, as a matter of urgency, to cease the establishment, construction, expansion and planning of settlements in those territories.

54. The Commission therefore recommends that the Security Council adopt effective measures to prevail on Israel to cease the establishment of settlements in occupied territories and to dismantle the existing settlements accordingly.

55. In view of the vital importance of water resources for the prosperity of the occupied Arab territories, and of the reported serious depletion of those resources as a result of intensive exploitation by the Israeli authorities, mainly for the benefit of the Israeli settlements, the Security Council might wish to consider measures aiming at investigating the matter further, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation.

56. With regard to Jerusalem, bearing in mind what was already stated in its first report, the Commission again strongly recommends that the Security Council urge the Government of Israel to implement fully the Council resolutions adopted on that question as from 1967 and further desist from taking any measures which would change the status of Jerusalem, including the pluralistic and religious dimensions of that Holy City.

57. In view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements and its direct effect on the over-all deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories and, therefore, its implications for peace in the region, as well as for international peace and security, the Security Council should keep the situation under constant review.

ANNEX

Communications received by the Commission in connexion with paragraph 26 of the report

A. LETTER DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

With reference to your letter of 14 November 1979, I have the honour to send you the following relevant resolutions on Jerusalem and the Holy Places which state the current official positions of the World Council of Churches:

Statement on Jerusalem, adopted by the Central Committee of the WCC, meeting in Berlin (West), August 1974

Statement on Jerusalem, adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the WCC, meeting in Nairobi, December 1975.

I am also forwarding today a copy of your letter to the Director of this Commission, Mr. Leopoldo F. Nilus, with the request that he send you additional materials arising out of recent discussions on the matters included in the mandate of your Commission.

(Signed) Dwain C. Epps
Executive Secretary

ENCLOSURE I

Statement by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Berlin (West), August 1974

The Central Committee affirms that, in order to reach a satisfactory position regarding Jerusalem, the following facts should be taken into account:

1. Jerusalem is a holy city for three monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The tendency to minimize Jerusalem's importance for any of these three religions should be avoided.

2. Its importance for Christianity is reflected in the following statement of the Executive Committee of the WCC at Bad Saarow (February 1974): "Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem and the neighbouring areas belong to the greatest extent to member churches of the WCC, specifically the Eastern Orthodox and Oriental Orthodox Churches, and are also of concern to other Christians."

But the question of Jerusalem is not only a matter of protection of the Holy Places; it is organically linked with living faiths and communities of people in the Holy City.

Any proposed solution as to the future of the Holy Places in Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate rights of the churches most directly concerned.

3. Any solution on Jerusalem should take into account the rights and needs of the indigenous peoples of the Holy City.

4. We are of the opinion that matters related to jurisdiction over Jerusalem will only find their lasting solution within the context of the settlement of the conflict in its totality.

The Central Committee recommends that the above should be worked out with member churches, initially those churches most directly concerned, and in consultation with the Roman Catholic Church. These issues should also become subjects for dialogue with Jewish and Muslim participants.

ENCLOSURE II

Statement by the Fifth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Nairobi, December 1975

1. For many millions of Christians throughout the world, as well as for the adherents of the two great sister monotheistic religions, namely, Judaism and Islam, Jerusalem continues to be a focus of deepest religious inspiration and attachment. It is therefore their responsibility to co-operate in the creation of conditions that will ensure that Jerusalem is a city open to the adherents of all three religions, where they can meet and live together. The tendency to minimize Jerusalem's importance for any of these three religions should be avoided.

2. The special legislation regulating the relationship of the Christian communities and the authorities, guaranteed by international treaties (Paris 1856 and Berlin 1878) and the League of Nations and known as the *Status Quo* of the Holy Places must be fully safeguarded and confirmed in any agreement concerning Jerusalem. Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem and neighbouring areas belong to the greatest extent to member churches of the WCC. On the basis of the *Status Quo* none of the church authorities of a given denomination could represent unilaterally and on behalf of all Christians the Christian point of view, each church authority of a given denomination representing only its own point of view.

3. Many member churches of the WCC are deeply concerned about the Christian Holy Places. However, the question of Jerusalem is not only a matter of protection of the Holy Places; it is organically linked with living faiths and communities of people in the Holy City. Therefore the Assembly deems it essential that the Holy Shrines should not become mere monuments of visitation but should serve as living places of worship integrated and responsive to Christian communities who continue to maintain their life and roots within the Holy City and for those who out of religious attachments want to visit them.

4. While recognizing the complexity and emotional implications of the issues surrounding the future status of Jerusalem, the Assembly believes that such status has to be determined within the general context of the settlement of the Middle East conflict in its totality.

5. However, the Assembly thinks that, apart from any politics, the whole settlement of the interreligious problem of the Holy Places should take place under an international aegis and guarantee which ought to be respected by the parties concerned, as well as the ruling authorities.

6. The Assembly recommends that the above should be worked out with the most directly concerned member churches, as well as with the Roman Catholic Church. These issues should also become subjects for dialogue with Jewish and Muslim counterparts.

7. The Assembly expresses its profound hope and fervent prayers for the peace and welfare of the Holy City and all its inhabitants.

B. STATEMENT RECEIVED FROM THE OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE
ON 3 DECEMBER 1979

1. It is commonly felt that the failure to find a solution to the question of Jerusalem, or an inadequate solution, or even a resigned postponement of the problem could bring into question the settlement of the whole Middle East crisis. The Holy See also considers it important that in this matter there should not be created irreversible situations which would prejudice the desired solution.

2. In his speech of 21 December 1973, His Holiness Pope Paul VI expressed the confident hope that the Holy See would fittingly be able to make its voice heard when the problem of Jerusalem became the subject of concrete discussions in the context of the peace negotiations for the Middle East.

On his part, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, in his address to the General Assembly on 2 October 1979, stated: "I also hope for a special statute that, under international guarantees—as my predecessor Paul VI indicated—would respect the particular nature of Jerusalem, a heritage sacred to the veneration of millions of believers of the three great monotheistic religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam."^a

It hardly seems necessary to emphasize that the Holy See's interest in this question has a spiritual, historical and juridical basis, that its nature is not political but religious and that its aims are conciliation and peace. The intention of the Holy See is to preserve and guarantee to the Holy City its identity as a religious centre, unique and outstanding in the history of the world, in such a way that it may become a stable place of encounter and concord for the three great monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam).

Needless to say, on this subject, the Holy See endeavours to keep in contact not only with the religious authorities of the various Christian Churches but also with the principal leaders of Islam and Judaism.

3. The ideal and historical reality of the Holy City is manifested in the fact that Jerusalem has been and continues to be the most important centre of all three great monotheistic religions, inasmuch as the City is the seat of three religious communities that live together there and is the site of shrines and memorials venerated by the followers of these religions, who, numbering almost 1.5 billion throughout the world, regard Jerusalem as a common sacred patrimony.

This composite presence in Jerusalem of various groups means that an equitable, stable and peaceful solution of the problem of

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 17th meeting, para. 24.*

Jerusalem implies, above all, the recognition of an historical and religious pluralism, to be put into practice by according all of the three religions, in their particular expression as communities, full enjoyment of their respective rights, excluding positions of predominance and, indeed, favouring the prospect of a useful human and religious dialogue.

4. The Holy See's view is that such considerations are of primary and determining importance with regard to the problem of political sovereignty itself. That is to say: whatever solution be found to the question of sovereignty over Jerusalem (not excluding the hypothesis of the "internationalization" of the city), the satisfying and safeguarding of the above-mentioned requirements must be ensured, and, at the same time, the international community ought to be the guarantor of interests that involve numerous and diverse peoples.

This does not mean, however, that any solution of the political problem of the sovereignty of Jerusalem can be considered irrelevant to the global settlement of the question. Rather, the Holy See, especially because of the particular character of Jerusalem, acknowledges the need for a solution that will be based on the principles of justice and attained by peaceful means.

5. This perspective gives rise to the need for a "special statute, under international guarantees" for Jerusalem, which the Holy See is earnestly hoping for.

The content of this "statute" would include, among other things, two orders of guarantees:

(a) Parity, for three religious communities, of freedom of worship and of access to the Holy Places; of protection of rights of ownership and of other rights acquired by the individual communities; of the preservation and safeguarding of the historical and urban aspects proper to the city.

(b) Equal enjoyment of the rights of the three religious communities, with guarantees for the promotion of their spiritual, cultural, civil and social life, including adequate opportunities for economic progress, education and employment.

It will be necessary, furthermore, to define the territory and list the Holy Places, as well as provide for the guarantees and for the supervision which the international community will have to give to the "statute" and for the juridical form of this commitment and of the accord of the interested parties.

6. In many localities of the Holy Land apart from Jerusalem there are important shrines and Holy Places of one or another religious confession. Suitable guarantees, analogous to those for the city of Jerusalem, and in some way linked to an international juridical protection, should be provided for these places also.

DOCUMENT S/13680

Letter dated 5 December 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 December 1979]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing a letter he addressed to you on 5 December 1979.

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

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

LETTER DATED 5 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The South African Government must reiterate emphatically that it is irrevocably committed to ensuring that:

(a) The security of the people of South West Africa/Namibia is not endangered;

(b) The wishes of the people of the Territory as to their constitutional future are not thwarted by intimidation and acts of terrorism.

Within the framework of this commitment, the South African Government has examined, in consultation with the democratic parties of the Territory, the idea of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the northern borders of the Territory. On the basis of these consultations, the South African Government accepts the concept of the zone, provided agreement is reached in further discussions, *inter alia*, on the following:

1. The number of South African bases remaining in the demilitarized zone.

2. Acceptable arrangements regarding the disarmament of SWAPO personnel on the closure of bases, i.e., seven days after certification of the election.

3. The deployment of an acceptable percentage of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group inside the demilitarized zone in the light of practical requirements.

4. Agreement on practical arrangements between the Group military commander and the South African military authorities.

5. Confirmation that the settlement proposal [S/12636] accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1978 remains unchanged.

6. Confirmation that the claim for SWAPO bases inside South West Africa/Namibia, which, in any case, is not provided for in the settlement proposal, will not be revived.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/13681

Letter dated 6 December 1979 to the President of the Security Council from the Chairman of the Security Council Ad Hoc Committee established under Resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution

[Original: English]
[6 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit herewith an interim report of the Security Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, adopted by the Committee at its 4th meeting, held on 6 December 1979.

I should like in particular, on behalf of the Committee, to draw your attention to paragraph 10 of the report.

(Signed) PER AASEN
Chairman

Security Council Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution

INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 455 (1979) CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA TO ASSIST THE COUNCIL IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION

1. By a letter dated 22 November 1979 [S/13636] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Zambia requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the escalating and intensified acts of aggression committed against Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

2. In response to that request, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia" at its 2171st meeting, held on 23 November, and adopted resolution 455 (1979).

3. By paragraph 7 of that resolution, the Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of four members of the Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979. The present interim report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7.

4. In a note dated 30 November [S/13669], the

President of the Security Council stated that, following his consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached, according to which the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be composed of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway.

5. At its 1st meeting, held in New York on 3 December, the *Ad Hoc* Committee elected Norway Chairman.

6. Between 3 and 6 December, the *Ad Hoc* Committee held four meetings and discussed the organization of its work and the procedure to be followed in fulfilling its mandate. The Committee noted that the Secretary-General would transmit the text of resolution 455 (1979) to all Member States and international organizations, drawing their attention in particular to paragraph 6 and informing them of the establishment of the Committee.

7. In order to fulfil its mandate as defined in paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979), the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided, after consultations with the Permanent Representative of Zambia, as a first step, to visit Zambia. The *Ad Hoc* Committee further decided that the proposed visit would take place between 11 and 15 December.

8. The members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee stressed that the discussions with the Government of Zambia and the information to be obtained as a result of that visit would be of the utmost importance for the consultations which the Committee would be undertaking subsequently with Member States and international organizations in the fulfilment of its mandate.

9. In connexion with its decision to visit Zambia, the *Ad Hoc* Committee held an exchange of views in New York with representatives from the Permanent Mission of Zambia, with particular regard to the timing, date and modalities of such a visit.

10. In view of the foregoing, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided at its 4th meeting, held on 6 December, to request the Security Council to grant an extension of the date for submission of the report called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979). It is expected that the *Ad Hoc* Committee will be able to complete its work and present a full report by 31 January 1980.

Letter dated 1 December 1979 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 December 1979 from Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, addressed to the Secretary-General and to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, President of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, and request you kindly to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 1 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On the occasion of the debate being held by the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on agenda item 46, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", I would like to draw your attention to the serious situation in the South-East Asian region, caused by the acts of armed aggression and threats of war directed by the Chinese ruling circle against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

The Chinese authorities have long nurtured a design and, step by step, carried out a plan, aimed at subjugating Viet Nam, annexing the three Indo-Chinese countries and using them as a spring-board for expansion in South-East Asia.

In January 1974, the Chinese authorities attacked and occupied the Hoang Sa (Paracels) islands of Viet Nam, which were then under the control of the Nguyen Van Thieu administration.

After the complete liberation of South Viet Nam, the Peking authorities, with a design of encircling, weakening and subjugating the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, used their puppet Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as a shock force against Viet Nam. They rushed into Kampuchea tens of thousands of military advisors, a large amount of weapons, ammunitions and food, established a 23-division-strong mercenary army and used it to launch repeated military attacks and committed more and more serious encroachments upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam at an increasing rate. They even mobilized 19 out of the total 23 divisions to launch a large-scale attack on Viet Nam on 23 December 1978. During their war of aggression launched against Viet Nam from the south-west of that country, the Peking authorities and their henchmen killed tens of thousands of innocent Vietnamese by extremely barbarous means and left more than 400,000 people displaced and more than 100,000 hectares of

land uncultivated; they destroyed 129 schools, 63 hospitals and dispensaries and 51 churches and pagodas.

On 17 February 1979, the Peking authorities mobilized an army of 600,000 aggressors, consisting of many regular army corps and independent divisions with hundreds of tanks and armed vehicles and thousands of artillery pieces, to launch massive attacks on the whole northern borderline of Viet Nam from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau, brazenly violating Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, grossly trampling upon the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and international laws, and perpetrating extremely wicked crimes of war. They massacred Vietnamese civilians *en masse* by extremely wicked means, levelled to the ground many provincial capitals, townships and hundreds of villages in six border provinces of Viet Nam, seriously destroyed many factories, mines, and nearly 100 agricultural and forest farms, took away tens of thousands of tons of fertilizers, and a similar amount of rice seed, subsidiary crops and vegetables, killed or took away 150,000 buffaloes, cows, horses and over 240,000 pigs. They destroyed 600,000 square metres of houses in provincial capitals and townships and 45,000 houses in the countryside, thus leaving more than 350,000 people homeless. They destroyed 735 schools at all levels, which provided schooling for 18,000 pupils, and destroyed 4 provincial hospitals, 24 district hospitals, more than 400 dispensaries and maternity homes and 460 kindergartens.

Having suffered heavy defeats in their 17 February 1979 war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities had to declare that they would withdraw their troops home and sit at a negotiating table with Viet Nam but, up to now, they are still illegally occupying many areas on Vietnamese territory. At the negotiating table, they are deliberately trying to elude the reasonable and sensible proposals put forth by the Vietnamese side on the urgent measures to guarantee peace and security in the border regions of the two countries. They are obstinately sticking to their arrogant and absurd demands which, in fact, constitute an ultimatum. That is why the talks between the two countries have so far made no progress. At the same time, they are feverishly stepping up their war preparations against Viet Nam along the entire border, on land, at sea and in the air. They are frenziedly opposing Viet Nam by various wicked and treacherous means, creating constant tensions in the relations between the two countries. Since 16 March 1979, they have made more than 1,000 armed provocations, brazenly violating Viet Nam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, causing many losses in lives and property, undermining the normal life of the Vietnamese people living in the areas bordering China. Furthermore, leaders of the Chinese Government have repeatedly uttered threats of war against Viet Nam, arrogantly giving themselves the right as a big Power to "teach Viet Nam the second lesson". The Peking authorities' armed provocations, war preparations and threats of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/800-S/13682.

using force against Viet Nam have led to the danger of a war of aggression against Viet Nam which can break out at any moment, thus seriously menacing the security of Viet Nam and the other Indo-Chinese countries and peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam energetically denounce these dark schemes and criminal acts against Viet Nam by the Chinese authorities.

We demand that the Chinese authorities:

—Withdraw all their armed forces from the Hoang Sa islands and the areas along the border they have illegally occupied;

—Make compensations for the losses caused to the Vietnamese side by their army of aggression during their February 1979 aggressive war;

—Stop the armed provocations, war preparations

and threats of war against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

—Seriously conduct the vice-foreign ministerial talks aimed at solving the problems concerning the relations between the two countries through peaceful means.

We request you to draw the attention of the General Assembly to this matter and to distribute the text of this letter to Member States as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 46; we are confident that the vast majority of distinguished representatives of peace- and justice-loving Governments and peoples in the world will extend their approval and support to our reasonable and sensible proposals.

(Signed) NGUYEN CO THACH
*Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*

DOCUMENT S/13683*

Letter dated 4 December 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[11 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 2 December 1979, calling upon the world, the United Nations and the international organizations concerned to reconsider the problem of the channelling of humanitarian assistance destined for the people of Kampuchea through the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet régime at Phnom Penh.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The whole world is now aware that the generous and substantial humanitarian assistance which donor countries and organizations have made such efforts to send to Phnom Penh has not reached the people of Kampuchea, who are suffering from the famine and the enormous hardships provoked by the Vietnamese aggressors with the aim of exterminating the whole Kampuchean people and race. All this assistance has been diverted by the Le Duan clique, which uses it as a weapon to pursue its special genocidal war against the people of Kampuchea, distorting with a rare arrogance the noble purpose intended by the donors on five continents. These abject crimes of the Le Duan clique have brought down upon it universal wrath and condemnation.

Prompted by a spirit of grave responsibility with regard to the existence of the people of Kampuchea and the perpetuation of the race, and wishing to seek all possible means to ensure its survival, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea warmly welcomes all humanitarian assistance. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea as a whole have great need of such assistance. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has on several occasions appealed to Governments, the United Nations,

the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Red Cross, political organizations, mass organizations and all people throughout the world to seek all possible ways and means of exerting pressure on the authorities at Hanoi and of dispatching United Nations personnel and observers in sufficient numbers to supervise and carry out the direct distribution of international humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea in all parts of the country.

So far, the Le Duan clique and its puppet régime at Phnom Penh continue to oppose the presence of United Nations personnel and observers in sufficient numbers to supervise and carry out the direct distribution of humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea. On the contrary, they are diverting all this assistance and using it as a weapon in the escalation of its special and most barbarous genocidal war.

It is in these circumstances that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea appeals to all Governments, to the United Nations, to the United Nations Children's Fund, to the International Red Cross and to all humanitarian organizations to reconsider the problem of the channelling of humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea through the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets at Phnom Penh, to ensure that concrete measures are taken to prevent the Le Duan clique from using that assistance as a weapon to pursue its special genocidal war against the people of Kampuchea, and to ensure that the assistance actually reaches the people of Kampuchea.

At the same time, in order to find a fundamental solution to the problem, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea are convinced that all Governments, the United Nations, and all those in the world who love peace and justice will not fail to step up their pressure on the authorities at Hanoi in order to compel them to implement the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, on 14 November 1979, calling for the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny and appoint a national government of their own choice without any outside interference through general elections by direct suffrage under the supervision of the Secretary-General or his representative.

Only after the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese troops will the people of Kampuchea be able once again to find peace and security and lead a normal life and once again have adequate food and medicaments. Only in this way can a solution be found to the explosive situation which prevails along the frontier between Kampuchea and Thailand and peace, security and stability be preserved in South-East Asia and in the Pacific Asian region.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/704-S/13683.

DOCUMENT S/13684*

Letter dated 6 December 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[11 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea dated 3 December 1979, denouncing and vigorously condemning the so-called "agreement on freedom of movement between Viet Nam and Kampuchea" invented by the Le Duan clique.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Le Duan clique is stubbornly pursuing, in every form, the application of its strategy of expansion, annexation and extermination of the Kampuchean race with the greatest crassness and arrogance. Recently, for example, it invented a so-called "agreement on freedom of movement between Viet Nam and Kampuchea" for

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/818-S/13684.

nationals of the two countries. This "agreement", announced by the "Voice of Viet Nam", was signed on 30 November 1979 by Hoang Bich Son, the Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and one of the running dogs installed by the Le Duan clique as "ambassador" at Hanoi.

The entire world clearly realizes that this so-called "agreement", like that signed with Laos on 18 July 1977, is part of the manoeuvres of the Le Duan clique to establish its disastrous "Indo-Chinese federation". Specifically, its aim is to abolish the frontiers of Kampuchea and to incorporate it in Viet Nam, an even larger number of whose nationals would come and settle there instead of the Kampucheans, against whom the Le Duan clique is conducting a special and most barbarous war of genocide, using massacres by arms, by famine and by spreading toxic chemicals.

It is also an arrogant flouting of the resolution of 14 November 1979 adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session which calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea vigorously condemns and categorically rejects this so-called "agreement on freedom of movement between Viet Nam and Kampuchea" invented by the Le Duan clique.

He takes the opportunity to reiterate the appeal made by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to all Governments, the United Nations, all political and mass organizations, and all those throughout the world who love peace and justice to use every means of intensifying their pressure on the Le Duan clique in order to compel it to stop practising the law of the jungle and to apply the General Assembly resolution calling upon it to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/13685

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[12 December 1979]

The Security Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia has requested the Council to grant an extension of the date for submission of its report called for in paragraph 7 of the resolution. The Committee indicated that it expected to be able to complete its work and present a full report by 31 January 1980 [see S/13681, para. 10].

Following informal consultation on the matter, it has been found that no member of the Security Council has any objection to the request of the Committee, and its Chairman has been so informed.

DOCUMENT S/13686*

Letter dated 7 December 1979 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Russian]
[12 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you enclosed the text of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Berlin on 5 and 6 December 1979.

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

(Signed) Peter FLORIN
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/825-S/13686.

ANNEX

Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

On 5 and 6 December 1979, a meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held at Berlin.

The meeting was attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, P. Mladenov; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, F. Puja; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, O. Fischer; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, E. Wojtaszek; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ş. Andrei; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, A. Gromyko; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, B. Chnoupek.

The Ministers exchanged opinions on the topical international problems. Special attention was given to the problem of military détente and disarmament in Europe as a key area of struggle for consolidating European peace and security. Taking account of the important role and significance of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the States participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe for a further improvement of the situation on the continent, the Ministers conducted a detailed exchange of opinions with regard to its preparation and ways of contributing to its success.

1. The Ministers have reaffirmed the resolve and the will of their States to work persistently, together with other States and all peace forces, in the interests of deepening and consolidating détente, to make efforts to achieve implementation of proposals put forward in the Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow on 23 November 1978 [S/12939].

In connexion with the task of consolidating détente, the Ministers stressed the major importance of the signing, in June of this year, of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II). A general opinion was expressed that the entry of this Treaty into force will contribute to consolidation of international security and create more favourable conditions for moving forward in the field of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, including on the European continent.

The States represented at the meeting advocate embarking, without delay, after the entry of the SALT II Treaty into force, on negotiations on further limitation and substantial reduction of strategic armaments (SALT III).

The Ministers restated the urgency of the tasks of curbing the arms race and passing over to the implementation of practical measures of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The proposals put forward at the meeting of the States, bearing on these questions, retain their validity and await their rapid implementation.

2. In the exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe, the Ministers unanimously declared, on behalf of their countries, that the question of military détente on the European continent was becoming especially topical and urgent. All the European peoples, all the peoples of the world are interested in the adoption of effective measures for their resolution. The prospect for a further development of the process of international détente is largely dependent on their resolution.

The States represented at the meeting are of the view that the new recent initiatives of the Soviet Union, taken following the consultations with the other States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and in full accord with the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of 23 November 1978, with the interests and urgent requirements of the consolidation of security in Europe and the whole world, represent a major contribution to the solution of these problems. Constituting an expression of the profoundly peaceful policy of the socialist countries, these initiatives are called upon to contribute to a reduction in the level of military confrontation and cessation of the arms race in Europe, including in the field of medium-range missile-nuclear weapons, and to provide a powerful impulse for the attainment of important agreements on military aspects of European security.

3. It is thus with even greater concern that the States represented at the meeting note that, within the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization (NATO), there continues—and is even stepped up—the elaboration of dangerous plans for a further intensification of the arms race in Europe, above all—of plans to station in the territory of Western Europe new types of United States medium-range missile-nuclear weapons with a view to gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. Implementation of these plans would prejudice the interests of security of both the socialist and other countries of Europe, run counter to the aims and the *raison d'être* of the policy of détente.

Proceeding from the vital interests of the European peoples, the interests of peace in the European continent, the Ministers, on behalf of their States, address to the Governments of the countries members of NATO an appeal to consider once again—in the light of the constructive and peaceful steps of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty—the situation now developing in Europe and to abstain from steps capable of complicating the situation on the continent.

In that case, it will be possible to embark, without delay, on business-like negotiations on issues pertaining to the medium-range nuclear weapons, in keeping with the proposals put forward in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev at Berlin on 6 October 1979. These proposals have attracted the attention of broad circles in Europe and far beyond it. And, in the profound conviction of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the earlier the negotiations proposed by them are embarked upon, the better.

At the same time, the States represented at the meeting consider it important that no steps be taken which could complicate the situation and obstruct the negotiations. In this connexion, the participants in the meeting stated that the adoption of the decision on the production and stationing in Western Europe of new types of United States medium-range missile-nuclear weapons and implementation of such a decision would destroy the basis for negotiations. This would mean an attempt by NATO to engage in negotiations from a position of strength which is, as a matter of principle, unacceptable to the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The Governments of the NATO countries cannot be unaware of this.

The Ministers express the hope that the NATO countries will give a positive response to the appeal of the socialist countries not to station more nuclear weapons in Europe and to their proposal to embark on negotiations. They reaffirm the conviction of their countries that the balance of forces on the European continent can and must be maintained not through building up armed forces and armaments, not through a further stepping up of the arms race, but rather through its cessation, reduction in the level of military confrontation and a resolute transition to concrete measures of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. A State or a government acting in an opposite direction would assume a heavy responsibility before mankind.

4. In considering the practical ways of co-ordinating measures of military détente, the Ministers exchanged information on the contacts and consultations of their countries with other States participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe about the proposal to convene an all-European conference on the political level, put forward by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on 15 May 1979 at Budapest [S/13344].

The Ministers came to the conclusion that the interest in holding a conference to consider matters of military détente and disarmament on the European continent was growing everywhere in Europe and that the proposal of such a conference made by socialist countries along with the proposals by some other States had become the subject of serious study. Wishing to promote an earliest reaching of a common understanding on a range of questions which the conference could consider and solve and also on a procedure of its preparation and work, the States represented at the meeting deemed it expedient even at that recent stage to set out their considerations on the matter.

They hold that both measures to strengthen trust between States in Europe and measures aimed at lessening concentration and at reducing the armed forces and armaments on the continent could be the subject of discussion at the conference on military détente and disarmament.

It is advisable to consider relevant matters and to co-ordinate concrete understandings on them stage by stage, beginning with simpler measures and proceeding step by step to bigger and more profound ones. The work of the conference must be organized so as to ensure continuity from one stage to another in achieving progress

on measures to strengthen trust, to lessen military opposition, to diminish concentrations of armed forces and armaments and to reduce them, and in other measures of disarmament. In the process, headway in one field will create more possibilities for achieving successes in other fields.

At the first stage of the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, work should be concentrated on measures of trust. As regards the development of such measures, which are already being implemented in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and supplementing them, the States represented at the meeting are prepared to agree on the following:

—Notification one month in advance, and not three weeks, of big military exercises held in the area defined by the Final Act, from the level of 20,000 men and not from the level of 25,000 men;

—Notification of movements of land troops in the same area from the level of 20,000 men;

—Notification of big air exercises in the area;

—Notification of big naval exercises to be held near the territorial waters of the other States participants in the European Conference;

—Limitation of the scope of military exercises to the level of 40,000 to 50,000 men.

They are also prepared to consider other proposals on measures of trust.

In addition, they are prepared to reach agreement with the other States participants in the European Conference on a procedure and an order of priorities, at appropriate stages of the conference, in considering concrete proposals on measures to lessen military opposition and on disarmament measures which have been or may be put forward by participants, with a view to effectively attaining the goals of the conference.

In the opinion of the States represented at the meeting, material measures of military détente and disarmament will be the more effective and far-reaching, the more definitely they will combine with political and contractual legal steps to lessen the danger of the outbreak of war and to strengthen guarantees of the security of States. This is true both on the global and European scale. The proposal by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty that all the States participants in the European Conference conclude a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional armaments against one another is directed towards this goal. They come out for the adoption and implementation of all activities and accords aimed at strengthening the political and legal foundation of the observance in Europe of the principle of non-use of force or a threat of force.

The participants in the meeting also expressed the view that the same goals would be served by the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal that the NATO States and the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty undertake not to expand the circle of participants of both alliances. They emphasized the invariable readiness of the States represented at the meeting to proceed with a simultaneous disbandment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and, as the first step, to the elimination of their military structures, beginning with a mutual reduction in military activities.

At a conference on military détente and disarmament, it is also advisable to discuss concrete proposals on political and contractual-legal steps to lessen the danger of the outbreak of war, in the order and sequence which can be co-ordinated among its participants.

Proceeding from the principled aims of the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, dated 23 November 1978, the participants in the meeting point out that the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe which they are suggesting is called upon to become a substantial part and an important direction of the development of the all-European process started by the Helsinki Conference. Its success would become a big contribution to the solution of the task put forward in the Final Act: to make détente both a continuous and increasingly viable process, universal in scope, and to promote stronger security and peace in Europe.

