



# SECURITY COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR

*SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1980*

UNITED NATIONS





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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982

## NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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

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

**CHECK LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD  
1 APRIL-30 JUNE 1980**

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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- h The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)]
- i Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela [*Afghanistan*]
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DOCUMENT S/13869\*

Letter dated 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[1 April 1980]

I have the honour, on behalf of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to transmit herewith, for the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980.

The Special Committee fully endorses the Declaration. It shares the conviction that an effective oil embargo against South Africa is imperative in view of the present situation in southern Africa, and that such an embargo is feasible. It therefore expresses the hope that the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations will take urgent action in implementation of the Declaration. It stresses the need for action not only by all oil-exporting countries but also by countries which export refined oil products to South Africa, and by countries in which companies involved in the oil industry of South Africa or transporting oil and oil products to South Africa are registered.

The Special Committee considers that a mandatory decision by the Security Council for an oil embargo against South Africa is essential and urgent. It therefore hopes that the Council will consider the matter without delay in accordance with resolution 34/93 F, adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1979.

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

(Signed) B. Akporode CLARK  
Chairman of the Special Committee  
against Apartheid

ANNEX

Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa

1. The International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, organized by the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and the Working Group Kairos, in co-operation with the United Nations Special Committee against *Apartheid*, met at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980, with the participation of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, liberation movements and individual experts.

2. The Seminar recognizes the urgent need for positive and effective international action to secure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/93 F of 12 December 1979 on an oil embargo against South Africa.

3. The Seminar declares that sanctions are imperative in view of the growing threat to international peace and security posed by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa. In defiance of international law, the Pretoria régime

persists in the criminal policy of *apartheid* and continues its illegal occupation of Namibia. The peace of the area is particularly threatened by the repeated acts of aggression against front-line African countries.

4. These criminal and aggressive acts are only possible because of South Africa's ability to fuel its repressive and war machinery. The Seminar considers that an oil embargo is therefore both necessary and urgent.

5. The Seminar salutes the victory of the people of Zimbabwe. The freedom of Zimbabwe must become a spur for greater international action against the *apartheid* régime in Pretoria until Namibia and South Africa are free.

6. A total embargo on the supply of crude oil and oil products to South Africa is an important component of international action for the elimination of *apartheid* and support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia for liberation.

7. Such an embargo has become more feasible since all the member States of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other major oil-exporting countries have now prohibited export of their oil to South Africa.

8. The embargo is a key element of international sanctions against South Africa, and can seriously weaken the racist régime, because of the dependence of South Africa on imported oil and because the shipping of oil cannot easily be disguised.

9. The embargo is essential as a reinforcement and extension of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa imposed by the Security Council on 4 November 1977 in its resolution 418 (1977).

10. The Seminar therefore declares its full support for resolution 34/93 F and for the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

11. It calls for an international campaign by all Governments, organizations and individuals to:

(a) Secure an urgent and mandatory decision for an oil embargo against South Africa by the Security Council;

(b) Encourage all States immediately to enact effective legislation and other measures to implement an oil embargo, including strict penalties against companies, institutions and individuals violating the embargo;

(c) Prevent, by public action, the continued collaboration by multinational companies with the racist régime of South Africa in obtaining crude oil and refined oil products, as well as in its oil and related industries.

12. The Seminar commends all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa and in particular the revolutionary Government of Iran.

13. It notes with admiration the action taken by Nigeria against British Petroleum, which set up a deceitful swap arrangement to supply its South African subsidiary. It urges other States to take similar action in solidarity with the oppressed people of southern Africa.

14. The Seminar condemns all countries which are sustaining the *apartheid* régime by continuing to supply, directly and indirectly, crude oil and oil products to South Africa.

15. It condemns those Governments which continue to prevent the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against the South African régime—particularly France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which enjoy the right of veto in the Security Council.

16. It recognizes the need for co-ordinated and active efforts to persuade these Governments to change their attitudes and co-operate in international action.

17. Similarly, action is required against all those States which opposed the General Assembly resolution on the oil embargo (Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and the Western and other States

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/160-S/13869.

which abstained (Australia, Austria, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain), while taking into account the genuine problems of certain States in southern Africa which felt obliged to abstain.

18. The Seminar urges the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to study and take necessary measures to assist independent African States in southern Africa which neighbour South Africa and Namibia and may be adversely affected by an oil embargo against the *apartheid* régime.

19. The Seminar emphasizes that, pending a mandatory decision by the Security Council, all Governments should take unilateral measures to implement the embargo. The embargo should cover the supply of crude oil, refined oil products, technology and know-how, equipment, capital and personnel.

20. The Seminar notes with appreciation the resolution of the Netherlands Parliament urging the Netherlands Government to persuade the countries of the European Community to impose a collective oil embargo against South Africa. If such collective action is not forthcoming, the Seminar urges the Netherlands to take action in the spirit of the parliamentary debate and impose an effective embargo against South Africa.

21. The Seminar condemns the oil companies which, in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, have invested in South Africa and Namibia and thereby provide direct support to the *apartheid* régime. It draws particular attention to the five major multinational oil corporations with subsidiaries in South Africa—British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil, Shell and Total—and also condemns the shipping companies and oil traders who have been involved in the nefarious manoeuvres to enable South Africa to obtain oil. It further condemns the banks and engineering companies which have financed and facilitated the development of the petroleum industry in South Africa—and in particular those which have participated in the construction of the Sasol oil-from-coal plants, such as:

#### Banks

Barclays	United Kingdom
Standard	United Kingdom
Hill Samuel	United Kingdom
Dresdner	Federal Republic of Germany
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Federal Republic of Germany
Berliner Handels und Frankfurter	Federal Republic of Germany
Commerzbank	Federal Republic of Germany
West Deutsche Landesbank	Federal Republic of Germany

#### Engineering companies

Fluor	United States of America
Deutsche Babcock	Federal Republic of Germany
Lurgi	Federal Republic of Germany
Linde	Federal Republic of Germany

Spie Batignolles . . . . . France

Air Liquide . . . . . France

22. The seminar recognizes the need for a redoubled and determined effort by Governments and organizations in close co-operation with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and in solidarity with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, to end all such collaboration with South Africa.

23. It therefore urges the following:

(1) All countries which have not yet done so should enact legislation and take other necessary measures to implement an effective embargo on the supply of crude oil and refined oil products to *apartheid* South Africa. They should take effective measures to end any collaboration with South Africa's attempts to mitigate the effects of an oil embargo by the construction of fuel plants such as Sasol oil-from-coal plants. They should prevent the supply of finance, technology, equipment and personnel and any other assistance in the construction of such plants.

(2) All oil producing and exporting countries which have not yet done so should strengthen their control over the final destination of their oil, and through the incorporation of end-user clauses in the initial contracts of sale, ensure that their oil does not reach the *apartheid* régime through resale or via any other company, organization or Government.

(3) All countries should enact legislation to stop the transport to South Africa of all crude oil and oil products, wherever they originate. Governments should take separate and collective action to prevent South Africa from obtaining oil through the spot market or swap deals as well as arrangements involving the use of free ports or similar transit facilities.

(4) Governments should enact legislation to enable the seizure of tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil to South Africa and take action against any companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa.

(5) All organizations—of students, youth, workers, churches, and others—especially in the countries where the multinational oil corporations are based, should take action so that their Governments and the oil companies stop supplies of crude oil and oil products to the racist régime. They should expose the criminal nature of such support to the racist régime.

(6) Workers in the oil fields, refineries and ports, and those who sail the tankers, should be encouraged to take action that will prevent the supply of oil to the *apartheid* régime.

(7) The oil embargo should be reinforced by the creation of machinery to monitor all oil shipments to South Africa, as recommended in resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

(8) All Governments and organizations opposed to *apartheid* should observe 20 May 1980 as the International Day for an Oil Embargo against South Africa. Trade unions, religious bodies, anti-*apartheid* movements and other groups should organize demonstrations on that day against companies which continue to violate the oil embargo or participate in the oil and related industry in South Africa.

## DOCUMENT S/13870\*

### Assistance to Botswana: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1980]

1. In its resolution 34/125 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Botswana, to keep the situation in Botswana under constant review and to submit a report on the progress achieved in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

2. In its resolution 460 (1979), adopted on 21 December 1979, the Security Council, in paragraph 5, called upon all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia. Further, in paragraph 8, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 by organizing, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/162-S/13870.

concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them.

3. In pursuance of these resolutions, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Botswana in February 1980 to consult with the Government. The report of the mission, which is annexed hereto,<sup>1</sup> describes the economic and financial position of the country, summarizes the progress which has been made in implementing the projects included in the special economic assistance programme, provides a list of the Government's priority requirements to deal with the serious situation facing the country as a result of drought and the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and lists the projects and programmes necessary for

<sup>1</sup> The text of the report, entitled "Report of the review mission to Botswana (25-28 February 1980)", is not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; it may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

reconstruction and to enable Botswana to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing it.

4. In paragraph 8 of resolution 34/125 the General Assembly invited a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the assistance they are rendering to Botswana and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. The responses of the agencies and organizations will be reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General covering Botswana and the other countries for which the Assembly has requested him to organize special economic assistance programmes.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Circulated on 7 October 1980 as document A/35/497.

## DOCUMENT S/13871\*

### Letter dated 1 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[2 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 24 March 1980 by the Ministry of Economy and Finances 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 of the Ministry of Economy and Finances of Democratic Kampuchea of 24 March 1980

At present, the Vietnamese aggressors have already appropriated all the gold of our people and nation. They have already failed in their attempts of "Vietnamization" of the economy of Kampuchea and Laos by compelling the people under their temporary control to use the "dong". So they have resorted to the manoeuvres of creation of a so-called national currency and a so-called national bank so as to get new means to pursue their war of aggression and racial extermination in Kampuchea.

The Ministry of Economy and Finances of Democratic Kampuchea most strongly condemns this new crime of the Le Duan clique and declares, to all citizens and nationals of all origins living in the regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors, that the value of the so-called currency is null and void.

The Ministry of Economy and Finances of Democratic Kampuchea specifies that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea will strictly implement the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, whose objective is precisely:

—To build up an independent national economy;

—To guarantee the right of all citizens to engage in any productive activity either as individuals or as families;

—To guarantee the freedom of all citizens to engage in any form of production according to their preference in all fields: agriculture, handicrafts, industry, trade;

—To guarantee fully the fruits of all such activities;

—To guarantee and protect the private property of all citizens of Kampuchea and of foreign nationals in Kampuchea;

—To ensure that the national currency will be used for commercial exchanges within the country.

In the present situation when our country is victim of the special war of racial extermination waged by the Le Duan clique, we will be provisionally using barter.

National currency will be used in appropriate conditions. Our national currency will guarantee the construction of our economy and the remuneration as well as the fruits of work of citizens of all origins and of all nationalities.

The Ministry of Economy and Finances of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon all compatriots and nationals of all origins living in the regions under the temporary control of the enemy to boycott the so-called currency of the Le Duan clique. As a matter of fact, not only this so-called currency has no value at present as well as in the future but it constitutes also a mean through which the Vietnamese will appropriate all properties of our compatriots. For all these reasons, our compatriots have to preserve and defend at all costs all their properties (rice, poultry, cattle, etc.) by refusing to be deceived by the use of this so-called currency. Our compatriots have to safeguard all these properties so as to develop and strengthen their forces, which will be useful to the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

It is only by uniting all their efforts to fight, in every available form, the Vietnamese aggressors so as to totally wipe them out of the country that Kampuchea can be rebuilt and the Kampuchean people can live in prosperity, honour and national dignity.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/163-S/13871.

**Letter dated 2 April 1980 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English/Spanish]  
[2 April 1980]

In the context of the present debate in the Security Council, I have the honour to submit a photocopy of an article which appeared in *El Mundo* (Caracas, Venezuela) on 11 February 1980.<sup>3</sup> In that article, the chief of the terrorist PLO declares: "Peace for us means the destruction of Israel."

The article quotes Yasser Arafat as follows:

" . . . La paz para nosotros significa la destrucción de Israel.

"Nos preparamos para una larga guerra. Una guerra destinada a prolongarse durante generaciones . . . Nosotros no nos detendremos hasta el día en que podamos volver a nuestro hogar y hayamos destruido a Israel. La unidad del mundo árabe hará que esto sea posible.

"El fin de Israel es el objetivo de nuestra lucha, y los puntos de esa lucha quedaron fijados en 1965 con la creación de Al-Fatah . . . Conocemos las intenciones de algunos dirigentes árabes: resolver el conflicto con un

acuerdo pacífico. Cuando esto llegue, nos opondremos." Or, in English translation, as follows:

"Peace for us means the destruction of Israel.

"We are preparing for an all-out war, a war which will last for generations . . . We shall not rest until the day when we return to our home, and until we destroy Israel. The unity of the Arab world will make this possible.

"The destruction of Israel is the goal of our struggle, and the guidelines of that struggle have remained firm since the establishment of Fatah in 1965 . . . We know that the intention of some of the Arab leaders is to solve the conflict by peaceful means. When this occurs, we shall oppose it."

I have the honour to request that this letter and its attachment be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

<sup>3</sup> The text of the article is not reproduced here.

## DOCUMENT S/13873\*

**Letter dated 2 April 1980 from the representative of Turkey  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[4 April 1980]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 2 April 1980 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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 2 April 1980  
from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from the President of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention in reply to the letter of 18 March 1980 by Mr. Michael Sherifis [S/13848]:

1. "The Government" on whose behalf Mr. Sherifis purports to complain is not the legitimate, bi-national Government of Cyprus envisaged in the 1960 Constitution, but merely the Greek Cypriot wing of that Government which from 1963 to 1974 tried to destroy the bi-nationality of the

Republic by resorting to brute force against the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus, a co-founder partner in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The Muslim people of Cyprus has never accepted this attempt by the Greek Cypriot side to impose its illegal, immoral, unconstitutional and vile will on them and defended its legitimate rights and partnership status for 11 years at great cost to life and property.

The harassment of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus and the inhuman treatment it received in the hands of the Greek Cypriot gunmen, who called themselves the security forces of State, are fully recorded in United Nations documents from 1963 onwards.

The forceful ejection of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus from the bi-national Government of Cyprus and from all its organs has forced the Turkish Cypriot people to establish its own administrative organs as from 1963 in defiance of the unconstitutional rule which the Greek Cypriots tried to impose on the whole of Cyprus. Thus, the unconstitutional rule of the Greek Cypriot administration had in fact never covered the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus from the beginning of the Greek Cypriot onslaught in December 1963. That the illegitimate Greek Cypriot administration's writ was never in force over Turkish Cypriot people in their areas of resistance is fully recorded in the reports of the Secretary-General.

2. Turkey's legitimate intervention in 1974 put an end to the final Greek attempt to destroy the bi-national Republic of Cyprus and saved the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community from utter destruction. Thus, Cyprus was saved from being colonized by Greece and the partnership rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot people were safeguarded at great cost of life and property.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/165-S/13873.



3. The existence in Cyprus of two autonomous administrations was recognized at the Geneva conference of 1974.

4. As a result of an exchange of population agreement in 1975 (which was finalized with the help of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in September 1975), all Turkish Cypriots, who had suffered untold agonies in Greek Cypriot hands for 11 years, moved north and Greek Cypriots who wished to do so moved south.

Thus two national zones were established to form the basis of a bi-zonal federal settlement in line with the entrenched and undeniable partnership rights of the two national communities which formed the foundation of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus.

5. At the 1977 summit meeting between Mr. Rauf R. Denktas and the late Archbishop Makarios, the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the above principles was agreed and this was further confirmed in the summit meeting of 1979 between the leaders of the two partner communities, Messrs. Denktas and Kyprianou.

6. In total contravention of these agreements and in complete disregard of the realities, the Greek Cypriot side continued—and continues—its political and economic onslaught against the Turkish people of Cyprus under the usurped and assumed title of "the Government of Cyprus" and by deceitful propaganda in international fora, in order to get resolutions which contradict the summit agreements and destroy the chances of a negotiated settlement.

7. A full review of the tactics followed by the Greek Cypriot aggressors since 1963 to this day indicates to the Turkish people of Cyprus that the Greek Cypriot side is only interested in propaganda and not in a negotiated settlement for the re-establishment of the bi-national partnership in a bi-zonal federal form.

In the meantime, the Turkish people of Cyprus continues to be deprived, through use of force, of all its legitimate rights including all its fiscal rights—and the right to administer itself in its own areas in the north, on terms of full equality as an autonomous administration—a fact internationally noted and recorded at the Geneva conference of 1974.

It is therefore a statement of fact that the Turkish people of Cyprus, in keeping with its rights as a legitimate co-founder of the Republic of Cyprus, is a bona-fide partner in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and is in full charge of its independence and sovereignty on its own soil. All governmental organs of its administration were duly constituted under its Constitution, which was prepared by the legitimate representatives of the people and was accepted by a public referendum.

It is also a fact that the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north is as much a Government as the Greek Cypriot administration in the south.

The legitimate bi-national Government of Cyprus will be established when these two administrations or Governments agree to unite in a federal system. Until this happens, the Greek Cypriot administration in the south will have no right, (as it had none since 1963), to speak for the north or for the Turkish Cypriot people who live in the north.

In the meantime, the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris has full competence to make decisions on all issues in respect of everything within its boundaries in accordance with its Constitution and the laws passed by its House of Representatives.

Mr. Sherifis may find these facts or the statement as such to be inflammatory. This is not a matter on which we wish to enter into further discussions with the Greek side. They are bound to be even more disappointed, if they expect the Turkish people of Cyprus to bow to the illegal, immoral and unconstitutional Greek Cypriot rule in Cyprus.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/13874\*

#### Letter dated 3 April 1980 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
[4 April 1980]

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to you on 28 March 1980,<sup>4</sup> also circulated as a letter to the President of the Security Council [S/13868], referring to what he called a "well-established educational institution" at Abu Dis.

The "well-established educational institution" in question was opened last year. Altogether it consists of one class with 36 students.

There are today in Judaea and Samaria 13 institutions of higher learning—three of them are universities, five are teachers' seminaries, three are colleges for Islamic studies, one is a college for premedical studies and one is a polytechnic school. Six thousand students study in these institutions. The number of places available at these institutions of higher learning in Judaea and Samaria exceeds the demand, and everyone who wishes to study in such an institution and has suitable qualifications can find an appropriate place.

In these circumstances the authorities saw no reason for maintaining a single-unit institution with 36 students at Abu Dis, involving the diversion of considerable funds, especially when a full university is functioning at Bethlehem, just over five miles away.

In this connexion, it is worth recalling that, under the Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967, there were no

universities in Judaea and Samaria and the Jordanian occupation authorities refused to grant university status to any institution seeking it. However, under the Israel administration since 1967 rapid strides have been made, as described above, in the educational field.

Israel will continue to encourage and support the development of institutions of higher learning in Judaea and Samaria and will not be deflected by the malicious propaganda disseminated at the United Nations by Jordan which is evidenced also by the conferment of the title of Mayor of Jerusalem to an individual who is not the mayor. As is common knowledge, the Mayor of Jerusalem is Mr. Teddy Kollek.

It should also be recalled that Jordan is a country which considers itself to be in a state of war with Israel. Hence, this latest letter from the representative of the Palestinian Arab State of Jordan should be seen for what it is—yet another transparent attempt to manipulate the means and machinery of the United Nations in its relentless and unrestrained campaign of political warfare against Israel.

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

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/166-S/13874.

<sup>4</sup>A/35/158.

**Letter dated 3 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English/French]  
[4 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the Vietnamese expansionists' war of aggression and racial extermination, 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)* THOUNN Prasith  
*Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the United Nations*

**ANNEX**

**Report on the people's war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Vietnamese expansionists**

**IN FEBRUARY 1980, THE VIETNAMESE ARMY OF OCCUPATION  
SUFFERED 16,000 KILLED OR WOUNDED THROUGHOUT KAMPUCHEA**

In February 1980, i.e., in the fifth month of the dry season, the Vietnamese army of occupation was more and more bogged down on all the battlefields of Kampuchea and suffered increasing casualties in its living forces. Those losses amount to 16,012 killed or wounded, including 15 senior officers.

The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have defeated Hanoi's plan for the dry season. The guerrilla zone and bases and the regions under the control of the Democratic Kampuchea Government have been extended and strengthened with regard to the previous rainy season. The district of Thmâr Baing (Koh Kong province) and the mountain regions of Maung and Sangkê districts (Battambang province, north-western zone) have been liberated. The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have gained control of 40 enemy posts, destroyed three command-quarters, 10 military installations, five ammunition depots, one armoured car, 30 vehicles, one 105-mm cannon and a considerable quantity of arms and various military equipment.

Furthermore, during the same month of February, the defence network equipped with traditional weapons such as booby-traps and spring-clubs was extended and several enemy lines of communication were cut.

**COMBAT RESULTS FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY  
ON THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONT**

In January and February, on the north-eastern front, the Vietnamese troops of occupation suffered 2,089 killed or wounded, including 1,325 by booby-traps filled with poisoned stakes and other traditional weapons. In addition, they had five vehicles, two radio operators, two command-posts and two ammunition depots destroyed.

The guerrillas have liberated several localities: Koh Manheul and Chimiért (Mondulkiri province), Talay, Aur Nomong, as well as some parts of territory in the north of Siempang and between the Sé San river and the Lao Border.

**COMBAT RESULTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY ON THE  
ODDAR MENACHEY FRONT: 2,685 ENEMIES KILLED OR WOUNDED**

In order to break down the Vietnamese offensive in the dry season, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have deployed all their efforts and ingenuity. They have inflicted heavy losses on the Vietnamese troops daily, and immobilized them so that the latter have not been able to go to help their fellows on the north-western front.

During February, the Vietnamese troops suffered 2,685 killed or wounded on this front. Several of the enemy defence installations and a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and military equipment have been destroyed or captured. At the end of February, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have gained control of the Trapeang Trav front and of the roads going to the north and south of this locality.

**1,427 VIETNAMESE PUT OUT OF ACTION ON THE  
FRONT OF THE CENTRAL ZONE IN FEBRUARY**

On the front of the central zone, after having defeated the two large-scale mopping-up campaigns of the dry season, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea carried on their attacks against the Vietnamese troops of occupation. In February, they inflicted on them 1,427 killed or wounded, destroyed three semi-trailers and captured a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and canned foods coming from humanitarian relief intended for the Kampuchean people and diverted by the Vietnamese army of occupation.

**NEWS FROM VARIOUS FRONTS**

**1. South-western front: attack against Koh Kong city**

Guerrilla units of Democratic Kampuchea launched a special attack against the chief town of Koh Kong province during the night of 16 to 17 March 1980. They killed and wounded 60 Vietnamese occupiers and destroyed one 105-mm cannon and the enemy command-quarter.

In addition to this attack against Koh Kong, they continue to inflict heavy losses on the enemy at Kirivong (200 killed or wounded in five attacks) as well as at the lower part of the province.

During the fighting which occurred between 20 and 27 February in the districts of Tram Kák, Chhouk, Touk Meas and Angkor Chey, the Vietnamese occupiers had 220 killed or wounded. And at Kompong Som, between 9 and 11 March, they suffered 93 killed or wounded.

**2. Northern front: liberation of territories**

Several villages have been liberated in the northern zone. On 3 March, during a special attack against the enemy stronghold at Pratheat (district of Sangkum Thmey, Preah Vihear province), the guerrillas destroyed two enemy posts, one ammunition depot, one food warehouse and liberated the village.

In the district of Srey Snam (province of Siemreap), the guerrillas liberated four villages in two days, on 19 and 20 March. They then carried on their attacks against the Vietnamese troops stationed at Toek Thla.

**3. North-western front**

In the sectors of Pailin and Samlaut, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea intensify and increase their attacks against the Vietnamese troops of occupation in many places. On 12 and 16 March, the latter were caught in ambushes at Spean Dèk on highway 10. On 17 March, they had to evacuate two positions in the south of Aur Chor and at Trèng; the command-quarter of the division was destroyed. The Vietnamese troops suffered 750 killed or wounded in one week.

On 13 March, a Vietnamese battalion commander was killed in the Bavel sector, near the Kampuchea-Thailand border. On 17 March, three military constructions were burnt on mount No. 187. In this sector, 200 Vietnamese aggressors were wiped out in the course of one week.

On the same north-western front, during the second half of February, 53 Vietnamese aggressors were killed or wounded at the gates of the chief town of Maung district.

**4. North-eastern front**

During the first 10 days of March, the national army and guerrillas staged many attacks in which 125 Vietnamese invaders were killed or wounded. The village of Nheus was liberated.

**5. Eastern front**

The national army and guerrillas continue to attack the Vietnamese army of invasion along highway 7. From 20 to 29 February, they dealt heavy blows at them, in particular at Pratheat, Chup, Krek and Vihear Luong: 50 enemies were killed.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/167-S/13875.

6. *Western front*

From 10 to 13 March, 123 enemies were wiped out in the western part of the district of Leach, and one enemy post was taken. In the sector of Kompong Chhnang, from 22 to 25 February, 58 Vietnamese invaders were killed or wounded during five attacks launched by the guerrilla units of Democratic Kampuchea.

On the whole, according to the communiqués from the front during the period from 21 to 27 March, 3,042 Vietnamese invaders were killed or wounded, i.e., a daily average of 433.

DOCUMENT S/13876

Letter dated 7 April 1980 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[7 April 1980]

Further to my letter to you of 2 April 1980 [S/13872], I wish to draw your urgent attention to an atrocity perpetrated today, 7 April (the last day of the Passover festival), by PLO terrorists based in Lebanon, which resulted in the deaths of an infant and a civilian, as well as the wounding of four small children, the death of an Israel Defence Forces soldier and the injury of 11 other soldiers.

The details of this outrage are as follows.

Shortly after midnight today (local time), five PLO criminals penetrated into Israel from the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Southern Lebanon. They entered Kibbutz Misgav Am (about half a mile from the border with Lebanon) and seized two nursery buildings, in which innocent children, all less than 3 years old were sleeping, together with some nursing mothers. It was soon learned that the terrorists' aim was to take the infants hostage and hold them as ransom in an attempt to gain the release of 50 PLO criminals, sentenced by Israel courts to various terms of imprisonment.

The kibbutz guards gained control of one of the nursery buildings, and freed the children and several mothers inside. Later, an Israel army unit, which was rushed to the scene, engaged the terrorists at the second nursery. By 1000 hours the children and other hostages there had been freed, and the five terrorists had been killed.

A terrorist group which belongs to the PLO, calling itself the "Arab Liberation Front", and operating under the direction of PLO headquarters at Sidon in Southern Lebanon, immediately took responsibility for this outrage in a statement issued at Baghdad and broadcast on Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic at 1100 hours today.

Indiscriminate attacks on civilians in general and children in particular, with the aim of mass murder or of taking hostages for unconscionable ransom, have always been characteristic of the PLO's cowardly acts. Thus, for example, the PLO chose its own vicious way to mark the

International Year of the Child in 1979, i.e., with the slaughter of three children and injury of 18 others in Israel (see, in particular, my letters of 22 April and 23 May [S/13264 and S/13346]).

This is not the first time that the PLO has used the UNIFIL area of operation and set about its criminal acts through the UNIFIL lines. Thus, for instance on 9 May 1979, three PLO terrorists opened fire on Kibbutz Manara (also on the border with Lebanon, some three miles south of Kibbutz Misgav Am) after having entered the UNIFIL lines from the north (see my letter of 9 May [S/13312]).

The time has surely come for States Members of the United Nations to recognize the implications and consequences flowing from any form of co-operation with the terrorist PLO both within and without the framework of the United Nations.

A heavy responsibility also rests with all those at the United Nations whose statements cannot but be viewed by the PLO as encouragement to continue to perpetrate its despicable crimes. As is well known, the murder organization in question masquerades at the United Nations as a "national liberation movement".

These crimes throw clear light on the true objectives of the PLO and its supporters when they speak of "Palestinian rights".

Given the true character of the criminal PLO and its violent aims, the Government of Israel, for its part, 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 a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/13877\*

Letter dated 7 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[8 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your

information, the statement of 25 March 1980 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/168-S/13877.

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*

#### ANNEX

##### Statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea of 25 March 1980

Recently, the Le Duan clique has ordered the traitor Heng Samrin, who is but the shadow of the Vietnamese troops of aggression, to sign a so-called treaty of friendship and co-operation with East Germany.

This staging of play is not surprising at all. As a matter of fact, East Germany is also under the yoke of the Soviet international expansionists, who station permanently 20 divisions of troops including 10 armoured divisions in that country.

It will not be surprising if in the future the Le Duan clique and the Soviet international expansionists will stage other similar plays.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea most strongly denounces and condemns this so-called treaty of friendship and co-operation between the Vietnamese régime set up in Phnom Penh and East Germany and declares it null and void.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to reject this so-called treaty rigged up by the Le Duan clique and the Soviet Union to serve their schemes of aggression and expansion.

#### DOCUMENT S/13878

##### Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the representative of Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[8 April 1980]

The racist régime of South Africa has, since early this year, intensified its acts of aggression against my country. South African troops of occupation in Namibia, a Territory for which the United Nations has direct responsibility, are repeatedly crossing over into Zambia to commit the bestialities of intimidation, harassment, torture and outright destruction of Zambian life and property. In addition, Zambian air space is being violated by South African fighter aircraft on a daily basis.

My Government considers the persistent and ever escalating South African acts of aggression against Zambia as constituting a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, upon instructions from my Government, I am requesting you urgently to convene the Security Council, with a view to taking effective measures to compel the Pretoria régime to desist from committing aggression against Zambia and, forthwith, to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(Signed) Paul J. F. LUSAKA  
*Permanent Representative of Zambia  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/13879

##### Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[8 April 1980]

I would like to bring to your attention a statement made on 7 April 1980, by President Carter concerning measures being instituted by the United States Government in the light of the continued failure of the Government of Iran to release the American personnel who have been held captive at the United States Embassy at Teheran since 4 November 1979.

The text of President Carter's statement is as follows:

"Ever since Iranian terrorists imprisoned American Embassy personnel in Iran in early November, these 50 men and women—their safety, their health and their future—have been our central concern. We have made every effort to obtain their release on honorable, peaceful and humanitarian terms, but the Iranians have refused to release them or even to improve the inhuman conditions

under which they are being held captive. The events of the last few days have revealed a new and significant dimension of this matter. The militants controlling the Embassy have stated they are willing to turn the hostages over to the Government of Iran, but the Government has refused to take custody of the American hostages. This lays bare the full responsibility of the Ayatollah Khomeini and the Revolutionary Council for the continued illegal and outrageous holding of the innocent hostages. The Iranian Government can no longer escape full responsibility by hiding behind the militants at the Embassy. It must be made clear that the failure to release the hostages will involve increasingly heavy costs to Iran and its interests. I have today ordered the following steps:

"1. The United States of America is breaking diplomatic relations with Iran. The Secretary of State has informed the Government of Iran that its embassies and consulates in the United States are to be closed immediately. All Iranian diplomatic and consular personnel have been declared *persona non grata* and must leave this country by midnight tomorrow.

"2. The Secretary of the Treasury will put into effect official sanctions prohibiting exports from the United States to Iran in accordance with the sanctions approved by 10 members of the United Nations Security Council on 13 January in the draft resolution which was vetoed by the Soviet Union [S/13735]. Although shipments of food and medicines were not included in the Security Council vote, it is expected that exports of even these items to Iran will be minimal or nonexistent.

"3. The Secretary of the Treasury will make a formal inventory of the assets of the Iranian Government which were frozen by my previous order and also make a census or inventory of the outstanding claims of American citizens and corporations against the Government of Iran. This accounting will aid in designing a program against Iran for the hostages, the hostage families and other United States claimants. We are now preparing legislation which will be introduced in the Congress to facilitate processing and paying of these claims.

"4. The Secretary of State and Attorney General will invalidate all visas issued to Iranian citizens for future

entry into the United States, effective today. We will not reissue visas nor will we issue any visas except for compelling and proven humanitarian reasons or where the national interest of our own country requires. This directive will be interpreted very strictly.

"In order to minimize injury to the hostages, the United States has acted at all times with exceptional patience and restraint in this crisis. We have supported Secretary-General Waldheim's activities under the United Nations Security Council mandate to work for a peaceful solution. We will continue to consult with our allies and other friendly Governments on the steps we are now taking and on additional measures which may be required. I am committed to resolving this crisis. I am committed to the safe return of the American hostages and to the protection of our national honor. The hostages and their families, indeed all of us in America, have lived with the reality and anguish of their captivity for five months. The steps I have ordered today are those that are necessary now. Other actions may become necessary if these steps do not produce the prompt release of the hostages."

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

(Signed) Donald F. McHENRY  
Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/13881\*

#### Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[9 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement dated 3 April 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea about the diversion of international humanitarian aid by the Vietnamese aggressors.

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  
in the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea dated 3 April 1980 about the diversion of international humanitarian aid by the Vietnamese aggressors

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has to inform the donors throughout the world that the humanitarian aid they have sent through the Vietnamese regime at Phnom Penh has not reached the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese regime at Phnom Penh has done nothing but stage plays of distribution of this aid. In reality, it is diverting it for the benefit of its occupying troops and agents in Kampuchea, sending it to Viet Nam or reselling it to the Kampuchean people for gold.

Recently, the Le Duan clique has claimed that "security prevails in the region under its control and that it has distributed to the people of Kampuchea the humanitarian aid intended for it". It has so claimed because it expects to appropriate to itself all this aid in order to serve its most barbarous war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean people.

As the whole world is aware, the Kampuchean people has a pressing need of humanitarian aid, for it is stricken with a large-scale famine unprecedented in the history of Kampuchea.

This famine is not only the direct result of the war of aggression of the Le Duan clique, it has been deliberately and systematically created by this clique, which is using it as a weapon to exterminate the Kampuchean race within the framework of its special war of racial extermination aiming at swallowing up Kampuchea and at pursuing, in concert with the Soviet international expansionists, its policy of aggression and expansion in the whole of South-East Asia.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon all peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples the world over to increase their humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people. This aid must reach totally the Kampuchean people. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is absolutely competent and has adequate possibilities to guarantee the distribution of all this aid to the Kampuchean people, in close co-operation with the various humanitarian organizations.

With regard to the zones temporarily under the control of the Vietnamese aggressors, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterates its explicit request that the international humanitarian organizations and the United Nations send an adequate number of their personnel to ensure directly and effectively the distribution of this aid. Otherwise, the Le Duan clique will continue to divert all the humanitarian aid in order to serve its genocidal war against Kampuchea's people. It will continue to make up various pretexts to deceive the donors and to trample underfoot their noble sentiments of generosity.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/169-S/13881.

In order to put an end to the famine in Kampuchea and fundamentally to resolve all problems in Kampuchea, it is necessary for all peace- and justice-loving peoples, countries and prominent personages the world over to redouble their activities to exert more strongly their pressure on the Le Duan clique so as to compel the latter immediately, totally and unconditionally to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Only when all Vietnamese

troops have been withdrawn can the Kampuchean people regain peace, lead a normal life again and have enough food and medicines. It is also under these conditions that an end will be put to the tense and explosive situation prevailing along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, and that peace, security and stability can be preserved in South-East Asia, in Asia and in the Pacific.

## DOCUMENT S/13883

### Letter dated 31 March 1980 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 April 1980]

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Office of Presidential Security of the People's Republic of Angola regarding South African incursions against the People's Republic of Angola.

I would appreciate it if the attached could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connexion with the item concerning the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) **ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO**  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Border violations and acts of provocation by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola from 2 January to 10 March 1980

##### FEBRUARY

During the month of February, the South African Government persisted in its military actions against the People's Republic of Angola.

There were no less than 56 reconnaissance flights over the Angolan territory of Cunene and no less than six bombing and shelling attacks conducted by South Africa against Angola.

From 6 February onwards, South African troops penetrated Angolan territory 25 kilometres deep through the border of Namibia between landmarks 21 and 30 and carried out attacks against undefended villages, including the district of Chiede, causing loss for the civilian population. The actions in this region continued until the end of the month and were supported by aircraft and helicopters. The helicopters were used to land groups composed of not less than 50 men. Also, no less than three armed assaults, in collaboration with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], were launched against the districts of Dirico and Cuangar in the province of Cuando-Cubango, and in Ruacanã in the province of Cunene. In Ruacanã, the attack was directed against FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops who were there to re-establish normalcy after the South Africans had shut the dams from the Cunene river.

On 27 February, South African helicopters landed with armed groups who mined the area that joins the districts of Cuambo-Ruacanã and Cuambo-Calueque.

##### MARCH

During the first 10 days of March, South African aircraft made no less than 14 flights on the areas of Cunene province. They carried out no less than two bombardments against civilian vehicles. From 1 March onwards South African ground forces, supported by planes and helicopters, penetrated Angolan territory 20 kilometres deep, south of the district of Naulila. Groups borne by helicopters mined the packed earth roads that join Naulila and Xangongo (Roçadas) and Cuamato till 6 March, attacking undefended civilian populations and causing human and material losses.

##### MORE CONSPICUOUS ACTIONS IN FEBRUARY

On 8 February, forces of the South African infantry attacked the district of Kadweia.

On 9 February, two South African Impala-type aircraft bombed the north of Chiede. On the same day, the South Africans, using 140 mm, bombed the district of Ruacanã, destroying one military vehicle.

On 11 February, two South African Impala-type aircraft bombed the region of Anhaca. On the same day, four South African Impala-type aircraft bombed the area 16 kilometres east of N'giva. The results of this attack are not known yet.

On 12 February, at 1800 hours, South African aircraft bombed the area south of Chiede. On the same day, troops from the South African infantry attacked FAPLA 6 kilometres from Namacunde, leaving two wounded.

On 22 February, two South African Impala-type aircraft bombed a civilian vehicle 20 kilometres from N'giva, on the N'giva Nehone road, leaving eight dead, 10 wounded and one vehicle destroyed.

On 27 February, helicopter-borne South African troops landed in Chanas de Xito and Namaquera, 16 kilometres from Xangongo (Roçadas).

On 28 February, at 1515 hours, two South African Impala-type aircraft, using machine guns, bombed a vehicle of the N'giva Infantry 36 kilometres from N'giva, leaving the vehicle completely destroyed.

##### MORE CONSPICUOUS ACTIONS IN MARCH

Two bombing attacks were launched by South African ground troops in the districts of Dirico and Cuangar.

On 8 March, South African forces opened fire against our troops which were moving towards Ruacanã to re-establish control of the situation in the dam area.

## DOCUMENT S/13884\*

### Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 April 1980]

We, the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations and the Chargé

d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations, have the honour to forward herewith the joint communiqué of the conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/172-S/13884.

signed on 5 January 1980 at Phnom Penh, and kindly request you 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

(Signed) BOUN OMME SOUTHICHAK  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of the Lao People's  
Democratic Republic  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Joint Communiqué of the conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people's historic victory on 7 January 1979, a conference was held at Phnom Penh on 5 January 1980 for the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

The meeting was attended by Hun Sen, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phoun Sipaseuth, Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

In an atmosphere of enthusiasm and conviction in the certain victory of the just cause of the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam, and in a spirit of fraternity, comradeship and mutual trust, the three Foreign Ministers met, for the first time, to inform one another of the situation in their respective countries and to exchange views on international matters of common concern and on measures to strengthen the great militant solidarity and friendship, and co-operation between the three countries in construction and defence. The parties saw eye to eye with one another on all points.

## I

Following the historic victory recorded by the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979 in completely overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, instrument of the Beijing expansionists, the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam, united, relying on and supporting one another, have thwarted successive frenzied counter-attacks by the reactionary Beijing rulers in collusion with United States imperialism and other reactionary forces. They have recorded many great successes in defending and consolidating their independence and sovereignty, while making new achievements in economic construction and national defence.

The emergence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the successes scored by the Kampuchean people over the past year have combined to change the face of this country, ending the genocidal régime and launching the nation on a new path of development. The Kampuchean people, now real masters of their destinies and united under the banner of justice of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea (PRCK), are endeavouring to overcome the serious consequences of the genocidal régime, to step up production, to combat famine, to restore medical, cultural and educational activities, and to normalize their lives. Their dignity, as well as their rights to health care, employment, education, religion, marriage, family life and residence are respected and guaranteed. The over 4 million Kampucheans who have seen the superiority of the new system are striving to build and consolidate the people's administration, to crush all sabotage by reactionaries in the pay of the expansionists, the imperialists and other foreign reactionaries, to maintain law and order in the whole country and resolutely to protect their peaceful life. Alongside its efforts in national reconstruction, PRCK is pursuing a foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and non-alignment in order to turn Kampuchea, once used as a base for aggression against neighbouring countries, into a positive factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is therefore enjoying growing sympathy and support from the world's peoples.

Events in Kampuchea over the past year have shown that, under the new system in which the administration and the people are one, there is no

room for Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and other reactionaries, including Sihanouk, among the population. PRCK, which embodies the aspirations and will of the entire Kampuchean people, is their sole genuine and legal representative. All plots by the Beijing expansionists, the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces to undermine the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to use the United Nations in their campaign for a "political solution" in order to change the situation in their favour, will be of no avail. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

The Lao people, upholding their spirit of self-reliance, promoting their industry and creativeness, sharpening their vigilance and enhancing their determination to surmount all hardships and difficulties, have recorded brilliant achievements in all fields of national construction and defence. Agricultural and industrial production have been strongly developed. Agricultural co-operativisation has been basically completed and has continuously been strengthened, thereby contributing to the improvement of living standards, to the development of culture and to the creation of necessary conditions for the laying of the material and technical bases for socialism and for the defence of glorious Laos.

The Lao people have thwarted successive interventionist, rebellious and subversive moves taken by Beijing against the revolutionary administration. They have firmly defended the security and territorial integrity of their country while contributing in a major way to the maintenance of peace and security in fraternal Viet Nam and Kampuchea by thwarting Beijing's dangerous scheme to sabotage Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity by using Laos against the revolutions in all three countries.

The resounding victory of the Vietnamese people in crushing the aggression by the Chinese expansionists has defeated Beijing's design to subjugate and annex Viet Nam for expansion into the whole of Indo-China and South-East Asia. This victory has further enhanced the position and strength of all the three peoples in their joint struggle against their common enemy. The Vietnamese people's courageous struggle in defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for national construction, as well as their determination to honour all their commitments to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, is entirely just and has won the admiration of the world's peoples. Promoting this just cause, and with the strong backing of progressive world public opinion, the Vietnamese people have defeated all campaigns of slander and distortion mounted by Beijing and Washington to vilify and discredit Viet Nam. In the hearts of the world's peoples, Viet Nam will always remain a symbol of independence and freedom, of staunchness and loyalty; it will always be a banner of justice and victory.

The most significant common victory of the three peoples has been their ever-strengthening militant solidarity. This solidarity, closely tied to the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries, has become invincible. It can defeat any aggressor and change the balance of forces in South-East Asia in favour of peace, national independence and social progress.

## II

Events in recent years, and especially in 1979, show that while United States imperialism remains the principal enemy of humanity, Chinese great-nation expansionism and hegemonism is the direct and most dangerous enemy of the three Indo-Chinese countries. It is also a dangerous enemy of peace, national independence and social progress in South-East Asia. Working hand in glove with United States imperialism and other imperialist and reactionary forces to achieve its expansionist, hegemonistic designs, Beijing is going further and further along the path of reaction against the world's peoples.

To Beijing, the completely independent and sovereign Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam of today, helping one another in national construction and defence, are a great obstacle to its expansionist designs on South-East Asia. That is why it resorts to any wicked and ruthless manoeuvre to sow discord among the three countries and undermine their independence and sovereignty.

The expansionists rave about "anti-hegemony" yet practice hegemony themselves. Following the United States' example of an international gendarme, they arrogate the right to teach other nations. Applying a policy of divide-and-rule to destroy the militant solidarity between the Indo-Chinese nations and subjugate these countries, they charge Viet Nam with scheming for an Indo-Chinese federation. The three Foreign Ministers solemnly declare that the question of an Indo-Chinese federation ended with the fall of French Indo-China.

The expansionists clamour about the "right to self-determination" only to distract attention from their own interventionist, subversive and aggressive activities. They are the most active among the reactionary forces now trying to revive the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea"

in violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. They are also recruiting Lao reactionaries in exile to resist the revolutionary cause of the Lao people.

The Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists are raising the slogans of "humanitarianism" and "human rights" to oppose the Indo-Chinese countries. But the Chinese expansionists are known to have been behind the genocide in Kampuchea and to be trying to revive the genocidal régime, and the United States imperialists were authors of an atrocious war against the Indo-Chinese people, during which they used 15 million tons of explosives and even chemical weapons to massacre the local populations. The slanders made by those guilty of genocide and war will convince no one to put the blame on Viet Nam, who defeated them.

The fact is that the people who make the greatest noises about famine are making use of "humanitarian aid" for intervention in Kampuchea, and are the most zealous supporters of remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces against the Kampuchean people. Meanwhile, the most important, effective and timely aid to the Kampuchean people in their fight against famine has been given by the Soviet Union, Viet Nam and the other Socialist countries.

China and the United States pretend to be concerned about peace and stability in South-East Asia. How can they then try to get people to forget the military adventure by 600,000 Chinese troops on Viet Nam's northern border and the war of aggression on its south-western border waged by Beijing through the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique? The cause of instability on the Thai-Kampuchean border is the collusion between Beijing and imperialism in backing Khmer reactionaries of all shades of opinion, smuggling them across the border for sabotage inside Kampuchea. Yet a great deal of noise has been made about "a danger of aggression on the part of the Indo-Chinese countries" to rouse the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries against Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos. The three Foreign Ministers hereby strongly demand that the Beijing expansionists and the imperialists stop using Thai territory against the sovereignty and security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and remove all logistic bases and "sanctuaries" they have established on Thai territory along the Kampuchean border.

For 30 years the Indo-Chinese peoples have been victims of the colonial war by the French colonialists, the neo-colonialist war of aggression by the United States imperialists and the policy of great-nation expansionism and hegemonism by the reactionaries at Beijing. The enemy has used the territories and armed forces of some ASEAN countries against the Indo-Chinese peoples. It is still not too late for the ASEAN countries to realize that they themselves are coveted by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. By allowing themselves to be used by the enemy, they are harming their own interests. The draft resolution on Kampuchea sponsored by the ASEAN countries and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the discussion of Kampuchea by the recent ASEAN ministerial conference all ran against the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and served the sinister designs of Beijing's expansionism. They have failed to cause any change in favour of Beijing, imperialism or the ASEAN countries themselves.

For a long time Chinese great-nation expansionism and hegemonism have been a threat to the independence, sovereignty, peace and security of the Indo-Chinese peoples and other South-East Asian nations. But the tests of strength last year showed that the Chinese expansionists are not strong. Instead, they have been weakened by the heavy blows dealt by the peoples of the three countries. Their reactionary nature has been exposed. They have met strong opposition from their own people and have been further isolated in the international arena. The Chinese expansionists have intensified their collusion with the imperialists while United States-led imperialism is in a weak position and difficult situation. Upholding an unjust cause and running counter to the general trend of our times, the Beijing expansionists cannot escape complete failure. The peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam always treasure their solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people and are always grateful to the Chinese people for their support and assistance to the three peoples' just cause. The reactionaries among the Chinese leadership are sticking to their expansionist schemes in Indo-China and South-East Asia, and are running against the interests and aspirations of the Chinese people themselves. The three Ministers firmly believe that the solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples and the Chinese people will be restored.

### III

The conference notes with satisfaction and pride that the militant solidarity between the three peoples has been further consolidated and developed through new trials last year. That solidarity has multiplied the strength of each nation, thus creating great common strength and helping the three

peoples to win victories of strategic significance in their struggle against the Beijing expansionists.

The militant solidarity between the three peoples, based on the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, has been tried and tempered through the long wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the United States imperialists, and through the present struggle against the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with imperialism.

All the victories over the past year, as well as the history of the 30 years of struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists and the great-nation hegemonists, have confirmed that that militant solidarity constitutes a factor for each country's victory and a law governing its revolutionary development. That noble solidarity is appreciated by the world peoples, except the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and other reactionary forces, who are opposed to it.

In the face of their common enemies, all three parties are resolved to strengthen the militant solidarity, great friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation between the three nations, considering this both as a noble task in defence of their own countries and at the same time as an international obligation towards fraternal nations on the Indo-Chinese peninsula; while the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces, are intensifying their hostile acts against the three countries, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos at the request of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic Government to defend their revolutionary gains, together with the Kampuchean and Lao peoples and armies, is very necessary. It conforms to the three peoples' aspirations, international laws and the Charter of the United Nations. It is a matter concerning the relations between the three countries. Nobody has a right to interfere in it. The three Foreign Ministers hail the revolutionary armed forces and peoples of the three countries, who fought and won victories together in their past wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the United States aggressors, and in their present struggle against Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism.

The conference highly values and expresses heartfelt thanks for the precious sympathy, support and assistance given to the just cause of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples by fraternal countries and friends the world over.

The conference warmly hails the Soviet Union's brilliant achievements in building the technical and material foundations of communism, and affirms that the Soviet Union is the bulwark of world revolution and peace, and the most reliable mainstay of the three peoples. All the three parties are determined to strengthen their solidarity and close co-operation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal Socialist countries. They express full support for the Soviet Union's great efforts, especially the peace initiative put forward at Berlin on 6 October 1979 by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to speed up the process of easing world tension, and to contribute to the defence of peace in Europe and the rest of the world, and sternly condemn the imperialists for increasing their armaments and stepping up the arms race, thus aggravating world tension. The three Ministers vehemently condemn the United States imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries for their collusion in sabotaging the Afghan revolution and for distorting the Soviet Union's active and effective assistance to Afghanistan. The three Ministers affirm their militant solidarity and full support to the Afghan people in their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains.

The three parties warmly acclaim the great success of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit Conference at Havana and affirm their adherence to the non-aligned movement and their determination to contribute to the unity of all nations striving for the noble objectives of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, *apartheid*, zionism, racism, expansionism and hegemonism. The three parties fully support the fight to set up a new world economic order. This meeting of the Foreign Ministers strongly welcomes and supports the struggle for national independence and national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, which is developing vigorously and is ever more closely associated with socialism.

The three parties reiterate their wish to establish long-term friendship and co-operation with other countries in South-East Asia on the principles of mutual respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political systems and of non-use of force or threat of force in their relations, non-interference in internal affairs and settlement of conflicts by negotiation.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are ready to discuss and sign, on a bilateral basis, non-aggression treaties with other countries in South-East Asia.



The Governments of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam are ready to discuss with the Governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma the establishment of a South-East Asian region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

The three Ministers firmly believe that, with the strength of each country, with the great strength of the militant solidarity of the three countries and with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Socialist countries, and the sympathy and support of progressive mankind, the peoples of the three countries will bring the national construction and defence of each country to complete victory, making a positive contribution to peace, stability and prosperity in South-East Asia and peace in the world.

Closing the conference, the three Ministers decided to meet regularly in future to exchange views on matters of common concern.

Phnom Penh, 5 January 1980

(Signed) PHOUN SIPASEUTH  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
the Lao People's Democratic Republic

(Signed) HUN SEN  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
the People's Republic of Kampuchea

(Signed) NGUYEN DUY TRINH  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

## DOCUMENT S/13885

### Letter dated 10 April 1980 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[10 April 1980]

The Government of Lebanon wishes to draw your attention to the recent acts of aggression committed by Israel, and the clear, unequivocal and insolent violation of Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 425 (1978), which called upon Israel "immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory".

Not only has the Israeli Army been engaged in military action inside Lebanese territory, but it has also come into direct confrontation with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and is now taking positions within the "area of operation", proclaiming defiantly its intention to "carry out patrols in Southern Lebanon". This proclamation accompanied a massive and continuing deployment of troops, tanks, armoured cars, etc., as well as air reconnaissance flights.

These developments take us back to the *status quo ante* 13 June 1978 date at which Israel pretended to have withdrawn from Lebanon. It then established a surrogate occupation and, as has since been ascertained by the Council, continued its military activities inside the internationally recognized boundaries.

The Lebanese Government has firmly and consistently maintained that UNIFIL must be enabled to deploy freely, implement fully its mandate and establish the objective conditions for peace and security in the border area, in a manner that will render the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 totally operative. Needless to state, Israel has no less consistently challenged this position and obstructed all efforts to that effect.

My Government strongly believes in UNIFIL and is highly appreciative and grateful for the efforts deployed. We have constantly paid tribute to the gallant behaviour of the Force and wish to take this opportunity to say how criminal, scandalous and inadmissible are the harassments and attacks to which the Force has been subjected, and to

express our grave concern at the incidents that have imperilled, for the past few days, the lives of officers and men, particularly from the Irish contingent, in whose area action has been taking place. No less serious and regrettable is of course the accident which endangered the life of Colonel van Genugten of the Netherlands, Chief of Operations of UNIFIL. We sympathize fully and unreservedly with the Force, and hope that its gallant efforts will not have been in vain.

This very morning, before the House of Parliament, the Lebanese Government has reiterated its position concerning UNIFIL, which the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister had already, on 8 April, amply stated before a joint meeting of the Defence and Foreign Relations Committees as follows:

1. Total solidarity with the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and full appreciation of his diplomatic action.
2. Unconditional support for the mandate of UNIFIL and confidence in its mission in the service of peace in the whole region.
3. Full support and appreciation for UNIFIL and the efforts of the troop-contributing countries, as well as the efforts deployed by other friendly Governments.

In the light of the above, and to put an end to Israeli aggression and enable UNIFIL to acquire full control of the totality of its area of operation, I am under instructions from my Government to request a meeting of the Security Council at your earliest possible convenience.

You are kindly requested to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ghassan TUÉNI  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

**Letter dated 10 April 1980 from the representative of South Africa  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[10 April 1980]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 10 April 1980.

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 APRIL 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have noted the allegations made by the Permanent Representative of Zambia in a letter addressed to you on 8 April 1980 [S/13878]. The South African Government strongly believes that international differences should be resolved peacefully. South Africa's record of willingness to enter into negotiations on international issues affecting it requires no elaboration. Existing channels of communication, arising from a policy of South African co-operation with Zambia, would provide the means of settling matters of alleged concern to Zambia bilaterally. The bilateral nature of the issue emerges clearly from the fact that Zambia accommodates on its territory elements hostile to South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia, which are actively engaged in campaigns of subversion, sabotage and terrorism.

It is clear that the Zambian request for a meeting of the Security Council was timed to pre-empt South Africa's reply to the Secretary-General's report of 31 March 1980 on the South West Africa negotiations [S/13862].

As has been pointed out to the Secretary-General in numerous communications, a situation of instability exists in the border area between South West Africa/Namibia on the one hand and Zambia and Angola on the other hand, because of the presence of armed SWAPO terrorists who are allowed to attack South West Africa/Namibia from bases in Angola and Zambia. The Secretary-General has been kept informed of these attacks on a regular basis and more than 800 incidents perpetrated by SWAPO have been brought to his attention during the past 18 months.

This situation and the United Nations' one-sided political and material support for SWAPO, to the detriment of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia, have seriously prejudiced the current international effort to bring South West Africa/Namibia to an early and internationally recognized independence after the holding of free and fair elections.

South Africa remains responsible for the peace and security of South West Africa/Namibia and its inhabitants. It, therefore, has no alternative but to take protective action against aggression committed from Zambian soil. South Africa's actions are in direct response to the threat posed by these terrorist activities. They are aimed solely at the

elements committing aggression and not against the countries concerned or their citizens. Zambia must bear full responsibility for allowing terrorist elements to establish sanctuaries in, and operate from, its territory.

It is therefore Zambia which is in persistent and continuous breach of the provisions both of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, to the effect that States must refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. Rather than South Africa, it is Zambia which should stand accused before the Security Council. South Africa has the right and duty to protect the peoples concerned from acts of aggression and subversion. South Africa has no choice but to continue to eradicate threats from countries which openly harbour terrorists and make their territories available for attacks against South West Africa/Namibia and South Africa.

South Africa has, both by its statements and its actions, such as the transportation of emergency food supplies and the making available of rolling stock and locomotives, clearly demonstrated its role in furthering the peaceful development of the southern African region. South African grain has helped to alleviate severe food shortages in the region and, up to now, the South African transport and communication system has been put at the disposal of the region. Zambia has been a notable beneficiary. At present there are, at considerable inconvenience to the South African Railways, nearly 3,000 South African railtrucks in Zambia.

Zambian allegations of South African aggression make no sense against this background of South African co-operation.

South Africa wishes to live in peace with all its neighbours in Africa. It has committed itself to a peaceful and democratic process of attaining independence for South West Africa/Namibia, thus obviating the need for violence on the part of any group which wishes to participate in this process. What is required in the southern African region is dispassionate discussion and co-ordinated action to meet the great challenges facing the region—the problems of education, health and development. The area has tremendous potential if peace can replace provocation. South Africa is willing to play her part to the full in the development of our region. South Africa can contribute substantially in fields such as agriculture, communications, energy, industrial technology and health services, but cannot do so in an atmosphere of animosity and intolerance. Instead of dissipating its energies and resources on hostility to South Africa, Zambia would do well to concentrate on solving its own internal problems. The Security Council is urged to adopt a resolution advising Zambia to concentrate on the upliftment of its people rather than to engage in confrontation with South Africa.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information  
of the Republic of South Africa*

## Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

## DOCUMENT S/13888\*

[Original: English]  
[11 April 1980]

## INTRODUCTION

1. Recent days have witnessed a dangerously escalating level of tension in, and adjacent to, the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Serious incidents have occurred, which compel me to submit this special report to the Security Council.

2. These incidents have included intense and violent harassment by the *de facto* forces, which have sought to prevent the remanning of long-established United Nations observation posts along the armistice demarcation line by observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The *de facto* forces have, additionally, since the afternoon of 6 April 1980, forcibly sought to establish a permanent armed presence in the village of At-Tiri, in the area of deployment of the Irish battalion.

3. Starting in the evening of 8 April, Israel Defence Forces (IDF) moved tanks, armoured vehicles, weapons and personnel into Southern Lebanon, including the area of deployment of UNIFIL. It is relevant to mention that during the night of 6-7 April, Palestinian armed elements attacked the Israeli Kibbutz Misgav Am. The Arab Liberation Front claimed responsibility for that action.

4. At the time of reporting, the situation in the area is extremely fluid. Details on the situation are provided in the succeeding paragraphs of this report.

## REMANNING OF UNTSO OBSERVATION POSTS

5. It may be recalled that five observation posts were established along the armistice demarcation line between Israel and Lebanon in 1972 in pursuance of a consensus approved by the Security Council on 19 April 1972 [S/10611] and on the basis of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949. Those OPs were manned by UNTSO observers under the command of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO until 1978. In establishing UNIFIL in March 1978, the Security Council decided that, in fulfilment of its tasks, UNIFIL would have the co-operation of the military observers of UNTSO, who would continue to function on the armistice demarcation line after the termination of the mandate of UNIFIL [S/12611]. In its two latest resolutions on UNIFIL, namely resolution 450 (1979) of 14 June and resolution 459 (1979) of 19 December 1979, the Council reaffirmed the validity of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and called on the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of UNTSO.

6. In accordance with the terms of reference of UNIFIL, UNTSO observers continued to man the five OPs after the establishment of the Force, but they did so under the op-

erational control of the Force Commander. However, in the following months, because of a shortage of UNTSO observers for this purpose, the Force Commander decided that four of the OPs (Khiam, Mar, Hin and Ras) should be manned by UNIFIL troops rather than UNTSO observers. In early 1980, when more observers became available for service in the Israel-Lebanon sector, and taking into account the desire expressed by the Lebanese Government, the Force Commander decided to have the four OPs remanned by UNTSO observers. OP Khiam was to be remanned on 6 March, OP Mar on 20 March, OP Hin on 4 April and OP Ras on 10 April.

7. As a practical arrangement and in order to avoid incidents, the Israeli authorities and the *de facto* forces were informed of this plan in advance and raised no objection. However, on 4 March, the *de facto* forces advised the Force Commander that they no longer agreed with the plan to have the OPs remanned by UNTSO observers.

8. In the event, UNIFIL went ahead with the plan. The Israeli authorities were so informed and asked to ensure that the implementation of the plan would not be interfered with. UNTSO observers took over OPs Khiam and Mar on 6 and 20 March respectively as planned and without incidents. However, subsequently the observers at the OPs were the subject of intense harassment. On 24 March, IDF personnel at border pillar 33 fired about 40 rounds of light machine-gun and small arms over the heads of the observers when they appeared on the roof of OP Mar. On 27 March, both OPs Khiam and Mar were forcibly entered into by the *de facto* forces and occupied by them for two and one-half hours. They damaged the radios at the OPs and removed other equipment. The observers proceeding to the OPs were also stopped at the *de facto* forces check-points. On 31 March, the two OPs were again occupied by the *de facto* forces, who removed the fuses from the radios and painted over the windows before departing. UNTSO resupply vehicles were also restricted in their movement. On 3 April, the *de facto* forces again forcibly entered OPs Khiam and Mar and removed the radios and observation equipment from the OPs as well as the personal effects of the observers. All these incidents were strongly protested to the Israeli authorities.

9. On 2 April, the IDF Liaison Officer informed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO at Jerusalem that he also wanted the harassment to cease. In order to allow some time for him to contact the competent authorities to this end, he requested that the planned remanning of OP Hin be postponed for a limited period. While making clear that UNIFIL would not compromise on the question of principle, the Force Commander agreed to the proposed postponement for a few days in order to avoid incidents. A meeting was arranged between the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and the Israeli Liaison Officer for 7 April, and it was hoped that the necessary arrangements would be worked out during that meeting and that the remanning of OP Hin could be effected not later than 10 April. However, on 6 April, a

\* Incorporating document S/13888/Corr.1 of 14 April 1980.

new problem arose when a *de facto* forces unit forced its way into the village of At-Tiri in the UNIFIL area with the stated intention of establishing a permanent position and patrol base there (see below). While discussions regarding the remaining of the observation posts were still continuing, the observers at OP Mar were harassed again on 9 April. The *de facto* forces personnel forced their way into the OP at 0920 hours GMT and prevented the observers from transmitting any messages for about four hours. On 10 April, OPs Khiam, Mar and Hin were all subjected to fresh harassment by the *de facto* forces. This harassment continued on 11 April, when armed soldiers of the *de facto* forces broke into OP Khiam. At the time of reporting, two UNTSO observers who had gone to visit Irish soldiers in OP Ras, were being forcibly held by *de facto* forces in the adjoining village of Ras.

#### SITUATION IN THE IRISH BATTALION AREA AND IN THE ENCLAVE

10. At 1355 hours GMT on 6 April, a sizeable number of *de facto* forces personnel, with one armoured vehicle and two Land Rovers, forcibly entered the village of At-Tiri in the Irish sector of UNIFIL, after ramming aside an Irish vehicle at a check-point at the entrance to the village. The *de facto* forces detachment was immediately surrounded by Irish contingent personnel, who began negotiations to effect their immediate withdrawal from the UNIFIL area. The *de facto* forces stated their intention to set up a permanent position at At-Tiri and to patrol the area as they wished. This intention was not acceptable to UNIFIL.

11. As a result of these developments, Force reserves from the Netherlands and Ghanaian battalions were despatched to the Irish area. Later in the afternoon of 6 April, the *de facto* forces fired mortar, heavy machine-gun and tank rounds at Irish positions at At-Tiri and Haddathah. At 1716 hours GMT, the *de facto* forces suspended negotiations, reiterating that they did not intend to leave At-Tiri village. However, it was agreed to resume negotiations at 0800 hours GMT on 7 April.

12. At 0615 hours GMT on 7 April, some two hours before negotiations were to resume, one tank of the *de facto* forces and an additional Land Rover arrived at At-Tiri and, shortly thereafter, the *de facto* forces opened intense small arms fire at the Irish positions. During this, one Irish soldier was seriously wounded. The Force Commander called forward further reserves from the Fijian and Senegalese battalions and gave permission to return controlled fire. After a brief cessation of fire, the *de facto* forces resumed hostilities, during which a number of armoured vehicles belonging to the Netherlands component of the Force Reserve were directly hit by heavy machine-gun fire. Further, nine Irish soldiers were surrounded and taken as prisoners to the village of Saffa-al-Hawa. In At-Tiri itself, the *de facto* forces remained surrounded by UNIFIL. However, in the morning of 8 April, the *de facto* forces threatened to kill the Irish soldiers taken prisoner the previous day unless UNIFIL withdrew from At-Tiri. At 1120 hours GMT, the *de facto* forces opened fire again at Irish positions; two soldiers were wounded.

13. Since the start of this attempt by the *de facto* forces to establish a position in the UNIFIL area, the Israeli authorities have been repeatedly requested to restrain the *de facto* forces and to ensure their withdrawal from At-Tiri. It has been made clear that the presence of the *de facto*

forces in this village was totally unacceptable. These contacts have been undertaken on my behalf through the Israeli Permanent Mission in New York, with IDF at Jerusalem and through IDF liaison personnel with whom the Force Commander is in continuous touch. Additionally, Governments in a position to help were requested to assist in the United Nations effort.

14. As a result of these moves, information was received that the Israeli authorities were taking action to obtain the release of the captured Irish soldiers and the withdrawal of the *de facto* forces from the At-Tiri area. At 1150 hours GMT on 8 April, three of the Irish soldiers were released, and at 1622 hours GMT the remaining six soldiers were freed. Further, the tank brought in by the *de facto* forces on the preceding day was withdrawn to the enclave at 2230 hours GMT.

15. On 10 April, the *de facto* forces brought back two tanks to the vicinity of At-Tiri village and shelled the village of Brashit, also in the Irish area. On 11 April, the situation in the Irish battalion area continued to be extremely tense. At 0810 hours GMT, a Netherlands battalion APC, two UNIFIL jeeps and a water-truck were proceeding in convoy along a track between two Irish positions near At-Tiri. The Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier-General Nilsen, together with the UNIFIL press officer and a correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine were in this convoy when the *de facto* forces opened intense, heavy machine-gun fire at them. Netherlands, Irish and Senegalese troops returned controlled fire. There were no injuries in this exchange. Further, in Bayt Yahun village, which is one of the four locations where the *de facto* forces had earlier established an armed presence in the UNIFIL area, 26 soldiers of the *de facto* forces were confronting an Irish position. As of the time of reporting, the *de facto* forces had closed all roads in the enclave to UNIFIL traffic, including the coastal check-point.

#### INCURSION BY ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES

16. The attack on Misgav Am on the night of 6-7 April resulted in three Israelis being killed and 16 wounded, in addition to the death of five infiltrators.

17. From the afternoon of 8 April, the presence of IDF tanks, vehicles and personnel began to increase in and around the UNIFIL area of deployment. Armoured vehicles were observed in the area south-west of OP Mar, five of them taking up positions in the enclave, east of the village of Shagra which is in the Ghanaian battalion area. On 9 April, at 0715 hours GMT, four IDF armoured carriers established positions in the Irish battalion area, two near At-Tiri and two near Kunin. Additionally, four IDF armoured carriers and a bulldozer moved to positions between At-Tiri and Bayt Yahun in the Irish area of deployment. The Chief Operations Officer of UNIFIL, who had gone to investigate the situation in the Shagra area, sustained serious leg injuries when his vehicle hit an anti-tank mine.

18. On 9 April, the number of IDF armoured personnel carriers in the vicinity of the village of Kunin had increased to eight. Further, in the enclave, there were 11 IDF tanks, 4 artillery pieces and 12 other vehicles deployed in the general area of Markabe and Houle villages, while another IDF detachment of three armoured vehicles established a position three kilometres north-east of the village of Shagra. Each of these positions was well inside Lebanese territory.

19. On 10 April, there were nine IDF armoured personnel carriers, five jeeps and some 120 personnel still in

the area of Kunin, though the IDF position near At-Tiri had been vacated. As regards the enclave, while the 11 tanks had been moved to a position near the border, they were still on the Lebanese side. IDF armoured vehicles and personnel remained in the general area of Markabe and Houle villages and were observed improving their positions.

20. The same day, I sent an urgent message to Prime Minister Begin urging Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. I also requested Israel to assist UNIFIL in its efforts to fulfil the wishes of the Security Council and to prevent the *de facto* forces from harassing UNIFIL in the discharge of its responsibilities.

21. On 11 April, General Erskine met the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Eitan. The latter stated that IDF would start withdrawing from Lebanese territory later in the same day and that the withdrawal would be completed shortly. As regards the encroachment and harassment by *de facto* forces at At-Tiri, General Erskine requested the help of IDF to put a stop to such activities. Concerning the remanning of OPs Hin and Ras by UNTSO observers, and related problems, General Eitan requested the Force Commander to delay the remanning of these posts by two days so as to enable the Israeli authorities to make adequate arrangements with a view to preventing further harassment.

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22. The violence of the past days, leading to casualties and the loss of innocent civilian life, must be deeply deplored. Additionally, the latest incursion into Lebanese territory is a matter of grave concern. In the present situation, far too much of the energy of UNIFIL is distracted by efforts to resist the harassment and violence to which it is daily exposed, while its capacity to carry out its functions is greatly reduced by the fact that it cannot operate in a vital part of its area of operation which is at present controlled by the *de facto* forces. As of the time of reporting, the situation in the UNIFIL area remains very tense. In these circumstances, I would urge all concerned to extend to UNIFIL the co-operation that will enable it to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Security Council. I am convinced that this will be in the best interest of all concerned.

#### DOCUMENT S/13888/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[16 April 1980]

1. On 11 April 1980 the Secretary-General issued a special report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [S/13888]. Thereafter, through statements made to the Security Council on 13 and 14 April, the Secretary-General informed the Council of developments as of those dates [2212th and 2213th meetings].

2. Although firing in the area has been greatly reduced, the situation remains tense. Threats and acts of harassment by the *de facto* forces against UNIFIL and UNTSO observers in the observation posts have continued.

3. As of the time of reporting, the *de facto* forces have reopened the coastal road, while another check-point one

kilometre from UNIFIL headquarters has been removed. Roads in the enclave are still closed to UNIFIL. In consequence, the relief and resupply of United Nations observation posts in the enclave has remained impossible. Intensive efforts are being made to secure the permanent lifting of checkpoints and the opening of the roads for urgent resupply of the observation posts in the enclave.

4. It should be noted that these observation posts are normally relieved on a weekly basis and maintain a 14-day supply of water and a 21-day supply of food. OPs Hin and Ras have not been relieved since 19 March, while OPs Mar and Khiam have not been relieved since 3 April. No fresh water has been provided to OPs Hin and Ras since 4 April and to OPs Mar and Khiam since 2 April. Supplies are therefore perilously low.