As for the practical preparation of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, the participants in the meeting adhere to the view that such preparation must be conducted in conjunction with other practical activities which are being carried out within the framework of the all-European process, the most immediate of which will be the forthcoming Madrid meeting of

representatives of the States participants in the European Conference. They hold that consultations between all the States which participated in the European Conference must play a substantial role in reaching a common consent to the convocation of the conference and its preparation. It is advisable, as experience of the preparation of the European Conference shows, subsequently to switch such consultations, which are held on a bilateral basis, over to a multilateral basis. In the conviction of the participants in the meeting, this should be done as soon as possible, and a multilateral preparatory working meeting should be held in the first half of 1980.

Recommendations on the main matters aimed at organizing the conference, including an agenda of its first stage, which are the result of preparatory work, could be considered at the Madrid meeting of the States participants in the European Conference, with a view to taking final decisions as to the convocation and procedure of the conference.

The States represented at the meeting are calling on the States participants in the European Conference to study attentively these considerations about the goals, contents and procedure of work of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe and about its preparation, and to respond to them positively so that co-ordination of these matters could be started. Thereby a new real step would be made towards strengthening mutual trust, security and peace in Europe.

5. The participants in the meeting reaffirmed the interest of their States in the success of the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and their readiness to contribute to the achievement, through them, of agreements both on concrete steps to reduce the armed forces and armaments and on collateral measures.

The initiatives put forward by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at the Vienna talks, aimed at bringing closer together the positions of the parties on the substance of the questions under discussion, have substantially broadened the possibilities for reaching an agreement. The decision of the Soviet Union to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops and armaments in Central Europe creates a new prerequisite for making progress at the Vienna talks. The achievement of such progress requires the display by the Western participants in the negotiations of political will and a readiness really to contribute to the lessening of military tensions in Central Europe and to the achievement of an agreement.

6. In exchanging opinions and information about the course of preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the States participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Ministers reaffirmed once again the significance their States attach to further development of the process, which was ushered in by the European Conference, towards détente, consolidation of security and development of co-operation on the European continent. The meeting at Madrid is bound to promote enrichment of the all-European dialogue and to give a fresh stimulus to realization of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole.

The States represented at the meeting, as is envisaged by the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, will make efforts to enable the Madrid meeting practically to advance the cause of security and co-operation in Europe. They believe that this meeting should promote attainment of accords on military aspects of European security, adoption of appropriate effective measures and, in particular, convocation of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe. It is also important that the meeting should promote adoption of measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, aimed at developing broad and unhindered trade exchange and economic and scientific-technical co-operation between all States participants in the European Conference. It is also essential that it should make a contribution to further expansion of co-operation in the spheres of culture, science, education, art and other humanitarian spheres.

The participants in the meeting stressed the need of intensified preparations for the Madrid meeting. They reaffirmed once again the readiness of their countries to continue conducting, for this purpose, bilateral and multilateral consultations with all States participants in the European Conference. They hold that in the course of such consultations it would be important to reach, even before the opening of the meeting, general understanding on what concrete issues of relevant sections of the Final Act further practical steps can be taken. These should be questions in the solution of which all States participants in the European Conference are interested, and the

consideration of which promises to bring out new possibilities for expansion of co-operation and improvement of the political climate on the European continent.

The Ministers expressed the opinion that in the course of the above-mentioned consultations a general understanding could be reached also on the questions of the level of representation of States at the Madrid meeting, considering its significance in the cause of consolidation of détente, on taking a decision on the convocation of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe and on improving the situation on the continent.

The participants in the meeting expressed the hope that thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting and the holding of the meeting in a business-like and constructive atmosphere would enable an appreciable step forward to be made at the meeting to implement the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

7. The Ministers expressed their States' concern over the incessant and even mounting attempts of reactionary forces to oppose the process of deepening and broadening détente, to sow mistrust and enmity between peoples and to undermine co-operation and mutual understanding between States. The interests of development of mutual respect and friendship between peoples demand that all States should firmly undertake to prevent on their territory activities directed against other States aimed at interference in their internal affairs, and should undertake to promote dissemination of truthful information about the life of peoples.

The Ministers reaffirmed the unbending determination of their States to construct their relations with all the States participants of the European Conference, just as with all countries of the world, on the basis of the principles of inter-State relations, proclaimed on a summit level in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. They call upon all States to follow this course, which meets the interests of all peoples, in their international relations.

An exchange of opinions in connexion with the approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

The Ministers emphasized that that anniversary would be marked by a spirit of friendship, co-operation, unity and cohesion of their States and would be placed under the struggle for the deepening of the process of détente, for an end to the arms race and transition to disarmament and for consolidation of peace and strengthening of security in Europe, keynoted by vigorous and constructive activities of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty towards the solution of international problems and in the development of equitable and friendly relations between States for the good of all peoples.

In connexion with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, the meeting adopted recommendations which are to be reported to the Governments of the States Parties.

The meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs was held in an atmosphere of comradely co-operation and fraternal friendship.

DOCUMENT S/13687*

Letter dated 7 December 1979 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[12 December 1979]*

Upon the instructions of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I wish to inform you that nearly 250 refugees have entered the Republic of South Africa from the Kingdom of Lesotho during the past 10 days. At present these refugees are being cared for on an emergency basis by the South African authorities. The refugees consist mainly of women, children and elderly men.

The South African Government would appreciate it if you would advise the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of this situation and would request him to render the necessary assistance to the refugees.

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

*(Signed) J. Adriaan EKSTEEN
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/826-S/13687.

DOCUMENT S/13688

Letter dated 12 December 1979 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[12 December 1979]*

I have the honour, on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to inform you that the Southern Rhodesia Constitution (Interim Provisions) Order 1979, providing for the assumption of full legislative

and executive authority over Southern Rhodesia by a British governor, was made on 3 December 1979. The Governor assumed his functions at Salisbury today and his authority has been accepted by the commanders of the military and police forces and the

leading civil authorities there. Accordingly, the state of rebellion in the Territory has been brought to an end.

The action which has been taken to restore Rhodesia to legality is action undertaken in the exercise of the responsibility as administering Power which the Security Council has repeatedly acknowledged as falling uniquely upon the United Kingdom. It will enable the final arrangements for the implementation of a cease-fire to be put into effect. These arrangements are being worked out in the final stage of the constitutional conference at Lancaster House, which was preceded by a long period of consultation. Members of the Council will be aware of the importance in this preliminary process of the Meeting of Heads of Government of Commonwealth Countries held at Lusaka in August. The Council was informed of the results of the Meeting in the letter from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General dated 24 August 1979 [S/13515]. In accordance with the undertakings given by the United Kingdom Government at Lusaka, all the parties to the conflict were invited by the United Kingdom Government to attend a constitutional conference in London. After three months of negotiation, agreement has been reached on an Independence Constitution providing for genuine majority rule. This Constitution was enacted by Order in Council on 6 December. Agreement has also been reached on the

arrangements for the transitional period, including the holding of elections supervised under the United Kingdom's authority, and on the United Kingdom Government's cease-fire proposals. Throughout this process, the United Kingdom Government has been in close touch with the Governments of the front-line States and other Governments closely concerned.

The situation, which was determined by the Security Council in its resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 to constitute a threat to international peace and security, as reaffirmed by subsequent resolutions of the Council, has accordingly been remedied and the purpose of the measures which were decided upon by the Council on the basis of that determination has been achieved. In these circumstances, the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter in relation to those measures are, in the view of the Government of the United Kingdom, to be regarded as having been discharged. This being so, the United Kingdom is terminating the measures which were taken by it pursuant to the decisions adopted by the Council in regard to the then situation of illegality.

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

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS
*Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

DOCUMENT S/13689

Letter dated 13 December 1979 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 December 1979]

The Security Council having to consider before 19 December 1979 the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), it appears important to my Government that the members be informed of the support obtained from the Summit Conference of the Heads of Arab States and Governments held on 23 November 1979 for the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and the ensuing resolutions of the Council. On 29 November, I had indeed, upon instructions from my Government, transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions of the Conference as well as the official text of the resolutions concerning Lebanon and the commentaries made by the President of the Republic of Lebanon to the meeting of the Council of Ministers on Wednesday, 28 November. The Cabinet then voted unanimously their approval of both the resolutions and the remarks made by the President at the Summit Conference at Tunis and to the Cabinet.

Whilst the resolutions of the Summit have not been published textually, the following provisions, of interest to the Security Council, have been made public by the Government of Lebanon following the Cabinet meeting. I hereby wish to reiterate those provisions:

(a) The Summit has emphasized the necessity to obtain the total implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council concerning Southern Lebanon, and to enable UNIFIL fully to perform its mandate.

(b) The Summit has decided to uphold all the international efforts undertaken by the Lebanese Government to bring the utmost pressure to be exercised on Israel to cease its aggression against Southern Lebanon.

(c) The Summit has reiterated its rejection of all the efforts aiming, under whatever guise and in whatever form or manner, to extend Zionist hegemony on Southern Lebanon.

(d) The Summit has simultaneously taken note of the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization has now refrained from undertaking any military action from the Lebanese border, and that it does not and shall not announce, from Lebanon, the acts undertaken by the PLO inside the occupied territories.

(e) The Summit recommended that the Palestinian presence in Southern Lebanon be regulated with the Lebanese Government "in a manner that will facilitate the task of UNIFIL". The President of the Republic registered the following reservation, during the Summit meeting, which was later made public:

"Lebanon had already officially informed the Secretary-General of its understanding that the resolutions of the Security Council concerning Southern Lebanon have executive priority over each and all previous decisions or documents. Lebanon continues to maintain this attitude and therefore ex-

presses its reservation concerning this paragraph inasmuch as it does not clearly state that there should be no armed presence inside UNIFIL's area of operation except that of the forces of the Lebanese State and of the United Nations."

(f) The Summit has more specifically expressed its support to the deployment of the Lebanese army in the south. All parties concerned were urged by the Summit to facilitate and support "this national mission" of the army.

(g) The Summit emphasized its commitment to the full exercise of Lebanese sovereignty, over all of Lebanon's territory, the independence of Lebanon and its national unity. The Summit also emphasized the necessity of extending the full and unhindered authority of the Lebanese Government over all of South-

ern Lebanon, particularly through the restoration of the State's civil and military institutions and their exercise of their duties and prerogatives.

We hope that the information contained in this letter will be found of interest to the Council as it examines the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL. My Government feels that the attitudes described above bring unconditional support to the Council's action and determination to bring peace to Southern Lebanon and facilitate the deployment of UNIFIL.

My delegation requests that this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ghassan TUÉNI
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13691

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force
in Lebanon for the period from 9 June to 10 December 1979

[Original: English]
[14 December 1979]

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ANNEX

Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of December 1979." (See end of volume.)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report describes developments relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 9 June to 10 December 1979. The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive account of the activities of UNIFIL in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and extended by resolutions 434 (1978), 444 (1979) and 450 (1979). The last extension of the Force's mandate, as decided by the Council in resolution 450 (1979), was for a period of six months, until 19 December 1979.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. COMPOSITION AND COMMAND

Composition

2. The composition of UNIFIL as of 10 December 1979 was as follows:

<i>Infantry battalions</i>	
Fiji	658
Ghana	300
Ireland	653
Nepal	644
Netherlands	865
Nigeria	700
Norway	659
Senegal	591
<i>Headquarters camp command</i>	
Ghana	57
Ireland	47
<i>Engineer company</i>	
France	94
<i>Logistic units</i>	
France	524
Italy	33
Norway	301

TOTAL 6 126

3. In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL is assisted by 38 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

4. The following unit adjustments were effected during the period covered by this report:

(a) The Norwegian helicopter wing was replaced by an Italian helicopter unit in July;

(b) As a result of the withdrawal of the defence platoon from the Irish headquarters company and its replacement by Ghanaian troops, an integrated headquarters camp command has been established; Ireland has maintained its administrative personnel under the new structure;

(c) The French engineer company was reduced by one platoon, and a unit of equal strength was added to the French logistic battalion;

(d) The Ghanaian contingent assigned to UNIFIL [S/13496 and S/13497] became fully operational on 16 September.

5. At present, UNIFIL strength stands at 126 in excess of the ceiling of 6,000 decided on by the Council, but this is a temporary situation that will be rectified once ongoing rotations and planned operational and logistical readjustments are completed. As mentioned in my last report, the Force was below its authorized strength at the end of the preceding mandate [S/13384 of 8 June 1979, para. 4) and remained so until the arrival of the Ghanaian battalion.

Command

6. Command of UNIFIL continues to be exercised by Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine. Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo continues as the Chief Coordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East.

Rotation of contingents

7. During the present reporting period, Fijian, French, Irish, Nepalese, Nigerian and Norwegian contingents carried out full rotations. The Dutch battalion rotates on a periodic frequency different from that of other battalions. The Ghanaian battalion element which had been temporarily transferred from the United Nations Emergency Force was replaced by a unit of equivalent strength shortly after its arrival in the mission area.

Casualties

8. During the period covered by the present report, five members of UNIFIL were killed and 15 wounded as a result of hostile action in the course of operational duties. Two soldiers lost their lives and 16 were injured as a result of accidents.

Discipline

9. The discipline, understanding and steadfastness of the members of UNIFIL, who have worked in difficult and often dangerous conditions, have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders, as well as on the countries that contribute contingents to the Force.

B. DEPLOYMENT

10. There have been some changes in the deployment of the Force since the presentation of my last report. With the arrival of the Ghanaian troops, in September, the number of infantry battalions was brought back to eight. This entailed a redeployment in the south-eastern part of the central sector, where the operational strain on the Irish battalion has now been reduced.

11. The present deployment of UNIFIL is as follows (see annexed map):

(a) The Force headquarters is located at Naqoura;

(b) The Senegalese battalion is deployed in the northern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Marakah;

(c) The Fijian battalion is deployed in the southern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Qana;

(d) The Nigerian battalion is deployed in the northern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tayr Zibna;

(e) The Dutch battalion is deployed in the south-western part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Haris;

(f) The Irish battalion is deployed in the south-eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tibnin;

(g) The Ghanaian battalion is deployed in the eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Kafr Dunin;

(h) The Nepalese battalion is deployed in the western part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Blate;

(i) The Norwegian battalion is deployed in the eastern part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Ebel Es Saqi;

(j) The headquarters camp command, composed of Ghanaian and Irish troops, is based at Naqoura;

(k) The French logistic component is located at Naqoura;

(l) The French engineer company is located at Ras al Lawzah;

(m) The Norwegian logistic component is deployed as follows:

(i) The maintenance company is located in the vicinity of Tibnin;

(ii) The medical company is located at Naqoura;

(n) The Italian helicopter wing is based at Naqoura;

(o) UNTSO military observers, organized as Observer Group Lebanon based at Naqoura, continue to man OP Lab. The other four UNTSO observation posts (Hin, Ras, Mar and Khiam) are manned by members of the Dutch, Irish, Nigerian and Norwegian battalions;

(p) A composite guard detachment is situated in Tyre barracks. This unit of 45 men from one battalion continues to be drawn on a two-week rotation basis from all infantry battalions in the Force.

12. As mentioned in my last report, a Lebanese national army battalion of 500, all ranks, was introduced and deployed in the UNIFIL area of operation in April 1979 [*ibid.*, para. 18]. This unit is under the operational control of the Force Commander, and its members take part in patrol activities and in the manning of observation posts and check-points jointly with UNIFIL soldiers.

II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

A. ACCOMMODATIONS

13. Despite difficulties caused by periodic firing and shelling in the UNIFIL area of operation, considerable progress was achieved on the transfer of personnel from tents to prefabricated installations both at

Naqoura headquarters and in the field. At Naqoura, work on storage facilities for supplies is nearing completion. Likewise, sufficient sleeping quarters will soon be available to accommodate all military personnel, including those in transit. Three new prefabricated office buildings have been erected, and a fourth is under construction. In the contingent areas, work on the replacement of tented accommodation by prefabricated accommodation has continued, and erection of cook-houses and dining-halls at unit headquarters has commenced. Should the mandate of UNIFIL be extended by the Security Council, this programme will continue and consideration will be given to the transfer of personnel now in privately owned buildings to prefabricated accommodation. Most of the prefabricated buildings in the battalion areas have been erected by the battalion engineers on a self-help basis. In some cases, the French engineer company has assisted in their construction.

B. LOGISTICS

14. During the present mandate, changes in the logistic support structure included the replacement of the Norwegian helicopter wing by an Italian helicopter unit and the increase of the French logistic component by a full platoon. The latter reinforcement constitutes an important step in UNIFIL efforts to redress a long-standing imbalance between the combat units of the Force and its logistic components. A supplementary measure will be the deployment of 50 additional logistic personnel generously offered by the Government of France and expected to arrive at Naqoura in the near future. The increase in the strength of the logistic units would be part of the over-all readjustment scheme referred to in paragraph 5 of the present report. There have been no changes in the function of UNIFIL logistic units as described in my report of 13 September 1978 [S/12845, paras. 22 and 23]. Communications continue to be provided by contingents and by Field Service officers.

15. During the present reporting period, UNIFIL has achieved substantial progress in its efforts to increase purchases of supplies from Lebanese sources or through Lebanon. The Ghanaian, Nepalese, Nigerian, Norwegian and Senegalese battalions, as well as the Norwegian maintenance company, are now receiving all of their supplies of fresh rations from Lebanon. When possible, incoming shipments are channelled through the port of Beirut. However, since difficulties of communication and supply in Lebanon have not been altogether overcome, arrangements for supplementary provisioning from sources outside Lebanon have been maintained.

16. Health services to Force personnel have continued to be provided by the UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura. In view of the shortage of qualified Lebanese personnel in the UNIFIL area, the hospital, in conjunction with the battalions' medical and paramedical staff, have continued to assist the local population as required. To improve these services, action has been taken by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in co-operation with the Lebanese Government and UNIFIL, to establish civilian health centres at Qana, Marakah, Et Taibe and Chebaa, in the Fijian, Senegalese, Nigerian and Norwegian areas of operation. The intention, however, is to have the

Lebanese Government take over these centres as soon as qualified Lebanese personnel become available.

17. During the month of August, when there was intensive armed activity in Southern Lebanon, UNIFIL wounded were evacuated by helicopter to the hospital at Naqoura. In some instances, flights were undertaken at considerable risk to the helicopter crews and hospital personnel involved. Because of the hospital's limited capacity and facilities, the severely wounded were, as on past occasions, evacuated by helicopter to Rambam Hospital at Haifa.

18. Appreciation should be expressed to the Israeli Government for expediting the entry and administrative processing of shipments consigned to the Force in transit through the port of Haifa and for the assistance provided by Israeli health authorities in the treatment of wounded UNIFIL personnel.

III. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. GUIDELINES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

19. During this period of its mandate, UNIFIL continued to operate in accordance with the guidelines set out in my report of 19 March 1978 on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) [S/12611], which was approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978). According to that report, UNIFIL was envisaged as a two-stage operation. In the first stage, the Force was to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to the international border. Once this was achieved, UNIFIL was to establish and maintain an area of operation. In that connexion, the Force was to supervise the cessation of hostilities, ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, control movement and take all measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in the area.

B. CO-OPERATION WITH UNTSO

20. Military observers of UNTSO, organized as Observer Group Lebanon, continue to assist and co-operate with UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks under the institutional and operational arrangements described in my reports of 12 January [S/13026, para. 14], and 8 June 1979 [S/13384, para. 15]. The only new development to be recorded during the present reporting period concerns the withdrawal last July of the liaison observer team from Château de Beaufort, north of the Litani river. This was done following heavy shelling of the area by the *de facto* forces which resulted in extensive damage to the facilities of the Observer Group, rendering them unsafe for the military observers to perform their duties in a normal manner. Efforts to have this observation post relocated in the same area have so far been unsuccessful. However, and as a temporary measure, UNIFIL has been carrying out periodic patrols, with a view to maintaining an active United Nations presence in the area.

C. CONTACTS WITH THE PARTIES

21. Contacts with the parties concerned have been maintained both at United Nations headquarters and in the area, with a view to further implementing the UNIFIL mandate. In pursuance of this objective, Mr.

Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited the region from 30 July to 3 August. In the course of that visit, Mr. Urquhart had discussions with senior officials in Lebanon and Israel, with the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East and with the Commander of UNIFIL. General Siilasvuo, the Chief Co-ordinator, also maintained contact with the parties concerned in efforts aimed at securing progress in the further implementation of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979) and 450 (1979). Additionally, UNIFIL remained in touch with Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund, the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, with a view to helping his office in the fulfilment of the tasks envisaged in General Assembly resolution 33/146. The services of Mr. Samir Sanbar, Director of the United Nations Information Centre at Beirut, continue to be beneficial to the Force. As in the past, the headquarters of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission at Beirut functions as a liaison office for UNIFIL and for the Chief Co-ordinator and provides valuable assistance to the Force. UNIFIL has also established its own office at Beirut, which, in addition to providing accommodation for UNIFIL personnel on duty, also serves as a location where UNIFIL representatives can meet with Lebanese authorities and others.

22. General Erskine has maintained constant contact with the parties on matters concerning the deployment and functioning of the Force. In the area of operation, negotiations and consultations were held by members of UNIFIL with the various armed groups, as required, to ensure the smooth operation of the Force, minimize the risks of confrontation and defuse dangerous situations resulting from serious incidents. Such activities were generally undertaken by UNIFIL headquarters staff, military observer teams and battalion commanders. The battalion commanders investigated local violations of the cease-fire and all other situations involving incidents which might have led to hostile activities within the UNIFIL area of operation. UNIFIL also maintained regular contacts with the Governor of Southern Lebanon on questions relating to the restoration of the Lebanese civilian administrative presence in the area and the provision of humanitarian assistance to the local population. Similar contacts were maintained with civilian and gendarmerie authorities at Tyre, as well as in the UNIFIL area of operation, and with the local population in general.

D. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

23. The Security Council, in resolution 450 (1979), reiterated that the objectives of UNIFIL as set out in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 444 (1979) must be achieved. However, despite intensive efforts both at United Nations headquarters and in the field to fulfil the UNIFIL mandate, it proved very difficult to make significant progress during the period under review.

24. In July and August, the situation in Southern Lebanon deteriorated markedly. There were increasing attempts by the *de facto* forces (Christian and associated militias) to encroach upon the UNIFIL area of deployment, and four positions were established by

them inside that area. At the same time, there were increasing attempts by the armed elements—mainly the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Lebanese National Movement—to infiltrate the UNIFIL area. The efforts of UNIFIL to stop and contain the attempts at encroachment or infiltration led to a number of incidents, some of them serious, involving UNIFIL personnel. On several occasions, Israeli forces, alone or accompanied by *de facto* forces, undertook incursions into the UNIFIL area.

25. During the same period, there were exchanges of fire, in increasing number and intensity, between the armed elements and the *de facto* forces, most of them across and over the UNIFIL area, and some within that area. Concurrently, the level of conflict between the Israeli forces and the PLO outside the UNIFIL area escalated dangerously. There were, on the one hand, several bomb explosion incidents in Israel or Israeli-occupied territory for which the PLO claimed responsibility and, on the other, large-scale Israeli artillery, air and sea attacks against PLO targets in Southern Lebanon.

26. On 23 August, following a heavy and extended exchange of fire, I issued an appeal to the parties concerned to avoid any hostile actions against the UNIFIL troops and to co-operate with the Force in the performance of the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council. On 24 August, I instructed the Force Commander to renew his efforts to obtain an immediate cease-fire in the area. In the afternoon of the same day, the President of the Security Council also issued an appeal for restraint on the part of all concerned, so that hostilities could be brought to an end.

27. In reply to these urgent appeals, relayed by the Force Commander, all agreed not to open fire unless fired upon. Thus, a *de facto* cease-fire was established in Southern Lebanon and became effective on the morning of 26 August.

28. On 28 August, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed a letter to the Secretary-General, requesting the adoption of specific measures in the interest of consolidating peace and security in Southern Lebanon [S/13519]. At the request of the Government of Lebanon [S/13516 and S/13520], the Security Council met on 29 and 30 August to discuss the situation in Southern Lebanon. At the conclusion of the debate on 30 August, the President of the Council appealed to all concerned to make permanent the cessation of hostilities and to implement resolution 425 (1978) in all its parts [2165th meeting, para. 155].

29. In September, I began formulating, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, a plan of action for UNIFIL, with a view to expediting the implementation of Security Council resolutions. The plan would provide for specific steps to be taken by UNIFIL and the parties concerned by stages. Those stages included, in the initial phase, the consolidation of the cease-fire, the consolidation of the UNIFIL area of operation and undertakings by the parties to exercise restraint and refrain from aggressive acts. The main long-term objective of the plan would remain the restoration of the sovereignty and effective authority of the Lebanese Government up to the internationally recognized boundary and a return to normalization, including the reactivation of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed

Armistice Commission, in accordance with the 1949 General Armistice Agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The Lebanese Government indicated in that connexion that it planned to deploy additional Lebanese military and civilian personnel in Southern Lebanon at an early date.

30. In the field, UNIFIL took a series of measures to consolidate the cease-fire in accordance with the plan of action. The Force Commander requested the parties not to open fire, even if fired upon, but to report firing violations to UNIFIL, which would take the necessary steps to bring it to a halt. To that end, UNIFIL made arrangements to improve its lines of communication with all the parties concerned.

31. Increased efforts were also made, both through the Chief Co-ordinator and by the Force Commander, to stop and contain encroachments by the *de facto* forces and infiltrations by armed elements. As encroachments and infiltrations are closely linked, one leading to the other, it was felt that those problems must be solved simultaneously. As a result of the efforts of UNIFIL, there was some reduction in infiltration attempts, but the *de facto* forces have so far refused to remove their four positions from the UNIFIL area.

32. In order better to contain attempts at infiltration or incursion, UNIFIL undertook several operational changes, in accordance with a new perimeter-oriented concept involving the redeployment of troops in greater density along the perimeter of the UNIFIL area. Additionally, UNIFIL has been steadily trying to augment its surveillance and detection capability, which was originally based on networks of check-points, observation posts and mobile and foot patrols. In view of continuing attempts at infiltration and incursion, the difficulty of the terrain, the limited number of troops and an increasing number of civilians moving freely in densely populated areas, it became necessary to widen the use of surveillance devices in UNIFIL operations. As a first step, the number of night-vision binoculars and stronger searchlights was increased. That was followed by the introduction of sophisticated ground surveillance radar, which has provided UNIFIL with an early warning system at medium range and greatly enhanced its capacity to block incursion attempts and apprehend infiltrators. As a further measure to improve the Force's operational capability and its reaction time to incidents, armoured personnel carriers have been introduced into a number of contingents.

33. UNIFIL also continued its efforts to establish an adequate security zone around its headquarters at Naqoura. However, although there has not been a recurrence of the serious incidents of 29 March [S/13258, para. 18] and 18 and 19 April 1979 [S/13254], conditions in the Naqoura area have remained unsatisfactory as a result of restrictions periodically imposed by the *de facto* forces on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL.

34. After the establishment of the *de facto* cease-fire, the situation in Southern Lebanon remained generally quiet. Regrettably, there have recently been an increasing number of firing incidents.

35. The incidents which took place during the period under review are described in more detail below.

Incidents involving the armed elements

36. Armed elements continued their attempts at infiltration into the UNIFIL area of operation, particularly before the establishment of the cease-fire on 26 August. During the period covered by the present report, 110 infiltration attempts, involving 785 armed persons, were recorded by UNIFIL. UNIFIL troops have exerted their best efforts to stop and contain such infiltrations, armed or uniformed personnel being stopped at the check-points and prevented from entering the UNIFIL area of operation. Whenever infiltrators are discovered inside the UNIFIL area, they are apprehended, disarmed and removed from the area. The operational improvements reported in paragraph 32 above have substantially increased the effectiveness of UNIFIL in detecting and controlling infiltration attempts.

37. Measures taken by UNIFIL to prevent infiltrators have led, on occasion, to serious incidents with the armed elements. On 14 August, a Nigerian patrol was ambushed by unidentified armed persons after a Nigerian unit had stopped and turned back infiltrators; four Nigerians were wounded in this incident, one seriously. On 22 August, in the wake of an incident in the Fijian area of operation in which one member of the Lebanese National Movement was killed, a Fijian position which had been reinforced by Dutch soldiers came under fire from unidentified armed elements; four UNIFIL personnel were wounded, one of them critically. On 24 August, two Fijian patrol vehicles were ambushed by armed elements, presumably members of the Lebanese National Movement, in consequence of which three Fijian soldiers were killed and two wounded. Finally, on 2 October, a Senegalese soldier was fired upon and wounded while on check-point duty.

38. During the initial phase of the period under review, armed elements hijacked a number of United Nations vehicles. Those incidents, however, ceased after 17 August, and most of the captured vehicles were recovered with the help of the PLO liaison office at Tyre. There were also, until early September, seven instances of firing at United Nations helicopters by armed elements from points along the coast north of and within the UNIFIL area of deployment. In addition, there were a number of cases of firing by armed elements at UNIFIL patrols and vehicles.

39. Strong protests were lodged by UNIFIL with the PLO/Lebanese National Movement Joint Command in all those instances. The situation improved significantly following meetings between UNIFIL and representatives of the Joint Command.

Incidents involving the de facto forces

40. As noted in my last report [S/13384, para. 26], the *de facto* forces had already shown by early June a tendency to use force, not only in order to frustrate the UNIFIL objective to deploy more widely in the area under their control but also to encroach into the UNIFIL area of deployment. That tendency increased markedly in late July and early August, when the *de facto* forces established four positions inside the UNIFIL area at Jabal Basil, Rshaf, Bayt Yahun and Et Taibe.