5. The difficulties of UNIFIL are compounded by the damage done to the helicopters as a result of the shelling of Naqoura on 12 April. As indicated earlier, UNIFIL headquarters has been deprived of its mobility and capacity for emergency resupply, as well as its medical evacuation capacity. Urgent efforts are being made to replace the damaged helicopters.

6. In these circumstances, the Secretary-General would urge all Governments in a position to help to continue their best efforts to ensure that these very difficult conditions are speedily brought to an end, so that UNIFIL can effectively discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Security Council.

#### DOCUMENT S/13888/ADD.2

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1980]

1. The Secretary-General would like to refer to his special report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [S/13888 and Add.1] and inform the Security Council of further developments in the area.

2. Early on 17 April, armoured vehicles and personnel of the *de facto* forces appeared in the vicinity of OP Hin. At 1105 GMT, the *de facto* forces asked the United Nations personnel in OP Hin to leave the post. Shortly thereafter, an armoured vehicle of the *de facto* forces crashed through the gate of the observation post. Transmission from the post ceased at 1146 GMT. At 1220 GMT, the four UNTSO observers and four soldiers of the Netherlands battalion present at the post were forced to leave at gun-point. The *de facto* forces threatened to blow up the post, which they had already stripped of all valuable equipment. Personal effects of the United Nations observers and soldiers were stolen and kerosene was poured into the water supply. This attack on the post was supervised by a senior member of the *de facto* forces who was present at the scene. No casualties were suffered by the United Nations during the incident, the observers and soldiers being able to return to UNIFIL headquarters and their battalion respectively.

3. During the morning of 17 April, OP Ras continued to be surrounded by the *de facto* forces. It was denied relief and resupply, as were OPs Mar and Khiam.

4. To remedy the situation, intensive efforts were made at all levels, including contacts at the highest level of the Israeli Government.

5. As a result of those efforts, OPs Khiam and Mar were relieved by UNTSO observers at 1300 and 1500 GMT. Further, the *de facto* forces left OP Ras at 1530 GMT. The Irish soldiers manning that post remained there, however, their relief being postponed till UNIFIL had had an opportunity to check the area for mines. As regards OP Hin, the *de facto* forces left at 1545 GMT. The post was immediately remanned by UNTSO observers.

6. At 1035 GMT on 18 April, another extremely serious incident occurred. Three soldiers of the Irish battalion were on their way to OP Ras. They were accompanied by an Associated Press correspondent, the UNIFIL press officer and two UNTSO observers. Their vehicle was stopped by the *de facto* forces, including armed teenagers, east of the village of Bint Jubayl in the enclave. The Irish soldiers were separated from the group and one of them was taken to an adjoining field, where he was shot in the abdomen and legs. The soldier was then brought to Bayt Yahun in the Irish area and evacuated by helicopter to Naqoura, where he is now being operated upon. The two other Irish soldiers are, at the time of reporting, still missing. Other members of the group have returned to Naqoura. Earlier in the day, two Field Service personnel of the United Nations, who were on a resupply mission, were also detained near Bint Jubayl village but later released.

7. It is relevant to mention in this connexion that, over the past days, the *de facto* forces have been demanding that the villagers of At-Tiri arrange the payment to them of 40,000 Lebanese pounds, ostensibly as compensation for

the death of a militia soldier on 12 April. The *de facto* forces have stated that this demand would be waived if the bodies of the two Irish soldiers were delivered to them.

8. As of the time of reporting, while the coastal road is open to UNIFIL traffic, roads in the enclave are still closed, except for selective relief and resupply of the observation posts. As will be noted, however, even this selective opening is fraught with danger. Every effort is being made, in contacts with all concerned, to ensure that the harassment of UNIFIL cease forthwith.

9. The Secretary-General would like to thank those Governments that are in a position to help for their many efforts to assist over the past days. He would particularly like to express appreciation to the Italian Government for speedily providing a replacement helicopter, which was used this morning to evacuate the wounded Irish soldier.

#### DOCUMENT S/13888/ADD.3

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1980]

With reference to the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April [S/1388/Add.2, para. 6], it has been learnt with the deepest regret and shock that, despite every effort to obtain the release of the two Irish soldiers captured this morning, they have been killed by the *de facto* forces.

#### DOCUMENT S/13892

##### Letter dated 14 April 1980 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[14 April 1980]

Further to my statement in the Security Council this morning, 14 April 1980 [2213th meeting], I wish to bring to your attention the following detailed information about the activities of the terrorist PLO in Southern Lebanon since the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

It will be recalled that when UNIFIL was set up its area of operation was completely free of PLO terrorists—a fact recently attested to again by the Commander of UNIFIL, Major General Emmanuel A. Erskine, in an interview in *The Times* of London published on 11 March.

Immediately after the first stage of the withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces from Southern Lebanon on 30 April 1978, PLO terrorists stepped up activities to return to the locations which they had held previously. Within a short period of time, as many as 200 PLO terrorists had returned to the area under UNIFIL control.

Today the terrorists' presence in the UNIFIL area of operation is, for all intents and purposes, institutionalized and recognized by the United Nations, which admits to having about 400 armed terrorists in the UNIFIL area of operation.

Israel estimates that the number of terrorists in that area is somewhat larger and may be as high as 700.

Moreover, as the Secretary-General has indicated in his reports on UNIFIL activities during 1979 [S/13384 of 8 June and S/13691 of 14 December 1979], there has been a marked increase in PLO attempts to infiltrate the UNIFIL area of operation, a serious phenomenon which has continued in the first quarter of this year.

The bulk of the terrorists in the UNIFIL area belong to Fatah. However, armed terrorists belonging to all organizations operating under the PLO umbrella are also to be found in the area.

This, of course, is by no means the end of the story. There are some 1,500 PLO terrorists under arms in the "Tyre pocket", south of the Litani river, reaching within eight miles of Israel's northern border, and another 10,000-12,000 PLO terrorists in areas directly north of the Litani, at Nabatiye and in the vicinity of Sidon, not to speak of Beirut and Tripoli.

As I indicated in my statement this morning, the terrorists in the UNIFIL area of operation carry out a variety of ac-

ivities. They have established a system of permanent positions and road-blocks. Not only do they intimidate local Lebanese villages and villagers and harass UNIFIL in the performance of its duties, but they are also engaged in the rebuilding of their military infrastructure in the area and in attempts to smuggle weapons and ammunition into Israel by means of special couriers.

It goes without saying that they also attempt to launch missions of indiscriminate murder against civilians in Israel, setting out from Lebanon through UNIFIL lines.

The group of five terrorists which attacked the children's nurseries in Kibbutz Misgav Am on 7 April 1980 set out from the hills in the Sluki sector in Lebanon in an area under UNIFIL control.

Since the completion of the withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces from Lebanon on 13 June 1978 until 8 April 1980, PLO criminals have perpetrated 44 acts of terror against Israel civilians from Lebanese territory. Most of these criminal acts took the form of heavy shelling of civilian centres in northern Israel, using Katyusha rockets and mortar fire. There have also been eight penetrations from Lebanese territorial waters and six crossings overland from Lebanon.

In only one of these cases was an attempt made on a military target in Israel.

Almost invariably, the PLO has immediately bragged of its responsibility for these atrocities, more often than not on its radio or through its news agency in Lebanon.

In a long series of letters, the latest dated 7 April 1980 [S/13876], Israel has brought all of these barbarous acts to the attention of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, but to no avail. As a result of measures taken by Israel, it has been possible to foil or abort at least 10 PLO attempts against civilians in Israel in the course of last year.

The precise deployment of PLO terrorists in Southern Lebanon is described in the annex to this letter.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its attachment be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

#### PLO Deployment in Southern Lebanon

##### GENERAL

Approximately 6,000 terrorists are located in Southern Lebanon (between the Israeli border and the Zaharani river). The terrorists in Southern Lebanon have a common umbrella command, headed by Haj Ismael—a Fatah member.

The terrorists in Southern Lebanon are deployed in the following manner:

—Territory in which UNIFIL forces are deployed: approximately 700 terrorists;

—Fatahland region: approximately 1,500 terrorists;

—Tyre region: approximately 1,500 terrorists;

—Nabatiye region: approximately 600-700 terrorists;

—Coastal region (between Litani and Zaharani): approximately 1,500 terrorists.

##### Terrorist deployment inside UNIFIL territory

Approximately 700 terrorists are deployed in 40 positions situated within UNIFIL territory. UNIFIL personnel are not permitted to enter the terrorist positions (within a radius of 500 metres).

The primary concentration of terrorists is located in the central district of the Jouziya-Deir Ammess-Gama triangle. Each of these locations contains 10-30 terrorists.

Each terrorist position contains a "Land Rover" jeep, and some positions have 82-mm mortars and 85-mm field artillery (of Soviet make).

##### Fatahland region

Approximately 1,500 terrorists are deployed in the region, belonging mainly to Fatah. The area is vital for terrorist deployment and has been strengthened during the year with additional forces. Additional forces in the region consist of several dozen who belong to the "Rejectionist Front" organizations. In addition, pro-Syrian forces ("Saiqa" and Jibril's "Front") are also deployed in the area.

##### Nabatiye region

Approximately 600-700 terrorists are deployed in the region and have recently undertaken a fortification effort. Nabatiye heights provide a topographical vantage point of the south Lebanon belt, and is therefore important to the terrorists. The forces in the area belong primarily to Fatah—from the Kastel brigade. Similarly, several dozen terrorists belonging to "Saiqa" and "Rejectionist Front" groups are deployed in the area.

##### Aichiya-Rechan region

Approximately 500 terrorists are deployed in the region, belonging mostly to Fatah forces from the Yarmuk and Kastel brigades. The primary importance of the region is in maintaining fire-contact and an observation post of Israel territory and the south Lebanon belt, in order to maintain territorial continuity for control between Fatahland and Nabatiye. Approximately 400 terrorists from the Fatah organization and about 100 terrorists from the "Rejectionist" organizations are situated in the area.

##### Tyre region

Approximately 1,500 terrorists belonging to all the organizations are situated mainly in the vicinity of Tyre and surrounding refugee camps. The region is utilized as a logistics hinterland for the terrorists located in territory under UNIFIL control. A number of bases are deployed in the area to be used by terrorists embarking on terror strikes against Israel.

##### Coastal region

The region extending from the Litani to the Zaharani contains approximately 1,500 terrorists belonging primarily to Fatah, Saiqa and the PLO. The region is utilized as a logistical hinterland for the terrorists located in territory under UNIFIL control. A number of bases are deployed in the area to be used by terrorists embarking on terror strikes against Israel.

#### TERRORIST BASES AND ARTILLERY AND MORTAR POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

##### Terrorist bases

—Ras-el-'Ayn (approximately 5 km south of Tyre); base of the "People's Struggle Front";

—North of Tyre: Fatah military office;

—Insariya Junction (approximately 16 km north of Tyre): operations base for Fatah;

—Mazraat Saari (approximately 14 km north of Tyre): Fatah base and storage depot;

—Adloune Junction (approximately 15 km north of Tyre): base for "Saiqa" organization;

—Ein Kinyeh (Fatahland region, approximately 8 km north of Har Dov);

—Mazraat el Akabiya (coastal region, between Litani and Zaharani rivers): "Saiqa" base;

—Mazraat el Wasta (approximately 18 km north of Tyre and 2 km north of the Kassameya bridge): regional headquarters for Fatah;

—Ras-e-Chaq (approximately 20 km north of Tyre): "Saiqa" base;

—Tyre: central headquarters for the terrorists. Several Fatah command headquarters are located at Tyre (George Habash's headquarters, supply depots, recruitment offices and centres for terrorist activity).

##### Artillery and mortar positions

Approximately 70 terrorist artillery guns of various types are spread out in the area of Southern Lebanon. These guns are used to shell Israeli settlements on Israel's northern border, as well as the Christian enclaves in Southern Lebanon.

The terrorists position themselves among the civilian villagers and from there they depart on their terrorist missions.

Following is a general list of areas in which the terrorists position their artillery:

—Nabatiye, approximately 10 km north of Metulla;

—Tibnit, approximately 8 km north of Metulla;

—Qlaile, approximately 13 km north of Adamiit;  
—Rachidiye, approximately 4 km south of Tyre;  
—Annam, approximately 6 km north of Metulla;  
—Beaufort, approximately 5 km north of Metulla;  
—Mazraat Jimjim, approximately 4 km north of the Kassameya bridge;  
—E-Znayak, approximately 28 km south of Shetula;  
—Reihan, approximately 18 km north of Shetula;  
—West of Wadi El-Ash, Fatahland;  
—Burj El-Hawa, approximately 5 km north of Tyre;  
—Mahmoukiye, approximately 10 km north of Tyre.

*Types of artillery, guns, mortars, rocket launchers*

The terrorists deploy a variety of artillery pieces:

—57-mm gun, range 8.4 km; Soviet manufacture;

—85-mm gun, range 15.8 km; Soviet manufacture;

—105-mm gun, range 11 km; American manufacture, captured from the Lebanese army during the Lebanese civil war (1975-1977);

—122-mm gun (D-30), range 11.8 km; Soviet manufacture;

—155-mm gun, range 17.7 km; French manufacture.

In addition the terrorists possess various types of mortars: 60-mm, 82-mm, 120-mm, 160-mm.

The terrorists also use rocket launchers (Karyusha rockets) for shelling Israeli settlements. There are a variety of rocket launchers: 122-mm, 130-mm, 240-mm—all of Soviet manufacture. The terrorists also use 107-mm rocket launchers, manufactured by North Korea. All the rocket launchers are mobile.

## DOCUMENT S/13893

### Letter dated 15 April 1980 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[15 April 1980]

On 10 and 11 April 1980 [2209th-2211th meetings], the Security Council considered the complaint by Zambia against continued and escalated acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa from Namibia, a Territory which South Africa illegally occupies and for which the United Nations has direct responsibility. At the conclusion of its meeting, on 11 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 466 (1980), in which it strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against Zambia, demanded the immediate withdrawal of all South African military forces from Zambia and warned South Africa that, in the event of any further acts of aggression against Zambia, the Council would meet to consider further appropriate action under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including chapter VII thereof.

During the meeting, which led to the unanimous adoption of resolution 466 (1980), the Zambian delegation, led by the Honourable R. C. Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party and Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the Central Committee, made a statement in which, *inter alia*, a

list of specific South African acts of aggression against Zambia committed between 12 January and 28 March 1980 was given. I have now received instructions from my Government to inform you of two other incidents as follows:

1. On 8 April, a Zambian Government motor vehicle, belonging to a State ranch, with 10 passengers, hit a landmine planted by South African soldiers on the road to Shangombo in Senanga district of the western province of Zambia. The number of people killed and those injured is yet to be confirmed.

2. On 10 April, another government motor vehicle hit a landmine planted by South African soldiers near Kalongola in Senanga district. Eight Zambians were killed in that incident.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. J. SIKAULU  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Zambia  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/13894

### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[15 April 1980]

The Secretary-General wishes to inform the Security Council that he has decided to appoint Mr. Hugo Gobbi as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Gobbi, who served as alternate representative of Argentina on the Security Council from 1966 to 1967, was also a member of the Argentine delegation to the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the General Assembly. Mr. Gobbi served in the Foreign Ministry of his country until 1976. Since then he has been in private legal practice. Mr. Gobbi will take up his new post early in May 1980.

On this occasion, I should like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, who is relinquishing the post of Special Representative, at his request and as planned, after two years of service. Since May 1978, Mr. Galindo Pohl has made a distinguished contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus.



Letter dated 15 April 1980 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[15 April 1980]

Further to my letter of yesterday [S/13892], I attach a schedule setting out in detail the 44 acts of indiscriminate terror which the PLO has launched from Lebanese territory against targets in Israel since the completion of the withdrawal of Israel Defence Forces units from Lebanon on 13 June 1978.

As I indicated in my letter yesterday, only one of these acts of terror was aimed against a military target. All the rest were aimed against civilians.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its attachment be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

PLO terrorist activity emanating from  
Lebanese territory

The following is a detailed list of PLO terrorist activity from Lebanese soil since 13 June 1978:

- 25 August 1978 — Israel Navy vessels intercepted two Fatah terrorists in a fiber-glass boat off the coast of Rosh Hanikra and within the territorial waters of Israel. The terrorists had in their possession arms, explosive devices and other *matériel*.
- 16 September — An unsuccessful attempt by a "Front for the Liberation of Palestine" terrorist squad to infiltrate Kiryat Shmona.
- 30 September — The Israel Navy prevented the perpetration of an unprecedented murder operation by intercepting SS *Agios Dimetrios* manned by a seven-man Fatah squad south of the coast of Di-Zahav in the gulf of Eilat. The vessel, which contained rockets and explosives, was destined to bombard and then crash into the port of Eilat. It had departed from Lebanon.
- 21 December — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on Kiryat Shmona.
- 13 January 1979 — A terrorist squad belonging to Naif Hawatmeh's Popular Democratic Front which had infiltrated from Lebanon entered a rest home in the town of Ma'alot. In the course of the atrocity, one Israeli woman lost her life and two civilians and one soldier were wounded. The three terrorists were killed.
- 19 January — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Nahariya area.
- 19 January — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle. Two civilians were wounded.
- 21 January — A number of Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
- 23 January — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
- 13 March — Several artillery shells were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
- 13 March (p.m.) — Several Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
- 1 April — A cargo vessel, the SS *Ginan*, which was to have served as a mother ship from which a Fatah squad was to have disembarked on an amphibious attack, was captured by the Israel Navy. The vessel, which was carrying a large quantity of arms and sabotage *matériel*, had originally embarked on its mission from Tripoli harbour at the beginning of February. Owing to a mishap, the vessel was obliged to change course away from the Israeli coast.
- 3 April — Israel Navy vessels intercepted the Fatah-owned cargo ship the SS *Stephanie*, which had embarked from Lebanon with the mission of landing a terrorist squad to perpetrate a murder operation in Israel. Six terrorists were captured. They admitted that they had been sent on their mission by "Abu Jihad", head of Fatah's military arm.
- 11 April — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on Kiryat Shmona. One female civilian was killed.
- 11 April — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory, at approximately 1300 hours, on the western Galilee region.
- 16 April — Six terrorists attempting to infiltrate from Lebanese territory in the Zar'it region were killed in an encounter with an IDF [Israel Defence Forces] patrol. One IDF soldier was killed and six others wounded in the incident.
- 18 April — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory at the western Galilee region; one civilian was wounded.
- 22 April — A four-man terrorist squad belonging to the so-called Front for the Liberation of Palestine left Tyre in a rubber dinghy and disembarked at Nahariya. The terrorists murdered a father and daughter and killed an Israeli policeman. Another girl lost her life and four individuals were wounded in the atrocity. Two terrorists were killed and the remaining two were captured.
- 25 April (a.m.) — Katyusha barrages were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle and upper Galilee. One civilian was wounded.
- 25 April (p.m.) — A number of Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
- 9 May — A terrorist squad belonging to George Habash's "Popular Front", attempting to infiltrate the frontier in the region of Manara for the purpose of carrying out a murder operation, encountered an IDF patrol. One terrorist was wounded and captured. He later died of his wounds.
- 24 May (a.m.) — The Galilee panhandle was shelled before dawn from Lebanese territory.
- 24 May (p.m.) — The Galilee panhandle was shelled from Lebanese territory. Two civilians were wounded.
- 24 May (p.m.) — The Galilee panhandle was shelled from Lebanese territory.
- 3 June — Israel Navy vessels encountered a group of terrorists on their way to perpetrate a terrorist attack in Israel. The group, which had sailed in a speed boat, attempted to infiltrate the Rosh Hanikra region. In the exchange of gunfire, the vessel was sunk and all four terrorists in the vessel drowned.
- 8 June — A number of shells were fired from Lebanon on the Galilee panhandle.
- 19 June — A number of shells were fired from Lebanon on the Galilee panhandle.
- 20 June — A number of shells were fired from Lebanon on the Galilee panhandle.

20 June — IDF forces in the Har Dov region encountered small arms fire and several bazooka shells.

25 June — A number of mortar shells were fired from Lebanon at the Galilee panhandle.

28 June — A number of shells were fired, at sunrise, from Lebanon at the Galilee panhandle.

28 June — A number of shells were fired, in the evening, from Lebanon at the Galilee panhandle. Four civilians were wounded.

17-18 August — An Israel Navy vessel destroyed a terrorist craft (which had departed from Lebanese territory) in the Rosh Hanikra region. The terrorist craft was on its way to perpetrate a terrorist attack in Israel. The craft contained four terrorists belonging to the "Front for the Liberation of Palestine". Three terrorists were captured and a fourth, who was wounded, apparently drowned.

25 August — Several Katyusha rockets were fired in the evening from Lebanese territory at the Kiryat Shmona region. Two civilians were wounded.

25 August — Several Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory at settlements in western Galilee.

25 August — Several Katyusha rockets were fired in the evening from Lebanese territory at Kiryat Shmona. Two civilians were wounded.

7 November — Joseph Rosenfeld, a civilian resident of Kfar Giladi, was murdered.

18 November — The Israel Navy foiled an attempt by terrorists to infiltrate Israel via a rubber craft west of Achziv. In the encounter with an Israeli "Dabur" patrol boat, two terrorists were killed and two others captured. The terrorists belonging to the "Rejection Front" had embarked from Tyre, on the Lebanese coast.

18 January 1980 — An IDF patrol encountered a terrorist (responsible for the murder of Joseph Rosenfeld) north of Margaliyot. The terrorist was killed.

6-7 February — An IDF patrol in western Galilee, west of Kibbutz Eilon, repelled a four-man terrorist squad which attempted to infiltrate from Lebanon in order to perpetrate a murder operation in Israel. In the ensuing exchange of fire, an Israel soldier was wounded. The terrorists succeeded in escaping to territory under UNIFIL control. Three ammunition belts, four packs, light weapons and explosive *matériel* were discovered.

21 March — Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory (a.m.) at civilian centres in the Galilee panhandle.

21 March — More Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory at civilian centres in the Galilee panhandle. (p.m.)

6-7 April — Five terrorists entered Kibbutz Misgav Am near the border with Lebanon and seized two children's nurseries, an act which resulted in the deaths of an infant and a civilian as well as the wounding of four toddlers, the death of an IDF soldier and the injury of 11 other soldiers in the action taken to free the little hostages.

## DOCUMENT S/13896\*

### Letter dated 17 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the report on the people's war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Vietnamese expansionists, 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 war of aggression and racial extermination of the Vietnamese expansionists

##### NEWS FROM VARIOUS MILITARY FRONTS

##### South-western zone

1. Kampot province—Total failure of the Vietnamese mopping-up campaign in March—Several dozens of Vietnamese senior officers killed.

On 10 March, the Vietnamese invaders launched two brigades and two regiments to carry out a mopping-up campaign in the whole province of Kampot. But two days later, this campaign suffered a total failure.

Indeed, on 12 March, 35 Vietnamese senior officers (chiefs of brigade, regiment or battalion) were killed in an ambush laid by Democratic Kampuchea guerrillas on the highway between Kampot and Chhouk. On the same day, several jeeps transporting many Vietnamese senior officers ex-

ploded on mines laid south of Krahuong village, on the road from Chhouk to Vat Chak.

As all its senior officers were killed, this mopping-up campaign suffered a total failure.

2. Koh Kong province—Defeat of the Vietnamese mopping-up operation in Thmar Sar district.

In Thmar Sar district, a mopping-up operation carried out by a Vietnamese regiment was defeated on 1 April, four days after it started. The Vietnamese invaders suffered 172 killed or wounded. Several villages were totally liberated.

3. Kompong Som sector—From 26 to 28 March, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea defeated a Vietnamese mopping-up operation against Koh Thmey.

They liberated three villages of the district of Prey Nup and wiped out 19 Vietnamese soldiers at the brewery. Moreover, they carried on their attacks against the Vietnamese troops at Kirivong and destroyed a truck on highway 4 on 29 March.

##### Western zone

In the western sector of Leach district, from 23 to 30 March, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea launched 45 attacks against the Vietnamese occupying forces, inflicting on them 300 killed or wounded, and destroyed a vehicle on 1 April.

##### North-western zone

Fighting remains intense on highway 5 up to Pailin and Samlaut districts. It has been intensified during the last 10 days of March in the sectors of Thmar Puok, Koas Krala and Maung. On 30 March, a vehicle transporting soldiers blew up on mines east of Phum Thmey, Thmar Puok district. Thirty-three Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

##### Northern zone

The second Vietnamese mopping-up campaign west of Anlong Veng has been defeated. After the defeat of the mopping-up campaign launched with two regiments against the western part of Anlong Veng district on 24 March and the death of a regimental commander, the Vietnamese invaders started on 26 March a second mopping-up campaign with one division.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A.35/177-S.13896.

The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea strongly opposed and after five nights and five days of fighting, they broke down this mopping-up campaign after having killed or wounded 739 Vietnamese soldiers. Besides, there was intense fighting in the sector of Trapeang Trav and in the district of Choam Ksan, province of Preah Vihear.

#### North-eastern zone

Two Vietnamese mopping-up operations launched in the northern and western parts of Siempang were defeated by the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in early March.

#### Central zone

The Khmer members of the Vietnamese self-defence guards in the chief town of Chamcar Leu district rose up, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying a depot of ammunition and a vehicle. In Santuk district, the Khmer members of Vietnamese self-defence guards rose up on 10 and 17 March.

\* \* \*

In total, according to the communiqués from the front, from 4 to 10 April, 3,638 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded, i.e., a daily average of 520 killed or wounded.

## DOCUMENT S/13897

### Tunisia: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[18 April 1980]

#### The Security Council,

Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1980 [S/13888 and Corr.1] and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979) and 459 (1979),

Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 [S/12611] confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force "must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit",

(b) That the Force "must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks",

(c) That the Force "will not use force except in self-defence",

(d) That "self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council",

1. Reaffirms its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 459 (1979);

2. Strongly condemns the military intervention of Israel in Lebanon and the violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, and calls for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces and the immediate cessation of all direct and indirect Israeli military action inside the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

3. Strongly condemns all violations of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and the

#### BIG INCREASE OF MUTINIES AND DESERTIONS IN THE VIETNAMESE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Mutinies and individual or collective desertions, even in an entire battalion, have increased in the Vietnamese army of occupation the situation of which is going from bad to worse. On 22 March, Vietnamese soldiers and officers were shooting each other inside their garrison in Stung Treng city, north-eastern region. There were 15 killed.

On 13 March, the Vietnamese soldiers of a platoon entrusted with defending highway 4 in Frey Nup district, Kompong Som sector, killed their officers and all deserted. On 3 and 10 March, in the south-western region, 30 Vietnamese soldiers abandoned their guard-posts along highways 3 and 4 in the districts of Banteay Meas and Angkor Chey.

On 20 March, an entire battalion of Vietnamese troops, including their officers, deserted and fled back to South-Viet Nam. In Kratie district, north-eastern zone, since late 1979, desertions and mutinies have constantly been on the increase. In particular, on 24 February, 17 Vietnamese soldiers deserted. The day after, 30 others deserted from Tnot district.

On the front of Oddar Meanchey, northern region, on 20 March, Vietnamese soldiers shot their officers and killed two of them who wanted to force them to go the battlefield. These soldiers were just out of prison, to which they were sent in early March for having refused to go fighting.

provision of military assistance to illegal armed groups, as well as all acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

4. Strongly condemns all attacks on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, as well as all obstructions and hostile activities in or through the area of operation of the Force that are inconsistent with Security Council resolutions and the mandate of the Force, which is designed to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take all measures deemed necessary for the effective restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon;

5. Strongly condemns the acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among personnel of the Force and of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, as well as their harassment and abuse, the destruction of property and matériel, and the disruption of communications;

6. Strongly condemns the deliberate shelling of the field hospital of the Force, which enjoys special protection under international law;

7. Commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, as well as the cessation of hostilities, and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;

8. Commends the performance of the Force in carrying out its duties with great restraint in very adverse circumstances;

9. Calls attention to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right of self-defence, and calls attention to the terms of reference of the Force which provide that it will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

10. Calls upon all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to co-operate with the Secretary-General in restoring peace and security and in

enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate and further to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all of its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the completion of the withdrawal of Israeli troops, the cessation of hostilities and all acts inconsistent with the mandate of the Force.

## DOCUMENT S/13897/REV.1

### Tunisia: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[23 April 1980]

#### *The Security Council,*

*Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,*

*Having studied* the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1980 [S/13888 and Corr. 1] and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda.

*Having expressed* itself through the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980 [S/13900],

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), and 459 (1979),

*Recalling* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 [S/12611] confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force "must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit";

(b) That the Force "must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks";

(c) That the Force "will not use force except in self-defence";

(d) That "self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council";

1. *Reaffirms* its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), and 459 (1979);

2. *Strongly condemns* all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, including:

(a) The military intervention of Israel in Lebanon;

(b) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;

(c) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called *de facto* forces;

(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

(f) All acts of hostility against the Force and in or through its area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;

(g) All obstructions of the ability of the Force to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to

supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon;

(h) Acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among the personnel of the Force and of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication as well as the destruction of property and material;

3. *Condemns* the deliberate shelling of the headquarters of the Force and more particularly the field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;

4. *Commends* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to bring about the cessation of hostilities and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;

5. *Commends* the Force for its great restraint in carrying out its duties in very adverse circumstances;

6. *Calls attention* to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence;

7. *Calls attention* to the terms of reference of the Force which provide that it will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

8. *Requests* The Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to agree on precise recommendations and further to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

9. *Calls upon* all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to co-operate with the Secretary-General in enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate;

10. *Recognizes* the urgent need to explore all ways and means of securing the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), including enhancing the capacity of the Force to fulfil its mandate in all its parts and in the totality of the area of operation assigned to it, up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the progress of these initiatives and the cessation of hostilities.

DOCUMENT S/13898

Letter dated 18 April 1980 from the representative of Tunisia  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]  
[18 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 16 April 1980 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 2 April 1980 [S/13872] addressed to you from the Permanent Representative of the so-called State of Israel regarding an interview purportedly given by Chairman Arafat to the Venezuelan publication *El Mundo*.

Chairman Arafat has instructed me to inform you that he has never given such interview.

DOCUMENT S/13899

Letter dated 18 April 1980 from the representative of the  
United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1980]

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group, I wish to inform you of the following.

At dawn today, 18 April 1980, members of the Israeli special force raided the Sarafand area in Southern Lebanon. Fifteen civilians, including infants, died as a result of the barbarous acts of the force. Among the dead was a medical doctor and two medical assistants working in a convalescent home. Furthermore, two houses, the property of civilians, were also demolished, resulting so far in the deaths of seven other civilians, including an infant and two women. A number of wounded victims are being rescued from under the debris. The Israeli force committed its crime under cover of Israeli helicopters and after air bombardment in advance of the attack.

The representatives of the Arab States to the United Nations deem it their duty to call upon the Security Council to take immediate action against the perpetrators of the crime and to assume its responsibility in discharging its duties as provided for in the Charter.

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

(Signed) ALI HUMAIDAN  
Permanent Representative  
of the United Arab Emirates  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13901

Letter dated 21 April 1980 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[21 April 1980]

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to have the attached statement by the Government of Ireland issued as a document of the Security Council in relation to the situation in Southern Lebanon.

(Signed) Aidan MULLOY  
Acting Permanent Representative of Ireland  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Ireland  
of 20 April 1980

The Government held a special meeting this morning to consider the situation arising from the murder on Friday of Privates Barrett and Smallhome, two members of the defence forces serving with the United Nations

Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and the death some days previously of Private Griffin from injuries received earlier.

The Government expressed their deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of the three men, all of whom died while courageously carrying out their duty in the service of the United Nations and in the cause of peace. The bereaved families should know that everyone in Ireland shares their grief and their sense of loss. That this grief is shared by the international community is evident from the many moving expressions of sympathy which the Government have received from abroad.

Following these wanton killings, the Government heard reports from the Minister for Defence and from the Minister for Foreign Affairs including the steps taken by Irish representatives at the United Nations and in various capitals during and immediately after the latest tragic incidents.

Ireland has a long and honourable record of service to United Nations peace-keeping over many years. The Government believes strongly that this commitment should be maintained and that the officers and men of Ireland's defence forces should continue, as they have for 22 years, to play their part effectively in peace-keeping operations at the request of the United Nations.

The Government are extremely concerned at recent developments and at the further difficulties which have been placed in the way of the Force in carrying out its mandate from the Security Council effectively and in conditions of reasonable security for its personnel.

In the dangerous situation in the Middle East, the United Nations peace-keeping Force in Lebanon has a particularly important—indeed a vital—role to play. It has made a significant contribution towards the prevention of an outbreak of more general hostilities in the Middle East. The precipitate withdrawal of the Force now would dangerously upset such stability as exists in the area. Such a withdrawal could lead to intervention by other outside forces. At the present time of heightened international tension, this could have the most serious consequences and might easily lead to wider war.

The Government recognize this and they believe that Ireland should continue to play its part in the United Nations peace-keeping effort by maintaining its contingent with the Force. But any United Nations peace-keeping operation depends fundamentally on acceptance of the Force, and of its role, in the area where it is to serve, on a necessary minimum of co-operation and support from the Governments who wish to see it interposed between parties in conflict. No United Nations peace-keeping force can function effectively if it is prevented by deliberate policy from full deployment in its area of operation nor can the participating countries allow the officers and men of their forces who have volunteered for service at the request of the international community to be the target of harassment and attack by hostile irregular forces which are supplied, trained, advised and supported from outside by a State Member of the United Nations on the grounds that it considers the existence and the activities of those forces to be helpful to its security.

The Government understand that Israel is concerned for its security and they sympathize with the grief felt by the people of Israel when death or injury is caused by attack from across its border as in the recent tragic incident at Misgav Am. They emphasize, however, that there is no evidence

that the infiltrators who carried out this attack came through the area where UNIFIL has been allowed to exercise effective control. Governments in the region, and all those Governments which wish the Force to continue in being, must now see that it is necessary once and for all to create conditions which will allow it to carry out its mandate in every respect throughout the area assigned to it, in conditions of adequate security for its personnel. It is clear that a return to the situation as it existed before the attack on At-Tiri two weeks ago, while it may be a first step, is quite insufficient.

At their meeting today, the Government noted that, on the evening of Friday, 18 April, following the murder of Privates Barrett and Smallhome, the President of the United Nations Security Council, with the agreement of all 15 member states, made an important statement at a special meeting of the Council. In it he reaffirmed the intention of the Council "to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable the Force to take immediate and total control of its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries" (2217th meeting, para. 15). The Government now look to the Security Council for this action. Specific decisions must be taken of a political and diplomatic character to implement the stated intention of the Council, taking account of the fact that the role of the Force is a peace-keeping one.

In particular, the intention of the Security Council that UNIFIL should take "immediate and total control of its entire area of operation" requires that the irregular Haddad forces, who have been the major source of the problems created for the United Nations Force, and the direct cause of the recent loss of life by Irish soldiers, must cease their harassment and attacks. This means that they must be deprived of all outside support so that there will be an end, once and for all, to the threat which they have posed, almost on a daily basis, to the units of the Force since it was first set up.

The Government have therefore decided to propose to the other troop-contributing countries that at an early date they consult closely with each other and with the United Nations Secretary-General to consider how far such measures as may now be taken by the Security Council, which has the responsibility in the matter, will be adequate to ensure that the Force can function effectively and with due regard for the safety of its personnel. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will now seek to arrange an early meeting at ministerial level with the other troop-contributing countries. First contacts are already under way to this end.