41. The establishment of those positions has, among other things, made it more difficult for UNIFIL to stop and contain infiltrations by armed elements and to negotiate a thinning out of those elements in its area. The position at Bayt Yahun, which commands the regions of Brashit and Haddathah, has become particularly sensitive in the light of the reaction to it by armed elements. They attempt to infiltrate into those regions on the grounds that the *de facto* forces can use Bayt Yahun as a staging area for further encroachments and attacks directed at villages inside the UNIFIL area. It must also be noted that from Bayt Yahun and Rshaf, the *de facto* forces have, on repeated occasions, fired against targets in the areas of the Dutch and Irish battalions. Efforts at various levels to have those four positions removed have, so far, not proved successful.

42. During the period under review, incidents involving the *de facto* forces occurred with great frequency. In addition to the encroachments mentioned above, these incidents were related to restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL personnel, vehicles and helicopters, firing and other provocative acts against the UNIFIL positions and patrols. The firing on the UNIFIL positions occurred frequently, particularly in the Dutch and Irish battalion areas, and included the use of small arms, heavy machine-guns, mortars and tanks. The *de facto* forces were recently involved in two cases of highjacking of UNIFIL vehicles, one of which was recovered.

43. A practice resorted to by the *de facto* forces with increasing frequency is the kidnaping of civilians inside the UNIFIL area of deployment, as well as threats to villages, especially in the Irish and Dutch battalion areas. In a typical recent incident, leaders of six villages were summoned to meet a representative of the *de facto* forces on 27 November. They were served with an ultimatum to sign, by 2 December, a document calling for the withdrawal of UNIFIL from certain villages. An Israel Defence Forces (IDF) officer was present during part of the meeting. On 4 December, the village of Yatar was shelled, resulting in the destruction of a house and the wounding of a small girl. Again, on 7 December, leaders of the same six villages received a letter from Major Haddad, summoning them, under threat of force, to meet him, with a view to discussing arrangements for their joining his "Free Lebanon". Under the circumstances, the village leaders refused to meet Haddad and asked instead for UNIFIL protection, as did the Government of Lebanon. In that connexion, UNIFIL reinforced its presence in the area and was in immediate contact with all concerned, urging restraint. Despite those efforts, on 8 December, the *de facto* forces subjected the villages of Haddathah, Tibnin, Haris and Yatar to mortar fire, which resulted in the wounding of four civilians, one of them seriously.

44. As indicated in previous reports, UNIFIL maintains a number of positions inside the enclave controlled by the *de facto* forces. Those positions have frequently been harassed. Armed action directed at OP Ras, one of the five UNTSO observation posts along the armistice demarcation line, must be mentioned in view of three separate attacks directed against that post over a four-month period. The first assault began

on 31 July. The post was initially surrounded by 15 members of the *de facto* forces and submitted to round-the-clock harassment for three days. On 24 September, a group of approximately eight persons belonging to the *de facto* forces subjected OP Ras to small-arms and machine-gun fire for approximately one hour. Finally, on 6 November, the post was surrounded by 30 members of the *de facto* forces who fired over and at the post.

45. On a number of occasions, UNIFIL traffic through the enclave controlled by the *de facto* forces has been restricted or prohibited, roads having been blocked by armoured personnel carriers, half-tracks and tanks of the *de facto* forces. Helicopter flights over the enclave have been banned altogether, and movement of UNIFIL vehicles is permitted only four days a week. A most serious situation developed from 6 to 8 November, when all traffic between UNIFIL headquarters and its battalions was barred to UNIFIL vehicles, an action that was apparently taken in an attempt to force UNIFIL to agree to allow the *de facto* forces to reinforce their position at Bayt Yahun. In the event, that effort was successfully resisted.

Incidents involving the Israeli forces

46. During the period under review, there were several incidents involving the IDF. On 17 August, Israeli soldiers entered the village of Shaqra in the Irish battalion area of operation and demolished two houses. On 20 August, approximately 30 IDF personnel penetrated to a depth of 200 metres into the Norwegian area of operations in the vicinity of Kafr Shuba. They were intercepted and stopped by UNIFIL and, following negotiations, they withdrew. On 22 August, a force of about 50 IDF soldiers made an incursion into the village of Brashit in the Irish area of operation, destroying two houses. When an Irish patrol attempted to halt the incursion, some IDF elements fired at the patrol. On 13 September, there was an incursion carried out by approximately 13 IDF soldiers west of the village of Chebaa in the Norwegian area of operation. As regards the area controlled by the *de facto* forces, IDF personnel were frequently observed crossing into Lebanese territory.

Exchanges of fire across the UNIFIL area

47. During the same period, there were serious exchanges of fire across the area where UNIFIL is fully deployed, involving the armed elements, on one side, and, on the other, the *de facto* forces or the Israeli forces or both combined. The firing, which in some instances impacted inside the UNIFIL area, reached a peak during the period from 19 to 25 August, during which the IDF fired a total of 155 artillery rounds, the *de facto* forces a total of 3,250 artillery and mortar rounds and the armed elements a total of 426 artillery and mortar rounds, as well as several rockets. Other instances of heavy exchange of fire occurred on 8 and 28 June, from 19 to 22 July, and 2 August. Following the establishment of the cease-fire, the situation was quiet for nearly two months, but since mid-October, there have been several serious firing incidents.

Other incidents

48. The planting of mines in the UNIFIL area has been a disturbing development of relatively recent occurrence. On 29 October, a Lebanese civilian was killed after his tractor hit a mine in the vicinity of Et Taibe. Another mine was later found at the same place and defused. On 9 November, a Dutch battalion truck hit a mine as it was travelling on a track in the neighbourhood of one of the Dutch coastal positions. One Dutch non-commissioned officer was killed and one soldier wounded. Another mine was located later at the same place and later defused. On 26 November, an explosion, presumably caused by a mine, damaged a truck of the *de facto* forces approximately 200 metres south of the village of Rshaf. Two men were reported wounded. On 27 November, a patrol of the French engineer company found a mine in the vicinity of Bayt Yahun and defused it. In all these cases, it has been impossible to determine the identity of those responsible for planting the mines.

49. In a situation as complex as the one in which the Force has to operate, it is inevitable that incidents involving Israeli forces and Palestinian armed elements outside the UNIFIL area of operation will have a bearing on developments in the area. This has continued to be the case whenever there have been bomb explosions and other activities inside Israel or the Israeli-occupied territories for which Palestinian organizations claim responsibility. The same can be said about the extensive air and sea attacks by Israeli forces on targets in Lebanon, as well as the artillery and mortar attacks by the Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces against Palestinian targets in the Tyre pocket and north of the Litani river, especially in the sector extending from the Château de Beaufort-Nabatiyeh area to that of Hasbaya. As in the past, such incidents have inevitably compounded the problems facing UNIFIL. They have been brought to the attention of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly by the Permanent Representative of Israel [S/113412, S/113413, S/113474, S/113490, S/113508, S/113511, S/113545, S/113593, S/113625 and S/113657], the Permanent Representative of Lebanon [S/113452, S/113464, S/113486, S/113488, S/113509, S/113510 and S/113516] and the representatives of the PLO [S/113417, S/113421, S/113433 and S/113507].

E. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

50. During the period under review, UNIFIL carried out its humanitarian activities in close collaboration with the Governor of Southern Lebanon and the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon. UNIFIL also continued its co-operation with United Nations programmes, particularly UNICEF, in efforts aimed at assisting the Lebanese Government in the normalization of socio-economic conditions in Southern Lebanon. Through its humanitarian section, the Force continued to participate in the implementation of projects involving restoration of water, electricity and health services, distribution of supplementary food supplies, rebuilding and repair of houses, schools and roads, and providing help, as required, in resolving cases of kidnapping.

51. Of particular significance was the holding of intermediate and baccalaureat examinations for more than 1,000 students from the districts of Bint Jubayl and Marjayoun, the first to take place since 1974. The examinations were conducted at UNIFIL headquarters from 7 to 23 July. At the request and with the co-operation of the Lebanese Ministry of Education, UNIFIL made all the necessary arrangements.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

52. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months beyond 18 December 1979, the costs of maintaining the Force for that period, assuming continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities, are estimated at \$64,603,000 gross (\$64,060,000 net). These estimates are based on my report of 25 October 1979 to the General Assembly,³⁰ and reflect the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its related report of 15 November 1979.³¹

V. OBSERVATIONS

53. Despite continuous efforts at all levels both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, UNIFIL has reached the end of its fourth mandate without adequate progress being achieved in the further implementation of resolution 425 (1978). During the earlier part of the period under review, tension in Southern Lebanon reached a critical level as a result of heavy exchanges of fire and other incidents. The *de facto* cease-fire brought about through UNIFIL on 26 August defused a situation which was highly dangerous, but the basic problems remain unresolved.

54. The essential problem which UNIFIL faces derives from its inability to assume complete and peaceful control of its area of operation as a preliminary to the restoration of the effective authority of the Lebanese Government in the entire area. The assumption upon which resolution 425 (1978) was based was that this process was in the interest of all the parties concerned and that UNIFIL would therefore have their full co-operation in fulfilling its mandate. This has not proved to be the case.

55. A main element of the problem is the intransigence of the *de facto* forces. Apart from refusing to co-operate with UNIFIL in the further deployment of the Force in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, they have continued, and even intensified, their attempts at encroachment of the UNIFIL area. The four positions they have established in the UNIFIL area are a source of constant tension and instability; additionally, the increased harassment of the local population in that area is a disturbing development. The *de facto* forces have tried to force the inhabitants of certain villages, under threat, to join their ranks and to oppose UNIFIL and, when the villagers refused to comply, they have, on occasion, resorted to shelling, causing casualties. Strenuous efforts have been made by UNIFIL, in close co-operation with the Lebanese authorities, to

³⁰ A/34/570 and Corr.1, para. 11.

³¹ A/34/689, para. 14.

contain the encroachments, to have them removed and to protect the local population. These efforts will be pursued with determination.

56. Another problem results from the continuing attempts by armed elements to infiltrate the UNIFIL area. While the PLO has renewed its assurances of co-operation with UNIFIL, infiltrations have nevertheless continued, although their number has diminished since the establishment of the cease-fire. Regrettably, as described above, some of these attempts at infiltration have led to casualties. These infiltration attempts are usually explained by the PLO and the Lebanese National Movement as being defensive measures necessitated by the encroachments or the aggressive intentions of the *de facto* forces acting with the encouragement and assistance of Israel. The *de facto* forces, in turn, seek to justify encroachments and other activities as defensive measures against the activities of the armed elements. This is a vicious circle which must be broken if the cease-fire is to be strengthened and progress is to be made, in the interest of all concerned, towards the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

57. It is evident that the maintenance of the cease-fire and the consolidation of the UNIFIL area of operation are priority objectives in this process. With this in mind, a plan of action has been formulated in close consultation with the Lebanese Government, setting out these objectives as its first essential steps. The main long-term objective of the plan would be the restoration of the sovereignty and effective authority of the Lebanese Government up to the internationally recognized boundary and a return to normalization, including the reactivation of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, in accordance with the 1949 General Armistice Agreement, the validity of which was reaffirmed by resolution 450 (1979). The Lebanese Government has given full support to this plan and has undertaken to deploy additional Lebanese military and civilian personnel in Southern Lebanon at an early date. In this connexion, the Lebanese Government also informed me recently of the resolutions adopted at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November 1979.

58. As I mentioned in my last report, an essential factor in the success of UNIFIL in the implementation of its mandate is the position of the Israeli Government, inasmuch as the *de facto* forces are supported by Israel. The attitude of Israel as regards Southern Lebanon is apparently dictated by Israel's perception of its own over-all security, which is in turn interre-

lated with the situation in the rest of Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole. The impact of this inter-relationship has continued to be felt during the period under review and underlines once again the necessity for progress towards a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

59. For all the difficulties which UNIFIL continues to face, any move to withdraw or reduce the Force at this juncture would, in my view, be extremely dangerous, for it could easily result in a resumption of hostilities not only in the UNIFIL area of operation but also elsewhere in the region. In fact, I believe that there is an increasing general recognition that the Force's presence is indispensable in preventing a dangerous escalation of conflict.

60. For these reasons, I feel it is essential to recommend to the Security Council that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for another period of six months. The Lebanese Government has informed me of its full agreement with this recommendation.

61. In making this recommendation, I am aware that the mandate of UNIFIL cannot be extended indefinitely unless there is reasonable assurance that the objectives of the relevant Security Council resolutions will be fulfilled without undue delay. It is my earnest hope that, given the clear will of the Council, and in the interests of peace, all parties concerned will increasingly extend to UNIFIL the co-operation that it requires. In this connexion, I wish to record here my deep appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for the unstinting support and assistance it has extended to the Force. I would also like to express my appreciation to the Lebanese army for the conduct of its battalion deployed with the Force.

62. In concluding this report, I wish 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 UNIFIL, Major-General Erskine, and his staff, both civilian and military, to the officers and men of the contingents of UNIFIL, and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area, for their courage, dedication and steady discipline in the face of a very difficult and often dangerous mission. I wish also to express my gratitude to the Governments which are providing contingents and other forms of support to UNIFIL.

ANNEX

[Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of December 1979." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/13692

Letter dated 28 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[14 December 1979]

I should be most grateful if you would bring to the urgent attention of your Government this further appeal which I am addressing to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies

in order to obtain additional voluntary contributions for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

The importance of UNFICYP has been emphasized

time and again by the Security Council, and the stationing of the Force in the island has been repeatedly extended by it. In its resolution 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979, the Council, noting my report of 31 May [S/13369], decided to extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 1979 and requested me to continue my mission of good offices. I have reported to the Council that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable and that, in helping to maintain calm in the island, UNFICYP also facilitates the continued search for a peaceful settlement.

This search, as I reported to the General Assembly on 8 November 1979,³² produced distinct progress on 19 May, when a 10-point agreement was reached at the high-level meeting held under my auspices at Nicosia. However, it has proved difficult to sustain the momentum generated at that time. The intercommunal talks, which were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June, had to be recessed on 22 June. During the recess, which still continues, I and my representatives have engaged in intensive consultations with all concerned with a view to resolving the difficulties that had arisen in the talks. I now hope to be in a position to reconvene the talks by the end of January 1980. Naturally, the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the island, which is the task of UNFICYP, is indispensable if this process is to have a reasonable chance of success.

I am however obliged to draw attention to the difficulties I face in maintaining the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, owing to the continuing deficit in the UNFICYP budget. The United Nations operation in Cyprus is financed in part by the troop-contributing Governments and in part by Governments making voluntary contributions. But the voluntary contributions received have consistently fallen short of needs, resulting in an accumulated deficit for the period ending 15 June 1979 of more than \$62 million. Additionally, \$12.1 million, of which only \$697,996 have been received, are required to meet that portion of the total cost of UNFICYP for the current six-month period ending 15 December 1979 that is normally financed by such contributions. This would leave costs of approximately \$22.4 million, based on past practice, to be met by the troop-contributing countries, a figure that included both certain reimbursable extra costs and the non-reimbursable regular costs incurred by them which these countries finance at their own expense (see annex). The Governments concerned have conveyed to me their growing and very serious concern over the disproportionate financial burden which they have been carrying and which has obliged some of them to review their commitments relating to their participation in UNFICYP. I am equally concerned at the inability of UNFICYP to meet its financial commitments in full and at the implications of this situation in regard to the continued functioning of this peace-keeping operation.

I consider it essential to rectify the serious financial situation confronting UNFICYP. Under existing arrangements, this can only be done by obtaining additional voluntary contributions to replenish the UNFICYP Special Account. I therefore urgently request Governments to consider increasing their contribu-

tions, or to begin making voluntary contributions if not made before. I also wish to express the hope that regular financial contributors to the UNFICYP Account will find it possible at least to maintain the level of their contributions. I now appeal to your Government to respond promptly and generously with a voluntary contribution to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important function.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

ANNEX

Financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Since 1964, 65 countries have made payments or pledges of voluntary contributions to support the United Nations operation in Cyprus. Contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account since the beginning of the operation, as well as the pledges and payments received so far for the period from 16 December 1978 to 15 June 1979, are listed in the attached table.

In order to provide contingents for UNFICYP, the troop-contributing Governments divert from national duty troops and other resources at an ongoing cost to them presently estimated by them at \$22.4 million for each six-month period. This figure includes: (a) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these therefore constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop-contributing Governments; and (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP for which, under existing arrangements, the troop contributors would be entitled to claim reimbursement from the United Nations, but which they have agreed to finance at their own expense, as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Including the above two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending 15 December 1979 would total approximately \$34.5 million, estimated as follows:

	<i>Millions of dollars</i>
1. (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal <i>matériel</i> costs, and (b) Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them	22.4
2. Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organization is required to meet (including the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed), financed through voluntary contributions	12.1
TOTAL	34.5

Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the second of these cost elements, as indicated in the cost estimates included in my report of 31 May 1979 [S/13369, sect. VI].

The voluntary contributions received from Governments have not been sufficient to cover these costs. The accumulated deficit from the inception of the operation through 15 June 1979 now stands at \$62.2 million, as compared to the deficit of \$53 million about six months ago, as indicated in my letter to you of 31 May 1979 [S/13388]. Ten payments, amounting to \$697,996, have been received so far towards that portion of the costs of maintaining the operation during the current six-month period ending 15 December 1979 (that is, \$12.1 million) that is to be financed by voluntary contributions.

As a result of the deficit, the bills presented by the troop-contributing Governments to the United Nations for reimbursement of extra and extraordinary costs have been met only to September 1975. The practical effect of this situation has been that, as indicated above, these Governments have continued to shoulder a disproportionate burden in providing contingents for this United Nations peace-keeping operation.

³² A/34/620 and Corr.1.

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD
27 MARCH 1964-15 JUNE 1979 AS AT 26 NOVEMBER 1979

(in United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Thirty-fifth period (16 December 1978- 15 June 1979)	Total pledges	Payments received
Australia	—	2 219 875	2 219 875 ^a
Austria	125 000	2 815 000	2 815 000 ^{abc}
Belgium	—	3 060 522	3 060 522
Botswana	—	500	500
Canada	—	—	— ^a
Cyprus	150 000	2 266 359	2 266 359 ^c
Democratic Kampuchea	—	600	600 ^d
Denmark	—	3 645 000	3 645 000 ^{ab}
Finland	—	900 000	900 000 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	17 500 000	17 500 000
Ghana	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	400 000	16 150 000	16 150 000
Guyana	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	3 000	50 157	50 157 ^c
India	5 000	35 000	35 000 ^c
Iran	—	144 500	94 500
Iraq	—	30 000	30 000
Ireland	—	50 000	50 000
Israel	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	200 000	6 181 645	6 147 128
Ivory Coast	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica	960	30 097	30 097 ^c
Japan	150 000	2 590 000	2 590 000 ^c
Kuwait	25 000	90 000	90 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	1 500	1 500 ^e
Lebanon	—	3 194	3 194
Liberia	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	5 286	85 425	85 425 ^c
Malawi	—	5 590	5 590
Malaysia	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	—	1 820	1 820
Mauritania	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	—	800	800
Netherlands	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	51 697	51 697
Niger	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	10 800	10 800
Norway	—	5 258 265	5 258 265
Oman	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	—	38 791	38 791
Philippines	250	11 250	11 250 ^c
Qatar	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	—	7 500	7 500
Somalia	—	1 000	1 000
Sweden	200 000	5 920 000	5 920 000 ^{ab}
Switzerland	256 024	4 333 820	4 333 820 ^c
Thailand	—	2 500	2 500
Togo	—	1 020	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	10 000	10 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	984 062	51 767 020 ^f	51 767 020 ^{ab}
United Republic of Cameroon	—	13 567	13 567
United Republic of Tanzania	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	—	113 550 000 ^g	110 371 177
Uruguay	—	2 500	2 500
Venezuela	2 500	10 500	10 500 ^c
Viet Nam	—	4 000	4 000 ^h

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD
27 MARCH 1964-15 JUNE 1979 AS AT 26 NOVEMBER 1979 (continued)

(in United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Thirty-fifth period (16 December 1978- 15 June 1979)	Total pledges	Payments received
Yugoslavia	—	40 000	40 000
Zaire	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	38 000	28 000
TOTAL	2 507 082	243 694 758	240 414 898

^a Indicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents (see above, third paragraph, item 1 of table) are as follows: Australia, \$300,000; Austria, \$1.6 million; Canada, \$6.8 million; Denmark, \$400,000; Sweden, \$3.5 million; United Kingdom, \$9.8 million.

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

^c In addition, the following payments have been received for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1979: Austria, \$125,000; Cyprus, \$150,000; Iceland, \$3,000; India, \$5,000; Jamaica, \$936; Japan, \$150,000; Luxembourg, \$5,286; Philippines, \$250; Switzerland, \$256,024; Venezuela, \$2,500.

^d Contributions received in 1964.

^e Contributions received in 1967.

^f Maximum amount pledged.

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

^h Contributions received in 1964-1966.

DOCUMENT S/13693

Letter dated 14 December 1979 from the representative of Madagascar
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[14 December 1979]

I have the honour, on behalf of the African Group, to refer to the letter dated 12 December 1979 addressed to you by the representative of the United Kingdom [S/13688].

The African Group notes with extreme concern the decision of the United Kingdom to cease as from the date of the above-mentioned letter to discharge its obligations under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter with regard to the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Southern Rhodesia in resolution 253 (1968).

The African Group considers the unilateral action by the United Kingdom to be completely unacceptable and illegal. The African Group declares that resolution 253 (1968) can be revoked only by a decision of the Security Council and that any unilateral action taken in this context is a violation of the responsibilities assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter.

The African Group considers that a colonial situation still exists in Southern Rhodesia which must be settled by the United Nations in the light of the principles laid down by the Charter and reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in order to ensure a return to peace and stability in Southern Rhodesia.

As matters stand, within that country the parties concerned have not yet laid down their arms and a state of war still exists which is a threat to international peace and security.

The African Group requests the Security Council to take the necessary measures to preserve its authority in this matter.

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

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Permanent Representative of Madagascar
to the United Nations

Letter dated 14 December 1979 from the Chairman of the Security Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution

[Original: English]
[17 December 1979]

On behalf of the Security Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, I have the honour to transmit herewith the second interim report of the Committee, adopted at its 5th meeting, held at Lusaka on 14 December 1979.

As is shown in the report, the difficulties brought about by the recent destruction of vital rail and road bridges throughout Zambia are so great that, in the view of the Committee, only urgent material and other forms of assistance from Member States and international organizations would enable the Government of Zambia to carry out its emergency programme of restoring the bridges, which are crucial to the functioning of the Zambian economy.

The Committee wishes in particular to draw attention to paragraphs 5 to 8 of the report.

The final report of the Committee will be issued at the end of January 1980.

(Signed) Per AASEN
Chairman

*Security Council Ad Hoc Committee
established under resolution 455 (1979)
concerning the complaint by Zambia to
assist the Council in the
implementation of the resolution*

SECOND INTERIM REPORT DATED 11 DECEMBER 1979
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL *AD HOC* COMMITTEE
ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 445 (1979) CON-
CERNING THE COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA TO ASSIST
THE COUNCIL IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RESOLUTION

1. In accordance with the decisions taken during its meetings in New York [S/13681, para. 7], the Se-

curity Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) visited Zambia from 11 to 14 December 1979.

2. During its stay in Zambia, the *Ad Hoc* Committee was received by His Excellency President Kaunda. The members of the Committee also met Cabinet members and a large number of senior Government officials for detailed briefings and consultations.³³

3. The *Ad Hoc* Committee further met in consultation with the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as representatives of other international agencies. It also met informally with representatives of some potential donor countries.

4. During their meetings with the *Ad Hoc* Committee, officials of the Government of Zambia pointed out the economic losses suffered by Zambia as a result of repeated acts of aggression by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. They stressed, in particular, the severe impact on the Zambian economy of the recent destruction of numerous rail and road bridges. In this connexion, the Government of Zambia made arrangements for the Committee to visit several of these bridges.³⁴ Between 12 and 14 December, the Committee visited the Chambeshi rail and road bridges, the Lunsenfwa rail and road bridges, the Kaleya road bridge, and the Chongwe road bridge.

5. During October and November 1979, 11 bridges were blown up, two of which are rail bridges and nine road bridges. The Zambian Government has estimated the cost of their restoration as follows:³⁵

³³ Detailed summaries of these meetings will be given in the final report.

³⁴ A map of Zambia is reproduced in annex II.

³⁵ The brief submitted by the Government of Zambia is reproduced in annex I.

	Kwacha*	Dollars*
(a) Rail bridges		
The two bridges are on the Tanzania-Zambia railway (TAZARA) linking Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam:		
(i) The Chambeshi rail bridge in northern Zambia was blown up on 12 October 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	3 442 000	4 412 821
(ii) The Lunsenfwa rail bridge in central Zambia was blown up on 19 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	324 000	415 385
(b) Road bridges		
(i) On the road between Mpika and Kasama in the northern province, the bridge over the Chambeshi river was blown up on 12 October 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	2 992 500	3 836 538
(ii) The bridge over the Lunsenfwa river at Mkushi on the Great North Road to Tanzania was blown up on 19 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	1 025 271	1 314 450

* At present 1 kwacha equals \$US 1.28.

	Kwacha*	Dollars*
(b) <i>Road bridges</i> (continued)		
(iii) The Kaleya road bridge on the Lusaka-Livingstone Road in the southern province was blown up on 19 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	1 020 104	1 307 826
(iv) Three bridges along the Kafue-Chirundu Road in central Zambia were blown up on 16 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	1 666 350	2 136 346
(v) The Chongwe road bridge on the Great East Road linking Zambia and Malawi was blown up on 19 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	493 526	632 726
(vi) Two road bridges near Rufunsa, also on the Great East Road, were blown up on 17 November 1979. The cost of restoration is estimated at	90 000	115 385
The cost of restoration of all 11 bridges has been estimated at	11 053 751	14 171 477
The Government has added 15 per cent for preliminaries and general items	1 658 063	2 125 721
TOTAL	12 711 814	16 297 198
The Government has added a further 15 per cent for contingencies ..	1 906 772	2 444 580
GRAND TOTAL	14 618 586	18 741 778

6. The impact on the Zambian economy in general as a result of the blowing up of the 11 bridges is particularly severe because Zambia, a land-locked country, depends almost exclusively on its rail and road bridges to carry its exports and imports. The economic losses and the industrial disruption, as well as the social and material hardships suffered by the people of Zambia, are, therefore, of crisis proportions.

7. The Government of Zambia communicated to the *Ad Hoc* Committee the overriding necessity, at this initial stage, to give, as a matter of priority, its immediate and fullest attention to the task of returning to full normal use the road and rail bridges which have been destroyed.

8. In view of the need to restore these facilities urgently, the *Ad Hoc* Committee decided to present this information immediately to the Security Council, with a view to calling upon all Member States and international organizations to extend with immediate effect material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia.

9. The Government of Zambia has already issued a call to the Zambian people to contribute to the greatest extent possible towards overcoming the current crisis. The prevailing economic situation, however, does not enable the Zambian people to carry this burden by themselves.

10. The *Ad Hoc* Committee also addressed itself to the wider issues of its mandate. These matters are the subject of further consideration within the *Ad Hoc* Committee and will be dealt with in the final report.

11. The *Ad Hoc* Committee wishes to place on record its appreciation for the full co-operation received from the Government of Zambia, which made a major effort to prepare for the visit of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. Everything was done to facilitate its work and all requests for information met with a prompt response.

ANNEX I

Brief for the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Security Council on Zambia

Part One

A total of 11 bridges have been damaged, including 2 major rail bridges.

(a) *Road bridges*

1.0 *Bridge over Chongwe river, Great East Road*

1.1 *Condition report of the damaged bridge*

This bridge is located on the Great East Road leading to Malawi. The bridge consisted of five spans of 30'-9"/37'-0"/37'-0"/37'-0"/30'-9" respectively, and is of reinforced concrete slab construction. The damage is extensive, but the end supports can be utilized to support the new proposed bridge.

1.2 *Proposal*

It is intended to rebuild a new decking, continuous over two new intermediate supports and the existing end supports. The proposed new bridge shall consist of three spans of 16.5 m/26.5 m/9.5 m respectively. The spans will be chosen so as to suit site conditions and to expedite speedy construction. The shortest span shall be a reinforced concrete slab, while the other two spans shall be of steel plate girders with *in situ* reinforced concrete slab. The carriageway width shall be the same as that of the damaged bridge.

2.0 *Bridge over Kaleya river, Lusaka-Livingstone Road*

2.1 *Condition report of the damaged bridge*

This bridge is located on the main trunk road to the southern gateway. The bridge consisted of five spans of 16'-0"/21'-0"/43'-0"/21'-0"/16'-0" respectively, and was of reinforced concrete slab/beam construction. The supporting structures were comprised of four intermediate mass concrete piers and two reinforced concrete piers and two reinforced concrete end abutments. The damage is extensive and no components can be retrieved.

2.2 *Proposal*

It is envisaged to reconstruct a new bridge at the same location to minimize the cost of reconstructing new approaches. The

proposed new bridge would consist of three spans of 11.5 m/19.5 m/11.5 m respectively and would be of composite construction. The composite decking shall be steel plate girders with *in situ* reinforced concrete slab on top. The new supporting structures are to be positioned so as to prevent them from coinciding with the location of damaged supporting structures. The width of carriageway shall be the same as that of the damaged bridge.