The Government have noted the assurances given by Prime Minister Begin of Israel to President Carter that Israel would co-operate fully with UNIFIL. On the instructions of the Taoiseach [*Prime Minister*], the Irish Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Sean Ronan, will meet Prime Minister Begin today to convey to him the Taoiseach's deep personal concern. He will discuss with the Prime Minister how Israel intends to carry out the assurances it has given and deal effectively with the forces of Major Haddad.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs will also bring the present serious situation to the attention of the Foreign Ministers of Ireland's partners in the Nine at the Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on Monday and Tuesday, and he will inform them of the views and of the concern of the Irish Government.

The Government are keeping the whole situation under continuing review.

## DOCUMENT S/13904\*

### Letter dated 23 April 1980 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*(Original: English)*  
*[24 April 1980]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to further and serious violations of the air space of the Republic of Cyprus by two jet fighters of the Turkish air force which on 17 April 1980 repeatedly flew over both the occupied areas as well as the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The jet fighters were observed as follows:

—At 9.57 a.m. and 10.46 a.m., they flew north of Kyrenia in a westerly direction;

—Between 10.46 a.m. and 10.57 a.m., they flew over the areas of Morphou, Agion Trimitias, Malounda, Orounda, Vizakia, Xeros, Limnitis and Polis Chrysochous;

—Between 11 and 11.05 a.m., they flew over Phyllia, Agia Marina, Skylloura, Ayios Vasilios, Ayios Ermolaos and Sisklipos and made two dives to an altitude of 300 metres, strafing with machine-gun fire the area of Ayios

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/180-S/13904.

Ermolaos, where Turkish military exercises were taking place;

—Also, between 11.10 and 11.15 a.m., Turkish military aircraft violated the air space of Cyprus over Asprovounaron, Melousia and Piroi.

In strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, the above aggressive actions of Turkey, I wish to point out that these actions take place once again at a crucial phase of the Cyprus situation, thereby clearly demonstrating Turkey's

lack of political will towards finding a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

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/13906\*

#### Letter dated 24 April 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

(Original: English/French)  
[25 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 18 April 1980 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the systematic use of toxic chemical products 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

#### Statement of 18 April 1980 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the systematic use of toxic chemical products by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea

Early in April 1980, the Vietnamese aggressors spread a new kind of toxic chemical product on grasses and poured it into the river Mon Thon in the district of Koh Kong Leu (province of Koh Kong). The effects caused by this product are as follows:

—People who have drunk water of this river experience vomiting fits and subsequently die.

—Those who have walked through the grasses infected by this toxic chemical product have their legs swollen with liquid outpouring followed by gangrene, which leads to death from one to three days later.

From 6 to 9 April, this product killed 48 persons, including 23 women, 15 children and 10 aged people. Fifty others have been severely poisoned. They have received devoted care from our physicians.

At the end of this dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have been defeated and driven into a total deadlock on the military field. As they have not been able to wipe out our army, our guerrillas and the resistance

of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors are using increasingly all kinds of toxic chemical products and firing poison gas shells systematically and daily with heavy artillery, mortars, DK cannon and even with M79s on villages, around battlefields, in forest and mountain regions that are inaccessible to them and on plains and watercourses from which our inhabitants get their supply. The recourse to chemical weapons—poison gas and toxic chemical products—against the innocent population is part of the strategy of extermination of the Kampuchean race so as to swallow up the whole of Kampuchea and integrate it into Viet Nam through the "Indo-Chinese federation".

At present, in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors are resorting to the chemical weapon and at the same time, they are using the weapon of famine so as to carry out their strategy aiming at swallowing up Kampuchea and exterminating her people as a whole, pursuing their expansion in South-East Asia, thus serving their strategy of regional expansionism and the strategy of the Soviet international expansionists. If they can continue to use chemical weapons to exterminate the Kampuchean people in accordance with their aims, in contempt of international laws and world opposition, the Le Duan clique and its masters, the Soviet international expansionists, will use these weapons against other nations and peoples, in South-East Asia and in the Asia-Pacific region as well as other regions of the world. The fact that Viet Nam is using toxic chemical products and poison gas of all kinds against the Kampuchean people, as it previously used them against national minorities in Laos, and the fact that the Soviet Union is also using chemical weapons against the Afghan people constitute a grave danger not only for the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples, but also for the whole of mankind.

On behalf of the victims of toxic chemical products and the entire Kampuchean people, the Ministry of Information strongly condemns the inhuman crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of race, who use chemical weapons to exterminate the Kampuchean people following a pre-established plan. The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon the United Nations, all international organizations, all Governments and world public opinion that cherish peace and justice strongly to denounce and condemn them, and to take all appropriate measures to compel Hanoi to respect international laws, in particular the interdiction of the use of chemical weapons, and unconditionally to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on 14 November 1979.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/185-S/13906.

## Letter dated 24 April 1980 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 April 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the nine member States of the European Community issued in Luxembourg on 22 April 1980 the following statement on the situation in Southern Lebanon and the position of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL):

"1. The Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April, considered recent developments in relation to the United Nations peace-keeping Force in Southern Lebanon.

"2. They expressed their profound revulsion at the recent killing of soldiers of the Force and especially at the brutal and cold-blooded murder on 18 April by the irregular forces of Major Haddad of two unarmed soldiers of the Irish contingent.

"3. The Ministers recalled their statement of 11 September 1979 reaffirming their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and calling on all parties to give full assistance to the UNIFIL operation and to respect the decisions of the Security Council. They express very serious concern that armed attacks continue to be made on the UNIFIL troops, installations and equipment and that obstacles continue to be placed in the way of the Force in its efforts to carry out effectively, and throughout the whole of its area of

operation, the peace-keeping mandate it received from the Security Council.

"4. The Nine believe it is vital that steps be taken to ensure that UNIFIL is permitted to carry out fully the tasks assigned to it, and they support the efforts of the troop-contributing countries to ensure that this will now be done. They note that it is the intention of the Security Council, as stated on behalf of its member States by the President of the Council on 18 April, 'to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable the Force to take immediate and total control of the entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries' [2217th meeting, para. 15].

"5. The Ministers call strongly on all concerned to give their fullest support to the measures decided on by the Security Council so that UNIFIL may be in a position to carry out in full the important peace-keeping mission with which it has been entrusted on behalf of the international community."

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

(Signed) Umberto LA ROCCA  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/13908

## Letter dated 25 April 1980 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[25 April 1980]

Pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I am submitting for your information and that of the members of the Security Council the enclosed statement made early this morning by President Carter concerning the termination of a mission of 24 April 1980 aimed at the rescue of the American hostages unlawfully held by Iran since the forcible seizure of the United States Embassy at Teheran on 4 November 1979. That mission was carried out by the United States in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, with the aim of extricating American nationals who have been and remain the victims of the Iranian armed attack on our embassy.

(Signed) Donald F. McHENRY  
Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

## Statement of 25 April 1980 by the President of the United States on the hostage rescue attempt

Late yesterday, I cancelled a carefully planned operation which was under way in Iran to position our rescue team for later withdrawal of American hostages who have been held captive there since 4 November.

Equipment failure in the rescue helicopters made it necessary to end the mission. As our team was withdrawing, after my order to do so, two of our American aircraft collided on the ground, following a refuelling operation in a remote desert location in Iran. Other information about this rescue mission will be made available to the American people when it is appropriate to do so.

There was no fighting; there was no combat. But to my deep regret, eight of the crewmen of the two aircraft which collided were killed, and several other Americans were hurt in the accident.

Our people were immediately airlifted from Iran. Those who were injured have gotten medical treatment and all of them are expected to recover.

No knowledge of this operation by any Iranian officials or authorities was evident to us until several hours after all Americans were withdrawn from Iran.



Our rescue team knew, and I knew, that the operation was certain to be difficult and it was certain to be dangerous. We were all convinced that if and when the rescue operation had been commenced that it had an excellent chance of success. They were all volunteers; they were all highly trained. I met with their leaders before they went on this operation. They knew then what hopes of mine and of all Americans they carried with them.

To the families of those who died and who were wounded, I want to express the admiration I feel for the courage of their loved ones and the sorrow that I feel personally for their sacrifice.

The mission on which they were embarked was a humanitarian mission. It was not directed against Iran; it was not directed against the people of Iran. It was not undertaken with any feeling of hostility towards Iran or its people. It has caused no Iranian casualties.

Planning for this rescue effort began shortly after our embassy was seized. But, for a number of reasons, I waited until now to put those rescue plans into effect. To be feasible, this complex operation had to be the product of intensive planning and intensive training and repeated rehearsal.

However, a resolution of this crisis through negotiations and with voluntary action on the part of the Iranian officials was obviously then, has been and will be preferable.

This rescue attempt had to await my judgement that the Iranian authorities could not or would not resolve this crisis on their own initiative. With the steady unravelling of authority in Iran and the mounting dangers that were posed to the safety of the hostages themselves and the growing realization that their early release was highly unlikely, I made a decision to commence the rescue operation plans.

This attempt became a necessity and a duty. The readiness of our team to undertake the rescue made it completely practicable. Accordingly, I made the decision to set our long-developed plans into operation. I ordered this rescue mission prepared in order to safeguard American lives, to protect America's national interest and to reduce the tensions in the world that have been caused among many nations as this crisis has continued. It was my decision to attempt the rescue operation. It was my decision to cancel it when problems developed in the placement of our rescue team for a future rescue operation. The responsibility is fully my own.

In the aftermath of the attempt, we continue to hold the Government of Iran responsible for the safety and for the early release of the American hostages who have been held so long.

The United States remains determined to bring about their safe release at the earliest date possible. As President, I know that our entire nation feels the deep gratitude I feel for the brave men who were prepared to rescue their fellow Americans from captivity. And, as President, I also know that the nation shares not only my disappointment that the rescue effort could not be mounted because of mechanical difficulties but also my determination to persevere and to bring all of our hostages home to freedom.

We have been disappointed before. We will not give up in our efforts. Throughout this extraordinarily difficult period, we have pursued and will continue to pursue every possible avenue to secure the release of the hostages. In these efforts, the support of the American people and of our friends throughout the world has been a most crucial element. That support of other nations is even more important now. We will seek to continue, along with other nations and with the officials of Iran, a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life and through peaceful and diplomatic means.

## DOCUMENT S/13909

### Letter dated 25 April 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[25 April 1980]*

I have the honour to forward herewith the statement made on 24 April 1980 by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, condemning United States provocation in the Vietnamese zone of economic privileges, and kindly request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Statement of 24 April 1980 by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam condemning United States provocation in the Vietnamese zone of economic privileges

Two jet planes and one helicopter of the United States navy on 22 April 1980 provoked and intimidated a foreign ship which was helping Viet Nam in scientific research in Viet Nam's zone of economic privileges at co-ordinates 70°15' and 108°22'.

This is a brazen provocative act of the United States which violates Viet Nam's sovereign rights over Viet Nam's zone of economic privileges and infringes on international law on free navigation.

This premeditated act carried out in co-ordination with China's recent military activities in the Eastern Sea area proves more clearly that the United States is playing the China card against Viet Nam, thus causing tension in this region.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam condemns this provocative and intimidating act of the United States and resolutely demands that it stop similar acts against Viet Nam.

## DOCUMENT S/13910\*

### Note verbale dated 24 April 1980 from the Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[28 April 1980]*

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents its compliments

to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward herewith the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the so-called "Afghanistan issue"

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/187-S/13910.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request that the enclosed text and this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

##### Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 8 April 1980

According to information received by the responsible agencies of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government, some Governments of the States members of the Islamic Conference are planning to direct the discussions of the proposed Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to be opened at Islamabad on 16 April 1980 or later, to the so-called "Afghanistan issue".

The DRA Government has not to date received any official invitation to participate in this Conference. However, as is known, the organizers of this gathering are trying to include the so-called "Afghanistan issue" in the agenda of the above Conference.

The DRA Government had made it clear prior to the opening of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held last January to discuss the so-called "Afghanistan issue" that any debate in that connexion would be considered a flagrant intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It was also explained then that the real object of including that matter in the Conference agenda was only to divert the attention of Islamic countries from cases and problems that are causing great concern in the Moslem world. Yet in the course of the Conference, representatives of a number of Islamic countries used this imaginary issue as a smoke-screen to cover the anti-Islamic crimes committed and the plots hatched by imperialism and zionism as they are manifest in betrayals and wheelings and dealings by Sadat and Begin. They tried to treat the just and over-all solution of the Middle East problems, the granting of their legitimate rights to the Moslems of Palestine and the continuation of the occupation of Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the second holiest shrine of Moslems, by usurping Israel as secondary problems in the Moslem world.

The extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, without taking a vote, decided to suspend DRA membership in that conference; the DRA Government considers this totally illegal, contrary to democratic procedures and consequently void of any valid sanction because the Conference Charter contains no provisions concerning suspension of any member.

Therefore, the DRA remains a member of the Islamic Conference with equal rights; it is meanwhile prepared to take an active part in the forthcoming Eleventh Conference.

The DRA Government will send a high-powered delegation to this Conference led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shah Mohammad Dost.

This delegation will be instructed to actively help to protect the basic interests of the Moslem world, contribute to the struggle of all Moslem nations against the unbridled imperialist and Zionist aggressions, strengthen lasting peace and security in the Middle and Near East and other hotbeds of tension and likewise ensure unity and co-ordination among Islamic countries.

Meanwhile, the DRA Government believes that including the so-called "Afghanistan issue" in the Conference agenda would result in nothing but diverting the attention of the Conference participants from problems of vital importance involving real interests of Islamic nations; this will only benefit imperialist forces trying to sow the seeds of division and strife among Islamic countries and thus further aggravate international tension, which constitutes the main target of world imperialism.

Should the above issue be included in the Conference agenda, the Afghan delegation will be, notwithstanding, prepared to explain the stand of the DRA Government and people regarding the real situation in the country and expose the accusation and lies of insidious subversive imperialist circles about our country and revolution. There is no denying the fact that imperialism and zionism are using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext to destabilize the situation, undermine détente, create further tension in the international situation and cover up their aggressive designs in the Middle and Near East.

We have exposed the plots hatched by the arch-enemies of the Moslems all over the world and will not spare any effort to strengthen solidarity in the Moslem world and defend the interests of Islamic countries.

#### DOCUMENT S/13911

##### Tunisia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[28 April 1980]

##### *The Security Council,*

*Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,<sup>5</sup>*

*Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/65,*

*Having heard the representatives of the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization,*

*Convinced that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East,*

*Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace through a comprehensive settlement based on full respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as for its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine,*

*Expressing its concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and deeply deploring the persistence of Israel in its occupation of the Palestinian*

and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions,

*Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by the threat or use of force,*

##### *1. Affirms:*

*(a) That the Palestinian people, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should be enabled to exercise its inalienable national right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent State in Palestine;*

*(b) The right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so, and the right of those choosing not to return to receive equitable compensation for their property;*

*2. Reaffirms that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;*

*3. Decides that appropriate arrangements should be established to guarantee, in accordance with the Charter, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area, including the sovereign independent*

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35

State of Palestine as envisaged in paragraph 1 (a) of the present resolution and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;

4. *Decides* that the provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps as soon as possible for the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on the progress achieved;

6. *Decides* to convene within a period of six months to consider the report by the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of the present resolution and in order to pursue its responsibilities regarding such implementation.

## DOCUMENT S/13912\*

### Letter dated 28 April 1980 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[29 April 1980]

On behalf of the permanent representatives of the States members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, I have the honour to convey herewith the text of the declaration made at the conclusion of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, held at Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, between 12 and 15 April 1980.

I have the further honour to request that the said declaration be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

#### Declaration made at the conclusion of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front

Upon invitation from Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the glorious first of September revolution, an Arab summit conference for the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front was convened at Tripoli from 26 to 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1389, corresponding to 12-15 April 1980. The attendants were as follows:

—President Chadli Bendjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria;

—President Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;

—Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the glorious first of September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

—Brother Abdul Fatah Ismail, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Chairman of the People's Supreme Congress in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

—Brother Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

The Conference reviewed all the developments in both the Arab and international arenas since the convening of the Front's Third Conference at Damascus, and discussed at length the current situation of the Arab-Israeli-imperialist conflict, and the grave consequences of the continuation of the Camp David policies, which revealed and clarified the extent of the conspiracy being perpetrated by international Zionism and American imperialism against the Arab nation, seeking its fragmentation, the elimination of its national unity, and the creation of contradictions between the Arab States by drawing them into irrelevant battles, employing the Sadat régime

against the Arab nation and foremost, against the people of Egypt; all of this is done for the sake of complete domination over the Arab homeland and the subjugation of the Arab nation by destroying its national achievements, plundering its wealth and placing it under the Zionist-American umbrella.

After thorough analysis of the situation, the Conference concluded the following:

1. What the Camp David parties have done is but one link in the chain of the vicious conspiracy designed by imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation and its central cause, Palestine.

2. The normalization of relations between the Egyptian régime and the Zionist entity constitutes a new step towards the consolidation of the aggressive alliance between the United States of America, the Zionist enemy, and the Sadat régime—an alliance that is directed basically against the Arab nation, including the Arab people in Egypt.

3. The principal objective of the imperialist-Zionist scheme seeks the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, the fragmentation of the Arab people in Palestine, the obliteration of their national character and infringement upon their representative unity. It further seeks the elimination of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the armed leader of the Palestinian people and the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people; hence, the determination of the Camp David parties to carry out the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinian revolution, to proceed with the establishment of Zionist settlements and to implement the conspiracy of self-administration for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip by resettling Palestinian refugees and ousting the Palestinian people from their homeland.

4. Syria, at this stage, represents the chief target for strike and liquidation, being the base of steadfastness and confrontation by virtue of its geographic location and national position on the Palestine cause, and because it constitutes the main political and military power confronting the Zionist enemy and its allies; hence the explanation of the vicious attack against the Syrian Arab State in an attempt to end its national role by striking its internal front as the main support of the steadfastness and strength of Syria, employing certain circles that are involved with the parties to Camp David.

5. The extension of American hegemony over some Arab States, in establishing American military bases in them to protect Western interests, is under the guise of defending the independence of these States against alleged threats.

6. The attempt to narrow the gap between the Sadat régime and the Arab régimes, as a step towards drawing them into the framework of the Camp David policy and towards the liquidation of unity in the Arab stance set by the resolutions of the Arab Summit, is an escalation of conflict in the Arab region by pitting Arab against Arab rather than having a united Arab front against the chief enemy represented in the Zionist entity, American imperialist ambitions and the parties to Camp David.

7. Some West European countries are still vacillating in adopting attitudes consistent with the interests of their people, attempting to encircle the Arab stance through projects complementary to the Camp David formula and Security Council resolution 242 (1967), driven in so doing by the United States policy in the Middle East region which disregards the

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justice of the Arab cause and its essence, Palestine, and which further disregards the dangerous consequences of continuing the United States policy in the Arab region.

8. The Arab position, embodied in the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front and of the Arab Summit Conferences at Baghdad and Tunis, and the support of the Islamic nations, the non-aligned nations, the Socialist and African States, the friendly nations and the liberation and progressive forces the world over extended to the Arab nation in its rejection of the Camp David accords have given a tremendous thrust to the struggling forces in Arab Egypt to intensify their campaign against the Sadat régime and his capitulationist path, leading to the escalation of nationalist action reflecting the determination of the masses in Arab Egypt to defeat the schemes aimed at snatching Egypt from its natural pioneering position in the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

9. The events and developments which the Arab homeland has witnessed since the establishment of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front at Tripoli in 1977 have proven that this Front constitutes the nucleus for an Arab stand that rejects the capitulationist course for the Arab region and assumes a leading role in international and Arab conferences. The development of this Front, the mobilization of the energies of its parties, and the materialization of its institutions have all now become an urgent requirement for its transformation into a more effective retaliation against the conspiracy and its challenges, and in the consolidation of Arab solidarity on the basis of confronting and defeating the Camp David schemes, and in supporting and promoting the progressive liberation trends in the Arab homeland.

In the light of the above and after a thorough examination of both the Arab and international situation, the Conference ratified a number of resolutions, some of which are the following:

1. The Conference reaffirms the continuation of the policy of steadfastness and confrontation against Zionism and American imperialism as the two main enemies of the Arab nation and calls upon the Arab Governments to reconsider their relations with the United States; it views the establishment of any American base in the Arab nation as a direct aggression against the parties of the Front and the Arab nation that should be resisted by all means and urges an appeal to the Arab masses to accelerate their struggle against these bases.

2. The Conference establishes the following councils to the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, as stipulated in the Damascus Declaration:

- (a) The Supreme Command;
- (b) The Political Committee;
- (c) The Information Committee;
- (d) The Military Command.

It has been resolved that these councils should assume their duties immediately and appoint their executive officers. It has been further resolved to establish a joint military force for the Front responsible to the military command.

3. The Conference charges the Political Committee to draft a programme for joint Arab action to be presented to the parties of the Front and, after their endorsement, to be submitted to the Arab Governments. The programme is to be founded on the following principles:

(a) Resistance to the Zionist presence and the struggle against the imperialist policy in the region.

(b) Enlistment of political, economic and military efforts in the struggle against the enemy, and the provision of a programme for the establishment of military forces to help regain military parity with the Zionist enemy.

(c) Concentration of the principal Arab effort and its direction towards confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

(d) Drawing of a clear-cut position against the policy of the United States of providing support and assistance to the Zionist enemy leading to the reinforcement of the Zionist entity and the solidification of its occupation of the Arab lands.

(e) Presentation, by the parties of the Front, of an economic programme to the Arab Summit's preparatory meeting of the Arab Ministers of Economy and Foreign Affairs, with the purpose of using the Arab economy in both passive and active confrontation.

4. The Conference proceeds with the action of resisting the Camp David policy and the confrontation of the Zionist and imperialist schemes, and the mobilization of the Arab masses to thrust all their capabilities into the confrontation arena and the enlistment of the energies of all popular organizations, trade unions and associations to confront the Camp David parties and their interests in the region, since the Arab masses are the actual leaders of the national struggle and the main force in the battlefield,

and it is they who are targeted by Zionism and imperialism as those who possess genuine interest in liberation, progress and the defeat of all the schemes and conspiracies aimed at the domination of the region.

5. The Conference resolves to support the General People's Congress and condemns all attempts aimed at splitting or infringing upon its unity.

6. The Conference resolves to redefine the economic relations of the Front's parties with European countries if they proceed to play a role on behalf of America in Arab development.

7. The Conference reaffirms its determination on tightening the boycott against the Sadat régime economically, politically, technically and media-wise, and on applying the boycott rules against the Israeli enemy to the Sadat régime, its establishments and institutions, and calls upon the Arab Governments to apply the same rules.

8. (a) The Conference supports the Palestinian Arab people's resistance in and outside the occupied homeland materially and politically, and the reinforcement of their capabilities in facing the self-administration conspiracy, and resisting the occupation, and supports the Palestine Liberation Organization as the leader of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people and the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied homeland.

(b) The States of the Front commit themselves to dealing with all suspect attempts promoted by imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary elements within the occupied homeland and aimed at infringing upon the unity of the Palestinian people, the unity of its representation and the unity of its leadership through the Palestine Liberation Organization.

9. The Conference stands by Syria in the face of the imperialist Zionist vicious attack it is subjected to since it is considered the main link in Arab steadfastness and will take further action to reinforce its resistance in order to restore the strategic balance between itself and the Zionist enemy as an inevitable stage towards liberation and the restoration of national rights.

10. The Conference resists any attempt aimed at the encirclement of the Arab position, and the rejection of any settlement of the Palestinian cause based on Security Council resolution 242 (1967) or any amendment stemming from said resolution.

11. The Conference asserts the right of the Palestinian revolution to operate on all Arab fronts, and calls upon the Government of Jordan to enable the Palestinian revolution to exercise its role and combative responsibilities against the Zionist enemy across the Jordanian front.

12. The Conference supports the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt to counter the treason of the Sadat régime and the Zionist penetration and support for all the Egyptian patriotic and progressive forces in their national struggle for the liberation of Egypt and its restoration to the Arab nation.

13. The Conference affirms the unity and Arab character of Lebanon, its independence and sovereignty and honours agreements concluded between the Lebanese Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization and also the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences and Beit ed Dine and supports the principles of Lebanese national reconciliation and appeals to all parties in Lebanon to put them into force.

It also reaffirms its firm support of Lebanon against the Zionist aggression against the Arab lands and demands of the Arab Governments to take joint action to confront this aggression.

14. The Conference resolves to recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and calls upon the Arab States to recognize it.

15. The parties of the Front will act on the solidification and promotion of their relations in various areas with the countries of the Socialist bloc, foremost, the Soviet Union, and the development of the formula of these relations in a manner to strengthen the firm and effective resistance against the Camp David accords and the parties involved. Within this framework, the Conference confirms its belief in the principles of non-alignment, and that non-alignment does not mean assuming neutrality in the conflict between the imperialist and Zionist forces on the one hand and the forces of liberation and progress on the other, since it is not possible to place both friend and foe on equal footing.

16. The Conference has resolved that Brother Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi should contact the Soviet Union in the name of the Front to explore the possibilities of developing relations between the Soviet Union and the Front in a manner conducive to greater military and political support for the Front, and the restoration of the political and military balance to the region, and also the cementing of relations between the Soviet Union and the Front's States.

17. The Conference reaffirms its solidarity with the Iranian revolution in its struggle against the plotting of the United States and considers any aggressive American measures against it to constitute a grave threat to peace and security in the region and the world.

18. The Conference reaffirms its respect for the determination of Af-

ghanistan to defend its homeland and the security of its territory and its non-alignment.

19. The Conference stresses the importance of the reinforcement of relations with the African States and the consolidation of African-Arab solidarity in the face of the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the racist presence in the African continent and occupied Palestine, and the importance of granting priority in Arab support and assistance to the friendly African States which stand in support of the Palestinian and the Arab rights.

20. The Conference affirms its support and assistance to the legitimate Government in Chad headed by Mr. Goukouni Oueddei which issued from the Lagos Agreement, is against the colonialist schemes and the parties co-operating with colonialism and demands the evacuation of the colonialist forces, whose presence in Chad is considered an obstacle to the achievement of national reconciliation in Chad in accordance with the aforementioned Agreement.

21. All forms of support and assistance will be provided to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America to accelerate their struggle against imperialism, zionism and racism and for the sake of achieving their goals in freedom, independence and progress.

22. The Conference emphasizes the firm linkage between security in the Mediterranean and security in the Arab region and in this respect confirms its support and backing of the Republic of Malta which, declaring

its neutrality, has carried out the evacuation of the colonial forces from its lands.

23. Action must continue for the reinforcement of Arab solidarity to be more effective in confronting the Zionist enemy and imperialism, and the Arab nation's energies must be dedicated to the battlefield of the Arab-Zionist conflict, and further action must be taken to maintain the unity of the Arab position in the face of the great dangers threatening the Arab nation which are represented in the Camp David accords, and the Arab Governments are urged to avoid petty differences and face the chief enemy in occupied Palestine and the other occupied Arab lands.

The Conference resolves further to continue following the developments in both the Arab and international arenas and to stay in contact with the friendly Arab States with the aim of reinforcing the joint Arab action to increase the Arab nation's capabilities in total confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the Camp David policy.

It was resolved to make further contact with the non-aligned nations, the Socialist bloc countries and the European States to provide the widest international support for the just struggle of the Arab nation.

The Conference, while renewing its commitment to the Steadfastness and Confrontation policy until the Arab nation's goals are realized, affirms that the Arab nation, with its moral and material capabilities, its vast masses and its national forces, is capable of facing aggression and conspiracy and achieving victory, God willing, over all its enemies.

## DOCUMENT S/13913

### Note verbale dated 28 April 1980 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 April 1980]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the People's Republic of Bulgaria notes with deep concern the illegal actions by the United States of America aimed at destroying the territorial integrity of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), arbitrarily annexing the Islands and transforming the Trust Territory into a military spring-board threatening the national independence of other peoples. These actions constitute a flagrant violation of Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In the year of the celebration by the international community of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of this Declaration, an act which has become the turning point of the decolonization process, the Government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria feel that it is their international duty to reiterate their firm support for the right of all nations to self-determination and independence and to express their conviction that all States have an obligation enshrined in the Charter to respect fully this fundamental right, regardless of the size of the people and territories in question.

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria kindly requests that the text of this note be circulated as a Security Council document.

## DOCUMENT S/13914\*

### Letter dated 28 April 1980 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 April 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement on the position of the German Democratic Republic on the

implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/190-S/13914.

enclosed statement 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

#### Position of the German Democratic Republic on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

It is with concern that the German Democratic Republic refers to the disquieting situation in the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). The responsible Administering Authority is seeking to destroy the territorial unity of the Trust Territory. At the same time, there are obvious plans to transform the Pacific Islands into a military staging area threatening the national independence of other peoples and gradually to incorporate them into the area of domestic jurisdiction. These practices are clearly contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the bases of the trusteeship system. They are the opposite of what is mandatory for States under the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Administering Authority is under an obligation to pave the way to self-determination for the people of that Territory. Instead, the policy pursued is blocking that way. This is bound to destabilize the situation in the region, which has a negative impact on efforts to strengthen international peace and security.

The German Democratic Republic has always regarded it as a primordial task in international politics fully to implement United Nations decisions, including those on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, be it in Africa, Latin America or Asia. The majority of colonially oppressed peoples have achieved that goal. This is all the more significant since the national and social emancipation of peoples is closely tied to the strengthening of peace, the cessation of the arms race in all its dimensions and the attainment of international economic relations on an equal footing.

The German Democratic Republic feels that it has reason to reiterate:

1. All States have the obligation to respect the provisions of the Charter and the decisions of the United Nations, according to which colonially oppressed peoples are entitled, regardless of their size and geographic conditions, to national independence and to freely choosing their road of development. The crucial statement in the afore-mentioned Declaration that "the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation" is of burning relevance.

2. Mounting attempts to expand the system of imperialist bases, to abuse territories such as the Pacific Islands of Palau, Tinian, Kwajalein and Eniwetok for military purposes, to speed up the arms race and to secure corporate profit interests by the projection of power to various parts of the globe are a threat to peace and to the security of peoples.

3. Just as other socialist States, the German Democratic Republic will continue to extend unswerving solidarity to all peoples fighting for the complete elimination of colonialism and *apartheid*.

It is requested that this statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

#### DOCUMENT S/13915

#### Note verbale dated 28 April 1980 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 April 1980]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, following his note dated 16 April 1980, has the honour to enclose herewith the text of a cable received from His Excellency Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to the Secretary-General.

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran would appreciate it if the enclosed message could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

TELEGRAM DATED 25 APRIL 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Recently, I sent you a message in an attempt to draw your attention to the graveness of the provocative acts against Iran by the Baathist régime in Iraq, acts which we

suspect are supported by the United States. In that context, I respectfully urged you to order an investigation of Iraq's violation of human rights and other provocative acts.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to the military aggression of the United States against Iran. This shameless act of invasion has been described by the President of the United States as a "humanitarian act", the ultimate abuse of language by a Government. We are determined to defend the integrity of our territory and the authenticity of our revolution.

Nevertheless, I would like to call your attention to the responsibility of your office to investigate and expose acts of aggression against the States Members of the United Nations. Acquiescence towards acts of military aggression, such as the one committed by the United States Government against Iran, can only encourage the aggressors and endanger international peace and security.

## Letter dated 29 April 1980 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[30 April 1980]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Saadoon Hammadi.

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

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

## LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I would like to refer to the statement made by Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, President of the Republic of Iran, to the periodical *Al-Nahar Al-Arabi wa Al-Dawli* published by the periodical in its number 151 dated 24 March 1980, to the effect that Iran would not forgo or restore the three Arab islands and that the Arab States (Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Oman, Dubai, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) are not independent States as far as Iran is concerned.

The above statement confirms Iran's policy aimed at perpetuating its illegitimate occupation of the three Arab islands (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa), the issue of

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direct threats, and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a group of States Members of the United Nations, as well as slighting the independence of those States. Such a statement is bound to create an atmosphere of tension, stir up conflicts and disturb world security and peace in the region, in contravention of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations aimed at preserving world security and peace.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq would like to emphasize its non-recognition of Iran's illegal occupation of the three Arab islands (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa) and the consequences that may ensue from such occupation, and demands the immediate withdrawal of Iran from those islands, and its desistance from the pursuit of expansionist and aggressive policies, the issuance of threats and interference in the internal affairs of the States of the Arab Gulf region, as well as respect for their independence and sovereignty in conformity with the Charter and its aims and in order to preserve security and peace in the region.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly publish this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saadoon HAMMADI  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Iraq

## DOCUMENT S/13919

## Letter dated 29 April 1980 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 May 1980]

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), I have the honour to submit a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953<sup>6</sup> during the period 18 December 1978 through 15 December 1979.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed report of the United Nations Command, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Donald F. McHENRY  
Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Report dated 1 April 1980 on the activities of the United Nations Command during the period 18 December 1978 through 15 December 1979

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079, appendix A.

## 1. Background

The United Nations Command was established pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950. The resolution called for establishment of a unified command for United Nations forces in Korea, under the United States, and requested the latter "to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the unified command". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the 27 July 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement, and the United Nations Command continues to fulfil its obligations under the Armistice Agreement, which include participating in the activities of the Military Armistice Commission. This report summarizes the United Nations Command activities involving the maintenance of the armistice in Korea during the period between 18 December 1978 and 15 December 1979. The last report of the United Nations Command to the United Nations Security Council [S/13113] was submitted on 22 February 1979.

## 2. Armistice structure and procedures

The Korean Armistice Agreement, which was concluded on 27 July 1953, is intended to insure "a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of all the nations, including the Republic of Korea, which contributed forces to the Unified Command. The focus of United Nations Command activities in Korea is the implementation of the Agreement.

#### (a) *Military Armistice Commission*

The Military Armistice Commission was established pursuant to the Korean Armistice Agreement "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". The Commission is a joint organization composed of 10 members, five senior officers from the United Nations Command and five senior officers from the North Korean-Chinese side. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, has appointed one member from the United States, two from the Republic of Korea, one from the United Kingdom and one designated on a rotational basis from among the four other United Nations Member nations represented on the United Nations Command (Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand). The Military Armistice Commission meetings are held at the request of either side in the Joint Security Area, commonly known as Panmunjom, in the Demilitarized Zone. In order to assist the Military Armistice Commission in fulfilling its mission, the Armistice Agreement provides for a joint secretariat which maintains 24-hour contact through telephone communication between the joint duty officers of each side. Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and its secretaries are held at the request of either side. The joint duty officers also meet daily and serve as the basic channel of communications between the two opposing sides. There have been 397 sessions of the Commission and 461 of the secretariat since the Armistice was signed. The Commission, or the senior member of either side, is authorized to dispatch joint observer teams to investigate reported violations of the Armistice Agreement that occur within the Demilitarized Zone. North Korea, however, has frustrated the mission of this primary investigative arm of the Commission by refusing the last 79 investigations proposed by the United Nations Command.

#### (b) *Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission*

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission established by the Armistice Agreement is composed of four members, one each from Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Commission conducts independent inspections and investigations of Armistice-related developments outside the Demilitarized Zone and reports its findings to the Military Armistice Commission. It holds weekly meetings in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, to discuss and evaluate reports submitted by both sides of the Military Armistice Commission.