3.0 *Bridge over Lunsenfwa river, Great North Road*

3.1 *Condition report of the damaged bridge*

This bridge is located on the Great North Road which leads to the port of Dar es Salaam. The bridge consisted of three spans of 34'-0"/40'-3"/34'-0" respectively, and was of composite construction. The decking was of steel beams with *in situ* reinforced concrete slab. All supporting structures were of reinforced concrete construction and were founded on bed rock. The damage is extensive and no components can be salvaged for reuse.

3.2 *Proposal*

The new proposal is to construct a new three span composite bridge at the same location. Each span and width of carriageway will remain the same as that of the damaged bridge.

4.0 *Bridge over Chambeshi river, Mpika-Kasama Road*

4.1 *Condition report of the damaged bridge*

This bridge is located on the main trunk road leading to the capital of the northern province. The bridge comprised seven equal spans of 79'-0" each, making a total span of 553'-0". The decking consisted of pre-stressed concrete slabs and beams, while the supporting structures were of reinforced concrete and approximately 34'-0" high. The width of carriageway is 24'-0". Though three spans of the bridge were totally wrecked, the remaining four spans cannot be relied on to be incorporated on the new bridge.

4.2 *Proposal*

It is envisaged to reconstruct a new bridge at the same location, after removing the debris and the remaining spans of the bridge. The proposed new bridge consists of four equal spans. West German patented D-TYPE girder bridges are to be installed with asphalt decking.

5.0 *Bridges over Rufunsa river, Great East Road*

5.1 *Condition report of the damaged bridges*

The two bridges are located on the Great East Road, which also leads to Malawi. These bridges are classified as pipe culverts. The diameters of pipes used at these locations are four feet. The pipes are damaged and need replacement.

5.2 *Proposal*

The pipe culverts would be reconstructed at the same site with the same diameter and same number of pipes as before.

6.0 *Three bridges along Kafue-Chirundu Road*

Inspection of these bridges is not possible at the moment for security reasons. Information as required will be made available as soon as inspections are made.

(b) *Railway bridges*

7.0 *Chambeshi bridge*

The over-all length of the bridge is 265.75 metres. It is a five span bridge of 48 metres each. The amount includes purchase price of steel, fabrication and erection and ancillary works.

8.0 *Lunsenfwa railway bridge*

The bridge would consist of three spans, each 20 metres long. The cost of reconstruction includes purchase price of steel, fabrication and erection, transportation costs and construction of superstructure.

Members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee are aware that several papers have been presented to the United Nations annually on the programme of assistance to Zambia as a result of the unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia and the closure of the Zambia/Rhodesia border. The latest of these documents,^a dated 30 August 1979, was tabled at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. From this document it will be noted that Zambia had incurred over K 900 million (\$1.2 billion) as a result of the political and economic problems arising from the southern African situation.

Since May 1979, when the information contained in the above document was prepared, Zambia has incurred further heavy losses and especially during the past three months when the Rhodesian rebels, backed up by the South African racists, embarked on a wanton disruption of Zambia's economic installations.

It is not easy to give precise quantification of the losses currently being incurred as this will take some time to compute. In any case, some of the losses involved human life, which cannot be priced. However, as a mere guide, Zambia's economic losses and losses in terms of industrial disruption as well as social deprivation are roughly as follows:

Routes

Dar es Salaam

(i) *Imports*

As of now there are about:

30,000 tons of general cargo;

14,000 tons of coke;

15,000 tons of wheat;

15,000 tons of maize with a further 29,000 tons from Kenya awaiting dispatch for lack of storage facilities in Dar es Salaam;

5,000 tons of crude vegetable oil, while a further 1,930 tons are being diverted to another port owing to inadequate storage capacity at Dar es Salaam.

It may be pertinent to mention that any ton that overstays in port attracts storage charges of K 1.20 per day.

The above tonnage does not include several thousand tons of cargo that are stranded along TAZARA owing to the blow-up of the Chambeshi bridge.

(ii) *Exports*

Normally, around 60,000 tons of minerals per month are shipped through the port. At the moment only around 44,000 tons are being shipped through emergency deviations, which are being maintained at high cost.

(iii) Consequent upon the above, TAZARA is losing K 70,000 per day.

(iv) As a result of the blowing-up of the bridges, about 20,000 tons of minerals were stranded on TAZARA and had to be brought back to the mines and reconsigned to other routes, necessitating for the mining companies payment of extra freight cost of K 400 per ton.

Southern rail route

(i) *Imports*

Owing to the blowing-up of Kazungula pontoon in April 1979, the fact that there are only day operations of Rhodesia Railways because of fear of freedom fighter attacks, and the imposition of the maize blockade by the rebels, Zambia has about 40,000 tons of fertilizers at Johannesburg and East London, 200,000 tons of maize which includes about 54 wagonloads impounded in Rhodesia, 40,000 tons of wheat at Durban, 1,000 tons of crude vegetable oil at Durban and about 50,000 tons of general cargo in various ports and towns of South Africa, awaiting transportation.

(ii) *Exports*

When the southern route was reopened in October 1978, we were able to rail an average of 40,000 tons of copper per month through the route. We are barely transporting 20,000 tons per month now.

Malawi/Mozambique

Imports

Owing to the blowing-up of Kazungula pontoon in April 1979, the railway connexions, movement of imports through these routes has

^a A/34/407.

come to a halt. Zambia has about 8,000 tons of fertilizers and about 5,000 tons of general cargo still marooned at Beira. One thousand tons of imports that reached Lilongwe railhead have remained stranded owing to the blowing-up of Rufunsa and Chongwe bridges.

Effects on Zambian industries

Since huge tonnages of imports are tied up at the various ports, Zambia's industries are unable to produce to capacity and consequently they have either laid off a sizable part of the labour force or they have maintained that very labour force and continue to incur a lot of unjustifiable expense as a result of keeping idle labour.

Further consequences are that, since all industries are not producing to full capacities, Zambia is facing inevitable shortages of essential commodities, including maize, which is the staple food for Zambia.

Estimates of damaged bridges

See enclosure.

Local resources

The Party and Government call on Zambians to contribute towards the repairs of the bridges is bearing fruit. Additional measures taken for this purpose are the following:

- (a) Parastatal organizations themselves will also be required to make contributions;
- (b) Appeal is also made to private companies and/or their employees to make similar contributions;
- (c) All contributions should be made to the Ministry of Finance and records of the contributions will be kept by that Ministry and the Contingency Planning secretariat.

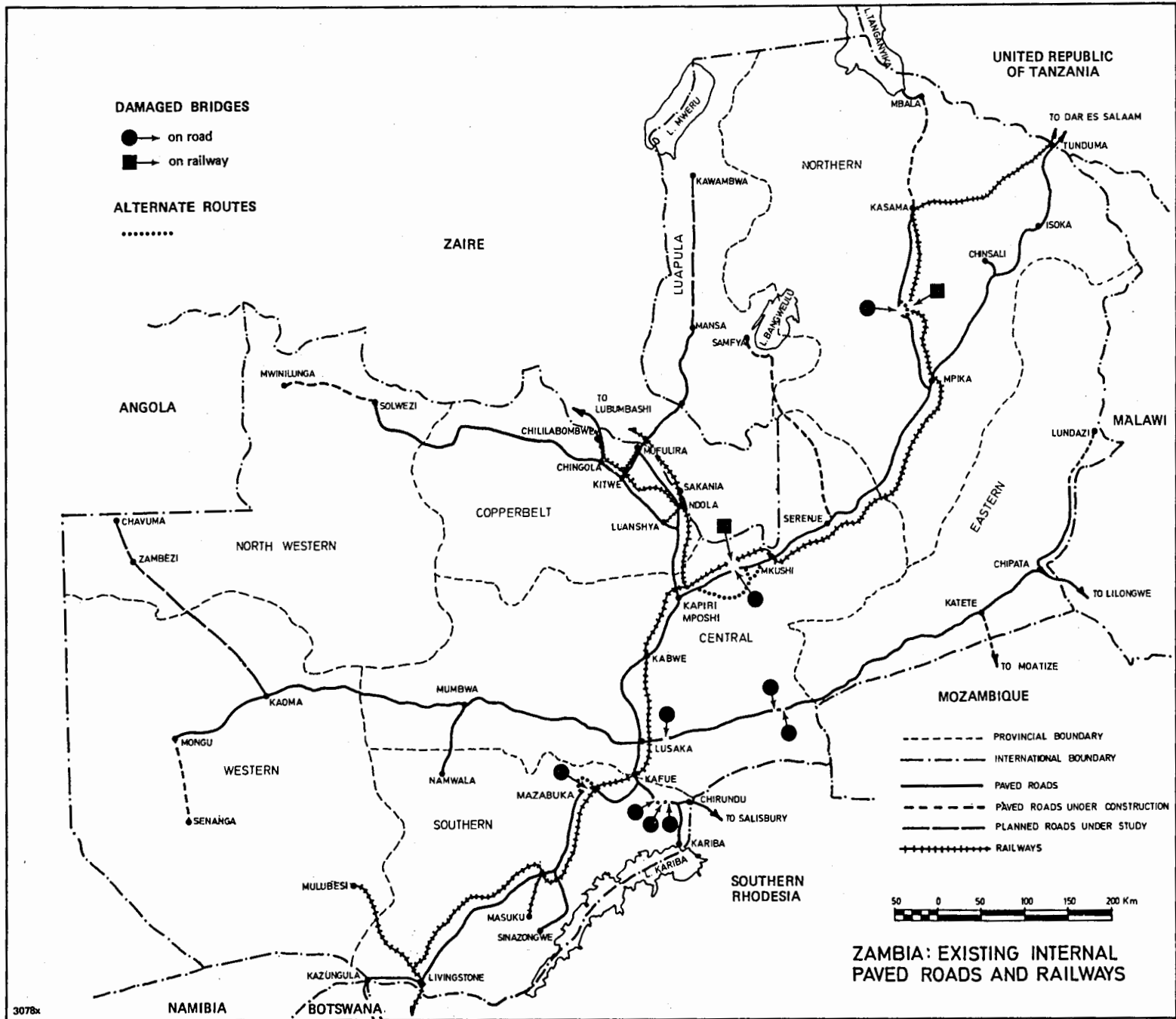
A special fund has been established for the purpose. The exact amount of these contributions will not be known until about the first or second week of February 1980.

This is an important exercise for the survival of this great nation. It has to succeed. In this regard, it will be incumbent upon the party leadership and the labour movement, particularly permanent secretaries, managing directors, general managers, works councils and party committees at places of work, to ensure that this mobilization of financial resources from local sources is a success. Above all, this is an opportunity for every Zambian and resident alike to show patriotism and love of freedom and justice by contributing to national effort.

ENCLOSURE

So far the estimated cost for both rail and road bridges is at K 14,618,586 as follows:

	<i>Kwacha</i>
Kaleya road bridge, Lusaka-Livingstone Road ..	1 020 104
Chongwe road bridge, Great East Road	493 526
Lunsenfwa bridge, Mkushi, Great North Road ..	1 025 271
Chambeshi road bridge, Mpika-Kasama Road	2 992 500
Rufunsa bridges (2), Great East Road	90 000
Chirundu bridges (3), Kafue-Chirundu Road.....	1 666 350
Lunsenfwa rail bridge, TAZARA	324 000
Chambeshi rail bridge, TAZARA	3 442 000
	TOTAL
	11 053 751
Add 15 per cent for preliminaries and general items	1 658 063
	TOTAL
	12 711 814
Add 15 per cent contingencies	1 906 772
	GRAND TOTAL
	14 618 586



3078x

DOCUMENT S/13698

Letter dated 18 December 1979 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 December 1979]

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 12 December 1979 [S/13688] about Southern Rhodesia and to subsequent developments and to request you to ask the Security Council to consider this matter.

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

DOCUMENT S/13700*

Letter dated 20 December 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[21 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a speech made by Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the fifteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 19 December 1979.

I request that this speech be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEM Chu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Speech by Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the fifteenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, 19 December 1979

At the recent meetings of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Vietnamese side tried hard to play up the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and invented many stories to shift the blame onto and attack China slanderously. Your sinister purpose in doing so, apart from deceiving the Vietnamese people and stirring up anti-China animosity, was to put up a smoke-screen for your dry-season offensive against Kampuchea.

It is clear to all that the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border is solely of the making of the Vietnamese authorities. For a very long period of time, the inhabitants on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary had lived in amity and peace, and the boundary had been one of peace and friendship. But after the conclusion of Viet Nam's war of resistance against United States aggression and the unification of the whole country, the Vietnamese authorities, emboldened by the backing of a super-Power and, with their fast growing ambition of seeking hegemony in South-East Asia, openly embarked on the road of aggression and expansion. Regarding China as their "number one enemy", they did everything possible to push a hostile anti-China policy. That was the reason why the long-standing stability and friendship along the Sino-Vietnamese border was unscrupulously undermined by the Vietnamese authorities. Since then there have been frequent border disputes and clashes and even serious armed border conflicts. Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have stepped up their armed provocations along the border, created incidents of bloodshed and even sent their personnel into Chinese terri-

tory to assault frontier posts, kidnap border inhabitants and loot property. They have also driven refugees *en masse* into China. Thus tension has kept growing along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities would be grossly mistaken if they think that such a course of actions would benefit them in their anti-China campaign or help them to intensify their aggression against Kampuchea and tighten their control over Laos. The Chinese side has always pursued a friendly and good-neighbourly foreign policy and has done its utmost to preserve peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border. But the Vietnamese authorities are bent on creating incidents along the border and encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty. If you keep doing this, you will have to bear sole responsibility for the serious consequences arising therefrom.

In order to find a fundamental solution to the problems existing between the two countries, the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out during the negotiations that it would not be difficult to relax the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border provided the Vietnamese authorities stop pursuing their regional hegemonist and hostile anti-China policies and put an end to their provocations and invasion in Chinese border areas. Reluctant to get to the essence of the problem, however, the Vietnamese side has kept peddling its so-called "emergency measures" and "draft agreement" in an attempt to deceive and mislead public opinion. As a result, the negotiations have hardly made any progress but have remained long deadlocked. We would like to reiterate that in order to relax tension along the border and restore normal State relations between the two countries, it is essential to start with discussing the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. The Vietnamese side will never succeed in any trick they may play.

It must be pointed out that the current grave situation in Kampuchea has caused widespread concern in the international community. All the countries and people that uphold justice and love peace strongly demand that the Vietnamese authorities immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people may settle their own problems free from outside interference and pressure. Not long ago, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a draft resolution sponsored by the Association of South-East Asian Nations and 25 other countries. This resolution gives expression to the will of the international community to oppose armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries as well as its determination to support the Kampuchean people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. In our negotiations, the Vietnamese side also claimed that it upheld the United Nations Charter, yet it lashed out at the above resolution, blatantly describing it as "a product of the counter-revolutionary system" and "something unreasonable and illegal". It went so far as to abuse the over 90 countries that voted in favour of the resolution. Since you have claimed adherence to the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/51-S/13700.

Charter, isn't this a slap on your own face? This peremptory attitude and abominable behaviour of yours can only place you in opposition to the great majority of the countries in the world and court condemnation by the whole international community.

It should be noted that, while continuing to tighten their colonial rule in Laos, wantonly arresting and suppressing patriotic personages there, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more aggressor troops into Kampuchea to step up their war of aggression in defiance of the will of the people of the whole world and the United Nations resolution. What is more, they have deliberately created famine and pushed the Kampuchean people to the verge of extinction. Vietnamese aggressor troops have also made continued armed provocations against Thailand, thus menacing peace and security there and in South-East Asia as a whole. We would like to remind the

Vietnamese authorities once again that if you persist in this reckless course of action, you will be called to account by history. And grave consequences will result.

The year 1979 is drawing to a close, and 1980 is round the corner. It is very regrettable that so far there has been no progress in our negotiations. We earnestly hope that the Vietnamese side will face up to reality, carefully study the eight-point proposal put forward by the Chinese side [S/13278 of 27 April 1979, annex], give heed to the just demand of the world's people and public opinion, and, proceeding from the long-term interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, really do something useful to safeguarding peace and security in Indo-China and South-East Asia and restore the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples so that our negotiations may take a turn for the better.

DOCUMENT S/13701*

Letter dated 21 December 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[21 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China on 18 December 1979, lodging a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. I request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China of 18 December 1979

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby makes a representation about grave incidents of bloodshed at the Sino-Vietnamese border area caused by armed provocations deliberately made by the Vietnamese authorities. At 8:30 a.m. on 13 December 1979, over 100 armed Vietnamese personnel invaded the district of Taoguochung, Malipo county, Yunnan province. They wildly opened fire on a Chinese village and a farm and killed or

wounded a number of Chinese border inhabitants and staff and workers of the farm and destroyed some houses, thus inflicting substantial losses of lives and property on the local population. The Chinese border guards and militia there were forced to hit back in self-defence and drove the Vietnamese aggressor troops out of the Chinese border.

It must be pointed out that, in the past weeks, the Vietnamese authorities, while making a hullabaloo against China, went on increasing the tension in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and carried on armed provocations and created bloodshed by firing into and shelling Chinese territory. In November and the first ten days of December, more than 300 cases of armed provocation were committed by the Vietnamese authorities in China's Guangxi and Yunnan border areas and dozens of Chinese were killed or wounded. What is more, the Vietnamese authorities have several times sent special agents to China to gather intelligence, kill Chinese border inhabitants and created a grave menace to security in Chinese border areas.

Yet the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its notes to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi on 6 and 12 December stood the matter on its head and openly attacked and vilified China. Such an attempt to blame China for the tension in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas can get nowhere.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China declares its categorical rejection of the Vietnamese authorities' slanders and vilifications and lodges a strong protest against the acts of armed provocation committed by the Vietnamese side. The Chinese side once again demands that the Vietnamese side stop at once all its criminal activities of intruding into Chinese border areas and creating bloodshed. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities will have to assume full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/52-S/13701.

DOCUMENT S/13702

Letter dated 21 December 1979 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]
[21 December 1979]

In connexion with the decision by the United Kingdom and the United States to end unilaterally their compliance with the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia established by the United Nations Security Council, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations deems it necessary to state that these unilateral acts by the

countries concerned represent a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, since only the Council can terminate the effect of decisions which it has taken.

Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia can be rescinded only by decision of the Security Council, and no unilateral actions in this connexion can be

recognized as legal and valid, since they are at variance with clear and unambiguous provisions of the Charter.

In accordance with its position of principle on the question of a Rhodesian settlement, the Soviet Union has consistently supported and still supports the selfless struggle of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe for their country's freedom and independence, which they have carried on for many years under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the people of

Zimbabwe. The Soviet Union is strongly in favour of enabling the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and of ensuring the transfer of power in the country to the authentic representatives of the people.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/13704

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 457 (1979)

[Original: English]
[22 December 1979]

1. I wish to report to the Security Council on developments since the Council's adoption of resolution 457 (1979) of 4 December 1979. As will be recalled, in that resolution the Council requested me to lend my good offices for its immediate implementation and to take all appropriate measures to this end.

2. Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution, the text was transmitted to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America.

3. On the following day, I spoke with Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh by telephone to ascertain his views and to discuss modalities for pursuing further negotiations in the exercise of my good offices. I explained to him the necessity of moving forward with a view to resuming the dialogue which I had commenced when his predecessor had sent a special envoy to New York. I therefore suggested that a fully authorized envoy should be sent to New York to discuss the release of the personnel of the Embassy of the United States held at Teheran and other aspects of the problem. Alternatively, I proposed that I could send a special representative to Iran to explore such matters on the spot. The Foreign Minister, while generally receptive to my approach, told me that he could only give a definite reply after undertaking the necessary consultations with those concerned in Iran.

4. I also had an immediate exchange of views after the adoption of the resolution with the representatives of the United States, who indicated their willingness to resume the negotiations through my good offices in the search for an early peaceful settlement.

5. In the following days, I had a number of contacts with the Foreign Minister of Iran either directly by telephone or through the Chargé d'affaires of Iran in New York. These exchanges took place in a constructive spirit. I told the Foreign Minister of the widespread concern for the United States Embassy personnel and urged that, pending their release, arrangements should be made as soon as possible for them to be visited on a regular basis by neutral observers, including the United Nations representative at Teheran. In an early morning telephone conversation on Sunday, 9 December, Mr. Ghotbzadeh reiterated that the hostages were safe and sound and told me that

a decision had been made to allow visits to them. The Foreign Minister also informed me of the decision to set up a "grand jury" composed of representatives of the international community and Iranians. Throughout, I made it clear that, at the United Nations, while foremost consideration was being given to the question of the United States Embassy personnel, there was also understanding of the concerns and grievances of the Iranian people.

6. On 11 December, I sent a formal communication to the Foreign Minister of Iran, pointing out that a week had elapsed since the Security Council's resolution and that I was anxious to pursue as expeditiously as possible the exercise of my good offices. I stated that I would welcome the early arrival of a new Permanent Representative. I also mentioned that it would be useful for me to send a personal representative to Teheran to get a more detailed and direct idea of the issues and problems involved and the kind of approach which might prove fruitful in finding a solution. Further, I drew his attention to the widespread concern for the release of the hostages and for their welfare and well-being after so many days of detention.

7. On 13 December, the Chargé d'affaires of Iran conveyed to me a message from the Foreign Minister that the new Ambassador, Mr. Mansour Farhang, had left Teheran for the United States and was expected to arrive in New York shortly. Mr. Ghotbzadeh also confirmed in this message the decision of the Iranian authorities regarding the establishment of a "grand jury", although its mandate had not yet been defined.

8. I had a meeting with Ambassador Farhang on 17 December, when he presented his credentials to me. This conversation gave me reason to believe that it might be possible to take early steps towards defusing the situation and making progress in the search for a peaceful settlement.

9. On 19 December, I sent an urgent personal message to His Excellency Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini which was delivered at Qom on the following day by the United Nations representative at Teheran. That message once again requested that consideration be given to the immediate release of the American diplomatic personnel. I recalled that at an earlier stage of

the crisis the Security Council had deferred its meeting for nearly one week out of respect for the Islamic holy days of Tassua and Ashura. I pointed out that we were rapidly approaching Christmas, which is one of the most holy days of the Christian faith, a time of peace, compassion and the reunion of families. In that context, the gesture of enabling the American personnel to be reunited with their families would be of particular relevance. I further expressed my readiness to come personally to Iran at any time to discuss the situation with Ayatollah Khomeini.

10. Throughout this period, I was in continuous contact with the Permanent Representative of the United States as well as the Secretary of State at Washington. I also maintained contact with representatives of a number of other Governments and organizations which might be of assistance in this very difficult situation. I wish to record here my appreciation

for the willingness of all of them to afford whatever assistance they could.

11. On 21 December, I had a further telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh. From this talk and from contacts with Ambassador Farhang, I concluded that the expectation which had previously arisen for early progress towards a settlement of the crisis could, for the time being, not be fulfilled. The Foreign Minister has, however, assured me of the safety of the hostages and of Iran's intention to seek a peaceful settlement.

12. As I have said in previous statements, we are here dealing with an unusual and highly exceptional situation. For my part, I shall pursue my endeavours in exercise of the mandate entrusted to me by Security Council resolution 457 (1979) with the determination to find a means for achieving a mutually acceptable solution to this most serious situation.

DOCUMENT S/13705

Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 December 1979]

On 4 November 1979, 63 Americans as well as personnel of other nationalities were seized when a disciplined, armed group of demonstrators invaded the United States Embassy at Teheran. While 13 of those captured have been released, at the present moment, seven weeks later, 50 Americans remain captive.

On 25 November, the Secretary-General, invoking Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council, declared the present crisis a serious threat to international peace and security [S/13646].

On 4 December, the Security Council adopted resolution 457 (1979) urgently calling upon the Government of Iran immediately to release the personnel of the American Embassy being held at Teheran, provide them protection and allow them to leave Iran. This resolution also called on the Secretary-General to use his good offices to seek a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

On 15 December 1979, the International Court of Justice issued an Order³⁶ calling for "the immediate release, without any exception", by Iran of all Americans held in Iran and for their safe departure from Iran.

The efforts of the Secretary-General unfortunately have not met with a positive response, and Iran has rejected the Order of the International Court of Justice. In fact, Iran has defied all of the decisions of the international community as well as the strong appeals for the release of the hostages by the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, and the President of the General Assembly, and by numerous

Governments and world leaders of every political persuasion and religious belief. Iran continues to hold the American hostages, in intolerable conditions.

In the face of Iran's continued detention of the hostages, the United States has sought to act with restraint. The United States made clear in its formal statement before the Security Council on 4 December [2178th meeting] that, once the hostages are released and have departed from Iran, it is prepared to discuss Iran's claimed grievances and to co-operate with the call contained in Council resolution 457 (1979) that Iran and the United States take urgent measures for peaceful resolution of the remaining issues between them.

Iran's continued defiance of the world community jeopardizes the international order vital to all nations. Iran's flouting of international law and the universally accepted rules for the conduct of relations among nations must be dealt with through concrete and effective action by the Security Council in implementation of the United Nations Charter. The Council must act to enforce its call upon Iran to release the hostages. The integrity of international law and modern civilized diplomacy is at stake, as is the ability of the United Nations to carry out its obligations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

My Government therefore requests that the Security Council meet at an early date to consider the measures which should be taken to induce Iran to comply with its international obligations.

(Signed) Donald F. MCHENRY
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

³⁶ United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran, Provisional Measures, Order of 15 December 1979, I.C.J. Reports 1979, p. 7.

Note verbale dated 21 December 1979 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 December 1979]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to send herewith a memorandum concerning the Rhodesian question.

On 3 March 1976, His Excellency Samora Moisés Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, informed the international community that the People's Republic of Mozambique had decided scrupulously to implement Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 [S/12005].

This decision was based on the firm determination of the Mozambican people to join the Zimbabwean people's struggle, fully aware that they could not consolidate their independence as long as a racist and colonialist régime existed next to them. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique was conscious of the difficulties this decision would create for the country's economy, which had been conceived to serve the South African and Rhodesian régimes. However, it was also conscious of fulfilling its duties as a member of the international community and it knew that, owing to its geographic location, it played a decisive role for the success of the application of sanctions.

As a result of this position, the enemy launched a brutal campaign of attacks and destruction against the front-line States.

In the case of Mozambique, several schools and health centres were bombed and burned without any respect for the lives of children and the sick. Important centres of telecommunications, such as those in Chicualacuala, Chihivo and Mavudzi, were completely destroyed, disrupting communications in the interior of the country for a period of two years and therefore disorganizing an important part of the economic life. Tens of communal villages, mostly on the borders, were sacked, houses burned down and villagers killed. Factories and warehouses were attacked and valuable equipment destroyed, thus paralysing the production of essential goods, such as rice-processing factories at Chokwe. Railroads and roads were mined and a great number of vehicles, locomotives and other transport equipment destroyed. Some roads leading to important economic objectives, such as the road to the port of Beira, the coal centre at Moatize and the roads and railroads leading to Chokwe, the biggest agricultural production centre, were rendered inoperative by the destruction of bridges, disrupting coal deliveries, one of the main exports, and hampering supply and distribution to Chokwe, the agricultural centre.

The present situation in Southern Rhodesia has forced thousands of Zimbabweans to seek refuge in Mozambique and other neighbouring countries.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has sheltered these tens of thousands of persons escaping from massacres, prisons, persecution and torture and, in collaboration with specialized agencies, has worked to provide minimum living conditions for these refugees.

The enemy, flouting the most elementary rules of humanity, launched several attacks against refugee camps, indiscriminately killing defenceless men, women and children and destroying installations and supply routes.

The reports of the Economic and Social Council published on 19 October 1976,³⁷ 9 June 1977,³⁸ 20 October 1977 [S/12413] and 16 August 1979³⁹ refer to these facts and mention an estimated drop of between \$110 and \$135 million in yearly income for Mozambique as a result of the application of sanctions and a balance-of-payments deficit between \$175 and \$200 million.

The international community has responded positively to some of the needs described in the above-mentioned reports. Even though a complete inventory of losses incurred by our country can never be evaluated precisely, we are now in a position to compile a more accurate list of direct damages caused by enemy aggression. The total value of direct losses resulting from attacks between 1976 and 1979 amounts to well over \$54 million. It should be noted that these data refer only to destruction of equipment, buildings and infrastructures, without mentioning the losses due to the paralysis of important economic sectors, and without including the cost of substitute measures used to overcome this situation.

The attached memorandum contains a short list stating the global amount for the years 1976 through 1979 and a detailed list for the years 1978 and 1979 indicating some of these aggressions.

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique would be grateful if the Secretary-General would circulate the text of the present communication and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX
Memorandum
SUMMARIZED LIST

United States dollars

I. Buildings (houses, services, shops, schools, warehouses, hospitals)			
1976	307 812.50		
1977	1 053 750.00		
1978	296 875.00		
1979	1 873 875.00	3 532 312.50	
II. Reconstruction of telecommunication at Mapai, Mavonde and Chioco			
1976		5 281 250.00	

³⁷ A/31/266.³⁸ A/32/96.³⁹ A/34/377.

III. Infrastructures (bridges, centrals, depots, dams, drifts)			
1976	94 375.00		
1977	1 575 000.00		
1978	125 000.00		
1979	7 253 378.25	9 047 753.25	
IV. Transport sector			
1976	2 987 500.00		
1977	2 809 375.00		
1978	8 865 625.00		
1979	9 242 812.00	23 905 312.00	
V. Heavy equipment (machines, tractors, generators)			
1976	468 750.00		
1977	492 656.50		
1978	425 000.00		
1979	4 599 156.00	5 985 562.50	
VI. Tropospheric centres			
1976	2 000 000.00		
1977	3 125.00		
1978	—		
1979	1 875 000.00	3 878 125.00	
VII. Others (robbery, food)			
1976	1 281 250.00		
1977	328 937.00		
1978	203 125.00		
1979	1 034 156.25	2 847 468.25	
	GRAND TOTAL	54 477 783.50	

DETAILED LIST OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY ENEMY AGGRESSIONS DURING THE YEARS OF 1978 AND 1979

Sofala province

United States dollars

I. Construction sector		
1979—May		
Machines	}	1 187 500.00
Trucks		
Other vehicles		
Camping centre at Muera		
Other components and spare parts		
June		
Expenditure in reconstruction of road workers' encampments		812 500.00
September		
1 Berliet truck and its platform destroyed	}	71 875.00
1 Land Rover 88		
1 generator		
II. Ports and railways sector		
1978		
2 locomotives destroyed	}	2 462 500.00
6 wagons destroyed		
3 wagons damaged		
1 wagon tank destroyed		
1 G.E. locomotive damaged		
6 buses destroyed		
8 trucks completely destroyed		
9 trucks with platform destroyed		

1979		
Damages to the bridge at km 1412 (Beira-Moatize)	}	2 484 375.00
Destruction of the bridges at kms 115 143/158 (Beira-Moatize)		
Other damages		
III. Marine sector		
1979		
2 dredges sunk at Beira port		4 687 500.00
IV. Industry and energy sector		
1979		
Mavudzi hydroelectric generator plant	}	2 015 625.00
Civil construction equipment destroyed		
Mechanical equipment destroyed		
Non-sold energy	}	3 265 625.00
Destruction of oil depots at Munhava (Beira)—Petronoc, Mobil, Shell and others		
Equipment for emergency power supply		
Destruction of Chiluvo telecommunication station		656 250.00
		1 875 000.00
V. Agriculture sector		
1979		
1 co-operative destroyed	}	128 125.00
1 tractor CAT-07 destroyed		
2 tractors MF-185 destroyed		
Complete house furniture stolen		
VI. Education and culture sector		
1979		
5 schools destroyed	}	33 250.00
3 houses for teachers destroyed		
School equipment and money stolen		
2 months wages for teachers stolen		
VII. Communal villages		
1979		
<i>Gorongosa district:</i>		
Communal village of Nhamirhongossa:	}	503 125.00
386 houses destroyed		
1 co-operative destroyed	}	14 687.50
Communal village of Murromboze:		
248 houses destroyed		
Communal village of Guzo:	}	14 687.50
200 houses destroyed		
1 store destroyed	}	14 687.50
<i>Morromeo district:</i>		
Communal village 25 September:	}	14 687.50
6 houses destroyed		
1 co-operative destroyed		
1 warehouse destroyed		
1 school destroyed		
1 rostrum destroyed		

	United States dollars	United States dollars
VIII. Health sector		
1979—October		
1 morgue completely destroyed	}	9 281.25
1 dispensary completely destroyed		
Roof and glasses of the social centre destroyed		
1 air balance damaged		
Locality of Nhamadze:		
1 medical centre completely robbed	}	21 968.75
Worker's encampment destroyed		
1 health centre robbed		
IX. Internal trade sector		
1979		
<i>Gorongosa district:</i>		
Money stolen	}	143 375.00
Goods stolen: maize, mapira, gengelim, sunflower seeds, beans		
<i>Cheringoma district:</i>		
Money, goods and other things stolen	64 531.25
<i>Inhambane province</i>		
1979—September		
1 bus destroyed	}	168 750.00
2 trucks with platform destroyed		
1 Land Rover destroyed		
1 truck, Mercedes Benz, destroyed		
1 agricultural tractor destroyed		
<i>Gaza province</i>		
1979—September		
I. Infrastructures		
Destruction of the bridge over Conhane river	}	2 578 125.00
Destruction of the bridge over Changane river		
Destruction of the bridge over Mazimuchopes river		
Destruction of Limpopo dam		
Destruction of Chokwe drift		
II. Destruction of Mabalane penitentiary		
12 houses	}	203 125.00
5 schools		
electrical station		
carpentry store		
mechanical workshop		
1 clinic		
1 clothing stock-room		
carpentry machines		
police store		
water tanks		
cafeteria		
3 engines		
8 storage batteries		
III. Other damages		
1 school destroyed	}	143 750.00
3 trucks destroyed		
4 motors destroyed		
1 tractor destroyed		
2 vehicles damaged		
several shops robbed		
4 vehicles destroyed		
<i>Tete province</i>		
I. Heavy trucks destroyed from July to October 1979		
2 transport trucks	}	343 750.00
2 tractors		
1 IFA truck		
1 truck, Mercedes Benz		
6 trucks with platform		
II. Other vehicles destroyed		
2 transport vehicles	}	69 687.50
1 Land Rover		
1 Fiat		
1 jeep	
III. Houses		
10 stores destroyed	}	78 125.00
51 houses destroyed		
1 medical centre		
1979		
Water supply system completely damaged at Moatize	}	45 312.50
Crops destroyed		
<i>Manica province</i>		
1978		
Expenses on wages caused by the definitive formalization of Dombe/Espungabera construction from January to March	}	2 037 501.00
Non-received incomes		
Destruction and damages caused to DIMAC equipment	375 000.00
1 ferryboat destroyed at Dombe	}	671 875.00
5 tractors destroyed at Rotanda		
12 tractors destroyed at Sussundenga		
1979		
15 tractors destroyed in Chimoio district	}	671 875.00
1 leveller destroyed in Chimoio district		
3 tractors destroyed at Dombe		
1 tractor destroyed at Machase		
I. Vehicles		
1978		
1 truck destroyed at Munhinga	}	
5 trucks destroyed at Munhinga		
6 trucks destroyed at Sussundenga		
2 trucks destroyed at Chimanemane		
3 trucks destroyed at Sussundenga		
3 trucks destroyed at Kalinzamuhi		

Immediate needs to secure traffic with Zimbabwe after the lifting of sanctions

The lifting of sanctions by the Security Council and the consequent opening of the borders with Zimbabwe require immediate repair on the roads and railways connecting Zimbabwe and Mozambique which have been paralysed for about four years, so that the flux of traffic between the two countries can start as soon as possible.

In this connexion, the immediate needs in machines, spare parts and several repairs on the central and southern railway lines amount to some \$30 million, broken down in the following manner:

10 trucks destroyed at Guro	at	
1 truck destroyed at Rotanda	at	
3 trucks destroyed at Mabota	at	
1979		
1 truck destroyed at Gudza	at	
3 trucks destroyed at Dombe	at	
3 trucks destroyed at Chuvala	at	
1 truck destroyed at Machase	at	
1 truck destroyed at Matalala	at	
1 truck destroyed at Mavonde	at	
Summary:		
45 six-ton trucks destroyed	}	1 593 750.00
6 IFA trucks destroyed		
1 Mercedes truck destroyed		
1 OAZ truck destroyed		

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Spare parts for fork-lifts and tractors on the ports	2 345 000.00
Spare parts for trucks and jeeps	1 095 000.00
Trolleys for railways	470 000.00
Light equipment for the railways	470 000.00
Machines for the ballast	390 000.00
16 locomotives	12 250 000.00
Signalization of Limpopo railway	5 000 000.00
Rail line buildings and bridges	2 960 000.00
Rehabilitation of two drainages on Beira port	4 690 000.00
TOTAL	29 670 000.00

II. Other cars

1978

1 Land Rover destroyed at Guindingui	}	79 687.50
1 Jeep destroyed at Mavonde		
1 land cruiser destroyed at Rotanda		
1 motor destroyed at Massenbuzi		
1 jeep destroyed at Mabuta		
3 bicycles destroyed at Baru		

Appendix II

Investments at short- and medium-term related to the traffic from and to Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe, like some of the countries in the region, is a landlocked country. It will have to utilize the ports of Mozambique to import and export its goods. So the maintenance and the consequent development of co-operation and trade between Mozambique and Zimbabwe are directly connected with unavoidable investments in the railway and port infrastructures.

As mentioned in the reports of special missions of the United Nations sent to Mozambique, there is a need for new infrastructural investments in the ports of Beira, Maputo and Nacala in order to enable them to handle successfully the potential national and international traffic that the new situation may create. For this purpose, some projects are already prepared and their estimated cost amounts to some \$US 337 million:

III. Infrastructures

1979

1 bridge destroyed at Baru	}	234 375.00
1 bridge destroyed at Maminga		

IV. Buildings

263 houses destroyed	}	250 000.00
2 schools destroyed		
8 shops destroyed		
2 health centres destroyed		
1 co-operative destroyed		

Others

1979

4 engines destroyed	}	56 875.00
2 water pumps destroyed		
8 sprayers destroyed		
2 generators		
2 broadcasting radios destroyed		
2 mills destroyed		
1 refrigerator destroyed		
1 furniture burned		
250 sacks of grain burned		

Railways

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Enlargement of the line from Beira to Dondo	7 656 000.00
Centralized control of traffic from Beira-Machipanda	5 625 000.00
Repairs of 120 km of the Limpopo railway	24 375 000.00
Centralized control of traffic at Limpopo	4 687 000.00
15 locomotives	11 687 000.00
2,000 wagons for goods	62 500 000.00
200 wagon tanks	8 750 000.00
Maintenance equipment for railway	2 031 000.00

Ports

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Maputo port	
Channel improvements	8 200 000.00
Construction of the coal terminal	45 000 000.00
Beira port	
Channel improvements	86 900 000.00
Navigation aids	3 190 000.00
Berths construction	66 240 000.00
TOTAL	336 841 000.00

Letter dated 21 December 1979 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[26 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

NORTHERN ZONE

On the Oddor Meanchey front, after defeating the enemy's second dry-season search campaign against Anlong Thmar, the guerrillas have continued their attacks against the Vietnamese troops and are continuing to inflict heavy losses on them. On 14 November 1979 an enemy truck was intercepted on the Samrong-Kralanh highway, and on 23 November one of the two enemy tanks in a battalion engaged in a search raid struck a mine upon leaving Samrong. On this front, during the last 10 days of November, the guerrillas increased their attacks against Tonlé Sa, Kour, Tnot, Sandek, Chhoeu Kram and Pong Toek.

NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

On 7, 8 and 9 December 1979, four Vietnamese trucks loaded with ammunition and carrying troops struck mines on the road to Thmar Puok. In the same sector, on 8 December, two enemy motorcycles were caught in ambushes, one north of Treal and the other at Mkak: three Vietnamese officers, including a captain, were killed.

At Tasanh (Samlaut sector), the guerrillas destroyed a building of the Vietnamese garrison. At Samrong (south of highway 5), on 4 December, three ammunition wagons and their drivers were blown up by mines.

On 5 December the guerrillas killed 90 Vietnamese at Trapeang Chréng, near Kauk Khar (Thmar Puok district).

On this front alone, during the fighting reported in the communiqués from 12 to 17 December (which cover only part of the fighting that took place between 4 and 13 December), more than 600 Vietnamese troops were killed and wounded.

WESTERN ZONE

In Koh Kong province, on the frontier with Thailand, the guerrillas are continuing their attacks against the Vietnamese troops at Mount Koum Russey and along the Mé Toek river, killing and wounding 215 of them from 9 to 13 December.

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

A tank truck and a pilot vehicle were destroyed on 20 November on highway 19 near Trapeang Kraham. In addition, a jeep was

destroyed and its five passengers killed between Aur Tang and Rong Kautaleom on 4 December.

On 25 December an enemy boat was sunk at Koh Kong and its five occupants were killed.

Communications with the Vietnamese troops stationed at Voensay have now been cut at many points. On 21 November the guerrillas killed and wounded 45 members of the battalion engaged in a search operation beyond Ro Youm (Mondulkiri). They intensified their attacks against the enemy troops, notably at Long Kong, Trapeang Kraham, Svay Rieng, Srè Leav and Aur Cheng.

According to the front communiqués from 12 to 17 December, 1,845 enemy soldiers, including a number of officers, were put out of action, a large amount of war material was seized or destroyed, and international humanitarian relief supplies were recovered.

NEW VIETNAMESE CRIMES

Bakeo: a new martyr village in Rattanakiri province

Bakeo, a locality in Rattanakiri province, has been added, with the blood of its children, to the already too long list of our martyr villages. On 30 October 1979 the Vietnamese troops raided the village. They left hastily three hours later because they had been encircled by guerrillas, but in three hours they committed atrocities which neither time nor water can wash away.

When our guerrillas entered the village, all the houses had been set afire. A number of inhabitants had been hanged from the doors of their houses, and their bodies thrown into the fire. Others were lying one on top of another in a lake of blood. They had been either beheaded or eviscerated. Bodies of children and old people cut in half were lying on the ground. To complete this picture of unimaginable horrors, two adults and one child had been buried up to the neck, and their eyes, noses and ears had been torn out or cut off.

The guerrillas and the inhabitants reassembled the bodies and counted 22 victims, mostly children and young people.

One woman reported that the population of Bakeo had already been starving for several months as a result of the Vietnamese occupation. On 30 October her husband, wounded in the leg by the Vietnamese machine-gunning of the population, had been arrested, together with her sick four-year-old son. The Vietnamese cut her husband's neck with a saw, buried her child and then tore out his eyes. Her father, who had managed to escape, returned to the village to save his grandson. The woman added that she heard the insults which her father hurled at the Vietnamese Fascists, followed by a burst of machine-gun fire and then nothing more.

Merciless use of the hunger weapon

In the three villages of Chipang, Trèng and Sdau alone, along highway 10, carrying the use of the hunger weapon to the extreme limit, the Vietnamese occupiers killed more than 50 persons trying to find food. At Chipang, 23 persons were blown up by mines placed by the Vietnamese troops at the entrance to their rice fields when they came to harvest the grain. At Trèng and Sdau, 13 other persons were killed in the same circumstances. At the beginning of the month the Vietnamese killed 18 persons (5 elderly women, 3 pregnant women, 4 children and 6 young girls) after stealing the few yam roots they had just unearthed.

Supplementary information from Oudong district, Kompong Speu province, mentioned 23 other persons killed by mines placed around rice fields by the Vietnamese troops in five communes: on 2 December, at Kraing Chek, two killed and wounded; on 3 December, at Peaing Lvea, five killed and three wounded; on 5 December, at Preah Srè, five killed and six wounded; on 5 December, at Veaing Chas, seven killed and nine wounded; and on 6 December, at Pram-bey Mumm, four killed and a number wounded.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/53-S/13707.

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on nuclear collaboration with that country

[Original: English]
[26 December 1979]

1. The Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) considered the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa at its 9th to 11th, 15th, 16th and 18th to 22nd meetings, held between 3 April and 20 December 1979.⁴⁰

2. On 5 July the Committee held an open meeting [15th meeting], during which it heard a statement on the subject by Professor Ronald Walters of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

3. At its 20th meeting on 31 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group to formulate recommendations to the Security Council with a view to averting the danger of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by South Africa. The working group held three meetings and reported to the Committee at its 21st meeting on 14 December.

4. While there was general agreement among members of the Committee on the objective, different points of view were expressed on the type of action to be recommended to the Security Council.

(a) Some members (Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, the USSR and Zambia) considered that, in view of the aggressive and racist nature of the South African régime, the very existence of which they considered to represent a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council should immediately take action to prohibit all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

(b) The remaining members of the Committee were unable to accept this proposal. They contended that it

⁴⁰ In this connexion, attention was drawn to the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London in February 1979 [S/13157].

would not promote what should be, in their view, the international goal of South Africa's adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and acceptance of international safeguards. They supported, in varying degrees, the following measures:

- (i) Application of international safeguards to South Africa's pilot enrichment plant;
- (ii) Submission of South Africa's nuclear plants to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
- (iii) Accession of South Africa to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- (iv) The imposition of full-scope international safeguards;
- (v) Prohibition of nuclear co-operation of the kind that increases South Africa's nuclear military capability;
- (vi) Cessation of export of *matériel* relating to nuclear energy that may be used for nuclear weapons;
- (vii) Cessation of exchange of scientists and scientific information which may assist South Africa in acquiring nuclear weapons.

5. Norway proposed that the Security Council should call on all States which continue to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field to stop such collaboration unless South Africa accepts full-scope international safeguards.

6. The United States supported proposals i to vii in principle. The United States, while taking no position on the Norwegian proposal at this time, found the proposal interesting and felt that it was deserving of further consideration by the States members of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/13709*

Letter dated 27 December 1979 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 December 1979]

Pursuant to my letter dated 23 November 1979 [S/13647], I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, further to report the latest major incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border which constitute acts of violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity:

1. On 24 November, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces fired M.82 mortars at Pol Pot forces along the Kampuchean border, causing five shells to land inside Thai territory at Pan-Suk subdistrict, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province.

2. On 27 and 28 November, fighting between Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Pol Pot forces spilled over into Thai territory at Ban Kao Ta Ngok, Watana Nakorn district, Prachinburi province, situated three kilometres from the border. Subsequently, both foreign forces withdrew to position themselves in areas one kilometre inside Thai territory until 1 December, when Thai troops successfully drove them out.

3. On 29 November, while searching for a Thai soldier missing since the 17 November clash between a Thai marine unit and foreign forces, a Thai unit was bombarded by several mortar shells from inside Kampuchea in the area of Ban Laem, Pong Namron district, Prachinburi province.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/56-S/13709.

4. On 1 December, at 0730 hours, after fighting had erupted in Kampuchean territory, 10 artillery shells were fired into Thai territory at Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Don Loom, in Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province.

5. On 2 December, at 0950 hours, foreign forces numbering around 30 to 40 men intruded into Thai territory and attacked a Thai military base in Ta Phraya district. Thai forces subsequently drove them out of Thai territory.

6. On 3 December, at 1605 hours, foreign forces intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai troops in Ta Phraya district.

7. On 4 December, at 0303 hours, fighting broke out in Kampuchea, resulting in the landing of around 20 to 30 artillery shells in Thai territory at Ban Sanlo Changan, Ta Phraya district. This fighting also forced about 12,000 Kampuchean civilians to seek temporary refuge inside Thailand.

8. On 7 December, foreign forces clashed with

Thai troops inside Thai territory at Ban Nong Jan, Prachinburi province. One Thai soldier was killed and another injured.

The Government of Thailand calls on all parties engaged in the fighting in Kampuchea to observe strictly General Assembly resolution 34/22 on the situation in Kampuchea, which, *inter alia*, calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities in and withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, and to desist forthwith from actions which constitute a flagrant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a threat to peace and stability in the South-East Asian region.

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) Pracha GUNA-KASEM
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13711

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[30 December 1979]

The Security Council,
... [Same text as document S/13711/Rev.1, with the exception of paragraph 2, which reads as follows:]

2. Condemns the continued detention of the hostages contrary to its resolution 457 (1979) and the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979 [S/13697].

DOCUMENT S/13717

Letter dated 31 December 1979 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[31 December 1979]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on 30 December 1979. I request that this statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China dated 30 December 1979

Recently, the Soviet Union brazenly made a massive military invasion into Afghanistan, grossly interfering in its internal affairs. This armed intervention wantonly violates all norms of international relations. It not only encroaches upon the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan but poses a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the whole world. The Chinese Government vigorously condemns this hegemonistic action of the Soviet Union and firmly demands the cessation of this aggression and intervention in Afghanistan and the withdrawal of all Soviet armed forces.

The Soviet Union has long planned for this military invasion of Afghanistan. This is its grave step for a southward thrust to the Indian Ocean and the control of sea lanes; it is also an important part of the Soviet strategy for seizing oil-producing areas, outflanking Europe and so gaining world hegemony. The Soviet authorities have never had scruples in trying to realize their hegemonist ambitions, but this time they have acted most outrageously. From pulling the strings and using surrogates, their method has escalated to direct involvement with their own troops, armed occupation of a sovereign country and change of its Government by violent means. They have extended the use of the theory of "limited sovereignty" from their "community of nations" to a non-aligned and Islamic country of the third world.

It is utterly preposterous for the Soviet Union to invoke the United Nations Charter in defence of its aggression. People remember how the Soviet Union pretentiously proposed the inadmissibility of hegemonism at this very session of the General Assembly. However, scarcely did the Assembly adopt a resolution against hegemonism when the Soviet Union, shedding all disguise, launched a naked military aggression wantonly challenging and flouting the Charter and principles of international law.

The Soviet Union claims that its armed intervention in Afghanistan was undertaken in fulfilment of treaty obligations at the request of the Afghan Government. This sophistry can fool no one. But this

aggressor's logic warrants close attention. By its actions the Soviet Union shows that it is prepared to follow this logic and invade and occupy any country it wishes to invade and occupy. The Soviet Union itself acted according to this logic, and Viet Nam, under Soviet instigation, used the same pretext for its armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. How could the people of the world fail to be alerted by what is hidden behind the Soviet eagerness to sign "treaties of friendship and co-operation"?

The current Soviet armed aggression in Afghanistan is a big show of Soviet hegemonism. People have come to see more clearly the

source of the main threat to world peace and the true nature of this so-called "natural ally" of the third world. They have also come to see more clearly that the Soviet hegemonists are most truculent and adventuristic, that the Soviet aggressive ambitions are unlimited, and that Soviet acts of aggression must be stopped effectively. The perverted Soviet action has already aroused the Afghan people to resistance and caused the grave concern of all countries and met with their strong condemnation. The Chinese Government and people will work tirelessly with all countries and people who love peace and uphold justice to frustrate Soviet acts of aggression and expansion.

DOCUMENT S/13718

Letter dated 31 December 1979 from the representative of Mauritania to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[31 December 1979]

On 5 December 1979, on instructions from my Government, I sent you a complaint concerning the presence of Moroccan forces within Mauritania's internationally recognized frontiers, despite the many and insistent requests made to the Moroccan authorities with a view to securing the withdrawal of those forces. In that letter my Government, in a spirit of conciliation and appeasement, indicated that for the time being it would not press its request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council and was leaving it to that body to find the most appropriate ways and means of settling the crisis.

I am happy to be able to inform you today that the Moroccan contingent has now completely withdrawn from our country.

My Government welcomes this happy outcome, secured through the efforts of all the members of the Council and particularly those of friendly countries. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks to them.

By this withdrawal the Kingdom of Morocco is responding in a positive manner to our frequently reiterated determination to live in peace, friendship and co-operation with all our neighbours. By its action Morocco is also respecting our wish to observe strict neutrality in the conflict besetting the region.

I would request that you arrange for the text of my letter of 5 December and the present letter to be issued as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Sid' Ahmed Ould TAYA
Permanent Representative of Mauritania
to the United Nations

TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 5 DECEMBER 1979 FROM
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MAURITANIA TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Re: *Complaint concerning the presence of a contingent of the Moroccan Army in Mauritania*

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

After numerous urgent representations by the Mauritanian authorities and despite the repeated promises of the Moroccan authorities, the Kingdom of Morocco is maintaining a contingent of its army at Bir

Moghreim in the north of our country, inside our internationally recognized frontiers.

To facilitate a better understanding of the situation, I should like briefly to sum up the history of this question.

At the time when Mauritania and Morocco were at war in the Sahara, the two countries signed a defence agreement. That agreement made provision for the dispatch of Moroccan troops to defend certain vital centres, such as Atar-Akjoujt, Nouadhibou, Zouérate and Bir Moghreim.

These troops thus remained in Mauritania until the agreement of 10 August 1979 between my country and Polisario was signed [see S/13503]. Following the signing of that agreement, the Military Committee for National Safety decided at its meeting of 22 and 23 August to denounce all defence agreements with Morocco. At the same time Morocco declared, through its most authoritative spokesmen, its willingness to withdraw its troops from the national territory as soon as possible—and did so, with the exception of the contingent stationed at Bir Moghreim. The most recent of the many urgent representations to which I referred earlier was that made by the Mauritanian Prime Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidallah, to his Moroccan counterpart on 24 November. I quote:

"I acknowledge receipt of your message stating your intention to evacuate as quickly as possible the Moroccan contingent stationed at Bir-Moghreim, whose repatriation has been repeatedly requested by us since 11 August 1979. I am giving instructions to the national armed forces to facilitate its repatriation and, if necessary, to escort the Moroccan detachment to the frontier of our national territory. We do not deem it appropriate to send a delegation to Morocco to deal with this problem. We attach particular importance to the departure of the Moroccan contingent from Bir-Moghreim as soon as possible, since its presence there at this time constitutes an infringement of our national sovereignty and could jeopardize the good relations that we wish to maintain with Morocco."

We have also had recourse to mediation by friendly and neighbouring countries, but to no avail.

Accordingly, it is only after having unsuccessfully

explored every possible means of settling this question amicably that my Government has decided to submit a complaint to the Security Council.

For the time being, my Government, being anxious to settle matters peaceably, is not asking for an urgent meeting of the Security Council. In submitting this

complaint to the Council, we are leaving it to that body to find the most appropriate ways and means of settling this crisis. My country does, however, reserve the right to request at a later date the convening of the Council as a matter of urgency if the circumstances so require.

DOCUMENT S/13719*

Letter dated 28 December 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 December 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 30 November 1979 [S/13661], I have the honour to draw your attention to a statement made by the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. H. Erkmén, published on 22 December 1979 in the Turkish daily *Milliyet*, which is indicative of Ankara's partitionist designs against the Republic of Cyprus and its people. According to the aforementioned daily, Mr. Erkmén was quoted as having stated, *inter alia*, the following: "there is sound logic in Denktaş's demand for independence" and that "Turkey has no reservations about such a solution".

Responding to the aforesaid provocative statement of the Turkish Foreign Minister, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. Nicos A. Rolandis, stated the following:

"When about 40 days ago I accused from the platform of the United Nations the Turkish side of promoting the idea of declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot State, the Turkish Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Eralp, in his reply said:

'False allegations have just been made as to the intention of the Turkish community to declare unilateral independence.'⁴¹

'I should like to state firmly once again that Turkey does not have any expansionist aims nor does it pursue a partitionist policy with regard to Cyprus.'⁴²

And Mr. Eralp went on to read whole pages from his text to tell all representatives at the United Nations that Turkey does not at all aim at partition or declaration of an independent State in Cyprus and that we are creating an artificial crisis in order to prolong the occupation . . . which suits us!

"All these grotesque allegations were of course a well-put-on Turkish act which, however, did not convince the majority of delegates. But as soon as the curtain of the Cyprus problem at the world organization fell, so did the mask of the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Since 20 November, Denktaş has been doing nothing else but hurling threats about declaration of a separate Turkish Cypriot State.

"On 22 December, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Erkmén, told *Milliyet* that 'there is sound logic in Denktaş's demand for independence' and that 'Turkey has no reservations about such a solution'. This statement, which proves beyond any doubt how unfounded and baseless were the allegations made by Mr. Eralp at the United Nations, cannot but cause us serious concern. For this is the first time a member of the Turkish Government openly supports the idea of an independent Turkish Cypriot State.

"Mr. Erkmén says that Denktaş is justified because we are following a 'tough' line which vindicates the latter's intentions. But what is this much talked of 'tough' line of ours?

"(a) We have been the victim of an invasion and lost 40 per cent of our territory and 70 per cent of our resources. Two hundred thousand Greek Cypriots have become refugees.

"(b) Nobody has been able for five and a half years now to promote implementation of international decisions supporting our just cause.

"(c) We have not remained stuck to the decisions because we are aware of the short-comings of the machinery of world organizations. We made it clear many times that we are ready to resume the talks without any delay on the agreed basis of 19 May 1979.

"(d) We have been continuously moving in all directions and we have been exerting efforts, known and unknown to the public, to get out of the morass.

"Well, we are the tough, those with the blackened and conquered land, the dead and the missing, who have been continuously seeking ways for talks and a reasonable settlement, despite the shadow of the foreign tanks on Cyprus territory.

"I hope Mr. Erkmén will think again about what he said and will reconsider his attitude. I would advise him at least to read the reply given by the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Soz* of 24 December to his statement. It said: 'You say you cannot leave Denktaş alone. Yes, but the Turkish Cypriot community is abandoning Denktaş. Denktaş will be eventually ruined by this support of yours.'

"Concluding my reply, I address to our Turkish Cypriot compatriots a message of fraternity and cooperation as I did from the United Nations platform. We are ready to work with them for a solution based

* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/57-S/13719.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 68th meeting, para. 58.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 72nd meeting, para. 68.

on logic and justice in the interest of all of us. And let them remember that the things that separate us are very insignificant compared with those that unite us."

I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter

as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/13720

Letter dated 31 December 1979 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 December 1979]

I have the honour to request that the text of the attached letter dated 26 December 1979 from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council be circulated as a document of the Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 26 December 1979 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

As a Christmas gesture of "goodwill", Israeli forces of occupation, pursuing the Zionist ideology of racism and suppression, stormed

Bir Zeit University on Christmas Eve, and viciously attacked the students. The Israeli troops then proceeded to steal whatever they could lay their hands on in the University.

Further, Israeli troops raided the home of Mrs. M. Tarazi, the 83-year-old mother of Mr. Zehdi Terzi, observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations. At the time of the raid Mrs. Tarazi was alone in her home in Jerusalem. When she refused to open the door, the Israeli troops broke down the door and went on a wild rampage of the house. They stole a vacuum-cleaner, a food processor, a typewriter, a tape-recorder, a juice processor, and three sets of liqueur glasses.

Such attacks, when considered in their proper perspective, are reminiscent of the all too familiar storm-trooper tactics of the Nazi SS, and their message during this holy time of the celebration of the birth of Christ is all too obvious.

DOCUMENT S/13721

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977)
concerning the question of South Africa

[Original: English]
[31 December 1979]

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL		
31 December 1979		
I have the honour to send you herewith a report by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, adopted unanimously on 20 December 1979.		
(Signed) Abdalla Y. BISHARA Chairman Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa		
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INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 418 (1977), adopted on 4 November 1977, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. Subsequently, by its resolution 421 (1977), adopted on 9 December 1977, the Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the report on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council;

(c) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in resolution 418 (1977).