#### (c) *Role of the Republic of Korea*

A unique feature of the Korean Armistice Agreement is that neither the United States nor the Republic of Korea is a signatory to the Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of a Unified Command consisting of military forces from 16 United Nations Member nations and the Republic of Korea. During the Armistice negotiations, the Republic of Korea Government gave assurances that it would adhere to the Armistice Agreement. These assurances were reiterated by the United Nations Command negotiators. The Republic of Korea forces have complied with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement since it was concluded in 1953 and Republic senior military officers have been accredited to the Military Armistice Commission and have served regularly on the Commission.

### 3. *Military Armistice Commission Activities*

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are used to discuss serious violations of the Armistice Agreement and significant Armistice-related topics. These meetings serve not only to prevent possible miscalculations and escalation of incidents but provide a forum in which the United Nations Command attempts to make the Commission machinery more productive. The Commission is a valued means of communication, as demonstrated by its continued use by both sides.

At these Commission meetings, during the period covered by this report, the United Nations Command protested the construction of illegal North Korean barriers and obstacles in the Demilitarized Zone, a North Korean naval intrusion and attack, the construction of an illegal North Korean electrified fence along the Military Demarcation Line within the Demilitarized Zone, and a North Korean armed intrusion through the Demilitarized Zone into the Republic of Korea. Four secretaries' meetings dealt with return of the remains of four North Koreans who had drowned and were recovered from the rivers south of the Demilitarized Zone (in the Republic of Korea). One secretaries' meeting dealt with return of the remains of a United Nations Command soldier who was killed as a result of an explosion in the Demilitarized Zone. (The appendix to this report contains the details of these North Korean violations of the Armistice Agreement and Armistice-connected incidents.) During the reporting period, the United Nations Command charged the North Korean side with more than 5,700 violations. These charges were passed expeditiously either telephonically or through the daily joint duty officer meeting in the

Security Area to provide the North Koreans an opportunity to stop ongoing violations or to conduct timely investigations and to take corrective measures.

### 4. *Conclusions*

For 26 years, the Military Armistice Commission has been the primary mechanism for the reduction of tensions, prevention of misunderstandings and avoidance of renewed hostilities in Korea. The Commission has also been effectively used by both sides to facilitate the repatriation of military and civilian personnel who have fallen into the hands of the other side. The United Nations Command will continue to fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement until the parties directly concerned are able to arrive at more permanent arrangements.

## APPENDIX

### *Major incidents discussed by the Military Armistice Commission and its secretaries (December 1978 to December 1979)*

#### 1. *North Korean naval intrusions*

On 21 July, a Republic of Korea fishing boat discovered an unidentified suspicious boat in the waters contiguous to the Republic of Korea, off the island of Ch'udo. The Republic of Korea fishing boat reported the suspicious boat to the Republic of Korea national police. When a Republic of Korea national police boat approached the unidentified ship, the crew of the latter signalled the police boat it was having engine trouble. When the Republic of Korea national police boat approached within 15 metres of the unidentified boat, members of the crew hiding below the gunwale rose up and fired type 68 North Korean assault rifles. The unidentified boat then sped away. As a result, two Republic of Korea national policemen were killed and a third was critically wounded. When a Republic of Korea naval patrol boat subsequently approached the intruder vessel, the latter opened fire with rockets and automatic weapons. The Republic of Korea naval patrol craft returned fire in self-defence. In the ensuing exchange of fire, the hostile vessel burned and sank in the waters between the Republic of Korea islands of Namhae and Mijo. The remains of six crew members from the hostile vessel and the equipment recovered showed conclusively that it was in fact an armed North Korean boat. The equipment recovered included six type 68 North Korean manufactured assault rifles, one 7.62-mm North Korean manufactured light machine-gun, one each North Korean-manufactured RPG-2 and RPG-7 rocket launchers, four North Korean-manufactured grenades, one North Korean-manufactured model 69 pistol, 1,081 rounds of ammunition with North Korean markings, 276 other items of clothing and supply, various communication and navigational equipment, including a long-range radio and a small underwater delivery vehicle. A notebook recovered from the vessel clearly indicated its mission was to land North Korean forces on the territory of the Republic of Korea. The United Nations Command called the 394th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 31 July, and charged the North Koreans with violating paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating an armed vessel into the waters contiguous to the Republic of Korea, with launching an unprovoked attack on a Republic of Korea naval patrol craft and with conducting a clandestine mission to insert hostile forces into the land area of the Republic of Korea. The United Nations Command senior member presented the North Korean armed boat and equipment recovered to support his charge against the North Koreans.

#### 2. *North Korean armed intrusion*

On 5 October, a United Nations Command patrol discovered that a fence along the southern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone had been cut, and found footprints leading into the Republic of Korea south of Military Demarcation Line marker 1048. On 9 October, United Nations Command forces discovered and challenged three North Korean armed intruders at a position 38° 13'15"N and 128° 06'30"E. The North Korean intruders opened fire on the United Nations Command forces and fled. They abandoned three rucksacks filled with North Korean weapons, equipment and ammunition, including five North Korean fragmentation grenades, five 30-round magazines for the North Korean-manufactured type 68 assault rifle, 596 rounds of 7.62-mm rifle ammunition manufactured in North Korea, 94 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition used in North Korean-manufactured pistols, one camera with a 500-mm telephoto lens, 66 rolls of film, and communication equipment and maps printed in North Korea which had been used by the armed intruders in their target area. On 11 October, the North Korean armed intruders were again discovered at a position 38° 12'05"N and 128° 07'00"E. One of these North Korean intruders was killed while attempting to flee. The equipment discovered on the remains of the intruder included a North Korean-manufactured type 68 assault rifle with two magazines with 30 rounds of ammunition and one TT pistol with two



magazines. At the 397th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 22 October, the United Nations Command charged the North Koreans with violating paragraphs, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating armed intruders into the Republic of Korea across the Demilitarized Zone, and launching an unprovoked attack on the United Nations Command forces when challenged.

3. *North Korean barrier fences/obstacles in the Demilitarized Zone*

Beginning in late June, North Korea constructed, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, a barrier wall extending about 1,600 metres in the general vicinity of Military Demarcation Line markers 0029 and 0030 and connecting fortified positions in the western sector of the Demilitarized Zone. North Korea also emplaced 750 mines within 10 metres of the Military Demarcation Line in the same area. At the 393rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 26 June, the United Nations Command charged the North Koreans with the construction of these obstacles and emplacing hazards in violation of paragraph 13a of the Armistice Agreement. In July, the North Koreans extended the same barrier from 37° 52' 15"N and 126° 40' 59"E to 37° 53' 50"N and 126° 40' 59"E. It now extends more than 3 kilometres. At the 395th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 31 August, the United Nations Command charged the North Koreans with continued construction of the illegal wall in disregard of the Armistice Agreement. At the 396th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 2 October, the United Nations

Command charged the North Koreans with constructing a barrier system within the Demilitarized Zone which included more than 130 kilometres of new electrified fence completed and more than 10 kilometres under construction. These electrified fences are more than 2 metres high with 14 strands of electric wire capable of carrying a 3,300-volt charge of electricity and are in violation of paragraph 13a of the Armistice Agreement. In some locations they are located behind a previously built North Korean barrier fence, also 2 metres high, constructed in the Demilitarized Zone in 1972. In other locations both fences are new. The North Korean barrier system was constructed in the Demilitarized Zone in violation of paragraph 13a of the Armistice Agreement and includes earthen walls, minefields and electrified wire fencing.

4. *North Korean guards pointing pistols at United Nations Command guards in the Joint Security Area (conference area of the Military Armistice Commission)*

At 1750 hours, 8 March, a North Korean security guard, without provocation, pulled his pistol and pointed it at a United Nations Command security guard performing his duty in the Joint Security Area. This was not only a serious violation of the Armistice Agreement, but an extremely dangerous act which could have resulted in a violent and undesirable incident in the Military Armistice Commission conference area. In spite of a strong protest by the United Nations Command against this serious violation, North Korean guards repeated similar dangerous provocations in the Joint Security Area on 3 July and on 16 November.

DOCUMENT S/13920\*

Letter dated 30 April 1980 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[1 May 1980]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 30 April 1980 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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

(Signed) Altemur KILIC  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 30 April 1980 from  
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, dated 23 April 1980 [S/13904].

The allegations of Mr. Mavrommatis concerning the violations of air space of Cyprus on 17 April hardly deserve any reply, since those areas

are under full control and sovereignty of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

The following is the text of the statement made on 18 April by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris in this connexion:

"The military exercises which took place on 17 April 1980 in the territory of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris are routine exercises and are carried out in accordance with a scheduled programme, about which prior notification is always provided to the authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. These two jet aircraft flew over the Turkish Federated State of Kibris area, without violating the Greek Cypriot air space at all. Therefore, complaints that the air space of south Cyprus has been violated are totally unfounded and irrelevant.

"The attempt of the Greek Cypriot administration of south Cyprus to present itself as the only sovereign authority in the island of Cyprus is futile. North Cyprus is under the full control and the sovereignty of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris. The writ of the Greek Cypriot administration does not run over north Cyprus. The Greek Cypriots must come to terms with the existing reality prevailing in the island of Cyprus and stop deceiving themselves.

"We hope that the authorities of the United Nations will remind the Greek Cypriot leadership of these realities."

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/35/204-S/13920.

Letter dated 2 May 1980 from the representatives of Fiji, Ireland and Senegal  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[2 May 1980]

On behalf of the Governments of the 11 countries which contribute troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, we have the honour, in accordance with the decision of the representatives of these countries who met today at Dublin, to convey to you the text of the agreed communiqué issued following the conclusion of the meeting. We would request that this be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Narsi RANIGA

*Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Fiji  
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Bernard DAVENPORT

*Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Ireland  
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Ibrahim SY

*Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Senegal  
to the United Nations*

In a wide-ranging exchange of views, discussion focused in particular on the need to establish conditions that would enable UNIFIL to operate effectively and would ensure full security for the Force and its personnel, within the terms of the mandate and guidelines laid down by the Security Council.

Ministers and representatives expressed full support for the untiring efforts made by the Secretary-General, and by the Force Commander, to implement fully the mandate of the Security Council.

Ministers and representatives believe that, despite the difficulties UNIFIL had faced, it continues to make a significant contribution to peace in the Middle East and to the prevention of an outbreak of more general hostilities. At the same time, they express their strong support for the efforts of the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority to the area and call for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. They remain convinced that the full implementation of the mandate of UNIFIL is in the best interests of all the parties concerned.

Ministers and representatives stated that unless rapid progress is made in the creation of conditions in which the Force can operate more safely and effectively, including adequate international protection and immunity for its personnel, its continued viability may be brought into question. They are convinced therefore, that the basic requirement, as the Security Council recognized in its statement of 18 April 1980 [22/7th meeting] is that the Force "take immediate and total control of its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries" and they welcome and firmly support the Council's stated intention to take such determined action as the situation calls for to this end.

They fully endorse the call made by the Security Council in its resolution 467 (1980) on all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in enabling UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate. Only through such co-operation, which is the basis for all peace-keeping operations, will UNIFIL be enabled to achieve the minimum conditions necessary for the effective implementation of its mandate. They will continue to discuss with the Secretary-General practical steps which can be taken towards the achievement of the basic conditions which are necessary if the Force is to operate fully and effectively.

The difficulties faced by UNIFIL, tragically highlighted by the death of a number of its personnel through the actions of both the so-called *de facto* forces and armed elements, show only too clearly that the required co-operation from the parties has not been forthcoming. However, the difficulties of UNIFIL stem primarily from the fact that it has been obstructed in its efforts to take control of the entire area entrusted to it. UNIFIL has been denied full freedom of movement in this area. The so-called *de facto* forces have resisted UNIFIL attempts to extend its control and have regularly harassed and attacked UNIFIL and the local population. There are still groups of the so-called armed elements in the UNIFIL area of operation. These factors have inhibited the ability of UNIFIL to discharge its responsibilities effectively. Israel's extensive support of the so-called *de facto* forces has been the key factor in enabling these forces to act as they have done. Ministers and representatives, recalling that the Security Council has strongly deplored the provision of military assistance to the so-called *de facto* forces, call on Israel to cease this support. They call on all parties to co-operate fully with UNIFIL.

It was agreed that the text of the statement should be presented formally in New York on behalf of the 11 Governments to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General as a document of the Council. It was also agreed that the text would be the basis for a number of diplomatic approaches to be made to certain other Governments on behalf of the group of troop-contributing countries.

The Governments of the troop-contributing States further intend, through continuing regular meetings, to monitor developments closely, and to continue to act in concert to support the efforts of the Secretary-General. Furthermore, they intend to meet again at ministerial level in due course to review how far progress has been made towards the creation of conditions which will allow UNIFIL to exercise fully and effectively the mandate it has received from the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

**Communiqué issued by the troop-contributing States of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Fiji, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden) following their meeting at Dublin on 2 May 1980**

Ministers and representatives of States contributing contingents to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) met today to discuss the serious difficulties experienced by UNIFIL in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it.

They recalled that when UNIFIL was established in March 1978 the Security Council in its resolution 425 (1978) laid down that the Force should confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority to the area. They also recalled that UNIFIL was to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation was not utilized for hostile activities of any kind.

## Letter dated 2 May 1980 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[5 May 1980]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May, to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would very much appreciate it if this letter would be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

**Text of the letter dated 1 May 1980 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions of Chairman Arafat, I wish to draw your attention to the very grave situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, a result of the brutality of the SS troops of Zionist occupation.

Today, in the village of Anabta, the SS Zionist troops, under the command of the Military Governor, tried to confront Palestinian students who were manifesting their rejection of and opposition to the Carter-Begin-Sadat conspiracy on the occasion of May Day. The commander ordered his men to shoot at the demonstrators. Seventeen-year-old Najah Ahmad Abu Aliyeh was wounded in his leg, but he managed to rise and attempted to take away the gun from an SS trooper. At that moment the SS Zionist racist commander gave the order to shoot to kill. Seventeen-year-old Najah joined the ranks of the martyrs in the struggle for liberation and against racism. The commander instructed the troopers to beat the other students;

as a result, two other students received serious injuries and were rushed to a hospital. Anabta was "sealed" and the press was banned from visiting the site.

Today, again, other SS troopers raided a girls' college at Bireh, kidnapped a girl student and took her away. Her schoolmates demonstrated and used the only weapons available, stones, against the SS troopers. The situation at Jerusalem, Bir Zeit, Ramallah, Bireh and Jalazon, in particular, is very tense.

At Jerusalem again today the so-called police force attempted to break up a rally, again to protest against the Camp David accords, and arrested and detained 22 young Palestinian students.

I am instructed to recall that a United States citizen, the Zionist Meir Kahane, in complicity with the racist SS troopers, has started a campaign to harass Palestinians and vandalize their property. Kahane's campaign began on the infamous "night of the hammers", when he and his gang damaged 150 cars, property of the Palestinian Arabs at Ramallah and Bireh. It appears that other agents have vandalized Palestinian property at Deir Al-Asal.

As a result of these provocations, there were demonstrations at Ramallah and Bireh and the police shot at the demonstrators, with the tragic result of five wounded. They are:

- George Boulos Awais (bullet in leg);
- Issa Tannous (bullet in head);
- Mohammed Mahmoud Said (fractures in both legs);
- Omar Abdul Jawad Saleh (fractures in feet and arms);
- Samir Abdel Nour Shahin (fractures in both arms).

At Bethlehem the Zionist forces of occupation warned the city municipal council that a financial blockade will be imposed if the people and the students continue in their uprising. Girl students were threatened with expulsion.

I am instructed by Chairman Arafat to draw your attention to the above and to request that the United Nations intervene by whatever means necessary to bring to an end this tragic and explosive situation. I am also instructed to draw your attention to the fact that this is the form by which the Palestinian people greet the so-called "framework for peace".

\* Incorporating document S/13922/Corr. 1 of 8 May 1980.

\*\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/206-S/13922 and Corr. 1.

## DOCUMENT S/13923\*

## Letter dated 4 May 1980 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[5 May 1980]

I wish to draw your attention to a particularly brutal and vicious terrorist attack perpetrated by the criminal PLO in the city of Hebron on Friday, 2 May 1980, which resulted in the deaths of six persons and the injury of 16 others, among them women and children; two of the injured remain in critical condition.

This outrage was aimed against a group of Jewish worshippers, mostly students at religious seminaries who were returning from their Friday eve devotions at the Tomb of the Hebrew Patriarchs (Cave of Machpela) at Hebron on foot, in accordance with Jewish religious law regarding the Sabbath.

At about 1930 hours (local time) while they were walking in a narrow alley, PLO terrorists attacked them from the

roofs of two buildings, first by hailing them with bullets from the rear and then by hurling hand-grenades and explosives at them from several directions.

An Israel Defence Forces detachment, stationed nearby, repelled the assailants and found more ammunition and explosives in the area.

Within hours, Fatah (the largest constituent group of the criminal PLO), headed by Yasser Arafat, took responsibility for the outrage in a statement broadcast on the terrorists' radio in Lebanon. Yesterday, 3 May, Arafat himself applauded the atrocity on arrival in Kuwait for a visit.

It will be recalled that in 1929 the existence of the millennia-old Jewish community of Hebron was brought temporarily to a close as a result of a brutal pogrom staged by the forerunners of the terrorist PLO. At that time the community consisted mainly of pious scholars and students. More than 60 of them were brutally murdered and scores

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/207-S/13923.

of others were wounded and tortured, their homes pillaged and their places of worship desecrated. That pogrom was instigated by the notorious mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin Al-Husseini, who during the Second World War collaborated with the Nazis in the extermination of the Jews of Europe and was wanted thereafter as a war criminal to answer at Nuremberg for his crimes.

By perpetrating this latest outrage at Hebron, the terrorist PLO has proved once again that its criminals are the faithful disciples of their infamous mentor.

Once again the aim was mass murder for its own sake. The target was a peaceful group of worshippers returning from prayer, and the timing was the Sabbath eve.

Beyond indiscriminate murder, the object of this unconscionable atrocity was to inflame religious sentiments among

local Arabs, and to foment incitement in an attempt to interfere with the ongoing peace process in the Middle East and in particular with the stepped-up negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Cowardliness and callousness have characterized PLO terror since its inception and this criminal incident illustrates once again the true character of the PLO and its violent aims.

I should like 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/13924\*

### Assistance to Zambia: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1980]

1. In its resolution 34/128 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia, to keep the situation in Zambia under constant review and to submit a report on the progress achieved in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

2. In its resolution 460 (1979), adopted on 21 December 1979, the Security Council, in paragraph 5, called upon all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia<sup>7</sup> and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia. Further, in paragraph 8, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 by organizing, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them.

3. In pursuance of these resolutions, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Zambia in February 1980 to consult with the Government. The report of the mission, which is annexed hereto,<sup>8</sup> summarizes the economic and financial position of the country, stresses the major transport and food problems facing the country, provides a list of the Government's requirements in transport and telecommunications, and for agricultural and other reconstruction, and reports on the implementation of the special economic assistance programme.

4. In paragraph 10 of resolution 34/128, the General Assembly invited a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Zambia and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980. The responses of the agencies and organizations will be reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General covering Zambia and other countries for which the Assembly has requested him to organize special economic assistance programmes.<sup>9</sup>

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/208-S/13924.

<sup>7</sup> Southern Rhodesia acceded to independence at midnight, 17 April 1980, as the Republic of Zimbabwe.

<sup>8</sup> The text of the report, entitled "Report of the review mission to Zambia (17-23 February 1980)", is not reproduced in the present Supplement; it may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

<sup>9</sup> Circulated on 7 October 1980 as document A/35/497.

## DOCUMENT S/13925

### Letter dated 5 May 1980 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[6 May 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, issued in Luxembourg on 28 April 1980 the following declaration on the situation in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East:

"1. The heads of State and Government and the Foreign Ministers examined the international situation. They

expressed grave concern at the trend of recent events, especially in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. They considered that these events now more than ever require of the member States of the European Community that they show cohesion.

"2. The European Council noted with deep concern that Soviet military forces have not been withdrawn from Afghanistan despite the condemnation of the international

community expressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and despite the repeated calls of the Nine and of the Islamic Conference and the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

"The European Council reaffirmed the view of the Nine that a solution in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly could be found in an arrangement which allowed Afghanistan to remain outside competition among the Powers and to return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned State.

"Respecting the right of the Afghan people freely to determine their own future, they believe that to this end the great Powers and the neighbouring States should undertake to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan, to refrain from interference in its internal affairs and to renounce all forms of military presence or association with it.

"The Nine are ready to support, in concert with friendly and allied countries, any initiative designed to promote such a solution, emphasizing that their own proposal is neither rigid nor exclusive.

"In this connexion, they believe that the Islamic and non-aligned countries have a particularly significant role to play.

"3. Since the occupation of the United States Embassy at Teheran and the seizure of its staff as hostages, the Nine have repeatedly condemned this inadmissible violation of international law. They reaffirm their solidarity with the Government and people of the United States in their present time of trial.

"They consider that the situation created by this violation opens the door to developments fraught with serious

consequences. A return to a state of legality is the only way to ensure peace and security.

"The European Council reaffirms the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine on 22 April in Luxembourg.

"The Nine declare their full support for the steps which the Secretary-General of the United Nations intends to take to secure the release of the hostages.

"4. The Nine reiterated their belief that only a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can bring true peace to the Middle East.

"The European Council, conscious that Europe may in due course have a role to play, instructed the Foreign Ministers to submit a report on this problem on the occasion of its next session at Venice.

"5. The European Council denounces the acts of violence committed in Southern Lebanon against members of the United Nations Interim Force and demands that they should cease immediately, and that the Force be permitted to carry out in full its mandate from the Security Council.

"6. At this time of crisis in world affairs the European Council believes that it is vital that international procedures for the management of crisis and the easing of tensions be used to the full and that the Charter of the United Nations and international law be fully upheld."

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

*(Signed) Umberto LA ROCCA  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/13926

##### Letter dated 6 May 1980 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: French]  
[6 May 1980]*

I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the expulsion measure taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil.

*(Signed) M'Hamed ESSAAFI  
Permanent Representative of Tunisia  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/13928\*

##### Letter dated 6 May 1980 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[7 May 1980]*

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May, to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would very much appreciate if this letter would be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Al-Khadher S. AL-HAMZAH  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of Democratic Yemen  
to the United Nations*

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/218-S/13928.

ANNEX

**Text of the letter dated 5 May 1980 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General**

Further to my letter of 1 May 1980 [see S/13922], I should like to inform you that the name of the girl kidnapped by Zionist troops at the girls' college at Birch is Muntaha Al-Abed.

I should also like to inform you that on 3 May a taxi-cab driver, George Khoury, was shot by members of the Zionist forces of occupation.

On 2 May, the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, along with the Sharia

Judge, the religious leader of Hebron, were kidnapped in the middle of the night and taken to the police fortress at Hebron, where they were forced to board a helicopter, black hoods over their heads, and were told that they were being flown to the Ministry of War. In fact, they were flown to Udeis eh in Southern Lebanon and ordered to get out. At Udeis eh, the three deportees took taxis via Nabatiyeh to Beirut, where they arrived at noon, Beirut time, on 3 May.

I am instructed by Chairman Arafat to ask you to use your good offices to ensure the return of the Mayors to their towns so that they can resume the responsibilities for which they were elected by the people and also to ensure the return of the religious Judge of Hebron.

DOCUMENT S/13929

**Letter dated 7 May 1980 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]  
[7 May 1980]*

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola regarding the deterioration of the situation in the southern part of Angola in the last few weeks.

I would appreciate it if the attached could be circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council in connexion with the item concerning the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola**

As a sequel to the earlier aggressive actions of racist South Africa against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Ministry of Defence is once again alerting the Angolan people in general and international public opinion in particular to the deterioration of the situation in the south of our country during the last few weeks.

Since the beginning of March, South African aircraft have been increasing their terrorist activities and inflicting damage and misery on the people

of Cunene province. They have done this through constant bombardment against all and any type of vehicle on the roads in Cunene province during the day and night. This bombardment is aimed at disrupting the provision lines to the population of this area.

South African aircraft have also made a series of reconnaissance flights along the Moçâmedes coast. In addition, from 15 March onwards, there has been a strong concentration of mechanized South African troops on the border of our Cunene province and the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia, towards Macuto (in Angola) and Kativa (in Namibia).

In these racist acts of aggression and threat, one can see the vain attempts by South Africa to halt the process of social and economic reconstruction in the People's Republic of Angola, on the one hand, and attempting to assist the introduction of Pretoria's lackeys and traitors to the cause of the African people, on the other hand, so that the puppets headed by the ex-PLDE agent Savimbi could start a fresh escalation of aggression against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, not only in the province of Cunene but also against the fishing zone of Moçâmedes and especially against its deep-water ports.

In connexion with the above, the Ministry of Defence exhorts all the fighters of the glorious FAPLA [*Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola*] and all the Angolan people to close ranks behind the Commander-in-Chief, Comrade José Eduardo dos Santos and behind our Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, with the purpose, once again, of beating back any new attempt at aggression by the racist South African forces, gendarmes of imperialism in southern Africa.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain!

DOCUMENT S/13931

**Letter dated 8 May 1980 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[8 May 1980]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the very serious attacks by Israel against Lebanon. Between 2300 hours on 7 May 1980, and 0400 hours today, Israeli troops were landed at different points along the Lebanese coast between Damour and Sarafand. Naval vessels and helicopters were utilized in the operation. The intruders set up two ambushes, and killed five persons: three at Sa'adiyat and two at Saksakiyah, well inside Lebanese territory and far from the Lebanese-Israeli border.

The Lebanese Government wishes to lodge a very strong protest against these unwarranted attacks, which violate numerous Security Council resolutions and the Lebanese-

Israeli General Armistice Agreement of 1949. Nothing that Israeli spokesmen have said has explained away this blatant infringement of the sovereignty of Lebanon, which has always been faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

My Government reserves the right to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council should further attacks be launched against Lebanon.

You are kindly requested to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ghassan TUENI  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/13934\* \*\*

### Letter dated 9 May 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[12 May 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 5 May 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the position of the people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the solution to the Kampuchean issue.

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

#### ANNEX

##### Statement of 5 May 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea

The plan of decisive offensive carried out by the Le Duan clique during the 1979/80 dry season has been totally defeated by the army, guerrillas and people of Kampuchea.

At present, the general situation has obviously shown that the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of race have reached a turning point where they are at grips with more and more serious difficulties and are driven into a total sinking in the military, political, economic and financial fields in Kampuchea as well as at home. But despite this emergency and although it is clearly aware of the deep impasse into which it has been driven, the Le Duan clique is none the less increasing obstinately perfidious manoeuvres in the diplomatic field, carrying out lying propaganda and sordid bargaining aimed at sowing confusion on the point of view and position of the broad international united front which is against its aggressive and expansionist acts and demands that it withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

In that situation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea has to specify in this statement the position of the people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the solution to the present Kampuchea issue, as follows:

1. The people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea consider that the Kampuchea issue must be resolved in accordance with the resolution adopted by a vote of 91 to 21 at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which clearly demands that Viet Nam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the people of Kampuchea decide by themselves their own destiny. This resolution is the clear expression of the will of the peoples and Governments of the overwhelming majority of countries in the world. Besides, so far through bilateral statements made during various visits, through statements by the countries of the European Economic Community and particularly the ASEAN-EEC joint communiqué, the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the overwhelming majority of countries in the world have reaffirmed their demand that Viet Nam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

2. Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign, peaceful and genuinely non-aligned country, is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression. Thus, Viet Nam is violating the fundamental principles governing international relations and the principles of non-alignment as well. In order to put an end to this violation, Viet Nam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the people of Kampuchea choose a national government through general and free elections by secret and direct ballot under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representatives.

It is only by proceeding in this way that Kampuchea will remain independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and genuinely non-aligned, with the guarantee of the United Nations and the world community.

3. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea have reaffirmed time and time again their policy of peaceful co-existence with all countries the world over, especially with all neighbouring countries and peoples, including Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people. With regard to Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea affirm once again that they do not foster any hatred or rancour and they do not require any indemnity, provided the Vietnamese troops withdraw totally from Kampuchea. For Kampuchea wishes nothing but to live in peace and security and does not want by any means to wage war. She wants nothing but to mobilize all her resources to resolve and improve the conditions of living of her people and to build up a prosperous country. That is the just position of the people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The solution to the Kampuchea issue in accordance with these above-mentioned three points is a very realistic, correct and just one, which responds to the aspirations of the people of Kampuchea, to the peoples of South-East Asia and the world over who love peace and justice and oppose the aggression and the use of force and any interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

\* Incorporating document S/13934/Corr. I of 23 May 1980.

\*\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/221-S/13934 and Corr. I.

Letter dated 12 May 1980 from the representative of South Africa  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 May 1980]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 12 May 1980.

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 12 MAY 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. As has been repeatedly stated, South Africa seeks an international settlement of the Namibian question. In this spirit the South African Government accepted the concept of a demilitarized zone (DMZ) as a possible substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO troop restrictions to base, as provided for in the settlement proposal [S/12636] accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1978. It did so on the understanding that certain issues would be satisfactorily resolved. Thus a number of aspects of the DMZ were fully explored during the visits of the United Nations teams to South West Africa/Namibia and to South Africa in February and March 1980 respectively, as outlined in paragraphs 9-17 of your report of 31 March [S/13862].

2. In an effort to facilitate the implementation of the settlement proposal, South Africa, in the course of the discussions, accepted the following:

(a) The South African port of Walvis Bay could be used by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) for logistic supply.

(b) Maximum logistic assistance within the limitations of South Africa's own resources could be provided to UNTAG.

(c) The air component of UNTAG could be militarized.

(d) South African bases in the DMZ, which South Africa would under the settlement proposal be entitled to retain during the first 12 weeks of the transitional period, could be reduced by 50 per cent.

(e) The full authorized military component of UNTAG could be deployed (the reserve battalion no longer remaining in the country of origin as had been agreed previously).

3. On the basis of information made available to it, the South African Government has now tested and evaluated the feasibility of the DMZ, especially whether it could be a possible substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO troop restrictions to base.

4. In the context of its effort to make the DMZ a feasible proposition, and for reasons fully explained to the United Nations teams, the South African Government wishes to be informed whether the introduction of the DMZ would mean that:

(a) The South African Government's offer to reduce its bases inside the DMZ by 50 per cent to 20 selected locations is accepted;

(b) The effectiveness of UNTAG inside the DMZ will be increased through the deployment of a substantially larger percentage of UNTAG in the entire zone;

(c) Acceptable arrangements regarding the disarmament of SWAPO personnel on the closure of bases, i.e., seven days after certification of the election, would be made;

(d) The claim by SWAPO to bases inside the Territory would not be revived.

5. It would of course also be desirable that all elements present or operating in the DMZ extend their co-operation to make this proposal effective. In this regard I refer to a telegram addressed to you by a representative of the President of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on 3 March 1980, and copied to the South African Prime Minister. A copy of the text is attached. The implications of this communication should not be underestimated.

6. South Africa has been pressing for urgent implementation of the settlement proposal since accepting it on 25 April 1978. Various opportunities to implement it have been frustrated as a result of deviations condoned by the United Nations at the insistence of SWAPO. The successful implementation of the settlement proposal or of any proposal designed to achieve a peaceful solution will continue to be seriously jeopardized if all the parties are not treated on an equal basis. There is no justification for the General Assembly to declare one party the sole representative of the Territory and to act accordingly. The parties are entitled to equal consideration of their views.

7. You will be aware of the extreme concern which exists regarding the impartiality of the United Nations, a prerequisite to free and fair elections. Moreover, it has consistently been the South African Government's position that equal treatment should be extended to all political parties participating in the political process. You will recall that the representatives of the political parties in South West Africa/Namibia found it possible to agree to travel to Geneva for the simultaneous consultations conducted there in November 1979 on the demilitarized zone, when you were able to assure them that they would have equal access to your representatives. They interpreted this reaction on your part as an acknowledgment of their equal interest in deliberations affecting their future. However, General Assembly resolution 34/92 of 12 December 1979 reverted to the affirmation that SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of the people of South West Africa/Namibia and granted increased financial assistance to SWAPO, again severely compromising the United Nations claim to impartiality. Pursuant to this resolution, the United Nations Council for Namibia embarked on a series of visits in which representatives of SWAPO were to be included. These visits were to cover various countries, including the Five for the first time since the commencement of their settlement initiative.



8. The South African Government deems it imperative that all participants in the political process must now be placed on an equal footing at least by those directly responsible for implementation. Accordingly, the South African Government wishes to be informed whether:

(a) The Secretary-General and the Secretariat will refrain from giving effect to the recognition by the General Assembly of SWAPO as "the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people";

(b) The Secretariat, which has a major fiduciary and practical role in regard to the impartial implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), will refrain henceforth from giving effect to those elements of General Assembly resolutions, and resolutions of subordinate bodies, in respect of South West Africa/Namibia, which single out SWAPO for preferential treatment not accorded to other political parties;

(c) The Secretary-General, as head of the Secretariat, will refrain from applying funds from the regular United Nations budget for the exclusive use of SWAPO to promote its aims and purposes, *inter alia*, through its office in New York and its inclusion in the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, for which it is financially assisted by the United Nations.

9. The political parties of South West Africa/Namibia rightly demand fair and equal treatment. I urge you to enable the South African Government to satisfy the political parties as to the impartiality of the envisaged United Nations involvement in the process leading to an election and independence.

10. As soon as the issues raised herein have been resolved, the South African Government would co-operate in implementing resolution 435 (1978).

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of South Africa

TEXT OF A TELEGRAM DATED 3 MARCH 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF UNITA AND COPIED TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA

We have always hoped that all the parties concerned with the project of the creation of a demilitarized zone in the south of Angola would take up contact with UNITA, which effectively controls the population in that zone.

As we have learned by radio that a delegation of the United Nations was in the region in connexion with this subject, we have decided to send this telegram to you to state the following:

(a) We demand to become a party to take part in putting into effect the plan for the creation of the zone in question.

(b) We call for a guarantee of freedom of movement for our populations which live from cattle.

(c) If the United Nations forces which will establish themselves north of Namibia try to intervene in the life of the peaceful populations under our authority, UNITA will take all the appropriate measures.

(d) After having fought Portuguese colonialism for 15 years and after four years of resistance against Russian-Cuban neo-colonialism, we consider that a new intervention by foreign forces in the south of Angola, on the side of Cuban forces, will not be tolerated by our people and by our UNITA movement.

Our foreign representative, Mr. Jeremias Chituanda, who is in New York at this moment, is authorized to discuss this problem with your representative if you consider this useful.

#### DOCUMENT S/13936

#### Letter dated 12 May 1980 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[12 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the attached statement pertaining to the deportation by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Qawasma, the Mayor of Haihoul, Mr. Mohamed Milhem and His Eminence Sheikh Rajab Attamimi, the Moslem Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil (Hebron), from their city and homeland be brought to your august attention.

The act of deportation, brutally and humiliatingly carried out across the Lebanese borders, is in flagrant violation of international law and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

Inasmuch as the three personages are citizens of the occupied West Bank of Jordan, the Government of Jordan takes a most serious view of this latest Israeli act of aggression and lawlessness. It should be stressed that the Constitution of Jordan specifically prohibits deportation of any citizen from his country or his forcible transfer from one

location to another. This is provided for in article 9, paragraphs (i) and (ii) and article 10 of the Constitution of Jordan, which read as follows:

"9. (i) No Jordanian shall be exiled from the territory of the Kingdom;

" (ii) No Jordanian shall be prevented from residing at any place, or be compelled to reside in any specified place, except in the circumstances prescribed by law.