2. In paragraph 2 of resolution 421 (1977), the Council called upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) and to supply such information as might be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the resolution.

3. At its 1st meeting, on 28 February 1978, the Committee elected Mr. Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait) Chairman. The representatives of Bolivia and Gabon were elected Vice-Chairmen.

4. As of 20 December 1979, the Committee had held 22 meetings.

I. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

5. During the period under review the Committee, in pursuance of the tasks assigned to it by the Security Council, took the following action:

(a) Adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work and procedures for the investigation of allegations of violations of the arms embargo;

(b) Examined the report of the Secretary-General [S/12673] on the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) (see sect. II);

(c) Investigated a number of specific cases of alleged violations of the arms embargo (see sect. III);

(d) Considered the question of existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military equipment and vehicles, as well as the export of arms and related *matériel* to South Africa prior to the adoption of resolution 418 (1977) (see sect. IV);

(e) Devoted considerable attention to the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa and submitted a report to the Security Council on the subject [S/13708];

(f) Heard speakers on the subject of the arms embargo, including the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and representatives of non-

governmental organizations, particularly anti-*apartheid* organizations, and considered proposals made by them (see sect. V).

6. At its 3rd meeting on 5 April 1978, the Committee adopted the following guidelines for the conduct of its work:

(a) The mandate of the Committee is defined in resolution 421 (1977).

(b) The success of the work of the Committee depends upon the co-operation of all States, especially the permanent members of the Security Council. It is therefore indispensable to secure this co-operation.

(c) It is the intention of the Chairman, in consultation with all members of the Committee, to hold press conferences and briefings, if necessary, in order to make the work of the Committee known to the press.

(d) The rule of the Committee for reaching decisions will be consensus. If consensus is not reached on a particular issue, the Chairman will undertake consultations as he deems appropriate to resolve the dispute and to ensure the continued effective functioning of the Committee.

(e) The Committee will hold its meetings in private sessions but will open them to the public as and when necessary for the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Committee.

(f) It is also the understanding of the Chairman that non-members of the Security Council, as well as organizations, could be invited to address the Committee and assist it on an *ad hoc* basis, if necessary and useful to the progress of its work.

(g) The Chairman expects to receive information from all States, especially the permanent members of the Security Council which have special responsibility under the Charter. The Chairman also expects to receive information from other sources.

7. At its 7th meeting, on 9 March 1979, the Committee established a procedure for investigating alleged violations of the arms embargo and decided to issue quarterly delinquency lists of Governments that had not replied, within a prescribed period of four months, despite two reminders, to inquiries from the Committee for information relating to possible violations of the arms embargo.

8. On 12 April 1979, the Committee issued an appeal to non-governmental organizations requesting them to transmit to it any available information on suspected violations of the arms embargo (see annex I).

II. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 418 (1977)

9. In paragraph 6 of resolution 418 (1977), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of that resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May 1978.

10. On 4 November 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 418 (1977) by telegram to all states. On 10 November, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to resolution 418 (1977) and indicated that he would appreciate receiving information on measures taken by Gov-

ernments in accordance with its provisions. On 29 March 1978, he addressed a reminder to those States from which no replies had been received. On 3 April 1978, he again addressed a note to all States drawing attention to paragraph 2 of resolution 421 (1977) and requesting information relevant to the terms of reference of the Committee.

11. At its 4th meeting, on 5 May 1978, the Committee considered the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council [S/12673] concerning the implementation of resolution 418 (1977). The Committee noted the failure of a number of States to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the resolution. It also noted that no information had been received by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 421 (1977), which requested Governments to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General any information that might be relevant in the context of the terms of reference of the Committee. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General issued an appeal on 18 May, further to his note of 3 April, to all States to provide him with information on violations of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) for transmission to the Committee.

12. At its 6th meeting, on 11 December 1978, the Committee again expressed concern that no State had provided it with information on violations. At its request, the Secretary-General sent a further appeal on 21 March 1979 to all States to assist the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate.

13. To date, 118 States have reported to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement resolution 418 (1977).⁴³ Thirty-six States have replied to the Secretary-General's request that States bring to the attention of the Secretary-General any information that might be relevant in the context of the terms of reference of the Committee.⁴⁴ No State has brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, however, any information relating to specific violations of the arms embargo.

14. Forty-one States have not so far replied to any of the communications of the Secretary-General requesting information on measures taken to implement resolution 418 (1977).

III. ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE ARMS EMBARGO

15. During the period under review, the Committee examined seven specific cases of alleged violations of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977). The alleged violations were drawn to the attention of the Committee by individuals appearing before it, by non-governmental organizations or from published sources. The Committee also received information from the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*. Notes verbales were sent by the Chairman to the Governments concerned requesting further information and comments.

⁴³ The texts of these replies have been reproduced as documents of the Security Council (see annex II).

⁴⁴ The texts of these replies have been reproduced as documents of the Security Council (see annex III).

16. In general, Governments replied to the notes addressed to them. There were some instances, however, where replies were not received. There were also instances where Governments consistently failed to reply directly to requests for specific information and merely reiterated their intention to comply fully with the provisions of resolution 418 (1977).

CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC CASES OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

Case No. 1—Space Research Corporation

17. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 9 March 1978, the President of the Oilfield Workers Trade Union based in Trinidad and Tobago reported the trans-shipment of arms to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa via Antigua by the Canadian company Space Research Corporation. In a letter to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* dated 15 March 1978, the General Secretary of the Antigua Workers Union drew attention to the activities of the Space Research Corporation in Antigua and, in particular, to the trans-shipment of arms and ammunition to South Africa. The substantive parts of these letters are reproduced below in annex IV. The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia transmitted further information on the case in a letter dated 19 September 1978. On 30 November 1978, members of the Committee viewed a documentary film made by the Canadian and British Broadcasting Corporations on the subject.

18. In a letter to the Chairman dated 7 December 1978, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 253 (1968) formally transferred the case to the exclusive consideration of the Committee as the available evidence related to arms shipments destined for South Africa.

19. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent notes verbales dated 10 November 1978 to Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, notes verbales dated 12 November 1978 to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain and a note verbale dated 15 December 1978 to the Netherlands, requesting their comments on published reports relating to the case.

20. On 25 January and 28 March 1979, the Chairman sent reminders to those States which had not replied to his earlier note, namely, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. On 14 June 1979, the Chairman sent notes verbales transmitting further reports from published sources to Canada and Israel.

21. To date, replies have been received from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands and Spain. Interim replies have been received from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The text of the Chairman's notes and the substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 2—Allul

22. At its 7th meeting, the Committee discussed reports from published sources concerning the activi-

ties of a Spanish vessel, *Allul*, an alleged carrier of arms to South Africa. The *Allul* had also been mentioned in the replies of some States to the notes sent by the Chairman in relation to case No. 1 and had been the subject of a note dated 1 March 1979 from the United Kingdom.

23. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent notes verbales dated 26 March 1979 to Belgium and Spain transmitting relevant published reports and requesting those Governments to undertake the necessary investigations.

24. On 30 May 1979, the Chairman sent reminders to both States and, on 11 July 1979, sent a further reminder to Spain. Replies were received from Belgium and Spain. The Chairman's notes, the United Kingdom note and the substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 3—Barreiros Hermanos

25. At its 7th meeting, the Committee discussed published reports concerning the activities of the Spanish company Barreiros Hermanos as a broker in the sale of arms to South Africa.

26. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent a note verbale dated 26 March 1979 to Spain transmitting published reports relating to the case and requesting the Spanish Government to undertake the necessary investigations.

27. On 30 May and 11 July 1979, the Chairman sent reminders to Spain. A reply was received from Spain. The text of the Chairman's note and the substantive part of the reply are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 4—Reported export of arms to South Africa

28. At its 9th meeting, on 3 April 1979, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and Director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa (see sect. V). The Committee considered that statement and the allegations of violations of the arms embargo made therein at its 10th meeting on 17 April 1979.

29. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent notes verbales dated 2 May 1979 to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, drawing attention to the statement by Mr. Minty and requesting comments thereon.

30. On 3 July 1979, the Chairman sent a reminder to those States which had not replied to his earlier note, namely, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Portugal and Spain. On 18 September 1979, the Chairman sent a second reminder to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and Portugal.

31. To date, replies have been received from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. No reply has been received from Portugal.

32. The text of the Chairman's note and the substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 5—Nuclear collaboration with South Africa

33. At its 15th meeting, on 5 July 1979, the Committee heard a statement by Professor Ronald Walters of Howard University on nuclear collaboration with South Africa (see sect. V). The Committee considered this statement and the allegations of violations of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) made therein at its 16th meeting on 13 July 1979.

34. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent notes verbales dated 17 July 1979 to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, transmitting the text of Professor Walter's statement and requesting comments thereon.

35. On 20 September 1979, the Chairman sent a reminder to those States which had not replied to his earlier note, namely, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States. On 24 October 1979, the Chairman sent a second reminder to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

36. Replies have been received from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States.

37. The text of the Chairman's notes and the substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 6—Philips

38. In a letter to the Chairman dated 21 September 1978, the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands transmitted a document concerning the involvement of Netherlands companies, particularly Philips, in arms trade with South Africa. The document also referred to the Philips-France Company.

39. The Chairman sent notes verbales dated 12 October 1978 to France and the Netherlands transmitting the document and requesting comments.

40. Replies were received from France and the Netherlands.

41. In a letter dated 1 August 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted a report on "Philips and the arms embargo against South Africa" prepared by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands. Subsequently, at its 17th meeting, on 22 August 1979, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. Sami Faltas, representative of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands (see sect. V). The Committee considered the statement at its 18th meeting on 3 October 1979.

42. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent a note verbale dated 5 October 1979 to the Netherlands transmitting the text of the statement made by Mr. Faltas and requesting comments thereon.

43. A reply was received from the Netherlands.

44. The text of the Chairman's note and the substantive parts of the reply are reproduced in annex IV.

Case No. 7—Plessey

45. In a cable dated 3 August 1979 addressed to the Centre against Apartheid, the Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement drew attention to the reported supply to South Africa by the British electronic

firm, Plessey, of radar equipment which might be used for military purposes and the training in the United Kingdom of South African Defence Forces personnel in the use of that equipment. In a cable dated 6 August 1979 addressed to the Secretary-General, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions also expressed its concern over those reports.

46. In a letter dated 20 September 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* drew the attention of the Committee to further developments and requested the Committee to consider the matter urgently.

47. At its 18th meeting, the Committee considered those communications and published reports on the case. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman sent a note verbale dated 5 October 1979 to the United Kingdom expressing the view that the reports indicated that a violation of the arms embargo might have taken place and requesting comments. The Chairman also sent notes verbales dated 5 October to Ireland and the United States requesting comments.

48. On 11 December 1979, the Chairman sent reminders to those States which had not replied to his earlier note, namely, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

49. An interim reply has been received from Ireland. To date, no reply has been received from the United Kingdom or the United States.

50. The text of the Chairman's notes is reproduced in annex IV.

IV. CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH AND LICENCES GRANTED TO SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE EXPORT OF ARMS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 418 (1977)

51. At its 4th, 7th, 10th and 14th meetings, the Committee addressed itself to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 418 (1977) regarding contractual arrangements and licences granted to South Africa.

52. The Committee considered that its work would be facilitated by the acquisition of further information on the subject.

53. At the Committee's request, the following note verbale, dated 18 May 1978, was sent by the Secretary-General to all States:

"The Secretary-General . . . has the honour to refer to resolution 418 (1977) adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 4 November 1977 on the question of South Africa.

"At the request of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, the Secretary-General has the honour, in particular, to draw the attention of His Excellency's Government to paragraph 3 of resolution 418 (1977).

"The Secretary-General would be grateful to receive as soon as possible information from His Excellency's Government on the measures it has taken to implement these provisions, for transmittal to the Committee."

54. To date, replies have been received from 49 States.⁴⁵

55. In order to assist the Committee in compiling an inventory of armaments currently available to South Africa, the Chairman sent the following note verbale dated 30 April 1979 to Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States:

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of . . . and has the honour to refer to a decision of the Committee at its 10th meeting, on 17 April 1979, to seek information on the export of arms, related *matériel* and spare parts for the foregoing to South Africa by . . . prior to the adoption by the Council of the mandatory arms embargo under resolution 418 (1977). Such information would assist the Committee in compiling an inventory of the armaments now available to South Africa.

"In accordance with the above decision, the Chairman has the honour to request His Excellency's Government to provide the Committee with such information at its earliest convenience."

56. In accordance with the procedure approved by the Committee, the Chairman sent reminders on 2 July 1979 to those States which had not replied to his earlier note, namely, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Switzerland and the United States.

57. On 4 September 1979, the Chairman sent second reminders to those States which had not replied to his earlier notes, namely, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Switzerland and the United States.

58. To date, replies have been received from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. An interim reply has been received from Canada. No reply has been received from Portugal, Switzerland or the United States.

59. The substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in annex VI.

V. CONSIDERATION OF GENERAL SUBJECTS

A. INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

60. Information matters were considered by the Committee at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, which were devoted to organization of work. With regard to sources of information, the Committee felt that it should rely mainly on Member States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, which had the means of providing the Committee with information essential to its work.

61. Other possible sources of information would be United Nations bodies, particularly the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, and the specialized agencies, as well as articles in the press and publications and documents provided by non-governmental organizations.

⁴⁵ The texts of these replies have been reproduced as documents of the Security Council (see annex V).

62. The Secretariat was asked to gather all relevant information and circulate it to the members of the Committee. Furthermore, at the Committee's request, the Secretariat undertook a number of studies relating to the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), particularly (a) a study on licences and contractual arrangements and supplies of military equipment to South Africa and (b) a study of legislation enacted by States to implement the said resolution.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE AIMING AT PROMOTING MORE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO

Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

63. The Committee established contact with the Sanctions Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with a view to co-ordinating action to implement resolution 418 (1977). On 27 September 1979, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee took part in a joint meeting of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning Southern Rhodesia, with a delegation from the Sanctions Sub-Committee of OAU. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee stated that the Committee welcomed the possibility of increased links with OAU, particularly between General Assembly sessions.

Co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid

64. At its 4th meeting, the Committee authorized its Chairman to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Committee against *Apartheid*, in order to study the possibility of his making a statement to the Committee and to consider the kind of information that the Special Committee could provide to facilitate the work of the Committee. A statement dealing, *inter alia*, with the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) was made by the Chairman of the Special Committee at the Committee's 5th meeting on 27 June 1978.

65. On 20 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, expressing the concern of the Special Committee over reports of persistent violations of resolution 418 (1977). The Chairman also stated in his letter that, in view of recent developments in the situation, the Special Committee had decided to request the convening of a meeting of the Security Council Committee so that information and appropriate proposals could be submitted.

66. Following that request, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement at the 9th meeting of the Committee on various aspects of the implementation of the arms embargo against the *apartheid* régime in South Africa. He drew the Committee's attention to South Africa's nuclear capacity.

67. He said that, in spite of the steadily increasing danger, several Western Powers were continuing to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field without even pressing for the necessary safeguards in that respect. He requested that the Committee should undertake an urgent study on means of averting the

grave danger of the acquisition by South Africa of nuclear weapons.

C. HEARINGS

68. The Committee decided, at its 8th meeting, on 29 March 1979, to hold a public meeting to enable representatives of anti-*apartheid* movements and experts on the subject to make statements.

69. At its 9th meeting, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-*Apartheid* Movement and Director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

70. Mr. Minty said, *inter alia*, that companies of the Federal Republic of Germany had participated in nuclear activities in South Africa. For example, the Steag Company was helping South Africa to build a pilot plant for uranium enrichment. It was important to ascertain what nuclear equipment had been supplied to South Africa by German firms. Furthermore, South Africa's position had been strengthened by the fact that it was providing uranium to Western countries, which needed it to an increasing extent for their energy programmes. Calling attention to the existing loopholes, Mr. Minty criticized the United Kingdom firm ICL for providing the South African authorities with computers to be used by the South African police.

71. At its 15th meeting, the Committee heard a statement by Professor Ronald Walters, of Howard University (Washington, D.C.), on nuclear collaboration with South Africa. Professor Walters presented the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London in February 1979, concerning South Africa's nuclear capability [see S/13157]. He enumerated all the nuclear installations in South Africa.

72. Professor Walters stated, *inter alia*, that the London Seminar had illustrated the substantial role played by a number of developed Western countries which, by providing special nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and equipment, as well as related scientific training and economic assistance, were helping South Africa to develop its military strength and acquire a nuclear capability. He said that all forms of nuclear co-operation between South Africa and other States should be prohibited.

73. Referring to resolution 418 (1977), Professor Walters drew attention to some deficiencies in the wording, and particularly to the term "arms and related *matériel*" in paragraph 2, and the term "refrain" in paragraph 4, which did not imply a total ban on all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa. The Committee might consider specifying additional prohibitions which logically flowed from the provisions of paragraph 4. It might, for example, be considered appropriate to prohibit trade in, or the provision of, special nuclear materials, source materials or by-product materials, and the provision of production or utilization facilities, and to restrict access by South African scientific personnel to data and training in nuclear energy applications. In addition, in order to prohibit all collaboration with South Africa and other States in the development of nuclear weapons, all relations defined as "peaceful" or "civilian" should be prohibited as well. Since South Africa had access to the resources of

multinational firms and received financial assistance from Western institutions, it was able to finance its military and nuclear build-up. The aim should be to adopt a comprehensive programme for a mandatory arms embargo which placed all aspects of the South African nuclear build-up squarely within the framework of arms control and considered all remedies from that vantage point.

74. By a letter dated 1 August 1979, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* informed the Chairman of the Committee that the Anti-*Apartheid* Movement of the Netherlands wished to make a statement to the Committee.

75. At its 17th meeting, the Committee heard a statement by Mr. Sami Faltas, representative of the Anti-*Apartheid* Movement of the Netherlands, concerning the arms embargo against South Africa. He informed the Committee that a number of Western European companies, particularly the Philips Company of the Netherlands, were providing South Africa with strategic electronic equipment. He said that electronic military equipment was essential to modern weaponry and that there was no disputing the fact that it came under the heading of "arms and related *matériel* or spare parts for the aforementioned".

76. Mr. Faltas said that there was an urgent need for measures to stop collaboration with South Africa in that field. Not only should the implementation of the current arms embargo be strictly monitored, but the Security Council should also reinforce the embargo by requiring States to terminate existing licensing agreements and other transfers of military technology in electronics and other fields.

77. Mr. Faltas said that the Security Council should also begin a full investigation of the activities of electronics companies which were violating or circumventing the arms embargo, and also of the question of electronics in military sanctions. The Anti-*Apartheid* Movement of the Netherlands would continue to provide the Committee with information concerning the arms embargo.

78. At the request of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Committee, at its 19th meeting on 10 October 1979, heard statements by representatives of the Anti-*Apartheid* Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Antigua Workers Union.

79. Mr. Wolff Geisler, representative of the Anti-*Apartheid* Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany, said that the Pretoria régime was building a uranium-enrichment plant to produce weapon-grade uranium, mainly with the help of technology from the Federal Republic of Germany and equipment provided by that country.

80. In 1978 and 1979, the company Magirus Deutz, A. G., Ulm, had delivered under the code-title, "Projekt Schwalbe", 300 military lorries of the type 130 M 7 FAL, 192 D AL, 320 D 21 AL and 130 M 7 AL. Those vehicles had been delivered through the companies Zahnradfabrik, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany, and Steel Mobils and Truck Makers, Pretoria, to the South African company ARMSCOR.

81. The company Motoren und Turbinen Union,

Friedrichshafen, had delivered motors for Ramta-type missile-patrol boats of the South African navy.

82. The Steigerwald Company of Munich had delivered in December 1977 an electronic-beam perforation machine to a company at Pretoria.

83. In view of those facts, Mr. Geisler expressed the view that the acquisition of weapons by the *apartheid* régime could be prevented only by strengthening the arms embargo and linking it to an economic boycott.

84. Mr. Tim Hector, leader of the Antigua Workers Union, said that South Africa's own defence White Paper of 1977 admitted that South Africa continued to import 55 per cent of its arms and munitions and had the potential of acquiring nuclear capacity, using Antigua as a trans-shipment point. An elaborate cover had been constructed for the transport of weapons from the Space Research Corporation in the United States, an arms manufacturer straddling the United States-Canadian border in Vermont and Quebec, and Antigua had been used for the trans-shipment of weapons bound for South Africa. He pointed out that the island of Antigua was a British colony.

D. NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

85. The work of the Committee on the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa has been dealt with in a separate report submitted to the Security Council on 26 December 1979 [S/13708].

ANNEX I

Text of appeal to non-governmental organizations on 12 April 1979

An appeal for information from non-governmental organizations, groups and individuals regarding possible violations of the mandatory arms embargo is launched by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa.

As a Committee of the Security Council, its present membership comprises the following States: Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia. The Committee was established by the Security Council on 9 December 1977 following the adoption by the Council of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa on 4 November 1977 by its resolution 418 (1977).

While the Committee seeks to obtain information regarding possible violations of the embargo from States, it believes that there are other sources which are not at present being fully exploited. Accordingly, the Committee has decided to appeal to non-governmental organizations, private groups and individuals to report to it reliable information about violations of the embargo and, in particular:

(a) The provision to South Africa of arms and related *matériel* of all types;

(b) The grant to South Africa of licences in the manufacture or maintenance of arms and related *matériel*;

(c) The existence of any contractual arrangement with South Africa relating to the manufacture or maintenance of arms related *matériel*;

(d) Any co-operation with South Africa on the manufacture or development of nuclear weapons.

Reliable evidence relating to the foregoing or to any possible violation of the embargo should be reported to national authorities and/or directly to the Committee.

ANNEX II

States which have replied to notes from the Secretary-General dated 10 November 1977, 29 March and 18 May 1978

<i>Document</i>	<i>Country</i>
S/12440	Republic of Korea
S/12447	Philippines
S/12449	Bolivia
S/12451	Italy
S/12452	
and Add.1	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
S/12456	Colombia
S/12457	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
S/12461	Peru
S/12462	Canada
S/12464	France
S/12467	India
S/12472	Panama
S/12473	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
S/12474	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
S/12475	
and Add.1	Israel
S/12476	Kuwait
S/12479	United States of America
S/12481	Egypt
S/12482	Guyana
S/12483	Seychelles
S/12484	Czechoslovakia
S/12485	Hungary
S/12487	German Democratic Republic
S/12488	Romania
S/12490	Turkey
S/12493	Germany, Federal Republic of
S/12494	
and Add.1	United Kingdom
S/12495	
and Add.1	Japan
S/12496	Bulgaria
S/12498	Belgium
S/12501	China
S/12505	Mexico
S/12507	Poland
S/12508	Sweden
S/12509	
and Add.1	Norway
S/12510	
and Add.1	Denmark
S/12511	
and Add.1	Finland
S/12513	New Zealand
S/12516	Netherlands
S/12518	Iceland
S/12519	Indonesia
S/12525	Ireland
S/12526	Bhutan
S/12527	Luxembourg
S/12528	Pakistan
S/12530	United Republic of Tanzania
S/12532	Nauru
S/12535	Iraq
S/12541	Venezuela
S/12542	Jordan
S/12546	Qatar
S/12549	Saudi Arabia
S/12550	Maldives
S/12551	Argentina
S/12552	Barbados
S/12556	Suriname
S/12561	Oman
S/12577	Lao People's Democratic Republic
S/12581	Australia
S/12587	Ecuador
S/12591	Cyprus
S/12596	Iran
S/12605	Mali
S/12613	Spain
S/12617	Ghana
S/12619	Thailand

<i>Document</i>	<i>Country</i>
S/12628	Mauritania
S/12629	Ethiopia
S/12630	Greece
S/12632	Austria
S/12634	Mongolia
S/12637	Yugoslavia
S/12638	Malaysia
S/12643	Nigeria
S/12644	Switzerland
S/12646	Lesotho
S/12647	Yemen
S/12649	Costa Rica
S/12651	Singapore
S/12652	Bahamas
S/12654	Samoa
S/12656	Jamaica
S/12659	Sudan
S/12662	Malta
S/12663	Nepal
S/12664	Somalia
S/12665	Equatorial Guinea
S/12670	Angola
S/12671	Algeria
S/12672	United Arab Emirates
S/12674	Afghanistan
S/12676/	
Rev. 1	Brazil
S/12682	Syrian Arab Republic
S/12686	Lebanon
S/12687	Ivory Coast
S/12699	Botswana
S/12700	Comoros
S/12703	Burma
S/12705	Gabon
S/12706	Chad
S/12708	Benin
S/12709	Tunisia
S/12712	Congo
S/12713	Trinidad and Tobago
S/12726	Chile
S/12728	Guatemala
S/12748	Portugal
S/12749	Mauritius
S/12760	Cuba
S/12763	Liechtenstein
S/12768	Fiji
S/12796	Brazil
S/12815	Madagascar
S/12824	Honduras
S/12826	Togo
S/12849	Sierra Leone
S/12871	Zambia
S/12876	Cape Verde

ANNEX III

I. States which have replied to the note from the Secretary-General dated 3 April 1978

<i>Document</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of reply</i>
Not published ..	Seychelles	13 April 1978
Not published ..	Czechoslovakia	15 May 1978
Not published ..	Philippines	18 May 1978
S/12763	Liechtenstein	22 June 1978
Not published ..	Mauritius	29 June 1978
Not published ..	India	11 July 1978
S/12949	Bahamas	20 November 1978

II. States which have replied to the note from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1978

<i>Document (combined reply on violations and contractual arrangements)</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of reply</i>
S/12746	Iran	5 June 1978
Not published ..	Indonesia	6 June 1978

<i>Document (combined reply on violations and contractual arrangements)</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of reply</i>
S/12747	Syrian Arab Republic	9 June 1978
S/12753	Bulgaria	18 June 1978
S/12761	Mexico	22 June 1978
Not published ..	Kuwait	22 June 1978
Not published ..	Yugoslavia	29 June 1978
S/12770	Republic of Korea	3 July 1978
S/12765	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4 July 1978
S/12772	Egypt	6 July 1978
S/12799	Greece	14 July 1978
S/12810	Hungary	14 July 1978
S/12795	Ecuador	21 July 1978
Not published ..	Togo	21 July 1978
S/12809	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	9 August 1978
S/12846	Nigeria	16 August 1978
Not published ..	Trinidad and Tobago	22 August 1978

III. States which have replied to the note from the Secretary-General dated 21 March 1979

<i>Document</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of reply</i>
Not published ..	Republic of Korea	23 March 1979
Not published ..	Jordan	29 March 1979
Not published ..	Burma	29 March 1979
Not published ..	Saudi Arabia	3 April 1979
S/13247	Benin	3 April 1979
Not published ..	El Salvador	4 April 1979
Not published ..	Netherlands	11 April 1979
S/13263	Suriname	16 April 1979
S/13256	Angola	18 April 1979
Not published ..	Bahamas	25 April 1979
S/13416	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27 June 1979
S/13438	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	5 July 1979
S/13444	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	6 July 1979
S/13447	Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 July 1979
S/13538	German Democratic Republic	12 September 1979

ANNEX IV

Chairman's notes and replies received from States concerning specific cases of alleged violations

Case No. 1—Space Research Corporation

- (i) *Chairman's note dated 12 November 1978 to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of . . . and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an article from *The Observer* (London) dated 12 November 1978.

"The Chairman would be grateful for any comments His Excellency's Government might have on the enclosure."

- (ii) *Reply dated 25 January 1979 from Belgium*

"With regard to the link existing between Space Research Corporation, of Montreal, and PRB, the facts are the following: the two companies mentioned decided to establish SRC International (with headquarters at Brussels) as a "joint venture." SRCI does not engage in any production activities in Belgium. Its activities in Belgium are restricted to research and engineering, and, as a result, it is the owner of various technological processes relating to artillery ammunition.

"As a part of those activities, it has in fact designed a type of long-range 155-mm ammunition. The ammunition of that type that has been manufactured so far was produced by Space Research Corporation, of Montreal, a company organized under Canadian law.

"In the light of the foregoing, it can be stated that no such ammunition has been exported from Belgium to Spain or to any other country referred to in the article mentioned."

- (iii) *Reply dated 10 May 1979 from the Federal Republic of Germany*

"At the behest of the Federal Foreign Office, the charges levelling in the BBC report of 6 November 1978 against the Globus Shipping Company of Hamburg and its employees were investigated by the Federal Ministries of Finance, Justice and Transportation, through Customs Investigators and the Public Prosecutor in Hamburg. Previously, similar investigations of these charges, conducted by the same agencies, had been prompted by Canadian/United States letters rogatory.

"The investigations produced the following findings:

"(a) The Globus Shipping Co. is wholly owned by the South African Marine Corporation in Capetown. From 13 July 1973, i.e., during the period in which the shipments in question took place, the vessel *Tugelaland* was operated under charter to the South African Line Ltd. of Capetown, which is a subsidiary of the South African Marine Corporation. Globus Shipping has stated that it did not issue the shipping orders for the transports in question and, consequently, lacked any documents concerning the cargo carried. On 5 October 1978, the *Tugelaland* was sold to a foreign buyer.

"(b) The crew of the *Tugelaland* was interrogated as to the various voyages, specifically the captain on the first voyage of May/June 1977, the captain and the first officer on the second voyage of August 1977 and the two second officers on the third voyage of February 1978. (The captain on the third voyage could not be reached because he is living in retirement abroad.) The persons interrogated agreed in their written depositions that they were at no time aware of a shipment of ammunition or arms to South Africa. The cargo had been declared in the ship's manifests as 'machine parts, steel forgings'. According to the depositions of the captain and the first officer, no damage occurred to a container during the August 1977 voyage; instead the captain placed the incident during the first voyage in May/June 1977. Due to a crane malfunction in the port of Antigua a container dropped into one of the loading hatches and was slightly damaged without laying bare its contents.