"10. Dwelling houses shall be inviolable and shall not be entered except in circumstances prescribed by law."

This refutes the allegation made by the representative of Israel at the Security Council that the deportation was permissible under Jordanian law.

The two mayors and the Judge of Al-Khalil (Hebron) attempted yesterday to cross the King Hussein Bridge across

the River Jordan into the West Bank but were forcibly turned back, in defiance of Security Council resolution 468 (1980).

I shall be grateful if the attached statement, which explains the circumstances and motivations of the Israeli illegal deportation, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH  
Permanent Representative of Jordan  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Statement dated 9 May 1980 by the representative of Jordan regarding the deportation of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul

It is hardly a week ago since the Security Council concluded, inconclusively to our profound sadness, a lengthy debate on the long-standing and seemingly endless usurpation of Palestinian national and individual rights, compounded by over 13 years of Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and, as yet, notwithstanding a perfect peace, unpaid instalments of large chunks of the Sinai Peninsula.

During the last day of the debate, I made a statement on 30 April 1980 [2220th meeting], describing the Israeli tightening of the screws and the intensification of the acts of despicable oppression, cold-blooded provocations and humiliations, terrorism, hooliganism, vandalism and murders by a two-tier armed gang, namely, the occupation forces, acting in collusion with the so-called Zionist militant zealots—Gush Emunim and their like. They have been going berserk and making life the intolerable situation, the big prison, which our peoples in the occupied territories have had to endure for 13 long years. I have stated that these Nazi Zionists have turned the hallowed soil of occupied Palestine into Orwell's "animal farm". They have created an impossible situation and almost paralysed the lives of the brutalized inhabitants.

This is not really a complaint as it is a further exposure of a movement, an ideology and a people, whom *Newsweek*, normally under the thumb of the Zionists, in a debate on the holocaust had stated: "Holocaustomania" threatens to become a secular surrogate for Jewish religious identity and experience."

What the magazine could have added is that the fear which it had expressed about its threatening nature had long been ingrained in Zionist ideology and unabashedly practised against an unarmed Palestinian people in the occupied territories and in exile.

What the world, unfortunately, has not yet sufficiently realized, because of a semi-monopoly of mass communications, is that Israel's policy, which relentlessly and indiscriminately is devouring the remnants of the Palestinian homeland, does not stem from haphazard motives or the alleged concern for security. One can never achieve security, let alone normalcy, by grappling the land, water, home and means of livelihood of his neighbour. To the contrary, it intensifies insecurity and perpetuates enmity for generations to come. Only the other day, Agriculture Minister Sharon told settlers that the occupation had decided to confiscate an additional 120,000 dunums of land. The area may be the equal of an American millionaire's ranch, but it is the marginal survival for a farming family where the average ownership is 20 dunums of land. Silwad village, while under curfew a week ago, emerged to find that 500 dunums had been fenced off and seized. Universities, colleges and schools are more often than not closed down than operational.

In short, the victims of occupation are living in an atmosphere of perpetual danger to life, property and even the pursuit of work—and let us forget the pursuit of happiness, for that rings hollow in everyone's ear.

The world, as the exiled Mayor of Al-Khalil, Mr. Fahd Qawasma, declared at Beirut a couple of days ago, and quite rightly so, has turned a deaf ear to the Palestinian rights.

The real cause of this continuing tragedy is Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories and the now openly declared claims of the Zionists that the whole of Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Jewish lands, and these malicious and expansionist claims are being implemented on the ground by systematic colonization which has run amuck and has exceeded 35 per cent of the territories. It is simultaneously engaged in terrorizing the Palestinian inhabitants by all possible means to induce them to leave, for what Zionist ideology seeks is land without people, to exist exclusively but not to coexist with the lawful inhabitants of the land. This goes to the very heart of Zionist dogma and the structure of the Israeli State. Zionism is zionism, as Gertrude Stein has emphasized. The ideological expansionism inherent to the Zionist State is far more

dangerous than the geographic expansionism called for in the name of security. How right he is, as we witness the Zionist hatermongers unfold in full fury their creed of racism, hate and oppression. The Arabs had to be shown "this is Jewish land" declared one of those hooligans, adding, according to a *New York Times* dispatch, "whenever an Arab sticks his head up, cut it off".

Another Zionist declared that "the only good Arab is a dead one".

The representative of the Zionist entity in occupation of Palestine circulated a letter dated 4 May 1980 [S/13923] pertaining to the events in Al-Khalil (Hebron). He recalled that in 1929 the existence of the millennia-old Jewish community of Al-Khalil was brought temporarily to a close, as a result of a brutal pogrom staged by the forerunners of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What the Israeli Ambassador overlooked is that the tiny millennia-old Jewish presence at Al-Khalil was a proof of the Arab deep reverence and protection afforded by the Arabs themselves to the adherents of another faith. That was before the scourge of Nazi zionism showed its ugly face. But, even in modern historical perspective, the Israeli representative described that unfortunate event out of context, and did not mention that it was a direct consequence of Zionist armed gangs, which had inflamed and triggered the events by attacking the Arab-owned Western Wall of the Holy Sanctuary at Jerusalem, in violation of a long-established *status quo*. An international commission, headed by a former Swedish Foreign Minister, proved this fact conclusively. And besides, the events of Hebron were a part and parcel of a widespread rebellion in which Arabs and Jews alike lost their lives.

I challenge Ambassador Blum to cite just one incident of a pogrom at Hebron of Jews or elsewhere over the past 1,400 years of continuous Palestinian Arab rule. Is it not telling that the 1929 rioting which had resulted in death and injury to Arabs and Jews alike, throughout Palestine, was inflamed and ignited by the Zionist armed onslaught upon the most sacred site at Jerusalem and not at any time before in 1,400 years of history? Indeed, it was the Arabs throughout history who afforded refuge to Jews whenever and wherever they suffered persecution. Is it not equally telling that the recent episode at Al-Khalil, which Ambassador Blum describes in his letter of 4 May, came in the wake of the most intolerable provocations, particularly by the illicit Kiryat Arba' colony of armed gangs, assaults, murders, poisonous defoliations and, above all, the conversion of more than a millennia-old Holy Sanctuary, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Ash-Sharif, from a mosque to a synagogue, even though the Muslims and not the Jews had built, venerated and prayed at this mosque for over 1,000 years?

Indeed, one of those Jewish soldiers killed in the inhabitants' resistance attack turned out to have served as a sharpshooter in the United States Army in the Viet Nam war and had engaged in similar feats of human hunting against the unarmed inhabitants of Hebron.

The Israeli General Matt, the over-all military co-ordinator of the fiendish occupation, conceded publicly that the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, as well as Sheikh Rajab Bayyoud Attamimi, had had nothing to do with the shooting of the Israeli intruders who forcibly persisted in imposing their presence and their assaults against the inhabitants of Al-Khalil.

Is the Security Council and the international community to put the fourth Geneva Convention in abeyance pending the ubiquitous American elections? Are all international laws and conventions to be suspended to please a vociferous group amongst the community of nations by a super-Power country?

Even if the deportation had not taken place in an occupied territory, is there no consideration for the *habeas corpus* and the due processes of law in a country which prides itself on strict respect for the rule of law?

All the countries of the world have spoken out and voted against any violation of international law, here at the Security Council and elsewhere, regardless of any extraneous considerations. This is the only way to trust in the efficacy and solemnity of international conventions, solemnly entered into by States Members of the United Nations.

Large areas of the occupied territories are imprisoned under curfew. The Palestinians are being shot at, rocks are being thrown into their defenceless homes. Institutions of learning are paralysed. Lands are being confiscated right and left. And three prominent innocent personages have been blindfolded, forced into a helicopter, insulted and humiliated during their deportation journey.

The Security Council cannot possibly fail to discern the glaring difference between right and wrong, nor ignore the sanctity of international law as solemnly expressed in the Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to occupied territories. Any party which fails to honour it is either an accessory after the crime, or its freedom of will is gravely constrained if not subdued, either of which cases poses grave concern to a world in search of the rule of law and justice.

If the Israeli occupation has any case against the deported leaders, it can bring them to trial as the Mayor of Al-Khail stated. If the occupation authorities are able to apprehend the resistant youths, they can also try them as they have tried tens of thousands of mostly innocent girls and boys, many of whom still languish in notorious gaols.

But for the Israelis to claim for themselves a privileged status above the law is totally unacceptable. Our people will not be cowed no matter what

suffering they undergo. They will continue to hold the torch of freedom high and bright. Their desperation might erupt into open resistance against all odds. But no matter what the outcome, their redemption will be achieved, if not in this generation then in the next. Our cause is too righteous to be trampled under; our threshold for endurance is without limits. My final remark is a word to the great American people: a prayer that the light of truth will, in due course, permeate and rekindle America's great traditions and founding legacy.

## DOCUMENT S/13937

### Letter dated 12 May 1980 from the representative of the Bahamas to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[12 May 1980]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention and to that of the members of the Security Council.

My Government views the attack on and the sinking of its vessel, the loss of life and the traversing of its air space as flagrant violations of Bahamian sovereignty and breaches of international law, endangering international peace and security.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has made a formal protest to the Government of the Republic of Cuba regarding these incidents and a copy of this note of protest is enclosed for your information. I have the honour to ask that this letter and the enclosed note of protest be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas reserves the right to bring at a later date the unprovoked and premeditated armed aggression by Cuban military aircraft in Bahamian territorial waters and over its land territory formally before the Security Council, with a view to appropriate action being taken by the Council in the matter, of its crew members. Subsequent to the sinking on 11 May, a Cuban helicopter landed at Ragged Island in the Bahamas, without permission from Bahamian authorities. At the same time, on the same day, three Cuban aircraft arrived over the town called Duncan Town on Ragged Island in the Bahamas and for a period of time engaged in threatening and intimidating actions calculated to cause fear and panic in its inhabitants and prevented two commercial aircraft under charter to the Bahamas Government from taking off from Ragged Island en route to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas.

On 10 May 1980, Cuban Government military aircraft violated Bahamian air space and attacked in daylight a clearly marked and easily identifiable Bahamian Government patrol vessel which was patrolling Bahamian territorial waters and fishery zone. This incident took place well within the undisputed territorial waters of the Bahamas and resulted in the sinking of the Bahamian ship and in the loss of four

(Signed) Davidson L. HEPBURN  
Permanent Representative of the Bahamas  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Note dated 12 May 1980 from the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honour to refer to the series of violent and grave violations of Bahamian sovereignty and international law by military aircraft of the Government of the Republic of Cuba resulting in the loss of the lives of four Bahamians and the reckless and unlawful sinking of a Bahamian patrol ship patrolling in undisputed Bahamian territorial waters.

At 1700 hours on 10 May 1980, while on routine patrol in undisputed Bahamian territorial waters in the area of Santo Domingo Cay, one of the islands of the Bahamas, Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship *Flamingo* sighted two Cuban fishing vessels a quarter of a mile north of Santo Domingo Cay, where they were violating Bahamian fisheries laws.

The fishing vessels took flight, obviously to avoid apprehension, and refused to stop after being hailed to do so and thereafter even after warning shots were fired. More direct shots, which caused no damage to the ferocious fishing boats or injury to their crews, eventually persuaded them to stop. The *Flamingo* arrested the vessels.

At approximately 1845 hours, in broad daylight, HMBS *Flamingo*, then approximately one and one-half miles south-west of Santo Domingo Cay and proceeding peacefully with the arrested vessels in tow, without warning or provocation was savagely attacked by rockets and machine-gun fire by two or three military aircraft identified as being owned and operated by the Cuban Government. There was also a military helicopter hovering overhead. This wanton attack resulted in the loss of the lives of four Bahamian crew members and the sinking of the *Flamingo*. At no time did the *Flamingo* return fire on the attacking aircraft. When the *Flamingo* was sinking and its crew were in the water the aircraft continued their attack; the strafing did not cease and the crew were fired upon in the water. It was thereafter discovered that four crew members were missing.

As the Ministry of External Relations is well aware, violation of Bahamian fisheries laws by foreign vessels is subject to the penalties prescribed by those laws. On previous occasions, fishing vessels owned by the Government of the Republic of Cuba have been arrested entirely without incident by similar Bahamian patrol vessels and their crews prosecuted for having committed offences against Bahamian fisheries laws. Fines have always been imposed by the courts in the Bahamas and boats returned to Cuba by the Government of the Bahamas.

HMBS *Flamingo* was of classical naval design, was painted in grey naval colours, was flying two Bahamian flags and bore other marks of identification that could leave no doubt as to its identity.

Further, upon the approach of the military aircraft the *Flamingo* hoisted another Bahamian flag in an attempt to convey to its attackers that it was in fact a Bahamian Government ship.

The surviving officers and men of the sunken ship made their way to Duncan Town, Ragged Island in one of the apprehended vessels, aban-

doing the other fishing vessel but taking the eight Cuban fishermen with them. They arrived at Duncan Town at 0130 hours, 11 May.

On 11 May at approximately 0930 hours a Cuban helicopter landed at Ragged Island without permission from Bahamian authorities. At the same time three Cuban aircraft arrived over Duncan Town and for a long period of time engaged in a sustained threatening and intimidating military display of force calculated to provoke, cause fear and panic in its inhabitants and prevent two commercial aircraft under charter to the Bahamas Government from taking off from Ragged Island *en route* to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas.

It is impossible for the Bahamas Government to understand or accept the hostile attitude and aggressive military actions of the Government of the Republic of Cuba in this matter against the peace-loving Government and people of the Bahamas. The Government of the Bahamas unequivocally and categorically rejects the inexplicable suggestion of the Government of the Republic of Cuba that the *Flamingo* could have been thought to have been a pirate ship. The Bahamas Government is appalled by the acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence committed with callous disregard for Bahamian lives and public property which were perpetrated by the military force of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas regards these incidents as grave violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, which the Bahamas Government condemns as atrocious acts of aggression in violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas protests in the strongest terms the serious violations of Bahamian sovereignty and terri-

torial integrity by military aircraft of the Government of the Republic of Cuba. The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas further protests in the strongest terms the sinking of HMBS *Flamingo* by military aircraft of the Government of the Republic of Cuba with resultant loss of Bahamian lives and property.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas demands that the Government of the Republic of Cuba apologize in appropriate terms to the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for its violent acts of aggression. The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas further demands the assurances of the Government of the Republic of Cuba that in future the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas will be respected and would not be violated.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas holds the Government of the Republic of Cuba responsible for all damages, injuries and loss of life which resulted from the unprovoked and illegal attack on HMBS *Flamingo* by military aircraft of the Cuban Government. The Government of the Bahamas reserves its right to claim reparation from the Cuban Government for such damages, injuries and loss of life. The amount of these damages, in financial terms, will subsequently be made known to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba at an appropriate time.

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas hereby notifies the Ministry of External Relations of the Government of the Republic of Cuba of the intention of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to apprise the Security Council of these grave matters.

## DOCUMENT S/13938

### Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 468 (1980)

[Original: English]

[13 May 1980]

1. In its resolution 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980 concerning the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron, the Security Council called upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind those illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they could resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to report upon the implementation of the resolution.

2. The text of the above resolution was immediately brought to the attention of the Government of Israel by the Secretary-General, who had also previously made representations to the Government of Israel in this regard.

3. On 9 May the Permanent Mission of Israel informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Israel was unable to allow the expelled Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron to return, for reasons indicated in the statement made by the representative of Israel before the Security Council [2221st meeting].

4. In this connexion, the Secretary-General has noted reports that the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron were denied re-entry into the West Bank by the Israeli authorities on 11 May.

## DOCUMENT S/13939

### Letter dated 13 May 1980 from the representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[14 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to communicate with you in order to request you to have the annexed texts circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ernesto LÓPEZ PAZ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Cuba  
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Note dated 12 May 1980 from the Government  
of the Republic of Cuba

A disturbing incident occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, 10 May 1980, about 20 miles north of Samá Bay, province of Holguín.

At 5 p.m., a Cuban fishing boat, *Ferrocemento No. 165*, sent a radio-telephone message stating that it was under attack by a pirate ship and had already been hit by a number of bullets.

Reconnaissance and combat aircraft took off for the site immediately. At 5.38 p.m. they sighted a vessel proceeding northward towing *Ferrocemento No. 165*, which had called for help, and *Ferrocemento No. 54*, both which had evidently been seized. At that time all communication with the fishermen had been lost.

Our aircraft, after repeatedly overflying the vessels and signalling to the pirate ship, and in view of the fact that the latter did not halt and continued towing our fishing boats, proceeded to fire warning shots at 5.50 p.m. to make it halt, but the warning was ignored. Minutes later the aircraft returned to base because their fuel had been exhausted. However, since the situation remained grave, with obvious risk to the lives of our fishermen, according to the interpretation of the circumstances at the time, our air force again sent aircraft to the site of the incident, in an attempt to prevent completion of the seizure; these aircraft opened fire on the pirate ship, damaging it so that it sank at 7.19 p.m.

During the night from Saturday to Sunday, other fishing vessels and surface units of our Frontier Guard Force, which had gone out to find and rescue the kidnapped fishermen, found *Ferrocemento No. 54* at sea; it had been abandoned and showed a number of hits by firearms and other signs of an attack. When *Ferrocemento No. 165*—which was known to have been attacked and damaged, since it was the vessel that had sent the communication asking for help—was not found during the night, the intensive air search was continued, and as a result, the vessel was sighted on Sunday morning very close to the shores of Ragged Island, which belongs to the Bahamas.

Evidently the crew of the aggressor vessel, or part of that crew, landed in one of the captured fishing boats.

There is no information available concerning the fate of the eight fishermen on board the two Cuban boats.

About noon on Sunday, the Cuban Ministry of External Relations sent a note to the Government of the Bahamas, informing it in detail of what had happened and asking it to locate and release the crewmen of the fishing boats and arrange for their return to our country and to see to it that those responsible for the events in question were arrested and tried.

During Sunday night the international press media began to circulate rumours to the effect that a Bahamian patrol vessel had been sunk on Saturday afternoon by Cuban aircraft. If the report is true, the vessel may be the one which was sunk by our air force and whose crewmen fired upon the Cuban fishermen and were kidnapping them, creating every appearance of a pirate attack of the kind that has occurred many times before in the area. At no time did our pilots identify the vessel as a Bahamian patrol vessel and they regarded it exclusively as a pirate ship.

If the facts should be as reported, it would then become necessary to explain what reason the patrol vessel had for firing on the Cuban fishermen in international waters, only 20 miles from our coast, what reason it had for seizing the two vessels and their crewmen, what reason it had for ignoring the warning shots and, most important, where the eight Cuban fishermen are.

This entire area of small Bahamian islands near Cuba has been extensively used by the enemies of our country for making pirate attacks against Cuban vessels and against our coast. They have used every kind of registration and flag for this purpose. This naturally creates insecurity and risk for the area.

If the vessel sunk was in fact a Bahamian patrol vessel, we sincerely regret the incident, since it has always been the aim of our Government to maintain the best relations of friendship and mutual respect with this neighbouring country. We therefore hope that all the circumstances and factors that gave rise to the episode can be duly clarified and settled in a friendly and honourable manner between the authorities of Cuba and the Bahamas.

We shall never act arrogantly towards the Bahamas. It is a small and newly independent country, and it will always be able to count on our solidarity and our respect.

## Editorial from the newspaper *Granma* constituting the official position of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, 13 May 1980

Saturday's incident north of Samá Bay, 20 miles from the Cuban coast, cannot have happened by chance. It follows a series of earlier occurrences: the events at the Embassy of Peru, the incident at the Yankee interests office, and the monstrous attempt to murder 570 Cuban children at the Le Van Tam centre.

It has now been reliably learned that a Bahamian patrol vessel, without prior warning, attacked with gunfire two Cuban fishing boats, *Ferrocemento No. 165* and *Ferrocemento No. 54*, which were completely unarmed and in international waters. Furthermore, it then boarded them and towed them away. This had never happened before. There had, of course, been numerous pirate attacks in that area, but never an attack of this kind by a Bahamian patrol vessel.

The hand of the CIA cannot be absent and surely must be behind this. On other occasions, Cuban fishing boats have been seized by vessels of the Government of the Bahamas on the pretext that they were fishing in Bahamian waters, which, according to the map, are certainly very close to those of Cuba. The waters of the two countries have not yet been precisely delimited. The Government of Cuba always accepted every claim made by the Bahamas and settled each problem in a spirit of respect and friendship. What is really inexplicable is that two Cuban fishing boats were criminally attacked in international waters by a Bahamian patrol vessel, creating every appearance of a pirate attack, which gave rise to the incident.

We do not blame the Government of the Bahamas. The CIA works through agents. Fully organized mafias of Yankee gangsters, which monopolize smuggling, gambling and drugs, are operating in the Bahamas. The Government of the Bahamas itself is a victim of the actions of these elements. The policy of that Government with regard to Cuba has not been unfriendly, and it is clear to us that it too has wished to develop good relations with our country.

Yesterday, Monday, a delegation headed by Pelegrín Torras, Deputy Minister for External Relations of Cuba, and Raúl Roa Kourf, the Ambassador accredited to the Bahamas, travelled to that country to hold discussions with the authorities and clarify matters.

Our delegation spoke with the eight Cuban fishermen who are now at Nassau. The latter explained in detail what had happened. In our judgement, responsibility rests entirely with the illegal, incorrect and unjust action of the Bahamian patrol vessel. It is very difficult to suppose that this is not one more provocation organized by the Yankees.

It appears that four crewmen of the sunken patrol vessel disappeared in the action.

What some people want is to create a conflict between Cuba and the Bahamas. This suits the purposes only of imperialism. It is our duty to frustrate this manoeuvre.

We reaffirm once more that the Bahamas, as a small and newly independent neighbour country, can count on our full respect and consideration.

It does not, nor can it as yet, have much experience in dealing with such situations. Cuba cannot and will not assume a position of arrogance or strength or overbearing force with regard to any Caribbean neighbour; indeed, we would rather be humiliated ourselves than humiliate any of our fraternal neighbours.

We have won and will continue to win our glory and our place in history through our heroic struggle against the Yankee imperialism which oppresses all our peoples.

For that reason, we shall do everything necessary to explain to the Government of the Bahamas, once and a thousand times, the events that have taken place and the fact that Cuba had not the slightest intention of sinking its patrol vessel, nor the slightest responsibility in the events that resulted in the sinking of that vessel.

If there have been any victims, we are prepared to aid the members of their families. If there has been material damage, we are prepared to forget the damage we ourselves have suffered and consider ways of making reparation. What is most important of all is that everyone should know that the honour of a Caribbean people is our honour and that its sons are our brothers.

DOCUMENT S/13940

Letter dated 14 May 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[14 May 1980]

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and on its behalf, I feel bound to convey to you once again our serious concern over Israel's continued violations of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and established principles of international law. Several previous letters addressed to you by the Chairman of the Committee, as well as by Members of the United Nations, are replete with examples of Israel's total disregard of international law and practice, and of world public opinion.

According to the report of the Secretary-General [S/13938] Israel has now added to this inventory of defiance by refusing to readmit the Mayors of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil, despite the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 468 (1980), which called upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind those illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they could resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed.

The Committee is seriously disturbed by this additional provocation made in complete disregard of one of the main organs of the United Nations; it is a further obstruction to the prospects for peace and stability not only in the region but in the entire world. Regrettably, it merely demonstrates, once more, that the Government of Israel has no intention of helping to find a peaceful solution of the question of Palestine, which forms the core of the Middle East problem.

The Committee is convinced that, in the face of this attitude, concrete and practical action by the Security Council is urgently called for in order to prevent a deterioration of the situation and a threat to international peace and security. We have had occasion to urge Council action on many previous occasions in the past. Delay only allows the situation to deteriorate further.

(Signed) Farid ZARIF  
Acting Chairman of the  
Committee on the Exercise of the  
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/13941

Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[16 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request a convening of the Security Council to consider Israel's defiance of Security Council resolution 468 (1980) adopted by the Security Council at its 2221st meeting on 8 May 1980.

The Mayors of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul and His Eminence the Imam of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Holy Sanctuary had attempted to cross the River Jordan on 11 May but were forcibly turned back by the Israeli occupation forces.

The Government of Jordan takes a most serious view of this Israeli defiance of the Security Council, which had called upon Israel as the occupying Power to rescind the deportation measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they could resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed. The Israeli occupation authorities had informed the Secretary-General, in a written communication, of their refusal to abide by the Council decision, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General under resolution 468 (1980) [S/13938].

It would be deeply appreciated if you would take whatever steps that you may deem necessary to convene a Security Council meeting to explore ways and means of ensuring the full implementation of resolution 468 (1980).

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH  
Permanent Representative of Jordan  
to the United Nations

## Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the representative of the Bahamas to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[16 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed text of a note verbale regarding the incident which occurred in the Bahamas on 10 May 1980.

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

(Signed) Davidson L. HEPBURN  
Permanent Representative of the Bahamas  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Note verbale dated 15 May 1980 from the Government of the Bahamas addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honour to refer to the Ministry's telexed note No. 2137/1957 of 14 May 1980.

In reply, the Government of the Bahamas wishes to state as follows:

(a) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas rejects that it was informed that the Cuban fishing boats were in danger of sinking before HMBS *Flamingo* was actually sunk by the armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Cuba. In fact, the first communication from Cuba to the Bahamas was received 28 hours after the *Flamingo* was sunk and 14 hours after the Cuban air force had, for the second time, aggressively invaded Bahamian air space and harassed Duncan Town, Ragged Island.

(b) Statements from some members of the crew of the Cuban boats indicate that they knew that HMBS *Flamingo* was a police patrol craft, that it was flying a Bahamian flag and that another Bahamian flag was hoisted before the *Flamingo* was viciously attacked and sunk. The suggestion therefore that the Cuban airmen thought that the *Flamingo* was a pirate ship is ludicrous, without foundation and contrary to the facts.

(c) At the time of the sinking of the *Flamingo*, the Cuban airmen knew that they were invading Bahamian air space and attacking Bahamian lives and property. Fourteen hours later, when the Cuban airmen perpetrated a second aggressive invasion of Bahamian air space over Duncan Town, they did so with full knowledge of what they were doing, for which the Government of Cuba must accept responsibility.

(d) The Cuban fishing boats were never in danger of sinking. One is now in Cuban custody and afloat, the other is now in Bahamian custody and afloat. Their crewmen have been charged in the courts at Nassau, released on bail and returned to Cuba.

(e) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas rejects unequivocally and most emphatically the provocative, insulting and des-

picable language attributing the actions of the Bahamian patrol boat, its crew and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to criminals and the agents of a foreign Government. The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas regards this as a most contemptible insult to its independence, dignity and integrity, which displays a callous disregard for the honour of peace-loving Bahamians, for which the Government of the Bahamas demands an unconditional apology.

(f) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas rejects entirely and in the strongest terms possible the claim of the Government of the Republic of Cuba to the imperialist right to invade, contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, the air space and land territory of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas on the preposterous excuse that they were doing so to rescue their seamen from pirates.

(g) The evidence which the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has, furthermore, strongly supports the claim that the officers of the *Flamingo* were machine-gunned by Cuban airmen while swimming defencelessly in the water.

(h) The sinking of the *Flamingo* without the capability of defence against the overwhelming fire-power of the Cuban air force, against which no fire could be or was returned, was an immoral display of force against defenceless men.

(i) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas notes the admission that a Cuban helicopter invaded the air space of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and landed at Ragged Island, which you well know is in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and in contravention of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and draws your attention to the fact that your Government made no such admission in its telex of 11 May, as you now claim, and it was not until 12 May that your delegation acknowledged the violation.

(j) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas notes the admission that the Cuban air force, by its aggressive actions, deliberately invaded the air space and held Bahamian officials hostage on the ground by way of its aerial manoeuvres at Duncan Town.

(k) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas reasserts that the Cuban air force invaded the air space over Duncan Town and engaged in aggressive and warlike activities against the peaceful and unarmed civilian population of less than 200 men, women and children.

(l) The Government of the Republic of Cuba must be held responsible for all of these reprehensible, violent and aggressive acts directed against the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, which reasserts its demands for a formal and unconditional apology, guarantees that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas will be respected in the future by the Government of the Republic of Cuba and unconditional agreement by the Government of the Republic to make full compensation for the loss of Bahamian lives and the damage to Bahamian property, as well as an apology for the contemptible insults to the officers of the Bahamas Defence Force, the Government and people of the Bahamas for the despicable allegations made against them.

## DOCUMENT S/13944\*

Letter dated 14 May 1980 from the representative of Lesotho  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 May 1980]

I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to inform you that the matter concerning the abduction of Mr. Victor Matlou, an official of the African National

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/234-S/13944.

Congress, by South African authorities has been peacefully resolved. At 1310 hours on 14 May 1980 Mr. Matlou was handed over to Lesotho authorities.

The Government of Lesotho is appreciative of the efforts undertaken by you in this regard. The successful resolution of this matter has reaffirmed Lesotho's right of transit through South Africa and primarily the right to overfly South African Territory on scheduled international flights.

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

*(Signed) Tseliso THAMAE  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Lesotho  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/13945

**Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[16 May 1980]*

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Egypt on 15 May 1980. I kindly request that this letter and the statement be issued as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

**Statement dated 15 May 1980 by the Ministry  
for Foreign Affairs of Egypt**

Today President Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat held a meeting attended by Vice President Mohammed Hosny Mubarak, Mr. Moustapha Khalil, Vice Chairman of the National Democratic Party, General Kamal Hassan Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The meeting reviewed the present stage of the negotiations for the full autonomy for the Palestinian people in the light of the results of the last round of meetings and the telephone conversation yesterday between President Sadat and President Carter of the United States.

In his speech to the People's Assembly on 14 May 1980, President Sadat expressed Egypt's readiness to resume the negotiations. This emanates from Egypt's concern that the peace effort be successful with a view to reaching an agreement on the establishment of full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza as a first step towards a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question. However, Israel's chief delegate in the negotiations stated that the Israeli Government is preparing a basic State law regarding Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This draft basic State law was referred to the relevant committee in the Knesset. Such action creates a serious and grave situation which contravenes the principles of international law and legitimacy, the framework of Camp David and the spirit of peace. Furthermore, Israel has recently embarked on certain actions designed to create a fait accompli situation contrary to the principles of negotiating in good faith.

By these actions and statements, Israel attempts to exclude specific issues from the framework of negotiations, a matter which adversely affects the conduct of negotiations and the current strenuous efforts to establish peace.

Moreover, Israel has drastically escalated the application of repressive measures in the occupied territories. Such actions clearly contradict the confidence-building measures envisaged as an integral part of the peace process in order to alleviate the suffering inflicted upon the Palestinian people subjected to occupation.

As a result of the aforementioned Israeli action, it became difficult to create the appropriate atmosphere for the resumption of the talks. Under such conditions it is imperative that Israel reconsider its position.

#### DOCUMENT S/13946

**Letter dated 17 May 1980 from the representative of Lebanon  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[17 May 1980]*

Pursuant to our letter of 8 May 1980 [S/13931] I am instructed by my Government to bring to your attention and the attention of the Security Council Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon.



For the past week, and particularly since 15 May, Israel has been attacking Lebanon by air, sea and land. Heavy artillery has been used on civilian targets; sea craft have been cruising off the Lebanese coast and have bombarded the city of Tyre and the vicinity of Sidon; airborne commando operations have taken place which have resulted in civilian casualties and Israeli troops have, on land, conducted military action well inside Lebanese territory.

Overflights by military aircraft have been observed at various times during the past week in Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, and over Southern Lebanon in general.

While efforts are being deployed at all levels, and with great intensity, to implement Security Council resolution 467 (1980), Israel's acts of aggression are a further challenge to the international community, a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949.

The Government of Lebanon, reserving its right to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council, protests in the strongest possible terms and asks that measures be taken to put an end to Israel's acts of hostilities that imperil international peace and security over the area.

You are kindly requested to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council under the item under consideration.

(Signed) Ghassan TUÉNI  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/13947\*

#### Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 May 1980]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another attempt at indiscriminate terror in Israel launched by PLO criminals based in Lebanon who crossed the lines of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

On the night of 14/15 May 1980, a group of PLO terrorists attempted to cross into Israel from Lebanon close to Kibbutz Hanita, which is only a few hundred yards south of the border. The terrorists were spotted by an Israel Defence Forces patrol and in the ensuing encounter three were killed. They were armed with Kalashnikov submachine-guns, hand-grenades and a considerable quantity of ammunition. They were also carrying written material making clear their intention to take hostages at Hanita with a view to seeking the release of convicted terrorists held in Israel gaols, and flying them out of Israel.

Shortly after this incident, the so-called "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine"—one of the constituents of the PLO—took responsibility for it in an announcement broadcast on the terrorists' radio in Lebanon and picked up by Associated Press and Reuters on 15 May.

This is only the latest in a long series of similar PLO attempts to cross the border from Lebanon through the lines of the Force with the intention of perpetrating mass murder or taking hostage innocent men, women and children in Israel (see my letter addressed to the President of the Se-

curity Council on 7 April [S/13876] and to the Secretary-General on 9 April<sup>10</sup>).

It will be recalled that the latest of those outrages was perpetrated on 7 April when five PLO criminals seized two nursery buildings at Kibbutz Misgav Am. That atrocity resulted, *inter alia*, in the death of one toddler and one civilian, as well as the wounding of four infants. In that case as well, the terrorists' aim was to take the children hostage in an attempt to gain the release of PLO criminals sentenced by Israel courts to various terms of imprisonment.

The mindless killing of civilians and the callous taking of hostages have been characteristic of the PLO since its inception. Its designs, whether successful or not, are those of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerade, in the case of the PLO, under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Given the true character of the criminal PLO and its violent aims, the Government of Israel, for its part, 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/35/235-S/13947.

<sup>10</sup> A/35/171.

## Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Russian]  
[19 May 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement and the declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980.

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

(Signed) Ryszard FRELEK  
Permanent Representative of Poland  
to the United Nations

For the Socialist Republic of Romania:  
(Signed) Nicolae CEAUȘESCU  
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:  
(Signed) L. I. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the  
Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

## ANNEX II

## Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

## ANNEX I

## Statement of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

Inspired by the desire to strengthen the hopes of all the nations of the earth for a peaceful future, the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty put forward the following initiative.

They propose that, at the earliest possible time, a meeting should be held at the highest level of the representatives of States of all regions of the world. The participants in the meeting should focus their attention on the task that preoccupies the European nations and the whole of mankind—the eradication of hotbeds of international tension and the banning of war. In doing so, they should devote special attention to the questions of European security and the maintenance of peace on the European continent.

It will be possible to reach agreement concerning such a meeting by means of consultations among States.

In the light of the present-day situation and the fears that it generates, the available possibilities, far from exhausted, and, finally, all the lessons of history since the days of the anti-Hitlerite coalition up to the present day, it is clear that just such a meeting at the highest level would be the most reliable way of achieving mutual understanding and lasting peace. Warsaw, 15 May 1980.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:  
(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV  
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Council of State  
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:  
(Signed) Gustáv HUSÁK  
General Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,  
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic:  
(Signed) Erich HONCKE  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the  
Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic:  
(Signed) János KÁDÁR  
First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Polish People's Republic:  
(Signed) Edward GIŁEK  
First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980, reviewed the results of the 25 years of activity of their fraternal defensive union in the service of peace and considered urgent problems in the struggle for détente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of universal peace.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee noted with a feeling of satisfaction the importance of the signing 25 years ago at Warsaw of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance in response to the formation of the NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] bloc, the growing danger of war in Europe and the threat to the national security of peace-loving States, especially in connexion with the course taken by the ruling circles of that military bloc with a view to remilitarizing West Germany.