"The earlier investigations precipitated by the Canadian/United States letters rogatory had produced the same findings which have meanwhile been communicated to the Canadian and United States authorities. Since the investigations did not produce evidence of culpability on the part of the persons involved, the Public Prosecutor, acting on the recommendation of the customs investigators, did not initiate criminal proceedings at the competent court.

"It has to be pointed out that the first two voyages under scrutiny took place prior to the adoption of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). The Federal Government holds that the responsibility for the violation of the embargo lies with the agencies that issued the shipping order. Globus Shipping cannot be held responsible since, because of the charter agreement, it had no say in the use to which the vessel was put. Personal accountability on the part of the German crew would exist only if they had been aware of the nature of the cargo. This, however, the investigations failed to prove. The Federal Government has no additional evidence which might shed further light on the case."

- (iv) *Reply dated 31 January 1979 from Spain*

"At no time did the Spanish authorities order the rifles manufactured by a Belgian company which were shipped in the Spanish vessel *Allul* and to which reference is made in the above-mentioned article in *The Observer*.

"Nor have the Spanish authorities issued any certificate concerning the ultimate destination of the rifles in question. The rifles reached Spain but, precisely because of the circumstances mentioned above, they were re-exported to the country of origin, as noted by the Belgian authorities themselves, who, in addition, have indicated that, in view of the circumstances outlined above, they have cancelled the export licence which they had granted."

- (v) *Vice-Chairman's note dated 14 June 1979 to Israel*

"The Vice-Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Israel and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an article entitled 'Adventures in the arms

trade: a Canadian saga', published in the magazine *Canadian Forum*, received from the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Conseil québécois de la paix.

"The Vice-Chairman would be grateful for any comments His Excellency's Government might have on the contents of this enclosure."

(vi) *Reply dated 7 August 1979 from Israel*

"On instructions, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel wishes to state that the position of Israel with regard to Security Council resolution 418 (1977), as set out in its representatives' notes to the Secretary-General dated 7 December 1977 and 3 April 1978 [S/12475 and S/12475/Add.1] remains unchanged. In the formulation of its policy, Israel has been guided by resolution 418 (1977), and in the execution of its policy, Israel will continue to comply with that resolution."

(vii) *Chairman's note dated 15 December 1978 to the Netherlands*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a cable despatch from Agence France Presse dated 1 December 1978 reporting a reply given in Parliament by the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands on 1 December 1978. The Chairman of the Committee would be grateful for a copy of the text of the Parliamentary Statement and for any further comments His Excellency's Government might wish to make."

(viii) *Reply dated 19 March 1979 from the Netherlands*

"As a result of investigations made, it was established that the *Breezand*, which is owned by P. A. van Es and Co BV in Rotterdam, but chartered by this shipping company to a Spanish company, had taken on cargo in Barcelona on 26 June 1978 with destination Durban. In the manifest of cargo this cargo is described as: '20,400 155-mm enhanced-range full-bore forged shell bodies/metal parts only'.

"But in the charter-party in the agreement with the Spanish company the description of the cargo reads: '52 containers with empty bomb shell, harmless and without danger to the ship'. Transporting the cargo in question is admittedly not in accordance with the weapon embargo against South Africa, but the investigations did not reveal any malicious intent on the part of the shipping company."

Case No. 2—Allul

(i) *Chairman's note dated 26 March 1979 to Belgium*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Belgium and, at the request of the Committee, has the honour to draw his attention to the enclosed reports from published sources concerning the shipment of arms to South Africa in a voyage made by the Spanish freighter *Allul* in December 1978. The movements of the *Allul*, taken from the Lloyds Shipping Index, are shown in the attached note from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom.

"These reports suggest a serious violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa established by resolution 418 (1977) may have taken place and the Committee would be grateful if His Excellency's Government could undertake the necessary investigations to ascertain what cargo was loaded on to the *Allul* in Antwerp and whether there is any evidence to suggest that it arrived at Port Elizabeth."

*Attached note verbale from the United Kingdom
dated 1 March 1979*

"The United Kingdom authorities have undertaken certain enquiries about the *Allul's* movements and have established the following from the Lloyds Shipping Index:

12 December 1978—departed Antwerp
14 December 1978—arrived Rochester
16 December 1978—departed Rochester
18 December 1978—arrived Corunna
18 December 1978—departed Corunna, destination Port Elizabeth

"With regard to the cargo loaded on the *Allul* during her call at Rochester, the local Customs and Excise Office have established that no arms were listed on the export manifest."

(ii) *Reply dated 25 June 1979 from Belgium*

"With regard to the press reports referred to in note PO 230 SOAF (2-2-3-2), the Belgian authorities have made an investigation which discloses that:

"(a) The vessel *Allul* left Antwerp on 12 December 1978, called at Port Elizabeth on 8 January 1979 and at East London on 9 January 1979 and arrived at Durban on 11 January 1979;

"(b) The vessel did not take on any cargo of arms at Antwerp, as is attested by the manifests enclosed herewith."

(iii) *Chairman's note dated 26 March 1979 to Spain*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Spain and, at the request of the Committee, has the honour to draw his attention to the enclosed reports from published sources concerning a voyage made by the Spanish freighter *Allul* in December 1978. It is reported that the vessel sailed from Corunna in Galicia to South Africa with a load of 1,240 tons of weapons as well as several tanks. The movements of the *Allul*, taken from the Lloyds Shipping Index, are shown in the attached note from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom.

"These reports suggest a serious violation of the arms embargo against South Africa established by resolution 418 (1977) may have taken place and the Committee would be grateful if His Excellency's Government could undertake the necessary investigations to ascertain what cargo the *Allul* was carrying and what were the ports of call after Corunna."

(iv) *Reply dated 1 August 1979 from Spain*

"1. For the purpose of investigating possible illegal actions by Spanish firms with regard to compliance with the arms embargo against South Africa, the Spanish Government has established a Co-ordinating Committee to Investigate Irregularities in the International Arms Trade.

"2. The activities of the Committee have brought to light the following information concerning the vessel *Allul*: the *Allul* was detained on 24 August 1978 at Rochester (England), in transit from Antwerp, having called at Zeebrugge, and ultimately bound for Port Elizabeth (South Africa). The next port of call of the detained vessel was Bilbao. After the vessel's detention in the English port, where it was discovered that, under cover of a bill of lading specifying 'items' dispatched to the firm Barreiros Hermanos Internacional, it was carrying three containers with 2,830 FN-FAL 50-00 rifles, and following a statement by the Spanish authorities that the war matériel in question was not intended for the Spanish army, the vessel returned to Zeebrugge, where the aforementioned goods were unloaded on 27 August 1978.

"The *Allul*, having left Rochester, re-entered Corunna on 18 December 1978, at 12:30 p.m. It cleared the local customs the same day and set sail for Port Elizabeth as its stated destination. During its brief stay at Corunna the vessel took on supplies consisting of 612 tons of paint, 1,250 tons of fuel oil and 1,250 tons of diesel oil. The ship's manifest indicated the following goods as being in transit: tractor parts, machine parts, polyester thread and various quantities of chemicals; thus, according to the manifest, the goods in transit did not include arms.

"Lastly, it is evident from the investigations carried out that the vessel called at no other port on its way to South Africa, and it is stated in the log-book that it arrived at Port Elizabeth on 9 January 1979."

Case No. 3—Barreiros Hermanos

(i) *Chairman's note dated 26 March 1979 to Spain*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Spain and, at the request of the Committee, has the honour to draw attention to enclosed reports from published sources concerning the alleged role of the Spanish company Barreiros Hermanos in shipping arms to South Africa.

"Letters from the Permanent Representative of Belgium dated 25 January and from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands dated 19 March are also relevant, and copies are enclosed.

"These reports suggest that the company Barreiros Hermanos may have been involved in serious violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa established by Security Coun-

cil resolution 421 (1977). The Committee would be grateful if His Excellency's Government could undertake the necessary investigations."

(ii) *Reply dated 1 August 1979 from Spain*

"1. For the purpose of investigating possible illegal actions by Spanish firms with regard to compliance with the arms embargo against South Africa, the Spanish Government has established a Co-ordinating Committee to Investigate Irregularities in the International Arms Trade.

"2. The activities of the Committee have brought to light the following information concerning the alleged involvement of the firm Barreiros Hermanos Internacional in violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa:

"(a) The possible activities of this firm as an intermediary in supplying tanks of Indian origin to South Africa appear to have involved the use of documents which are regarded as illegal by the Spanish authorities;

"(b) With regard to the shipment of 52 containers with shells of Canadian origin, the vessel *Nordfarer* arrived in Barcelona from Saint John, Canada, on 13 March 1978. Fifty-five containers (gross weight 997,920 kg, 21,624 at 155 mm, 'ERFB forged shell bodies metal parts only') consigned to Barreiros Hermanos Internacional were declared in the ship's manifest. These goods were placed in free warehouse in Barcelona on 12 April. Subsequently on 7 June, three containers with a net weight of 50,778 kg were imported; it was stated that the material in question consisted of parts to be used for tests, which would, under the laws in force, determine what action was taken on an application for permanent importation of the remainder of the material. Such an application was never submitted.

"Accordingly, on 26 June 1978 the remaining 52 containers, with a gross weight of 943,545 kg, left the free port of Barcelona. These represented all the containers which had been placed in free warehouse with the exception of the three referred to above; the latter left Barcelona on board the Dutch vessel *Breezan*, the declared destination being Saint John.

"3. In view of the possible illegal activities by Barreiros Hermanos Internacional, judicial action has been taken against the latter firm, whose conduct in the cases reported to your Committee may, it is believed by the Spanish authorities, constitute a violation of Spanish law."

Case No. 4—Reported export of arms to South Africa

(i) *Chairman's note dated 2 May 1979 to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of . . . and has the honour to enclose a copy of the summary record of the 9th meeting of the Committee, held on 3 April 1979.

"At the request of the Committee, the Chairman would like to draw His Excellency's attention to the statement made at that meeting by Mr. Abdul Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, regarding reported exports of arms to South Africa—a list of the cases mentioned by Mr. Minty is enclosed for convenience.

"The Committee would be grateful for any comments from His Excellency's Government concerning the reported violations of the mandatory arms embargo which relate to his country."

(ii) *Reply dated 17 October 1979 from Belgium*

"With regard to the granting of licences, the Belgian authorities wish to draw attention to the detailed explanations contained in this Mission's note of 16 December 1977 [S/12498].

"In addition, in the cases in question Belgian enterprises contribute only by way of subcontracting to the manufacture of certain components for the account of aeronautical industries.

"In conformity with the commitment which it undertook and which it confirmed in its note of 16 December 1977, Belgium is strictly applying the mandatory provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977)."

(iii) *Reply dated 17 October 1979 from France*

"All necessary assurances in the areas relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), to which

Mr. Minty has drawn the Committee's attention, have already been given. The note verbale dated 30 October 1978, which was addressed to the Secretary-General [S/12910], appears to respond fully to the concerns expressed by the Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement with regard to the exportation of 'spare parts', 'replacement parts', 'engines' or 'licences and other agreements':"

(iv) *Reply dated 26 October 1979 from the Federal Republic of Germany*

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has repeatedly—and most recently in a brochure entitled *Fact v. Fiction*—rebutted the assertions made not only before the Committee by Mr. Minty and by the Anti-Apartheid Movement he represents regarding an alleged nuclear and military co-operation between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa. A copy of the brochure, which speaks for itself, is herewith again transmitted for the information of the Committee. As to the alleged supply of Sikorski helicopters to South Africa, the Federal Government has at no time granted an export licence for such a transaction."

(v) *Reply dated 4 September 1979 from Israel*

". . . wishes to reconfirm Israel's undertakings of 7 December 1977 [S/12475] and of 3 April 1978 [S/12475/Add.1] that it will comply with Security Council resolution 418 (1977), and accordingly, Israel will not provide South Africa with arms or related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment (see Israel's note verbale of 1 December 1978, circulated as document S/AC.20/5).

"Hence with regard to licences granted in the past relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition, the Government of Israel has called on industry to take measures to terminate such licences, and the Government will not approve any application for renewal or extension of such a licence (see Israel's note verbale of 1 December 1978 circulated as document S/12948)."

(vi) *Reply dated 29 June 1979 from Italy*

"In this statement, Mr. Minty has again raised several charges of violation of the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa in regard to my country. Some of these charges have already been answered by my predecessor, Ambassador Piero Vinci, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on 26 September 1978.^a My Government, however, is glad of this opportunity to clarify its position also in front of your Committee. I will therefore address myself to the various points made by Mr. Minty in the order in which he raised them:

"1. *Aermacchi MB-326*. The licence for the production of the South African version of this plane (Impala I) was ceded *una tantum*, that is, without a provision for its termination, by contract between the Italian firm Aermacchi and the South African firm Atlas Aircraft as long ago as 1964. The Impala I has been produced under licence by Atlas Aircraft, entirely in South Africa, since the late 1960s. Under the clauses of the manufacturing licence, Aermacchi continued to provide Atlas Aircraft with some more advanced components of the MB-326 until 1972. The last export licence related to this contract was issued by the Italian authorities prior to the adoption of Security Council resolution 311 (1972), although the operation took place at a later date, and it concerned four airframes of the MB-326 K model produced by Aermacchi (non-complete planes, as has been erroneously published). Since that time, no further export licences have been granted to the Italian firm, for either complete licences or spare parts. Thus the technical co-operation between Aermacchi and Atlas has totally ceased and Aermacchi currently has no investments, offices or personnel in South Africa. Following the ban imposed by the Italian authorities in 1972 on export licences for armaments supplies to South Africa, Atlas Aircraft has developed autonomously its own version of the MB-326 K, which is known as Impala II, and whose design derives only partially from the Italian prototype.

"2. *Rolls-Royce Viper engines*. The licence for the production of these engines was ceded, again *una tantum*, by Piaggio to Atlas Aircraft in 1964, contextually with the cession of the licence for the MB-326. For many years now, the engine has been produced

^a A/AC.115/L.506.

entirely in South Africa by Atlas Aircraft. No Italian participation is involved in the production, nor have complete engines been supplied to South Africa, during this time.

"As for the question relating to the cancellation of the licences, I would like to point out again that the licences were ceded in 1964 *una tantum*, that is, without a provision for their termination. As the supply of technical assistance and spare parts for both the MB-326 and the Rolls-Royce Viper engines has been discontinued since 1972, the unilateral withdrawal of the licences at this stage would not affect in the least the production, and in fact would just result in a net benefit for South Africa.

"3. *AL-60*. This aircraft is classified in Italy as a civilian plane for tourism, of the Piper class. Ten planes were exported to South Africa in 1967, and a supply of spare parts was authorized in 1971. The licence for the production of the plane has not been sold to South Africa.

"4. *Piaggio P-166*. This aircraft is classified in Italy as a light transport plane for civilian use. Twenty-one planes were sold to South Africa between 1967 and 1971.

"5. *AM-3 C*. This aircraft is a mono-engine propeller plane suitable only for liaison purposes, and is in fact used for these purposes in South Africa. Forty of the planes have been exported to that country. The export licence for 12 of them was granted in September 1970 and that for the remaining 28, in April 1971. No further licences have since been granted for the export of either complete planes or spare parts. The licence for the production of the plane has not been ceded to South Africa.

"6. *Ammunition*. No export of ammunition to South Africa has been authorized since 1972.

"In conclusion, I would like to point out that all the supplies to South Africa for which charges have been raised against my country were authorized prior to the adoption of the 1972 embargo, in a period when only the voluntary embargo of 1963 was in force—a measure widely interpreted as restricting the export to South Africa solely of offensive weapons.

"May I recall again, in this respect, that the AL-60 and P-166 planes are not considered military ones in Italy, nor is the AM-3 C classified as combat aircraft. Also the MB-326, at the time the production licence was ceded, was used for training purposes. In this regard, I noted with appreciation that in the statements made at the 3 April meeting of the Committee, some recognition was granted to the objective difficulties Governments may encounter—in the absence of an internationally accepted classification—in defining the expression 'arms and related matériel' in the context of the peculiarities of the South African situation, a confusion which was even greater in the sixties when the political situation in the area was rather different and the resistance to the minority régimes had not yet acquired its present momentum."

(vii) *Reply dated 1 August 1979 from Spain*

"1. As was indicated in the note of 17 July 1978, which was circulated as document S/12785, the Spanish Government is anxious to ensure strict compliance with Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

"2. The Spanish Government understands that there has been strict compliance with the provisions of that resolution; thus, in no circumstances can Spanish territory be considered an intermediate point in the arms trade destined for South Africa.

"3. For the purpose of investigating possible illegal actions by Spanish firms with regard to compliance with the arms embargo against South Africa, the Spanish Government has established a Co-ordinating Committee to Investigate Irregularities in the International Arms Trade.

"4. The findings made by the Co-ordinating Committee have prompted the Spanish authorities to conclude that the violation of the arms embargo against South Africa is perhaps being assisted by the systematic acceptance by authorities of other countries of documents which do not constitute what are known in international practice as 'certificates of final destination', even though they may seem to be. In its desire for sincere co-operation with the United Nations, the Spanish Government therefore proposes that steps should be taken in the appropriate bodies to draw up a standard text of the 'certificate of final destination' for compulsory use by all countries exporting arms."

(viii) *Reply dated 16 October 1979 from the United Kingdom*

"The United Kingdom Government has observed its obligations under the United Nations mandatory arms embargo arising from Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and is not aware of any case of provision to South Africa inconsistent with these obligations.

"Any evidence that equipment referred to in the annex to the note has been exported from the United Kingdom to South Africa since the adoption of resolution 418 (1977) will be thoroughly investigated."

(ix) *Reply dated 23 May 1979 from the United States*

"... the representative of the United States of America wishes to transmit to the Committee the following information from his Government, presented in question and answer form:

"Q. (1) Has the United States cut off the sale of all military and related items to South Africa? If not, what are the exceptions?"

"A. (1) Yes, in 1963, the United States imposed a voluntary arms embargo on South Africa. Since the passage in 1977 of the Security Council mandatory arms embargo, the United States Government does not license for sale to South Africa any 'arms or related matériel' (i.e., items on the United States Munitions List). In addition, in February 1978 regulations were issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act which prohibit the export of any goods to, or for the use of, the South African military and police.

"Q. (2) Does the United States sell dual purpose items, particularly civilian aircraft to South Africa? Have the South Africans obtained the Lockheed L-100 and Cessna 185 aircraft? If so, how?"

"A. (2) Civilian aircraft, including Cessna 185s, are sold to non-military purchasers in South Africa. The United States Department of Commerce licenses such sales with the approval of the Department of State. Current United States regulations require the purchaser to certify that the aircraft will not be used for police, military or paramilitary purposes. In addition, the purchaser must agree not to resell the aircraft without United States Government approval. The United States Embassy in Pretoria conducts end-use checks to verify that the conditions are being fulfilled.

"Saifair Aviation, partially owned by the South African Government, does maintain a fleet of L-100s. Spare parts for the L-100s, some of which are compatible with C-130s, continue to be exported. Saifair maintains a careful log of the use of the spare parts, which United States officials are allowed to review.

"Q. (3) What is the current United States policy on the sale of spare parts for aircraft such as the C-130s acquired by South Africa before the mandatory embargo became effective? Can spares for L-100s be used by the South African Government to keep its C-130s flying?"

"A. (3) The United States Government will not license the sale of C-130 spares to South Africa. The policy of L-100 spares is explained in answer (2) above.

"Q. (4) Did the United States approve the sales of United States engines for Italian P-166, AM-3C, and C4M aircraft produced in South Africa under Italian licence?"

"A. (4) Aircraft engines such as those used in the P-166 and C4M aircraft are exportable under the same conditions as civilian aircraft (see answer 2 above). However, the United States Department of Commerce has not licensed the export to South Africa of the engines used in the above aircraft in recent years. The engines used in the AM-3C aircraft are manufactured by Rolls-Royce and are not of United States origin.

"Q. (5) Does the United States now prohibit all computer sales to South Africa or only those having specific military or dual uses?"

"A. (5) The United States Government continues to license the sale of computers to South Africa but will not approve any sale to the South African military or police, or to those agencies directly involved in administering *apartheid* (i.e., the Ministry of Plural Relations). Depending on the size of the computer, and the purchaser involved, various restrictions are placed on the computer export licence to ensure no use inconsistent with United States policy.

"Q. (6) What controls does the United States Government exercise over 'third-party transfers'?"

"A. (6) The United States Government must approve transfers by recipient countries to third countries of all United States Government-origin, and many commercial-origin, defence articles and services. Procedures for processing requests for 'third-party transfers' vary slightly depending on whether the item concerned was originally provided by the United States Government under foreign military sales (FMS), or under the military assistance programme (MAP), or commercially exported under licence from the Department of State. Basically, requests are processed as follows:

"1. Under agreements with the United States, the transferring country must first request United States permission to make the transfer. Section 3 of the United States Arms Export Control Act stipulates that a proposed transfer of FMS-origin articles may not be approved unless the United States itself would be willing as a matter of policy and able as a matter of law, to transfer the defence article under consideration to the intended recipient. South Africa is not legally eligible to receive such defence articles, and to do so would be against United States policy and international obligation. Such proposed transfers to South Africa cannot, accordingly, be approved. Comparable standards apply to transfers of MAP-origin defence articles under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Though not required as a matter of law, identical standards are uniformly employed in considering proposed transfers of defence articles and services exported commercially under licence.

"2. In any case, the Arms Export Control Act also requires that the Congress be notified of most proposed transfers of MAP and FMS defence articles 30 calendar days before consent may be given to the transferor.

"3. In most cases, the proposed recipient must first provide the United States with assurance that the items transferred will not again be transferred without United States approval.

"4. After completion of the above steps, the United States then replies to the intending transferor. Under present policy and legal constraints, however, all requests to approve third-party transfers to South Africa would be denied.

"Q. (7) What United States licences are still valid for the manufacture of military equipment in South Africa?

"A. (7) There is no valid licence for the manufacture of Munitions List equipment in South Africa.

"Q. (8) Do United States licensing agreements with second parties include a clause prohibiting exportation to South Africa?

"A. (8) No, but they are handled in a manner which achieves this end. All United States licensing agreements require a sales territory which lists the countries to which exports are permitted. This method is preferred because the United States does not approve wide sales territories. In fact, such prior permission for exports is normally restricted to members of NATO, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The United States in no case approved sales to South Africa.

"Q. (9) What is the United States position on revoking all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment?

"A. (9) Pursuant to the authority of the Arms Export Control Act and the international traffic-in-arms regulations, the United States has not granted any approvals for the licensed manufacture in South Africa of arms and related material on the United States Munitions List.

"Q. (10) What is the United States position on prohibiting United States corporations from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment?

"A. (10) United States law does not prohibit United States corporations or their subsidiaries from manufacturing arms and related *matériel* outside of the territorial confines of the United States. However, when such manufacture, pursuant to a manufacturing licence agreement (whereby an American person grants a foreign person a legal right or licence to manufacture abroad) involves a technical assistance agreement (the performance of functions and/or the conveyance of information involving the disclosure of technical data, as opposed to granting a right or licence to manufacture), or involves the export of United States-origin parts, items, or technical data, the prior approval of the Depart-

ment of State is required. It is United States Government policy not to give such approval or grant licences in South African cases.

"Q. (11) What is the United States position on prohibiting United States corporations from the transfer of technology and capital to South Africa for arms manufacture?

"A. (11) Under the United States Arms Export Control Act and the international traffic-in-arms regulations, a licence from the United States is required before any technical data on the Munitions List is exported from the United States. ('Export' in so far as technical data is concerned is defined so as to include the sending from the United States by any means of such information, the disclosure of such information to foreign nationals within the United States and the disclosure of such information to foreign nationals in the course of visits outside the United States by United States nationals.) It is the policy of the United States to deny such licences for any such exports to South Africa. Similarly, the United States will not approve any transfers to South Africa of technical data previously exported under licence to a third country.

"In any case, no such information will be licensed for export for the purpose of manufacture unless such manufacture is pursuant to a manufacturing licence agreement approved by the United States. No such approvals are given for licensed manufacture in the Republic of South Africa.

"The United States does not regulate capital (in the financial sense) transfers to South Africa. The export of capital goods required for the manufacture of arms is similarly not regulated under the United States Arms Export Control Act except in so far as those goods are themselves considered to be a defence article on the Munitions List. If such export is made in furtherance of a manufacturing licence agreement for the production abroad of Munitions List defence articles, the manufacturing licence agreement in question must first be approved by the United States; no such agreements are approved for licensed manufacture in South Africa.

"Q. (12) What current legislative and other measures prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries from the United States? Are any new measures contemplated, including punishment for United States citizens who serve as mercenaries?

"A. (12) United States Law (18 USC 959) prohibits United States citizens from enlisting in the United States for service in foreign armed forces, and prohibits any person from recruiting United States citizens in the United States for such service. Under this law, the act of enlistment or recruitment must occur within the territorial confines of the United States. (In other words, leaving the United States with intent to enlist is not an offence.) These offences carry a penalty of up to \$1,000 or three years in prison. Other provisions of the criminal code prohibit United States citizens from accepting commissions in the United States to serve in foreign armed forces against countries with whom the United States is at peace (18 USC 958), from preparing or launching armed expeditions in the United States to be carried out against such a country (18 USC 960) and from acting as an agent of a foreign Government without prior notification to the Secretary of State (18 USC 951). 8 USC 1481 (A) (3) provides that any United States citizen who enlists in foreign armed forces without the written authorization of the Secretaries of State and Defense loses his citizenship. (However, the validity of this provision has been called into question by a 1967 decision of the Supreme Court (*Afroyim v. Rusk*, 387 US 253 (1967)), which held that an act of Congress could not divest a person of his United States citizenship except in the case of its voluntary abandonment by the citizen himself.)

"The United States Government is currently reviewing these laws.

"Q. (13) How does the United States define the term 'arms and related *matériel* of all types'?

"A. (13) Pursuant to our legal obligation under United Nations Security Council resolution 418 (1977), 'arms and related *matériel*' is defined for purposes of United States law as including all items and related technical data on the United States Munitions List (22 CFR 121.01), and other items with a military application (not on the United States Munitions List) including technical data relating to such items. In addition, 'arms and related *matériel* of all types' is considered to include defence articles and services sold on a government-to-government basis under the foreign military

sales programme, whether or not such articles and services involve items or data on the Munitions List. The United States also forbids export of any United States-origin item or technical data to the South African military and police.

"Q. (14) What, if any, types of intelligence does the United States share with South Africa?

"A. (14) The United States Government does not publicly discuss or respond to inquiries about intelligence matters.

"Q. (15) What links does NATO maintain with South Africa and on what legal basis does it maintain these links?

"A. (15) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization maintains no ties with South Africa which lie outside of the operational area defined in the treaty. No NATO staff visits are made to South Africa.

"Q. (16) What is the United States position on terminating the exchange of military attachés with the South African Government?

"A. (16) It has been the United States position that, despite the arms embargo and other limitations on any military relations with South Africa, the exchange of defence attachés served a useful purpose. In the aftermath of the recent attaché aircraft incident, the United States Government is reviewing the question of whether or not to exchange defence attachés.

"Q. (17) What is the United States policy on the travel of general/flag officers to South Africa? What is the United States policy on official/working contacts as opposed to social contacts between United States general/flag officers and their South African counterparts?

"A. (17) United States policy is to minimize both travel to South Africa by United States general or flag level officers and contacts between such United States officers and South African ones. In practice, their travel or contact is quite rare since personnel of lower rank are almost always able to perform necessary functions.

"Q. (18) What military equipment and spares has the United States sold to the South African Government since 1960?

"A. (18) There were no foreign military sales deliveries to the South African Government before fiscal year 1954 or after fiscal year 1973. Total deliveries from 1954 to 1973 were about \$3 million. After mid-1960 (fiscal years 1961-1973), foreign military sales deliveries to the South African Government totalled about \$2.5 million. This included no major items (such as aircraft, ships, artillery pieces, armoured vehicles or trucks).

"Q. (19) What steps is the United States taking to prevent further supply of the NATO codification system to South Africa? Does access to the system facilitate purchases of components of military equipment?

"A. (19) The United States Government has not yet obtained information on which to base a reply to this question."

Case No. 5—Nuclear collaboration with South Africa

(i) Chairman's note dated 17 July 1979 to France

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of France . . . and has the honour to enclose a copy of the summary record of the 15th meeting of the Committee, held on 5 July 1979. The Chairman wishes to draw the attention of His Excellency's Government to the statement made at that meeting by Professor Ronald Walters of Howard University on nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

"In particular, Professor Walters stated that:

"The deliberations at the London seminar had illustrated the substantial role played by the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Israel in the development of military and nuclear-weapons capability by the provision of special nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and equipment, related scientific training and economic assistance directed towards those objectives. While much of that collaboration had been conducted in the name of "peaceful" development of nuclear power, the London seminar had firmly rejected any meaningful distinction between the availability of nuclear-power facilities for either civilian or military utilization, bearing in mind the possibility of rapid development of such weapons, given the perceived opportunity to do so."

"He also said that:

"Construction had begun on a 2,000-megawatt power station, at Koeberg in Dufnefontein on the Western Cape, that was projected to be completed by 1984. That \$2 billion project consisted of two 1,000-megawatt nuclear power reactors being built by a French consortium (FRAMATOME) and, according to the South African Government, being developed for the production of electricity. However, the abundant coal and hydroelectric resources of South Africa would appear to make nuclear-power-generated electricity less than an urgent priority."