Throughout the past quarter of a century our fraternal union, comprising States acting reciprocally and co-operating with other States and with all peace-loving forces, have been confidently and effectively solving the critical problems of preventing the outbreak of war in Europe and of contributing in every possible way to the strengthening of peace, the reduction of international tension and the development of equitable and peaceful co-operation among States.

The participants in the meeting place great value on the results achieved in strengthening fraternal friendship among their States and developing broad and comprehensive mutual co-operation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, respect for justice, independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, friendly mutual assistance and international solidarity.

In the struggle for peace, security and détente, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty have always shown and continue to show consistency and a belief in principles, a constructive approach and goodwill, courage in taking initiatives and realism in negotiations, and a readiness to consider the legitimate rights and interests of others.

The entire course of world events over the 25 years that have elapsed since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty and the experience of the States Parties to the Treaty convincingly testify to the fact that, in the contemporary world, every step taken to strengthen international security and to develop the process of détente contributes to the determined struggle of peoples and all progressive and democratic forces against the imperialist policy of force and *diktat*, confrontation and the unleashing of conflicts, the arms race and outside interference in the internal affairs of States. Far-reaching changes in the world alignment of forces, the strengthening of the positions and influence of socialism in the world, and the successes of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of peoples and of national liberation forces have created the essential conditions whereby the purposeful policy of the socialist countries and the concerted actions of peace-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/237-S/13948.

loving States and peoples may lead to important and positive improvements in the entire system of inter-State relations and to the consolidation of peace and international security.

The most important success achieved in recent decades consists in the fact that it has been possible to break the tragic cycle in which peace has been no more than a pause between world wars and to develop a broad effort to eliminate war forever from the life of human society.

The territorial and political realities which emerged in Europe as a result of the victory of the peoples in the anti-Fascist war and of post-war development have been recognized by all States, the inviolability of the frontiers between European States has been affirmed, and progress has been made in maintaining stability and developing peaceful relations between States on the European continent.

A long and difficult road led from the Austrian State Treaty concluded a quarter of a century ago to the bilateral treaties concluded by the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany and to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. The normalization of relations achieved by Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania with the Federal Republic of Germany also represented progress along this road. Despite the barriers erected by the forces of imperialism and revanchism, the road has been travelled, a number of dangerous sources of tension have been eliminated, and a sound basis has been created for mutual trust between States in Europe and for enabling them to bear joint responsibility for European peace and security.

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which was convened on the initiative of the socialist countries, proved to be a defeat for the adherents of "cold war", for European and world-wide reaction, and a major success for the policy of realism and goodwill among all the participants. The Conference, which was characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding, co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems, ended in the adoption by the leaders of 35 countries of the Helsinki Final Act—a charter of European peace and security and long-term programme of co-operation for the benefit of all European peoples.

Thanks to the efforts of the socialist and many other countries and despite stubborn opposition by imperialist circles and their military-industrial complex, progress has been made in a number of directions in limiting the arms race: nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water have been prohibited, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is in force, States have agreed not to emplace weapons of mass destruction in earth orbits, on heavenly bodies and on the sea-bed and ocean floor, bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons have been prohibited and eliminated, and a ban has been imposed on the military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

Intensive efforts over a period of many years were required in order to reach the first milestones along the road of limiting strategic arms and thus curbing the most dangerous aspect of the arms race. At a certain stage, however, it proved possible to make progress even on this extremely difficult question.

Despite attempts by the opponents of peaceful co-operation to set States against one another, tangible progress has been made, particularly in Europe, in normalizing relations between countries with different social systems and in developing political contacts between them. Significant results beneficial to all the participants in co-operation have also been achieved in developing commercial, scientific, technological and cultural ties between States on the basis of equality.

In every aspect of relations between States, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty have always been and continue to be in the forefront of the struggle for peace, détente and international co-operation. This is an expression of the socialist nature of their foreign policy—a profoundly popular policy which serves the vital interests of mankind.

At the same time, as long as the NATO bloc exists and continues to build up its military potential in an effort to achieve military superiority, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will take all necessary measures to maintain their defensive capacity at an appropriate level. They will always demonstrate concern about genuine security for their peoples.

In emphasizing this, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty declare once again that they have never sought and will never seek military superiority; they take a consistent position in favour of ensuring military balance at ever lower levels and in favour of lessening and eliminating military confrontation in Europe. They do not have, have never had and will never have any strategic doctrine other than a defensive one; they do not have, have never had and will never have any intention of creating the potential for a first nuclear strike. The very nature of their social system is such that they cannot and never will seek to create "spheres of influence" or to establish military or political control over any region or over any international transport routes.

A policy of blocs is intrinsically alien to the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which is a defensive alliance of socialist countries. Those States have repeatedly indicated their willingness to dissolve their alliance if the NATO bloc is dismantled at the same time; they have proposed that, as a first step, the military organizations of the two groupings should be abolished, starting with a mutual reduction of military activity. Those proposals still hold good.

From the time the Warsaw Treaty was concluded until the present day, the policy of the States Parties to that Treaty has not been one of enlarging the two alliances and extending their activities to new regions but rather one of overcoming the division of Europe into military and political groupings, lessening the confrontation between them and building greater trust in relations between all European States. This would enable the members of the two alliances to reduce the burden of military spending and concentrate wholly on the tasks of development and peaceful co-operation.

The countries of the Warsaw Treaty want this, are prepared for it, and have repeatedly taken initiatives to that end. The interests of all peoples require that the NATO countries also adopt a constructive position.

A quarter of a century ago, only a decade after the crushing of the Fascist aggressors and the end of the Second World War, the States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, inspired by the idea of building a world without war, assumed an obligation to work together in a fraternal alliance for the purpose of increasing to the greatest possible extent their contribution to the attainment of that great goal.

Today, 35 years after the end of the Second World War, they are more convinced than ever that the building of such a world is a difficult but realistic objective. That objective will continue to have the highest priority in their policies.

They are aware that many important problems on which the peaceful future and progress of mankind depend have yet to be solved, particularly in the matter of halting the arms race, which continues to intensify and is posing an ever greater threat to the process of détente and to the peace and security of peoples. Of late, these problems have become even more acute. However, a beginning has been made in building a lasting peace, and this process must continue.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of their Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, the States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee solemnly reaffirm their unshakable determination to work tirelessly in this direction together with all other peace-loving countries and social forces.

## II

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee considered, within the general context of the development of the international situation, the present state of affairs in Europe and urgent matters relating to security and co-operation on the European continent.

They emphasized that the course of world events had confirmed the correctness of the assessments and goals formulated in the Moscow Declaration of 23 November 1978 of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty [S/12939].

In that connexion, the participants in the meeting noted that the determination of peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the aggressive, oppressive policies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism was growing constantly stronger and that there was a steadily broadening struggle for peace, détente, the halting of the arms race, freedom, social progress, and peaceful international co-operation on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs.

At the same time, the participants in the meeting recalled that in the Moscow Declaration they had drawn attention to the increased activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction, their intensified efforts to bring independent States and peoples under their domination, the acceleration of the arms race, and their crude interference in the internal affairs of other States, which at that time already posed a threat to the process of détente and ran counter to the desire of peoples for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

They note with all the more concern that the international situation has now become even more complicated and that the threat to the cause of peace and détente has significantly increased. This is a result of the further intensification of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism and of the mounting number of unsolved international problems. The imperialist circles which pursue this policy violate openly the independence and sovereignty of States, interfere in their internal affairs, and increasingly resort to force or the threat of force in international relations.

At the same time, more and more new obstacles are being created to the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equal rights and justice. Force and the threat of force are increasingly being used against the developing countries in the struggle for energy resources and raw materials. This causes instability in relations between States and leads to the emergence of new centres of tension.

The imperialist and reactionary forces are exploiting all these circumstances in order to increase their military budgets and press forward with long-term arms programmes. The result has been that new obstacles have arisen to the strengthening of security in Europe, where there is still no progress in the matter of military détente and disarmament, that the expansion of military expenditure, troops and armaments is continuing and that there has been stockpiling on an increasing scale of means of destruction, particularly of a nuclear nature, which threaten the peoples of the continent.

Particularly fraught with danger is the decision by NATO to produce and deploy in Western Europe new United States medium-range nuclear missiles. If this decision is implemented, the situation on the European continent will deteriorate sharply, since an increase in the destructive potential existing in Europe will inevitably affect the political atmosphere and the vital interests of the peoples of the continent and will result in huge new expenditures, which will impose an even greater burden on the peoples.

In postponing ratification of the Soviet-United States Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and, in conjunction with some of its allies, bringing negotiations on many important aspects of arms limitation to a standstill and in some areas breaking off those negotiations altogether, the United States is acting in a manner that is contrary to the interests of international trust and détente and is at variance with the decisions adopted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In an increasing number of cases, it is nullifying political and trade treaties and agreements of which it is a signatory and is blatantly renouncing its obligations, thus flouting the principle of strict compliance with obligations under international law enunciated by the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the All-European Conference.

Political and propaganda campaigns are being conducted against the socialist States in a spirit of "cold war". The United States Government is exerting unprecedented pressure on the Olympic movement, which, from ancient times to the present day, has embodied the spirit of peace, co-operation and close ties between peoples.

The States represented at the meeting raise their voices against all such measures and actions and against attempts to undermine international détente and hinder the development of co-operation between States. They strongly urge that nothing be done which might complicate the situation and that all States join efforts in halting the increase in tension and pressing forward with the policy of détente and peaceful co-operation.

The participants in the meeting are strongly in favour of preventing the revival of an atmosphere of enmity and distrust on the European continent. To the peoples of Europe, which have learned from their own experience how profoundly détente serves their real interests, the continuation of the process of détente and the development of co-operation on the basis of equal rights represent, as they do to all peoples throughout the world, a vitally important matter. It is essential that the political, economic, scientific, technological and other peaceful ties now existing between the States which participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should not be curtailed but, on the contrary, further developed, so that, within the framework of political contacts and consultations between them, the exchange of views, ideas and observations on current European and world problems will continue.

It is also important to make use of the experience of the all-European meetings held between 1978 and 1980 on the basis of the decisions embodied in the Helsinki Final Act. It is essential to ensure the implementation of the results of the all-European meeting on the protection of the environment, to hold an all-European meeting on energy, the preparations for which have already begun, and to reach agreement on the holding of a similar meeting on transport.

At the same time, the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee consider it their duty to emphasize that the continuation and intensification of the process of détente on the European continent depends to a decisive extent on how much concern all the States participating in the All-European Conference show for the progress made in Europe during the past decade and how consistently all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act will be put into practice.

Accordingly, they are devoting special attention to the renewed attempts to call into question the sovereignty of States and the inviolability of their boundaries, which is contrary to the obligations assumed under the Final Act by all the States participating in the All-European Conference.

The States represented at the meeting are determined, together with all peace-loving countries and social forces, to protect détente and to devote their efforts to making it a continuing and universal process of all-encompassing scope. They are prepared, as before, to develop and strengthen their relations with all countries of Europe and the world, broadening the roads of co-operation already tested and building new roads for the future.

It is the conviction of the participants in the meeting that an important role in consolidating détente and in strengthening security and the development of co-operation in Europe can and must be played by the coming meeting of representatives of States participating in the All-European Conference at Madrid. In their view, the present situation in Europe urgently demands that all the participants in that meeting should give due attention to making careful preparations for it and that they should endeavour to establish the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding necessary for its success. All the participants in the Madrid meeting bear a great responsibility for ensuring that it is conducted in a constructive setting.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee believe that there are possibilities for concluding the Madrid meeting with an agreement on practical steps concerning the military and political aspects of European security and the development of co-operation in every field. This requires will-power and effort on the part of participants in the meeting, a readiness to seek and find possibilities for agreement and constructive steps with regard to every part of the Final Act.

The central position among the problems on which the strengthening of peace in Europe depends belongs today to the problem of military détente and disarmament on the continent.

The achievement of progress in military détente in Europe is an objective and extremely urgent need. Of primary importance in this context is the strengthening and broadening of confidence-building measures, abstention from the use or threat of force, limitation of the armed forces and armaments of every State or group of States, except for defence needs, and the mutual renunciation of attempts to achieve military superiority.

The participants in the meeting believe that there are not and there cannot be any insurmountable obstacles to finding practical solutions that will promote military détente in Europe if all sides will approach this problem with a desire to make their own constructive contribution.

An example of such an approach is the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw unilaterally from Central Europe a certain portion of its troops and armaments, including tank units. All the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which welcomed this peace-loving step by the USSR at the time it was announced, continue today to give their full support to its implementation.

The Governments of all the States participating in the All-European Conference have already had before them for the past year a proposal for convening a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, put forward by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and given specific form in joint documents prepared by them. The holding of such a conference can become an important landmark in strengthening the foundations of European peace and in putting into practice the obligation of all States participating in the All-European Conference to take effective steps aimed at reducing military confrontation and at promoting disarmament in Europe.

The States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee call upon all participants in the All-European Conference to adopt a constructive position with regard to the question of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, so that a decision to convene that conference may be taken at the Madrid meeting. For their own part, they are prepared to study carefully the proposals made by other States concerning the procedures of the conference and the substance of its work.

All the participants in the meeting support the proposal of the Polish People's Republic to the effect that the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe should be held at Warsaw, a city which displayed the highest heroism and self-sacrifice during years of severe ordeal in the Second World War. They express the hope that this proposal, which has met with a positive response in many European countries, will receive general support.

The States represented at the meeting hold the view that in the approach to the questions of military détente in Europe, material measures for confidence-building and disarmament should be combined with political and treaty steps to reduce the danger of an outbreak of war and to strengthen the guarantees of the security of States. This is the purpose of their proposal for the conclusion among all the States participating in the All-European Conference of a treaty in which each party undertakes not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against another.

They advocate the adoption and implementation of all measures and agreements aimed at strengthening the political and juridical foundations for the observance in Europe of the principle of the non-use of force or

the threat of force and also advocate the adoption of special measures to strengthen the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States in Europe. Such measures might include provisions to the effect that the nuclear Powers will never use nuclear weapons against those European States—irrespective of their participation or non-participation in military alliances—which possess no such weapons and do not have in their territory nuclear weapons of another State. Those States also have the right to receive guarantees that, in accordance with the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of force, no other weapons will be used against them.

The States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are devoting special attention to the major problem of working out an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Talks on medium-range nuclear missiles are possible, and the participants in the meeting support the Soviet Union's proposal on the subject. Only one thing is needed for the start of such talks—revocation of the NATO decision for the manufacture and deployment in Western Europe of new types of United States nuclear missiles, or at least a halt in the implementation of that decision.

They express their conviction that if all States will be guided by the interests of the peace and security of European peoples and will demonstrate the necessary political will, then it will be possible, while maintaining the present approximate balance of forces, whose existence was recently recognized by the NATO countries themselves, not only to prevent any further dangerous intensification of the nuclear-weapons race in Europe but also to find ways to maintain that balance at lower levels.

The peoples of Europe are vitally interested in the early start and successful conduct of talks on medium-range nuclear missiles and in the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and of the spread of nuclear-missile arsenals on the European continent. That would serve the interests of the peace and security of all peoples.

The States represented at the meeting regard as totally unacceptable any further delay in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Enormous bodies of troops and enormous quantities of the most modern equipment are concentrated in that area, and no one should underestimate the danger of such a situation.

The socialist countries participating in the Vienna talks have taken significant steps to bring the positions of the two sides closer together. However, the NATO countries participating in the talks are doing nothing to promote their success, and recently the position of those countries on the substance of the questions under consideration has retrogressed even further. At the same time, in the opinion of the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the possibilities for reaching agreement at the Vienna talks have by no means been exhausted. They are prepared to continue devoting their efforts to the search for solutions which, while not damaging the security of either side, will lead to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. This requires a constructive approach on the part of all participants in the Vienna talks.

The States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee steadfastly advocate the implementation of measures for military détente in other parts of Europe as well, and also in the Mediterranean region.

Appropriate steps with regard to the Mediterranean area might provide for the extension to that area of confidence-building measures, the reduction of armed forces in the area, the withdrawal of nuclear-armed naval vessels from the Mediterranean Sea, and renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of non-nuclear European and non-European Mediterranean countries, which would be consistent with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are prepared to conduct serious and business-like talks on all of these questions.

They advocate with equal steadfastness the adoption of practical measures to bring about, not only on a European scale but on a global scale as well, a breakthrough in the solution of the problems of limiting and halting the arms race and taking specific steps for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. They are convinced that the extensive body of proposals put forward by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, covering all aspects of this problem, will show reliable ways for arriving at such action. For their own part, the States represented at the meeting affirm that there are no types of weapons which they would not be willing to limit or reduce on a basis of reciprocity.

Inspired by the high ideals of socialism and communism, in the sight of their own peoples and the peoples of the entire world, the States represented at the meeting declare once again their determination to renew their efforts and to struggle even more actively for military détente, for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, including the reduction of the military expenditures, armed forces and armaments of States.

During the exchange of views on other international questions, the delegations of the States represented at the meeting emphasized that their States consistently favoured the just and lasting peaceful settlement of conflict situations, in whatever part of the world they might arise. There are no problems, global or regional, that they would consider impossible to solve by political methods. Such a solution requires strict respect for the sovereign rights and independence of all States and total renunciation of interference in their internal affairs, of the use of force or the threat of force against them and of attempts to establish foreign domination over them and turn them into bases for aggression against other countries.

A lasting peace in the Middle East could have been established long ago. The road to such peace is well known, and the States represented at the meeting have also indicated it on many occasions—an all-embracing Middle Eastern political settlement with the direct participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian Arab people as embodied by its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of all States and peoples of the Middle East, including Israel.

Such a settlement requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of its own independent State, and the safeguarding of the sovereignty and security of all States of the region. A political settlement in the Middle East also requires that no one should take any action which could make the attainment of those goals more difficult and that no State should interfere in the internal affairs of the countries and peoples of the region, attempt to prescribe what socio-political systems they should establish for themselves, or assert any claims or encroach in any way on their natural resources.

The participants in the meeting also emphasized the need for a political settlement of the situation that has developed with regard to Afghanistan. Such a settlement must be sure to guarantee the complete cessation and non-recurrence of all forms of outside interference directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan. When all forms of outside interference directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan have completely ceased, steps will be taken for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the statements made by the Soviet Union.

In the course of an exchange of views, the participants in the meeting expressed their support for the inalienable right of the people of Iran, independently and without any outside interference, to decide their own future and determine the course of their own development. They most firmly and categorically condemn the subversive military operation carried out recently by the United States in the territory of Iran as a particularly flagrant act of violence, interference, and violation of the sovereignty of an independent State. Reiterating that all States must strictly comply with their obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, they declare that there are no grounds whatsoever to warrant violation of sovereignty of any country or the exertion of any kind of pressure on it.

They are convinced that the problems that have arisen in relations between the United States and Iran should, like any other problems between States, be settled by means of peaceful negotiations, on the basis of the generally accepted principles and norms of international law, without recourse to any military action or to the use or threat of force.

The participants in the meeting expressed their support for the proposal by the Indian Ocean States to convert that region into a zone of peace, and expressed their readiness to co-operate with them to that end, in such forums as the international conference on the Indian Ocean to be convened under United Nations auspices in 1981. They also noted that the heavy build-up in the presence and activity of United States naval forces in the Indian Ocean, and the expansion of existing foreign military bases and the establishment of new bases there is wholly at variance with the plan approved by the United Nations to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, that it represents a threat to the safety and independence of many countries and could serve to create a new source of international tension.

The countries participating in the meeting consistently support the national liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism and against all forms of domination and for respect of the rights of all peoples to be absolute masters of their own destiny and to realize their aspirations for development along the path of progress.

They welcome the proclamation of the independence of the State of Zimbabwe as the crowning point of the long and heroic struggle of the people of that country against the colonial racist régime and for the right to live in freedom and dignity. The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom

and independence and with the people of South Africa, struggling for the liquidation of the *apartheid* régime and of racial discrimination.

Whether in the Near East or the Middle East, in South-East Asia or southern Africa or in any other part of the world where political tension or a situation of conflict exists, it is the clear duty of States, firstly to do nothing that could serve to worsen the situation and, secondly, by their objective approach and their policy to help to defuse any crisis and contribute to the normalization of the situation. The States represented at the meeting are strictly adhering to that line and call upon all other countries to act in the same way.

The States participating in the meeting would like the process of détente to be extended to all regions of the world. There is no country that would not gain as a result, and there is no nation that would not benefit from the effects of détente. There is not and cannot be any sensible alternative to the policy of détente.

In that connexion, the participants in the meeting view as an important positive factor the statements made by the leaders of many countries who have advocated effective measures to strengthen détente and remove from inter-State relations any obstacle to that process, such as methods of coercion and *diktat*, violation of sovereignty and interference in the domestic affairs of States.

The participants in the meeting note the constantly expanding role in the settlement of complex international problems played by the non-aligned movement, which is an extremely positive factor in contemporary international politics. In that spirit they appreciate the results of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana in 1979.

They support the decisions of the Conference aimed at strengthening peace and international security, at the achievement of disarmament and creation of zones of peace, at the removal of foreign military bases from the territory of other States and the outlawing of any outside interference in the internal affairs of States, at safeguarding the rights of peoples to free and independent development, at freeing the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America from imperialist, colonial and neo-colonialist exploitation, and at establishing a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

In view of the special importance of the problem of overcoming disparities in the economic development of States and of restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the participants in the meeting noted the importance of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held this summer on questions relating to the new international economic order. They express the hope that the work and results of this session will facilitate progress towards equitable international co-operation in the economic field and also support for the efforts of the developing countries to accelerate the pace of their economic development.

The 1970s were a period marked by the strengthening of co-operation and good-neighbourly relations between States of different social systems. In the 1980s it will be necessary not only to safeguard the positive achievements recorded in the previous decade but also to increase the benefits of détente, and extend even further the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress. This will meet the expectations of all mankind.

#### IV

The State Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, gathered together on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signing at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, call the attention of all European countries and all countries of the world to the responsibility for the future now borne by all States in connexion with the current trend of world developments.

The foundations of the future are laid today, and the future lives of nations will depend on the kind of decisions on critical international problems that are taken by States now, either collectively or individually. In taking these decisions, States must remember that it is in the general interests of all States and peoples to proceed on the basis of the territorial and political realities that emerged in Europe as a result of the great victory over the Fascist aggressors in the Second World War, and of post-war development, and to promote the consolidation of international legality based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

The leaders of States, Governments and parliaments, and all forces in society, conscious of their responsibility towards their own peoples and the peoples of the entire world, must make all possible efforts to rule out the possibility of the outbreak of another war, and place an insuperable barrier in its path. An analysis of the present situation shows that it is necessary to concentrate these efforts first and foremost on the following points:

*First*, as a joint act of goodwill, to agree that, beginning on a specific agreed date, no State or group of States in Europe will increase the strength of its armed forces in the area specified in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. This would help to consolidate the positive developments in the situation on the European continent and would be an important step towards the strengthening of stability and confidence in Europe.

*Secondly*, strictly to observe all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which was solemnly signed at Helsinki five years ago by the highest-level representatives of 35 States. This applies first and foremost to the principles which the States participating in the All-European Conference undertook to be guided by in their reciprocal relations: sovereign equality; respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; non-use of force or the threat of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of States; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; equal rights and self-determination of peoples; co-operation among States; and fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law.

*Thirdly*, in the interests of the successful conduct of the Madrid meeting, scheduled for the end of 1980, to intensify and broaden bilateral and multilateral exchanges of views so as to ensure that, even before the meeting begins, there is basically general agreement on the questions on which an accord can be reached at the meeting concerning practical steps leading to the fuller implementation of the Final Act. Thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting and progress in co-ordinating its decisions could provide a basis for the participation of ministers for foreign affairs in their adoption. The culmination of the Madrid meeting in positive and specific results would also have a beneficial impact on the general state of the international climate.

*Fourthly*, to accelerate preparations for the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe, intensify bilateral exchanges of views on specific questions regarding such preparations, and hold multilateral preparatory consultations among the representatives of States participating in the conference so that, at the Madrid meeting, practical decisions can be taken on the tasks for the conference and on the dates, place and procedures for the conference, including the agenda for its first stage, with emphasis on confidence-building measures.

*Fifthly*, at the negotiations in progress in various areas regarding the limitation and cessation of the arms race, to undertake efforts to ensure the speedy achievement of agreement. To resume negotiations promptly on matters concerning which negotiations have been suspended or broken off.

To assign highest priority, in the field of practical measures for the cessation of the arms race, to the speediest possible conduct and completion of negotiations on the following matters, parallel with ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II):

- Complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;
- Prohibition of radiological weapons;
- Prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of stockpiles of such weapons;
- Non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States not having such weapons in their territory and non-emplacment of nuclear weapons in the territory of States in which none are now located.

The achievement of agreement on each of these measures, the implementation of which has already been advocated by the United Nations, would help to improve the international situation, and the successful conclusion of negotiations on all of them, taken as a whole, would be a major achievement for mankind.

*Sixthly*, to initiate, without delay, business-like negotiations on the following urgently needed measures to stop the arms race and avert the threat of war, which have constantly been advocated by the socialist States and also favoured by the United Nations, but on which negotiations have not yet been held:

- Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force;
- Cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of stockpiles of such weapons, culminating in their complete elimination;
- Prohibition of the development of new weapons of mass destruction and new weapons systems of that type;
- Reduction of military budgets, particularly of the great Powers.

No State or Government has or can have any convincing reasons for evading negotiations on these problems. The conscience of mankind cannot be reconciled to the loss of any opportunity for their solution in the interests of all peoples.

It is also necessary without further delay to undertake new efforts on an international scale to institute a permanent ban on the use of nuclear

weapons and ensure the renunciation by all States of the use of force in relations with one another, the elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from the territory of other countries, the reduction of armed forces and armaments and the creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various regions of the world including Europe.

*Seventhly*, in the interests of peace and the stabilization of the international situation, as well as in the interests of ensuring the safe and unimpeded use of major international maritime communications, to begin consideration, in such a forum as the United Nations, of the question of restricting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in appropriate regions, whether in the Atlantic, the Indian or the Pacific Oceans, in the Mediterranean or in the Persian Gulf.

In putting forward these proposals, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty express the hope that they will be received in a positive spirit and carefully studied by the Governments of all States in Europe and the rest of the world, and be given widespread support by them and by the European and the world community. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are ready for contacts and dialogue with all interested States on the substance of these proposals. As always, they are ready to give careful and constructive consideration to proposals from other States concerning the strengthening of peace and détente, the curbing of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament and the development of international co-operation.

\* \* \*

Having considered, at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the urgent tasks in the struggle to achieve détente and security in Europe and to consolidate world peace, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm their adherence to a policy of peace and European and international security.

They are filled with a determination to strengthen fraternal friendship and co-operation in all areas both with each other and with other socialist countries, to develop relations and to maintain and deepen the dialogue with all States.

The quarter of a century following the signing of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance has been a period of struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and hegemonism, for peace and détente and for the establishment of a relationship of equality and peaceful co-operation among States.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty express the firm conviction that, acting in a spirit of keen responsibility, the States and peoples of the

world are capable of ensuring the maintenance and strengthening of peace and the realization of the aspirations of mankind for freedom and progress.  
Warsaw, 15 May 1980.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:  
(Signed) **TODOV ZHIVKOV**  
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Council of the State  
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:  
(Signed) **GUSIÁV HUSÁK**  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,  
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic:  
(Signed) **ERICH HONECKER**  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the  
Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic:  
(Signed) **JÁNOS KÁDÁR**  
First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Polish People's Republic:  
(Signed) **EDWARD GIEREK**  
First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Polish United Workers' Party

For the Socialist Republic of Romania:  
(Signed) **NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU**  
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:  
(Signed) **L. I. BREZHNEV**  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the  
Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

## DOCUMENT S/13951\*

### Letter dated 17 May 1980 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
[19 May 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated 15 May 1980 and to request you to have the enclosed text and this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **M. FARID ZARIF**  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of Afghanistan to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated 15 May 1980

The Afghan people, having accomplished in April 1978 the national democratic revolution, made a final choice and stepped on the path of the

creation in the country of a new society based on the principles of equality and justice, a society excluding exploitation of man by man. A new Afghan society is based on a profound respect and observation of national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people with decisive observance of the principles of Islam as the sacred religion and with freedom of religious rites guaranteed for Moslems by law.

The Afghan people would like to build a new life in conditions of peace, developing relations of friendship and co-operation with its neighbours, with Moslem countries and with all other States. The people of Afghanistan are determined to defend freedom and independence of their country and its right to determine for itself the social and economic system within the framework of which it wants to live. Reaffirming that in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and the active and positive non-alignment. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that it is determined to search for the political settlement to ensure complete and guaranteed termination of aggressive actions against Afghanistan, subversive activities and any other forms of interference from outside into its internal affairs, to eliminate tension in the area and overcome the differences by peaceful means and by negotiations.

The programme of political settlement could be based on the following clauses:

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/238-S/13951.

1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold Afghan-Iranian negotiations to work out appropriate agreement so as to promote the development of friendly relations and all-sided mutually beneficial co-operation between our two countries.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan also suggests to the Government of Pakistan to hold Afghan-Pakistani negotiations with a view to work out bilateral agreements on the normalization of relations. Such agreements would contain generally acceptable principles concerning mutual respect for sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the basis of principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs, and also would comprise concrete obligations on non-admissibility of any armed or hostile activity from one territory against the other.

2. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again calls on the Afghans temporarily staying for various reasons on the territory of Pakistan and other neighbouring countries to return to their homeland and reaffirms that, in accordance with the general amnesty announced in the Government statement on 1 January 1980 and subsequent statements to this effect, they will be respected and full freedom and immunity will be guaranteed for them and they can choose freely their domicile and employment, and necessary facilities could be provided for them. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calls upon the Pakistani authorities and the authorities of other neighbouring countries to facilitate free return of such persons to Afghanistan. If, nevertheless, some of the Afghans would not wish to return, then the questions connected with this should also be discussed in the course of bilateral negotiations with a view to achieving relevant accords.

3. Upon reaching mutually acceptable solutions, referred to in points 1 and 2, and normalization on this basis of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be ready to consider other questions of bilateral relations, including those which for a long time remained the subject of differences.

4. Proposing to hold bilateral negotiations with neighbouring countries without any pre-conditions, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly proceeds from the presumption that their conduct would not be accompanied by the continuation of hostile activities against Afghanistan accordingly, since the very start of the process of the political settlement practical measures should be taken as testifying beyond any doubt to the termination of armed and any other interference into the affairs of Afghanistan on behalf of all States involved in such interference.

5. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the opinion that, apart from the package of bilateral accords between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran, appropriate political guarantees on behalf of some States which should be acceptable for Afghanistan as well as for other parties to bilateral accords should

become an integral part of political settlement among them. In the opinion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the United States may be named the major essence of guarantees should the point be that the countries' guarantors would themselves respect and by their authority support the bilateral accords of Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran. As far as guarantees on behalf of the United States are concerned, they should comprise a clearly expressed obligation not to wage any subversive activities against Afghanistan, including from the territory of the third country.

6. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that, within the context of political settlement, the question of withdrawal of the Soviet limited military contingents from Afghanistan should be resolved. The cessation and guaranteed non-recurrence of military invasions and any other forms of interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan would eliminate the reasons which prompted Afghanistan to appeal to the USSR with the request to send the above-mentioned contingents to its territory; in concrete terms, the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will depend on the solution of the question of effective guarantees with respect to bilateral accords between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran.

7. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the process of political settlement, is in favour of taking into account the military political activity in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf on the part of the States not belonging to this area. Sharing the concern of other States over the build-up of the military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the proposals on turning this area into a zone of peace, on the elimination there of military bases and taking other measures to lessen the tension and strengthen security.

Putting forward these proposals on the political settlement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again declares that the question pertaining to the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed and resolved by simultaneously bypassing the Government of Afghanistan or without its participation. The Afghan Government considers useful the efforts of other States aimed at facilitating the beginning of the negotiations. In this connexion, it welcomes and supports the initiative displayed by the Republic of Cuba, in its capacity as the Chairman of the non-aligned movement, in rendering its good services. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes that the concrete programme of political settlement suggested by it will meet with a due understanding and favourable response from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expects that its proposals on the normalization of relations with Pakistan will be constructively and positively received by the Government of Pakistan, which would make it possible practically to begin the settlement of the afore-mentioned issues through negotiations.

## DOCUMENT S/13952\*

### Letter dated 19 May 1980 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*{Original: English}*  
*[20 May 1980]*

Further to my letter of 16 May 1980 [S/13947], I wish to draw your urgent attention to the fact that a series of rockets was fired from Lebanese territory yesterday evening, 18 May, at civilian targets in the Galilee panhandle in northern Israel.

Israel regards with gravity this incident, which is the first of its kind since 21 March (as reported in the annex to my letter of 15 April to the President of the Security Council [S/13895]). Moreover, it followed immediately in the wake of the attempted attack on Kibbutz Hanita described in my above-mentioned letter of 16 May.

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/35/240-S/13952.



DOCUMENT S/13953

Letter dated 14 May 1980 from the representative of Lesotho  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[20 May 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the matter concerning the abduction of Mr. Victor Matlou, an official of the African National Congress of South Africa, by South African Authorities has been resolved. You will recall that this matter was brought to the attention of the Security Council and that the President of the Council issued a note contained in document S/13842 of 13 March 1980.

Mr. Matlou was handed over to Lesotho Authorities at 1310 Hours on 14 May.

(Signed) Tseliso THAMAE  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Lesotho  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13954\*

Letter dated 20 May 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[21 May 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the note dated 17 May 1980 sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi concerning the Chinese encroachments at the northern border on land and air space of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and kindly request you 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

Note dated 17 May 1980 sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi

On 10 May 1980, a Chinese platoon crossed the border at a border gate in Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son province, almost 1,000 metres inside Vietnamese territory, firing many rounds of submachine-guns and artillery on several hamlets, causing heavy losses in lives and property.

On 11 May, another Chinese platoon trespassed the border at border-markers 51 and 52 in Thach An district, Cao Bang province, shooting dead a Vietnamese civilian and wounding many others.

On 13 May, Chinese troops unleashed more than 60 mortar rounds at Sin Ca village, Meo Vac district, Ha Tuyen province, ruining many houses and orchards of the villagers.

On 14 May, at 2030 hours, many Chinese jet fighters encroached upon the air space of Ha Quang and Bao Lac districts, Cao Ban province, and Meo Vac and Dong Van districts, Ha Tuyen province, almost 20 kilometres inside Viet Nam's territory.

Those encroachments by the Chinese side at the northern border, on land and by air, prove that the Chinese authorities continue brazenly to violate the territorial sovereignty of Viet Nam, inflict losses on the civilian population, disturb the Vietnamese people's normal life and render the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border more and more tense.

Worthy of note is that the new and serious armed provocations by the Chinese side took place right after the Chinese leaders had renewed the threat to invade Viet Nam again and were taking other hostile actions against Viet Nam.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam severely condemns these acts of the Chinese side and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities stop immediately their military provocations in the border area and all other dark schemes against Viet Nam. If the Chinese authorities persist in their criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and in their preparation for another war of aggression against Viet Nam, they must bear full responsibility for all the consequences.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/258-S/13954.