"In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 16th meeting, the Chairman would appreciate receiving from His Excellency's Government any comments which it might wish to make on the points raised by Professor Walters in his statement."

(ii) Reply dated 24 September 1979 from France

"With regard to the reactors intended for the Koeberg nuclear power station, it should be borne in mind that this is civilian equipment which is intended solely for the production of electricity and that its technical characteristics are such that it cannot possibly be diverted for military purposes. That such diversion is impossible is guaranteed by France's signing of all the safeguard agreements, both with the Republic of South Africa and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"The distinction between the peaceful use of nuclear energy and its military uses, which is universally acknowledged, forms the basis of the non-proliferation principles applied at the international level. The rejection of any distinction between nuclear installations intended for civilian purposes and military installations would call into question the whole system of non-proliferation and mean that the use of nuclear energy to generate electricity would be reserved solely for the military nuclear Powers. That attitude would run counter to the positions set forth by the increasing number of countries which wish to have access to nuclear energy. It would render meaningless the activities of IAEA, which is entrusted with the task of monitoring the peaceful use of the atom.

"The question whether any particular form of energy, such as coal or hydroelectricity, should be favoured over another is a problem which falls within the exclusive competence of those who manage the economy of each country. It would certainly not be tolerable for third countries to interfere in this area, which forms part of internal policy. The view of the international community seems, on the contrary, to be that the right of every State to use its natural resources as it sees fit must be recognized, and natural uranium cannot be made an exception to this rule."

(iii) Chairman's note dated 17 July 1979 to the Federal Republic of Germany

[Same text as first two paragraphs of note (i) above.]

"He also said:

"South Africa had developed its own application of the net-nozzle technique perfected by a German scientist, Mr. Erwin W. Becker, at the nuclear research centre of the Federal Republic of Germany at Karlsruhe, for the enrichment of uranium. It had announced plans to convert that pilot plant into a commercial-scale plant which would produce enriched uranium for local consumption and for sale to international buyers. The exact scale of the converted plant had not yet been made public; nevertheless, highly enriched uranium was one element used in the fabrication of nuclear weapons."

[Same text as the last paragraph of note (i) above.]

(iv) Reply dated 26 October 1979 from the Federal Republic of Germany

[Same text as note (iv) of case No. 4 above.]

"The aforesaid applies likewise to statements on an alleged co-operation between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa in the field of the military and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as made before the Committee by Professor Walters."

(v) Vice-Chairman's note dated 17 July 1979 to Israel

[Same text as first, second and fourth paragraphs of note (i) above.]

(vi) *Reply dated 5 November 1979 from Israel*

[Same text as first paragraph of note (v) of case No. 4 above.]

"On instructions, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel rejects the allegations that Israel might have played any role in the alleged development of nuclear weapons capability by South Africa."

(vii) *Chairman's note dated 17 July 1979 to the United Kingdom*

[Same text as first, second and fourth paragraphs of note (i) above.]

(viii) *Reply dated 1 August 1979 from the United Kingdom*

"The United Kingdom fully observes the embargo on arms sales to South Africa and does not collaborate in any way with South Africa in the development of a nuclear weapons capability: nor does it supply nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and equipment or related scientific training and economic assistance directed towards these objectives. Those exports which have taken place in recent years have been for nuclear safety or medical and other research purposes not associated with South Africa's nuclear power programme.

"The United Kingdom believes, however, that a valid distinction can be drawn between the peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy. The right of all States to apply and develop programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development is internationally recognised and enshrined in a number of instruments including the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Final Document of the United Nations special session on disarmament.

"The United Kingdom nonetheless notes the existence in South Africa of nuclear installations not subject to the safeguards of the IAEA. The acceptance of safeguards on all nuclear materials is an essential condition for the establishment of international confidence in the peaceful nature of a nation's nuclear activities. The United Kingdom strongly advocates South Africa's adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and acceptance of full-cycle safeguards on all her activities."

(ix) *Chairman's note dated 17 July 1979 to the United States of America*

[Same text as first two paragraphs of note (i) above.]

"He also said:

"The first reactor, Safari-I, had been provided by the United States, constructed by the Allis-Chalmers Corporation under subcontract from the Roberts Construction Company of Washington, D.C., and the other had been manufactured in South Africa."

[Same text as last paragraph of note (i) above.]

(x) *Reply dated 10 December 1979 from the United States*

"On 3 October 1979 [18th meeting], the United States representative delivered before the South Africa Arms Embargo Committee a comprehensive statement on United States nuclear policy towards South Africa, which has not changed since that time. My Government does not at present wish to add to that statement."

Case No. 6—Philips

(i) *Chairman's note dated 5 October 1979 to the Netherlands*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and has the honour to enclose the summary record of the 17th meeting of the Committee, held on 22 August 1979. The Chairman wishes to draw the attention of His Excellency's Government to the statement made at that meeting by Mr. Sami Faltas, a representative of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands, on the activities of the Netherlands-based Philips electronics company.

"In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 18th meeting, the Chairman would be grateful for the comments of His Excellency's Government on the points raised by Mr. Faltas."

(ii) *Reply dated 23 November 1979 from the Netherlands*

"The Netherlands Government wishes to state that the voluntary, and, after the adoption of resolution 418 (1977), the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, have been scrupulously implemented by the Netherlands. The legal instrument ensuring this implementation in the Netherlands is the Decree on the Exportation of Strategic Goods, which is based on the Import and Export Act 1962. According to this decree the exportation of goods, enumerated in a list attached to the decree, is prohibited unless a licence is granted by the Minister for Economic Affairs. The list contains a wide range of goods, not only arms and arms related material as meant by resolution 418 (1977) but also goods which the Netherlands deems to be 'strategic' in economic terms. The list of military goods which are considered to fall within the scope of resolution 418 (1977) and for which the Netherlands, refuses to grant an export licence, has not been established by the Netherlands alone but is the list used by practically all Western countries.

"The Philips company in the Netherlands cannot export goods falling within the scope of resolution 418 (1977) to South Africa without a licence. The Netherlands Government has never granted such a licence.

"The Philips company in the Netherlands has not exported goods to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977).

"As to the allegations concerning possible violations of Philips subsidiaries outside the Netherlands territory, it has to be kept in mind that the decree mentioned is based on the principle of territorial jurisdiction. The Netherlands Government cannot be held responsible for the exportation of goods from countries outside the Netherlands territory. The responsibility for activities outside the Netherlands clearly rests with the Governments of the States from whose territory the exportation takes place."

Case No. 7—Plessey

(i) *Chairman's note dated 5 October 1979 to Ireland and the United States*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of . . . and has the honour to draw his attention to the enclosed reports from published sources concerning the supply to South Africa by the British electronic firm, Plessey, of radar equipment which may be used for military purposes, and the training of South African Defence Forces personnel in the use of this equipment. It is reported that the radar surveillance system incorporates computers manufactured in Ireland by a subsidiary of a United States company.

"The Chairman would be grateful for the comments of His Excellency's Government on this matter."

(ii) *Chairman's note dated 5 October 1979 to the United Kingdom*

"The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom and has the honour to inform him that the Committee's attention has been drawn to reports concerning the supply to South Africa by the British electronic firm, Plessey, of radar equipment which may be used for military purposes, and the training in the United Kingdom of South African Defence Forces personnel in the use of this equipment. A selection of reports from published sources is enclosed.

"The attention of the Committee has also been drawn to two letters dated 3 September 1979 from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Carrington, to Mr. Abdul Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, relating to this subject. The text of the paragraphs of these letters considered by the Committee are enclosed.

"Members of the Committee expressed the view that these reports, together with Lord Carrington's statement, indicate that a violation of the arms embargo against South Africa established by resolution 418 (1977) may have taken place. Therefore, the Chairman would be grateful for the comments of His Excellency's Government on this matter."

ANNEX V

States which have replied to the note from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1978

Document	Country	Date of reply
S/12494/		
Add.1	United Kingdom	28 April 1978
S/12779	Bénin	25 May 1978
S/12743	Philippines	25 May 1978
S/12745	Indonesia	26 May 1978
S/12741	Costa Rica	29 May 1978
S/12742	Gabon	30 May 1978
S/12744	Kuwait	30 May 1978
S/12746 ^a	Iran	5 June 1978
S/12747 ^a	Syrian Arab Republic	9 June 1978
S/12750	Venezuela	14 June 1978
S/12751 and S/12813	Colombia	15 June and 9 August 1978
S/12753	Bulgaria	18 June 1978
S/12757	United States of America	20 June 1978
S/12754	Poland	21 June 1978
S/12761 ^a	Mexico	22 June 1978
S/12769	Chad	26 June 1978
S/12759	Czechoslovakia	27 June 1978
S/12771	Yugoslavia	29 June 1978
S/12770 ^a	Republic of Korea	3 July 1978
S/12765 ^a	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4 July 1978
S/12772 ^a	Egypt	6 July 1978
S/12773	New Zealand	11 July 1978
S/12774	Sweden	11 July 1978
S/12780	India	12 July 1978
S/12799 ^a	Greece	14 July 1978
S/12810 ^a	Hungary	14 July 1978
S/12785	Spain	17 July 1978
S/12776	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 July 1978
S/12795 ^a	Ecuador	21 July 1978
S/12790	German Democratic Republic	25 July 1978
S/12798	Argentina	26 July 1978
S/12802	Cyprus	27 July 1978
S/12803	Barbados	2 August 1978
S/12800	Jordan	3 August 1978
S/12804	Angola	9 August 1978
S/12809 ^a	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	9 August 1978
S/12812	Ethiopia	14 August 1978
S/12846 ^a	Nigeria	16 August 1978
S/12826	Togo	23 August 1978
S/12832	Central African Empire	28 August 1978
S/12842	Austria	31 August 1978
S/12847	Mongolia	11 September 1978
S/12856	Norway	15 September 1978
S/12860 and S/12932	Belgium	21 September and 8 November 1978
S/12893	Denmark	2 October 1978
S/12904	Federal Republic of Germany	5 October 1978
S/12910	France	30 October 1978
S/12947	Netherlands	18 November 1978
S/12948	Israel	1 December 1978

^a Combined reply on violations and contractual arrangements.

ANNEX VI

Replies received from States to the note from the Chairman dated 30 April 1979

(i) Reply dated 8 August 1979 from Belgium

"Although this resolution does not apply to supplies provided prior to its adoption, I wish to confirm to you that since 1963 Belgium has been scrupulously observing a voluntary embargo on the provision of arms to South Africa. I had the opportunity to confirm this position of principle on 9 November 1976^a during the debate on *apartheid* at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly.

"I take this opportunity to confirm that Belgium is committed to implementing the resolutions adopted by the Security Council with respect to this matter and co-operating with the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977), so as to enable it to accomplish its task."

(ii) Reply dated 26 July 1979 from France

"It wishes to stress, first of all, that the French authorities are prepared to co-operate fully with the Committee responsible for the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), as all States were called upon to do in resolution 421 (1977). The French authorities have taken note of the fact that the Committee would deem it useful to have at its disposal, in due course, information on the export to South Africa of arms, related *matériel* and spare parts for such *matériel* by Member States prior to adoption of Council resolution 418 (1977). However, such information must appear to offer some interest to the Committee in its consideration of any violations of this resolution of which it may be seized in the discharge of its mandate.

"While the co-operation they may extend should not constitute a precedent which would make the scope of Security Council resolutions retroactive, the competent French authorities will, when specific requests relating to the examination of violations of resolution 418 (1977) are addressed to them, endeavour to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee concerning exports from French territory prior to 4 November 1977."

(iii) Reply dated 9 October 1979 from the Federal Republic of Germany

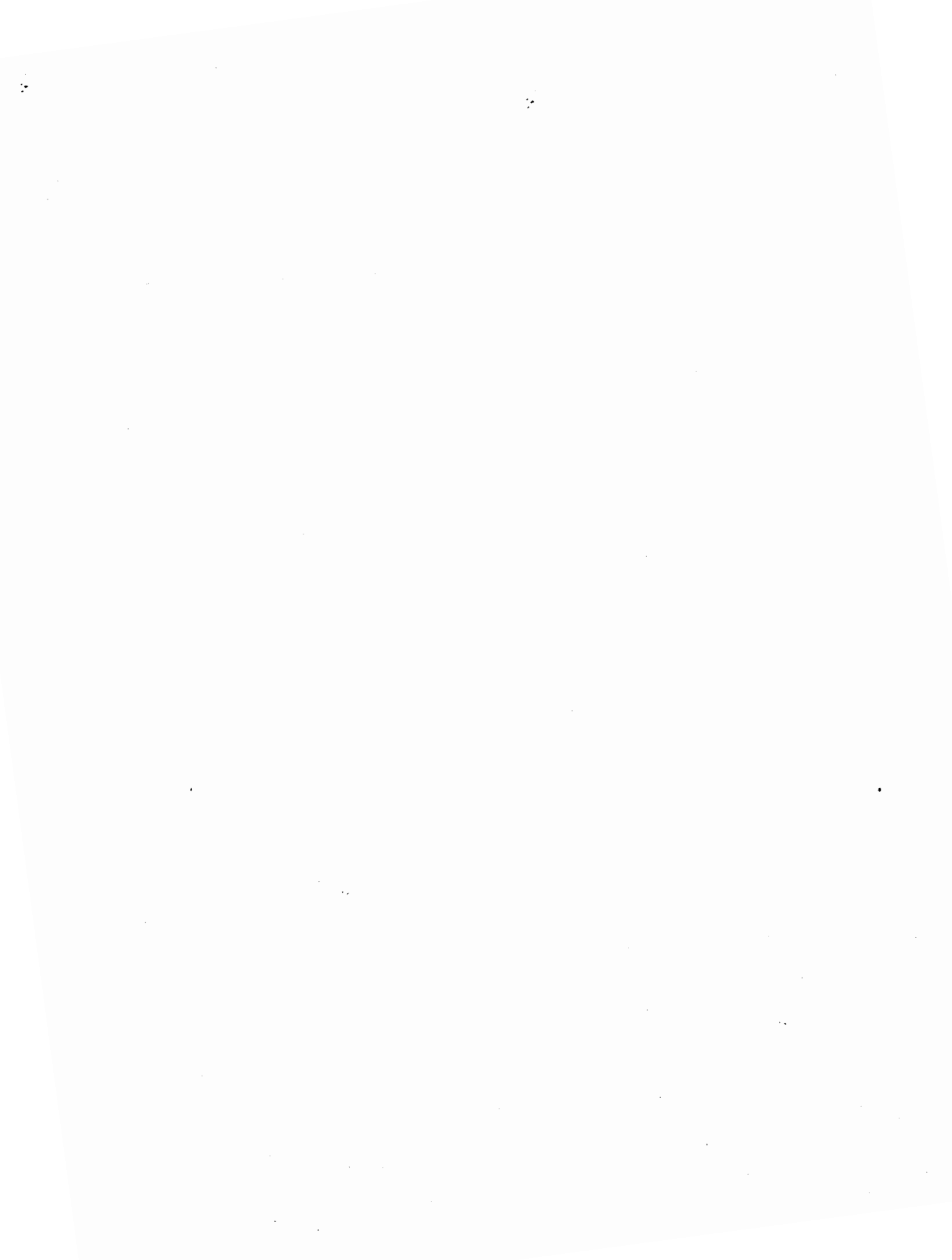
"Although from a strictly legal point of view Security Council resolution 418 (1977) does not cover any such deliveries prior to its adoption, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany nevertheless wishes to confirm that, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 181 (1963) on 7 August 1963, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not granted any permits for the export of any of the items mentioned in paragraph 3 of that resolution. The Permanent Representative wishes to recall his various statements to this effect in the Security Council as well as in the General Assembly. In this context the Permanent Representative wishes to draw particular attention to his note dated 5 October 1978 [S/12904]."

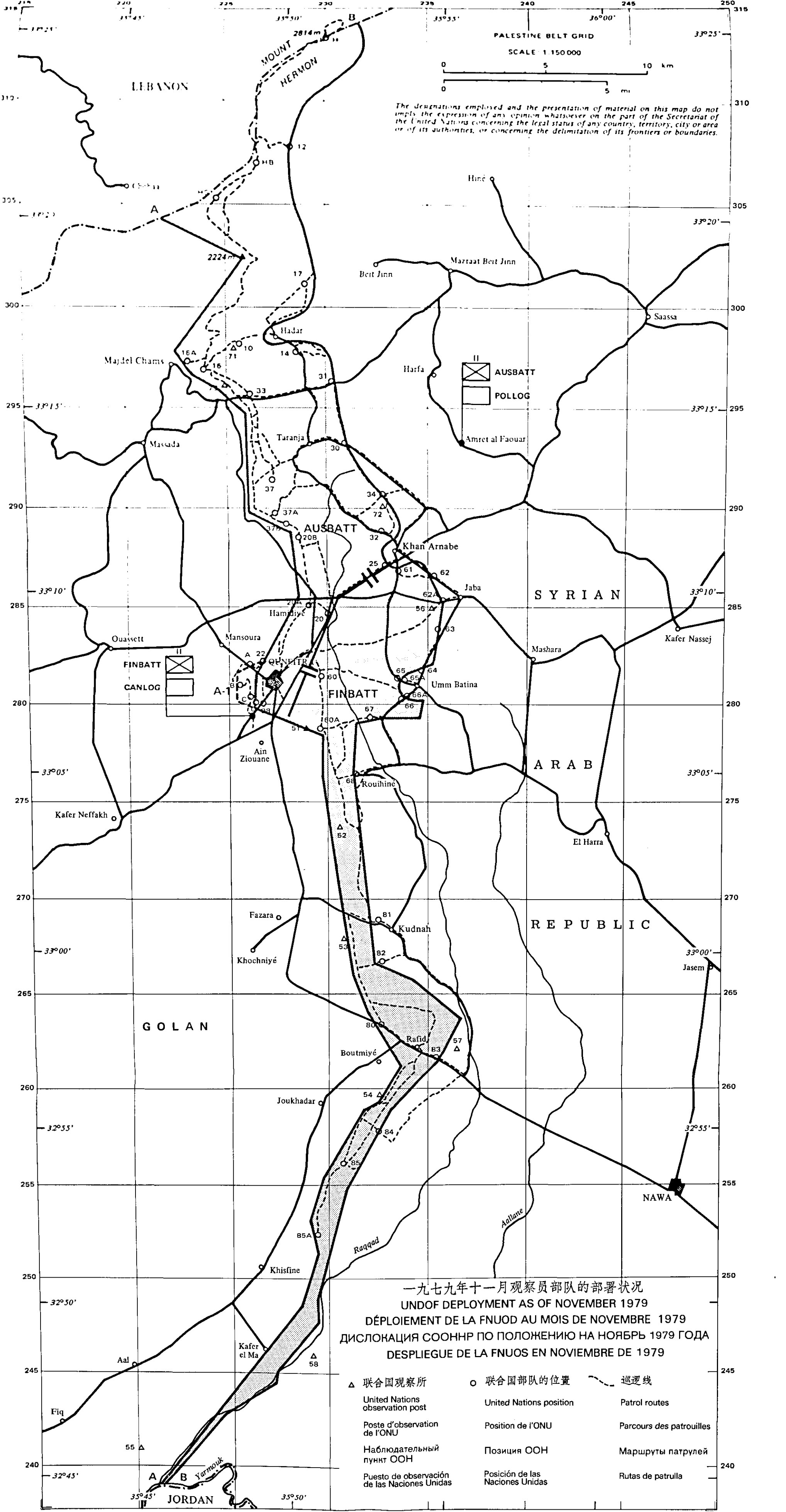
(iv) Reply dated 16 October 1979 from the United Kingdom

"The United Kingdom Government has examined carefully the request for information conveyed in the note and considers that the activities of Governments and of commercial concerns before the imposition of the embargo on arms and related *matériel* in Security Council resolution 418 (1977) are not germane to the mandate of the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977).

"The United Kingdom is fully meeting its obligations under resolution 418 (1977) and believes that the Committee set up by resolution 421 (1977) should concentrate its efforts on matters arising from the current embargo."

^a Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 59th meeting.





PALESTINE BELT GRID
SCALE 1:150 000
0 5 10 km
0 5 mi

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一九七九年十一月观察员部队的部署状况
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 1979
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1979
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СОООНР ПО ПОЛОЖЕНИЮ НА НОЯБРЬ 1979 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1979

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| △ 联合国观察所 | ○ 联合国部队的位置 | --- 巡逻线 |
| United Nations observation post | United Nations position | Patrol routes |
| Poste d'observation de l'ONU | Position de l'ONU | Parcours des patrouilles |
| Наблюдательный пункт ООН | Позиция ООН | Маршруты патрулей |
| Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas | Posición de las Naciones Unidas | Rutas de patrulla |

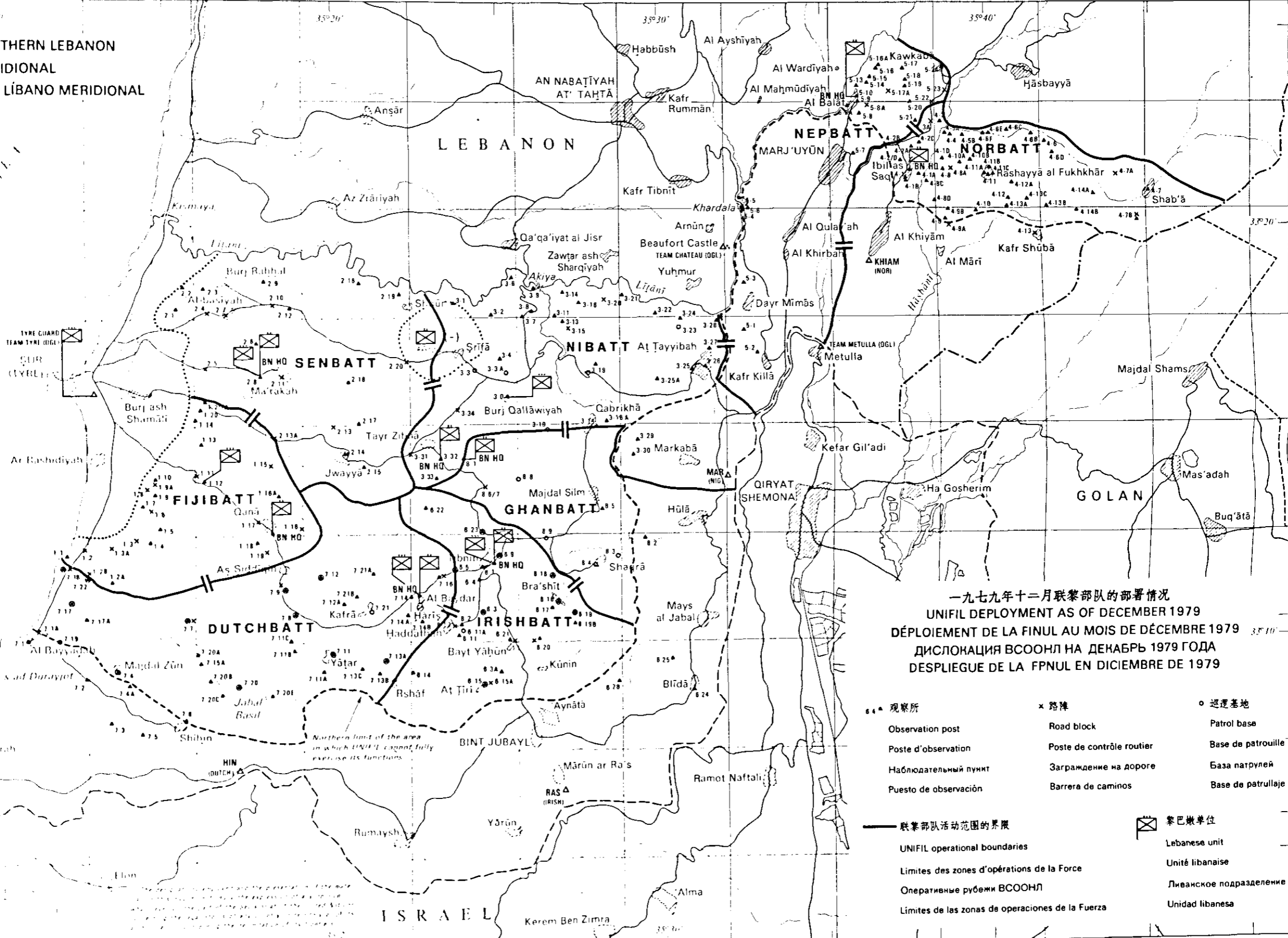
黎巴嫩南部 • SOUTHERN LEBANON
LIBAN MÉRIDIONAL
ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИВАН • LÍBANO MERIDIONAL

LEBANON

GOLAN

ISRAEL

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

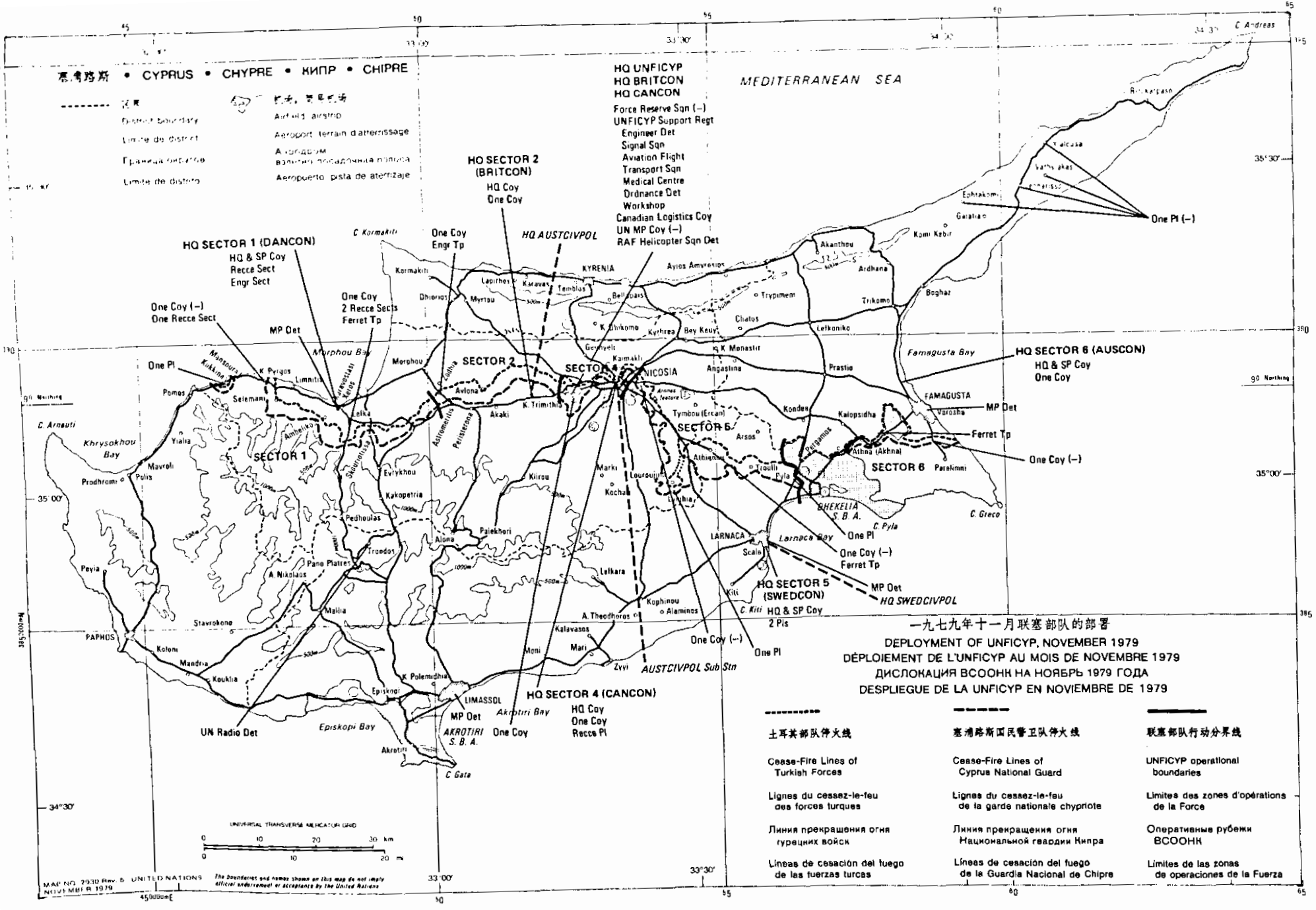


一九七九年十二月联黎部队的部署情况
UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF DECEMBER 1979
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE 1979
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ДЕКАБРЬ 1979 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN DICIEMBRE DE 1979

- UNIFIL HQ
- FRENCHING
- NORMED
- HQ COY
- ITALAIR
- DGL

- 观察所
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observación
- 路障
Road block
Poste de contrôle routier
Заграждение на дороге
Barrera de caminos
- 巡逻基地
Patrol base
Base de patrouille
База патрулей
Base de patrullaje

- 黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанское подразделение
Unidad libanesa
- 联黎部队活动范围的界限
UNIFIL operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza



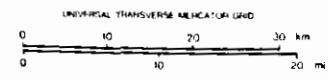
塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE

----- 国界
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округа
Limite de distrito

机场, 军民两用
Airfield airstrip
Aéroport terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром
взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto pista de aterrizaje

一九七九年十一月联塞部队的部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP, NOVEMBER 1979
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1979
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА НОЯБРЬ 1979 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1979

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土耳其部队停火线	塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线	联塞部队行动分界线
-----	-----	-----
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces	Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard	UNFICYP operational boundaries
-----	-----	-----
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques	Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote	Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
-----	-----	-----
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск	Линия прекращения огня национальной гвардии Кипра	Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
-----	-----	-----
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas	Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre	Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza



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