Letter dated 21 May 1980 from the representative of Cuba to the President  
of the Security Council

[Original: English/Spanish]  
[22 May 1980]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write to ask you to arrange for the attached text of the note verbale of 19 May 1980 to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernesto LÓPEZ PAZ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Cuba  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Note verbale dated 19 May 1980 from the Government of Cuba  
addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas

The Government of the Republic of Cuba presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and has the honour to refer to the note telexed on 15 May 1980 [S/13493, annex].

In reply to that note, the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba wishes to state as follows:

1. The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the events which have been the subject of the discussions held by the official delegations of Cuba and of the Bahamas, as well as of the notes exchanged between the Governments of both countries on 11, 13, and 15 May 1980, were originated by the unusual, unjustified and unprovoked aggression against the Cuban fishing boats *Ferrocemento No. 54* and *Ferrocemento No. 165* perpetrated on 10 May by a vessel which turned out to be the Coast Guard patrol boat *Flamingo*, property of the Government of Bahamas. It was this fact, which has no precedent in the history of Cuban-Bahamian relations and which obviously is a violation of international law, of the Charter of the United Nations and of the norms of civilized behaviour that were always observed by Bahamian State crafts when they arrested Cuban fishing boats, on nine occasions between August 1962 and March 1980, which caused the regrettable confusion, deplored by the Cuban Government, in which the Cuban air force mistook the Bahamian vessel for a pirate ship.

2. The Government of Cuba communicated to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, through the note of 11 May, the information received at 1700 hours on 10 May that the Cuban fishing vessel *Ferrocemento No. 165* was being attacked by an unknown vessel about 20 miles north of Samá Bay, Holguín province, and that it was taking in water and in danger of sinking. The causes of the delay in sending that note have been explained on two occasions by the official Cuban delegation to the Minister of External Affairs of the Bahamas, His Excellency Paul L. Adderley, and this Ministry feels it is not necessary to insist on that matter.

3. The Government of the Republic of Cuba rejects categorically that the aircraft from the Cuban air force invaded Bahamian air space on the two occasions they showed up at the site where the Cuban fishing vessels were attacked by the ship, which turned out to be the Bahamian Coast Guard patrol boat *Flamingo*, as the official Cuban delegation made clear in the two meetings held with the Minister of External Affairs of the Bahamas, His Excellency Paul L. Adderley, and as is asserted in the note of 14 May, vessels *Ferrocemento No. 54* and *No. 165* were about 20 miles north of Samá Bay, Cuba, in the deep area of the Bahamian Old Channel, a position located between the territorial waters of Cuba and the Bahamas. If this position can be regarded as within the fishing area of the Bahamas, it also lies, without any doubt, within the Cuban economic zone. Since no agreement exists between the Governments of both countries concerning the delimitation of these waters, the aforesaid waters, as well as the corresponding air space, should be considered as either belonging to both parties, to none or to all, but in no way as belonging only to one of these parties.

4. The Cuban official delegation met on Monday 12 May at Nassau with the fishermen apprehended by the Bahamian authorities. Absolutely all of them declared that when the distress message was sent to the Frontier

Guard Forces of Cuba, on 10 May at 1700 hours, they did not know the nationality of the vessel that was attacking them or that it was a Bahamian Coast Guard patrol boat. The assertion made by the Bahamian Government that the Cuban fishermen and air force knew that the ship which fired on the Cuban fishing boats was a Bahamian Coast Guard patrol boat is wholly groundless and contrary to the facts. Had the Cuban air force known that this vessel belonged to the Bahamian Government, it would have never fired on it, and there would have been no concern for the fate of the Cuban fishermen, knowing they were in the hands of the authorities of a responsible and friendly country.

5. The penetration of the Cuban air force in the Bahamian air space over Ragged Island and the landing of a helicopter on said island took place, as it was also explained by the official Cuban delegation to the delegation of the Bahamas and is stated in the note of 14 May, precisely because the Cuban pilots believed they were pursuing pirates who had kidnapped the fishermen of *Ferrocemento No. 54* and *No. 165* as has occurred so many times before in Bahamian waters. As soon as they had reported their location to headquarters, they were ordered to withdraw immediately, because it was not the Cuban Government's intention to violate the Bahamas' sovereignty or its territorial integrity. This violation, which has been admitted all along by the official Cuban delegation, was not carried out deliberately or with the aim of intimidating the inhabitants of Ragged Island. The Government of Cuba reiterates to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas the sincere excuses for this unintentional violation of Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity which were already expressed to the Minister of External Affairs of the Bahamas, His Excellency Paul L. Adderley, by the head of the official Cuban delegation, Mr. Pelegrín Torras de la Luz, Deputy Minister for External Relations of Cuba.

6. The assertion that the Cuban fishing boats were never in danger of sinking could only be corroborated *ex post facto*. The truth is that the message sent by *Ferrocemento No. 165* stated that an unknown ship had opened fire upon both fishing boats and that *No. 165* was taking in water and in danger of sinking. In fact, the skipper of *Ferrocemento No. 165* explained to the official Cuban delegation during the meeting at Nassau's Central Station on 12 May that it had been necessary to plug the holes caused by the impact of the 20-mm shots fired upon them by the Coast Guard patrol boat *Flamingo* on the bow at the water-line level, in order to stop the entrance of water. *Ferrocemento No. 54* is, in fact, afloat in Cuban custody, but the bullets shot at it disabled its machinery and, owing to this, it was abandoned on the high seas by the Bahamian officers.

7. The editorial of the newspaper *Granma* of 13 May [S/13939, annex II] was not drafted with the intention of offending the Bahamian people or Government, for whom the Cuban people and Government feel profound respect and friendship. The fact is that in this editorial it is perfectly established that we do not attribute any blame to the Government of the Bahamas, a Government which has not practised an unfriendly policy towards Cuba, and which we are convinced has wished, on its part, to develop good relations with this country. It is obvious that the Government of Cuba could not suggest—let alone believe—that criminal elements or agents of a foreign Government rule over the destiny of the Bahamas. The independent stance of the present Government of the Bahamas is internationally known, and the Government of Cuba recognizes and esteems this position. As it is stated in the aforesaid editorial, Cuba would rather be humiliated than humiliate any Caribbean neighbour. If the wording of the editorial has not been sufficiently clear in this respect and the Government of the Bahamas interprets it as detrimental to its national honour and dignity, let it be known that this was not the intention of the newspaper *Granma* and that the Government of Cuba offers, without any reservations, this clarification to the people whom it holds in true respect and friendship.

8. The Government of the Republic of Cuba wishes to express to the Government of the Bahamas how much it deplores these unfortunate events and reiterates its disposition, already expressed, by the official Cuban delegation to the Minister of External Affairs of the Bahamas, His Excellency Paul Adderley, to compensate the relatives of the missing Bahamian seamen and to offer reparation for the material damages caused to the Bahamian Government by the sinking of the *Flamingo*, for which

purpose it expects to receive, in due time, the estimates of the Bahamian Government regarding the amount of that compensation, determining it, as established by international practice, by the mutual agreement of both parties.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba hopes that these apologies will be acceptable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and reiterates that the respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States is an essential principle of its foreign policy and that,

as it has always done, it respects and will respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Bahamas.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba awaits the considerations that this note may deserve from the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, with the purpose of continuing the discussions initiated on Monday, 12 May, in order to reach an honourable and friendly solution, taking into consideration the cordial and respectful relations which have traditionally existed between both peoples and Governments.

## DOCUMENT S/13956

### Letter dated 22 May 1980 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[23 May 1980]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith yet another compendium of the acts of military aggression that are being carried out by the racist South African Government against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

I request 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.

(Signed) **ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO**  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola

##### MARCH 1980

Beginning on 10 March, the South African Air Force carried out no less than 97 air sorties over 110 targets in the provinces of Cunene, Moçâmedes and Huíla.

The South Africans carried out not less than eight bombing and strafing raids against ground traffic and fixed targets.

Reconnaissance was conducted over the areas of Naulila, N'giva, and Xangongo, in the province of Cunene, Porto Alexandre and Porto de Moçâmedes in the province of Moçâmedes.

Aircraft employed included Canberras, Buccaneers, Impalas and Puma helicopters, as well as smaller aircraft.

##### APRIL 1980

During the month of April, the Government of South Africa continued its military acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

During that time, no less than 86 flights were made over Angolan territory in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla, Moçâmedes and Cuando-Cubango, covering 127 targets.

Six bombings and strafings were also carried out against fixed targets, and five bombing and strafing raids were conducted against ground traffic, resulting in several deaths and wounded among our population and armed forces.

The raids consisted primarily of one to three aircraft.

There was also a build-up of South African troops south of Cunene province in Namibian Territory. There were no reports of troop penetrations, however, throughout the month.

The bombings and strafings were directed against our troop positions, against defenceless civilians and against all traffic travelling the roads in the province of Cunene, with the highest number of incidents occurring in Troco Gahama, Humbe, Xangongo, N'giva and along the border. These

attacks, especially those against moving targets, were carried out at night as well as during the day.

On 14 April, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) bandits occupied Cuangar, a border locality in Cuando-Cubango province, with the aid of support from the South Africans, using a helicopter and reconnaissance aircraft.

The sites most frequently targeted for sorties were N'giva, Humbe, Mongua, Xangongo, Gahama, Nehone, Mupa, Naulila, Cuamato and Chiulo.

#### MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING MARCH

Between 0800 hours and 1000 hours on 17 March, four aircraft and five helicopters from South Africa bombed and strafed the hamlet of Cuamato, leaving one of our soldiers dead and four of our soldiers wounded.

On 20 March at approximately 0800 hours, the South African Air Force bombed the locality of Calueque.

On 20 March, three South African helicopters landed in the region of Nameque, 10 kilometres south-west of Roçadas, where they mined all access roads to the area.

On the morning of 21 March, a single South African airplane bombed the region of Nehone.

On the same day, at 1444 hours, two South African Mirage-III-type jets attempted to bomb our troop position in the area of Gahama but were repelled. Upon withdrawing, they bombed and destroyed a fuel truck 21 kilometres south of Gahama.

On 22 March, at 0730 hours, two South African Impala-type aircraft machine-gunned two vehicles loaded with food supplies in the area of Mongua, leaving two civilians dead and four civilians wounded, and two vehicles destroyed.

On 23 March, a South African Impala MK-2 airplane, registration No. 1050 and bearing the marking 51-G, was shot down in the region of Chitumbo, 25 kilometres north-west of N'giva. The pilot ejected and escaped.

On 26 March, at 1725 hours, the South African Air Force bombed the area of Calanga.

#### MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING APRIL

On 3 April, at 0045 hours, South African airplanes bombed our troop position in Peu-Peu, resulting in one civilian wounded.

On 4 April, at 0610 hours, the South African Air Force bombed the area of Nehone.

On 11 April, at 0600 hours, South African airplanes of the Impala type bombed a Mercedes-Benz truck 18 kilometres north-west of N'giva.

On 16 April, at 0140 hours, the South African Air Force dropped two bombs east of Mucope.

On 19 April, a South African Impala-type airplane fired rockets against the road between Anhaca and Nehone, destroying one vehicle.

On 21 April, South African planes bombed Dova, resulting in 12 civilians wounded.

Between 22 and 24 April, two South African planes machine-gunned a vehicle on the Xangongo-N'giva road, 10 kilometres north of N'giva, resulting in five of our soldiers wounded.

On 24 April, at 1910 hours, South African airplanes bombed a store in the locality of Humbe, 10 kilometres from Xangongo, resulting in seven civilians dead and 12 civilians wounded.

On the night of 28 April, the South Africans bombed a truck belonging to the Dinapropo Company (meat importers), in the hamlet of Uia, resulting in two civilians dead and one civilian wounded.

## DOCUMENT S/13957

### Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period 24 November 1979 to 23 May 1980

[Original: English]  
[23 May 1980]

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#### ANNEX

Map. "UNDOF deployment as of May 1980" (see end of volume).

#### INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 24 November 1979 to 23 May 1980. 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), 449 (1979) and 456 (1979).

#### I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

##### A. Composition and command

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 23 May 1980 was as follows:

Contingents:	
Austria .....	532
Canada .....	220
Finland .....	388
Poland .....	129
United Nations military observers (detailed from UNTSO) .....	20
TOTAL	1,289

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. The UNDOF establishment was reviewed during the period. The Force strength fluctuated, particularly during times of rotation periods.

4. Command of the Force is exercised by Major-General Guenther Greindl who was appointed Force Commander on 1 December 1979, after having served as Officer-in-charge since April 1979.

##### 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 of May 1980 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 18 positions and 9 outposts, and conducts 23 patrols daily in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 15 positions and 4 outposts, and conducts 30 patrols daily in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near the Wadi Faouar, 8 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 Camps Ziouani and Faouar, as well as at Damascus and Quneitra.

##### C. Rotation

8. The Austrian contingent completed partial rotations on 6 and 14 December and on 26 February and 6 March. The Finnish contingent completed a partial rotation 2 December. The Polish logistic unit carried out a rotation on 4 and 11 December. The Canadian logistic and signal units rotate in small groups every second week.

#### II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

##### A. Accommodation

9. Living accommodation continues to be expanded and improved in keeping with United Nations standards, both in the positions and in the main camps.

10. The installation of electrical and plumbing fittings for the forward UNDOF command headquarters at Quneitra and the medical care shelter at Camp Faouar is in progress.

11. At Camp Ziouani, surveys have been completed for sewerage and water and electrical power distribution systems. The improvement of the sewerage system has commenced.

## B. Logistic support

12. Logistic support to the Force continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units, but with expanded responsibilities resulting from the close-out of the United Nations Emergency Force. Adjustments to logistic support levels have been made to accommodate these increased responsibilities. These units provide second-line transport, including delivery of water, petrol, rations, mail and miscellaneous cargo, in addition to equipment maintenance and vehicle repair. During the period under review, Damascus was designated the UNDOF air head, and all rotation and supply flights for UNDOF have been utilizing the Damascus international airport. In-theatre air support is being provided by UNTSO, with two to three scheduled flights each month and additional flights upon special request.

13. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the local population and were the cause of two minor accidents. Efforts continue to make the area safe. During the period, the Polish mine-clearing teams were increased from two to three. Since November 1979, these teams have cleared 26,898 metres of patrol paths and tracks, 5,500 square metres for living area at bases in the area of limitation and 32,398 square metres near UNDOF positions in the area of separation. In the process 24 mines, 5 mortar shells and 4 other explosives were destroyed.

## III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

### A. Functions and guidelines

14. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF, as well as its tasks, remain as outlined in the report of 27 November 1974 [S/11563, paras. 8-10].

15. 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 Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

### B. Freedom of movement

16. The Protocol to the Agreement of 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, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists, although some progress has been achieved as a result of efforts made both locally and at United Nations Headquarters. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

### C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

17. 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 concerning the UNDOF area of operation have been lodged by either party in this respect.

### D. Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation

18. 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. The ability of UNDOF to supervise the Agreement by night has been extended by the introduction of night vehicle patrols and the further acquisition of night observation devices.

19. 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. In addition, a grazing security fence has been erected for some 5,500 metres in the southern part of the area of separation and is so far proving effective in reducing the number of incidents.

20. 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.

21. 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 movements and inspection are sometimes placed on its teams during inspections in certain areas on both sides of the area of separation. UNDOF has sought the lifting of these restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

## IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

22. By its resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 456 (1979) of 30 November 1979. Accordingly, should the Council renew the UNDOF mandate beyond 31 May 1980, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining UNDOF up to 30 November 1980 will be within the commitment authority provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/7 C, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision will need to be made by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in respect of periods after 30 November 1980, if the period of extension determined by the Security Council goes beyond that date.

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

23. In deciding in its resolution 456 (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 the period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

24. 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 on 24 October 1979 in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/29. On 6 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/70 on the situation on the Middle East. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contact on this matter with the parties and interested Governments.

#### VI. OBSERVATIONS

25. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire 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.

26. 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).

27. 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 30 November 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.

28. In concluding the present 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 Commander of UNDOF, Major-General 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 May 1980." See end of volume.]

### DOCUMENT S/13959

#### Letter dated 23 May 1980 from the representative of the Bahamas to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[23 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to ask that the text of the attached note verbale of 21 May 1980, to which the Government of Cuba has not yet replied, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Davidson L. HEPBURN  
Permanent Representative of the Bahamas  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Note verbale dated 21 May 1980 from the Government of the Bahamas addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honour to refer to the note teleaxed to the Ministry of External Affairs on 19 May 1980 [S/13955, annex].

The Ministry notes the reference in that note to the overlapping maritime zones of both countries, which have not been delimited, to which careful consideration will be given. The Ministry notes the admission that, had the air-men of the air force of the Government of the Republic of Cuba known that HMBS *Flamingo* was a Bahamian Government ship, they would not have fired upon it as an acknowledgement that it was effecting a lawful arrest.

The Ministry has the honour to state that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas understands the contents of that note to be as follows:

(a) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has acknowledged the mistake made by its military forces in failing to identify HMBS *Fla-*

*mingo* as a Bahamian Government ship, for which the Government of the Republic of Cuba accepts responsibility.

(b) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has indicated that it had no intention to violate Bahamian sovereignty nor its territorial integrity and accepts responsibility for the actions of its military forces in violating Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity at Duncan Town, Ragged Island on Sunday, 11 May 1980.

(c) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has given its assurance to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas that the Government of the Republic of Cuba respects and will continue to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

(d) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has agreed to make compensation to the relatives of the four missing seamen of HMBS *Flamingo*. The amount of such compensation is to be agreed between our respective Governments.

(e) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has agreed to make reparation to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the material damage caused to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the loss of HMBS *Flamingo*. The amount of such compensation is to be agreed between our respective Governments.

(f) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba offer without reservations its explanation for the *Granma* editorial of 13 May 1980, which was never intended to offend the national honour and dignity of the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

(g) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has apologized to the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the violation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry has the honour to state that the foregoing understandings set out in subparagraphs a to g above constitute the understanding of the

Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas of the note from the Ministry of External Relations. Based upon these understandings, the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas accepts the apologies, acknowledgements and assurances of the Government of the Republic of

Cuba as contained in the said note. The Ministry therefore proposes that the contents of the said note and of the present note, and a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation, constitute an honourable solution acceptable to both our Governments.

## DOCUMENT S/13960

### Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 469 (1980)

[Original: English]  
[24 May 1980]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980.

2. On 21 May, the Secretary-General cabled the following message to the Prime Minister of Israel:

"As you know, through its resolution 469 (1980) of 20 May, the Security Council called again upon the Government of Israel 'to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume their functions for which they were elected and appointed'.

"By the same resolution, the Council requested me to continue my efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of this resolution and to report to it on the result of my efforts at the earliest possible date.

"May I once again address an appeal to you to take the necessary action to respond to the call of the Security Council. I hope very much that you will be able to send me a reply on this matter at the earliest possible date so that I may report to the Council as required."

3. On 23 May, the Secretary-General received from Prime Minister Begin, through the Permanent Mission of Israel, the following reply:

"I thank you for your message of 21 May 1980.

"To my deep regret, neither the first resolution of the Security Council nor the last, to which your letter refers, makes even a mention of the horrendous atrocity perpetrated by the emissaries of the PLO—whose command in Beirut officially declared responsibility for carrying out their murderous ambush of worshippers returning from

prayer. The three men of whom you write openly incited to violence and our Permanent Representative at the United Nations, Professor Blum, brought ample evidence of this fact in his important address before the Council.

"I myself read the recent interview with Mr. Qauasma in *Newsweek*, in which he states: 'Yasser Arafat is my representative', and 'the PLO is the only representative of the Palestinians' (the Palestinian Arabs).

"Let it be recalled that the organization headed by Mr. Arafat took responsibility for the recent deadly attack on the children of Misgav Am in addition to the murder of the Hebron worshippers, not to speak of all the other innumerable atrocities always aimed at civilians—men, women and children. Neither let it be forgotten that Mr. Arafat uses every possible occasion to declare that his aim is to see the State of Israel wiped off the map. This, as you know, is plainly stated in the so-called charter of the organization that goes by the name of the PLO. What, then, if not bloodshed and incitement to murder can one expect of a man who brazenly proclaims that the PLO and its head are his spokesmen?

"However, the whole matter to which you refer is presently *sub judice* in our country.

"A petition to allow the return of the three men was submitted to our High Court of Justice for consideration. An order *nisi* was issued by the Court and hearings will be held on the merits of the case in the course of the next six weeks. Then the Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, will render its judgement, which will, of course, be carried out by the Government."

4. The Secretary-General is continuing to follow closely developments in regard to this important matter.

## DOCUMENT S/13961\*

### Letter dated 22 May 1980 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[27 May 1980]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 May 1980 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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/35/263-S/13961.

ANNEX

**Text of the letter dated 22 May 1980 from  
Mr. Naif Atalay to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 6 May 1980 addressed to you by Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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

**TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1980 FROM  
MR. KENAN ATAKOL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

I have the honour to bring to your attention another recent attempt by the Greek Cypriot administration to curtail the freedom of travel of the Turkish people of Cyprus, by preventing, through devious means, the aircraft rented by the Turkish Cypriot Airlines from Sobelair of Belgium from having flights to and from the Turkish Federated State of Kibris. It is without doubt that with this recent attempt the Greek Cypriot side is aiming at one of the vital areas of the Turkish Cypriot economy, that of transportation, and is endeavouring to deal a fatal blow to it.

As I have indicated on earlier occasions, such destructive activities, which are part of the over-all economic embargo being imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side since 1974, are in utter violation of the Denktas-Kyprianou agreement of 19 May 1979, point 6 of which states that the two sides would

"abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks, and special importance will be given to initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions" [S/13369, para. 51].

Whereas the Turkish Cypriot people have exercised utmost care not to harm the prospects for the resumption of the talks and have shown the necessary goodwill aimed at reconciliation between the two peoples of Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot side has unfortunately been bent on destroying the Turkish Cypriot people politically and economically, in spite of the above-mentioned agreement. You will appreciate that in these circumstances chances for the resumption of the talks are impaired, for it has become very clear from this recent move what intentions the Greek Cypriot side harbours towards the Turkish Cypriots and towards reaching a peaceful solution in Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriot side protests this provocative action in the strongest terms and wishes to point out to the Greek Cypriot side that, in the face of this inhuman attitude, it will have to reassess its position vis-à-vis this party so as to defend its existence and legitimate rights in Cyprus.

**DOCUMENT S/13962**

**Letter dated 27 May 1980 from the representative of Lebanon to the President  
of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[27 May 1980]*

Once more, I am writing on instructions from my Government to bring to your attention further acts of hostility in Southern Lebanon, in violation of Security Council resolutions.

On Friday, 23 May 1980, Israeli shells hit the city of Sidon, and more specifically the market-place, at a crowded hour of the day, causing the death of five Lebanese civilians and injuring no less than 14. Severe damage to and destruction of property resulted from the shelling, which did not spare the city's ancient church and seat of the Maronite archdiocese.

Though the city of Sidon is well beyond the "area of operation" of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the timing of the aggression does not seem to be wholly unrelated to the implementation of resolution 467 (1980). Indeed, that very day, the Commander-in-Chief of the Force was at Beirut to discuss with my Government and the Lebanese Army's command the various ways and means that would be conducive to peace and security in the south and the gradual restoration of total Lebanese authority.

It has undoubtedly been noticed that, since resolution 467 (1980) was adopted on 24 April 1980, a new pattern of aggression has developed, ceaselessly and relentlessly pur-

sued, with sea and air support. Although some Force positions have not been spared, there was greater concentration of attacks at targets outside the "area of operation", from Tyre to the capital city of Beirut, with grave consequences, military, political, social and economic, that cannot yet be fully assessed.

The Security Council may want to examine this new situation at an appropriate time. As the present mandate of the Force nears its conclusion, it becomes imperative to decide the measures that must be taken to enable the Force to fulfil its mission unhampered, and to see to it that the operative provisions of resolution 467 (1980) should not continue to be challenged and flouted.

My Government will feel compelled to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council if the situation should further deteriorate in a manner that renders resolution 467 (1980) and the previous resolutions unimplementable.

You are kindly requested to distribute this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ghassan TUENI  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations*



Letter dated 27 May 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[28 May 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 26 May 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the international Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People.

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 26 May 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the international Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People

Today, under the auspices of the United Nations, the ministerial international Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People starts at Geneva.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea totally supports the holding of this Meeting. Meanwhile, it would like to draw the attention of the whole of mankind and countries attending this Meeting to the plight of the Kampuchean people 17 months after the invasion of Democratic Kampuchea by the Le Duan clique:

1. More than 2 million Kampucheans have already died, victims of the genocide committed by the Vietnamese troops of aggression which have resorted to this end, to conventional weapons, chemical weapons and more particularly to the weapon of famine they have deliberately and systematically created in the whole of Kampuchea. More than 200,000 other Kampuchean people have been forced to take refuge abroad, including 150,000 in Thailand. Several million others have become refugees in their own country, fleeing continuously the Vietnamese troops to escape from their raids of massacre and living in an indescribable misery, for the economy of Kampuchea has been destroyed and utterly sacked by the Vietnamese troops.

2. The humanitarian relief intended for the Kampuchean people and sent by the humanitarian organizations to the Vietnamese administration at Phnom Penh has not reached the Kampuchean people. All this relief

has been diverted for the benefit of the Vietnamese occupying troops and the officials of the Vietnamese administration in Kampuchea. Sometimes, it has been sold for gold.

Because of the presence of more than 250,000 Vietnamese troops, the special war of genocide is raging throughout Democratic Kampuchea, bringing about unspeakable sufferings to the population, causing everywhere mourning and separations, and creating along the Kampuchea-Thailand border a situation of permanent tension which is imperilling peace, stability and security in South-East Asia, in the Pacific, in Asia and in the world. That is why, on the occasion of this international Meeting, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon the attendant countries to increase their aid to the Kampuchean people. It expresses once again its warm thanks to all the donor countries and humanitarian organizations which have devoted all their efforts to assist the Kampuchean people.

Meanwhile, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea wants to make a pressing appeal to all donor countries to take all necessary measures so that all humanitarian relief can really reach the Kampuchean people, by making it be distributed directly by an adequate number of personnel of the international humanitarian organizations or the United Nations. It is essential to prevent the Le Duan clique, which is trampling on the noble sentiments of generosity of the donors and is misleading them, from diverting this humanitarian relief to supply its special war of genocide against the Kampuchean people. At the same time, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea asks for an adequate increase of humanitarian relief distributed through the Kampuchea-Thailand border where more and more people are going to take in fresh supplies.

3. All peace- and justice-loving countries are clearly aware that the one and only root cause of the present incommensurable sufferings and misfortunes of the Kampuchean people is the war of aggression waged by the Le Duan clique. Many Governments of the countries attending this 26 May international Meeting at Geneva have considered that this Meeting should tackle the problem at its root. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea shares totally this relevant and just point of view, and calls upon the Meeting to pay all its attention to the source of the boundless sufferings and misfortunes which are striking the Kampuchean people, so as to take appropriate measures and to bring about an efficient and definitive solution to this problem.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterates its position that only the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, enabling the Kampuchean people to choose themselves their own national Government in conformity with United Nations resolution 34/22, can again ensure peace, normal life, work, adequate food and medical care for the Kampuchean people. It is also in these conditions that the Vietnamese people could eat their fill, that the tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border could end, and peace, stability and security could be preserved in South-East Asia, in the Pacific, in Asia and in the world.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/270-S/13963.

#### DOCUMENT S/13964

Letter dated 27 May 1980 from the representative of the Bahamas to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[28 May 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the text of the attached note verbale, dated 27 May 1980, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Davidson L. HEPBURN  
Permanent Representative of the Bahamas  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Note verbale dated 27 May 1980 from the Government of the Bahamas addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honour to refer to the Ministry of External Relations note which was telexed to the Ministry of External Affairs on

19 May 1980 [S/13955, annex] and the Ministry of External Affairs note in reply which was telexed to the Ministry of External Relations on 21 May 1980 [S/13959, annex].

The Ministry regrets that the Government of the Republic of Cuba has not replied to its note of 21 May after a lapse of six days and the Ministry is constrained to conclude that the Government of the Republic of Cuba does not appear to intend to reply to the note; the Ministry is disposed to conclude that the Government of the Republic of Cuba would wish the Government of the Bahamas to conclude that it has rejected the proposal made to it by the Government of the Bahamas for an honourable solution of the problem.

The Ministry has the honour to restate that the Government of the Bahamas was prepared to accept what appeared to be the apologies, acknowledgements and assurances of the Government of the Republic of Cuba based upon its understandings of the Ministry of External Relations

note of 19 May. Based upon the Government of the Bahamas understandings of that note and the contents of the note of 21 May as well as a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation, the Ministry was constrained to propose that such could constitute an honourable solution acceptable to both our Governments. The Ministry regrets that the Ministry of External Relations has so far ignored this proposal, or is not at this time prepared to accept this proposal made in good faith and therefore appears to have rejected the understandings expressed in the note of 21 May as an accurate interpretation of the note of 19 May and also appears to have rejected the offer to arrive at an honourable solution of this problem bilaterally.

The Government of the Bahamas would wish to restate its invitation to the Government of the Republic of Cuba to accept its proposals contained in its note of 21 May which would constitute the basis for an honourable solution.

## DOCUMENT S/13965

### Note verbale dated 28 May 1980 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 May 1980]

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to attach herewith a list of military acts of aggression carried out by the racist-imperialist South African armed forces against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The most recent attack has left more than 200 Angolans dead and countless injured, with untold material damage and destruction. Upon the instructions of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to register the strongest possible protest at this wanton aggression and resulting heavy toll of human lives. The Permanent Representative further wishes to point out that the Security Council remains seized of the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and has already met many times in the past three years for precisely the same reason.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to alert the international community to the renewed threat posed by the racist South African Government to international peace and security through its attempts at destabilizing the situation in southern Africa. The Permanent Representative requests that this letter and the annexure 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 Ministry of Defence of Angola

In its fumbling attempts to stop the march of the Angolan revolution towards socialism, and in the expectation of imposing their ignoble UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] lackeys as elements situated in the demilitarized zone, the racist South Africans continued their acts of aggression against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is in this connexion, after the racist South African authorities had indicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in the beginning of May, their position concerning the demilitarized zone (DMZ), that we

have been feeling the increasing murderous fury of the racist South African troops against the territory and the people of Angola.

Even in their answer to the DMZ plan, one can feel the racist authorities' attempt to impose the existence of the elements that are not involved in the application of the plan. The elements that are involved are the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola, SWAPO and the racist South African authorities that are illegally occupying the Territory of Namibia.

In this context, the racist South African troops have been carrying out, from the middle of May, severe military strikes in the provinces of Cunene and Cuando-Cubango against important locations situated near the proposed limits of the DMZ, with the purpose of emplacing its UNITA lackeys, traitors to the cause of the Angolan people, yesterday the dogs of the PIDE ranks, today the willing servants of the South African authorities and of the odious apartheid régime.

The Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola thus once again denounces the following acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African troops:

**12 May:** Around 5 a.m., racist South African troops in eight Puma helicopters, escorted by six Mirage planes, bombed and occupied for some hours the hamlet of Chiede, in the province of Cunene, 25 kilometres from our border with Namibia. The attack resulted in the death of 60 civilian men, women and children, 19 wounded, with heavy damage to housing. During withdrawal into the Territory of Namibia, the racist troops forcibly dragged away countless families.

**21 May:** Around 6 a.m., a column of racist South African troops, composed of infantry, three Alouette helicopters with heliguns, one Puma helicopter, one reconnaissance aircraft, 11 armoured cars AML-90, heavy artillery with 140-mm and 88-mm shells, attacked the population of Savate, located in the province of Cuando-Cubango, 60 kilometres from the Namibian border. After 15 hours of an unequal battle, our heroic fighters had to move backwards, losing more than 200 men, military and civilian, with a still unknown number wounded, as well as large-scale destruction of material and goods. Again, as the racist South African troops were withdrawing into the Territory of Namibia, they took with them war matériel, civilian and military vehicles and also kidnapped a large number of people.

Faced with this fresh escalation of aggression by racist South African troops, whose political purposes are well-known, the Ministry of Defence is alerting international public opinion to the fact that our glorious FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] cannot continue to tolerate this constant aggression, and perceives that it will not be responsible for the possible measures of reprisal that could be taken by our military forces with the purpose of ensuring the territorial integrity of our motherland. Simultaneously, we continue to reaffirm categorically that we will not waver in connexion with our firm support to the cause of the liberation of the Namibian people and its revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

**Letter dated 28 May 1980 from the representative of Pakistan  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[28 May 1980]

In my capacity as the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to draw your attention to the decision taken by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980, calling for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to examine the dangerous situation arising from the latest decision by the Israeli authorities seeking to annex and declare Al-Quds Al-Sharif (the Holy City of Jerusalem) as the capital of Israel.

In accordance with the decision of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I have the honour to request you, on behalf of the members of the Conference, to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious and dangerous implications of the above-mentioned Israeli moves and their consequences on the endeavours for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

(Signed) Shamshad AHMAD  
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/13968

**Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[29 May 1980]

The joint communiqués issued by the missions of the United Nations Council for Namibia following their visits to Barbados and Guyana, the texts of which appear in press releases NAM/502 of 12 May and NAM/508 of 21 May 1980 respectively, attack South Africa's sovereignty over several islands off the coast of South West Africa/Namibia.

The 12 islands along the coast of South West Africa/Namibia, namely Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's (formerly also known as "Roast Beef"), are South African territory and South Africa exercises full sovereignty over these islands. The legal grounds from which South Africa derives sovereignty over these islands are set out in the attached annex.

The South African Government rejects any assertion regarding the status of the said islands which is contrary to the position as set out above.

It would be appreciated if the contents of this communication, together with its annexure, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

**Islands along the coast of South West Africa/Namibia**

As a matter of law, 12 islands along the coast of South West Africa/Namibia, namely Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Penguin,

Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's (formerly also known as "Roast Beef"), are South African territory and South Africa exercises full sovereignty over them.

Confirmation of South Africa's ownership of these islands can be obtained from information which is to be found in the *British and Foreign State Papers, The Map of Africa by Treaty* by Herslet (3rd edition), the various relevant legal instruments and the *Imperial Blue Books relating to South Africa* (C-4190, C-4262 and C-5180). From these sources the following is apparent:

1. On 21 June 1861, Ichaboe Island was taken possession of in the name of Queen Victoria and, on 13 August 1861, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, proclaimed the sovereignty and dominion of the Queen over Ichaboe Island and over

"a cluster of small islands or rocks adjacent to the said island of Ichaboe . . . that is to say Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long Island, Seal Island, Penguin Island, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Roast Beef or Sinclair's Island" (*Proclamation 53 of 1861* (Cape)).

This Proclamation was, however, "subject to Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and disallowance" and in the event was "disallowed". (See *Proclamation of the Cape* dated 9 May 1864.)

2. But, on 5 May 1866, Great Britain, having apparently changed its mind, proclaimed its sovereignty and dominion over 11 of the 12 islands mentioned above (Ichaboe excepted). These islands were collectively described as the "Penguin Islands". (See *Imperial Blue Books relating to South Africa*, 1884, C-4262, p. 21.)

3. On 17 July 1866, the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Philip Wodehouse, annexed these islands, together with Ichaboe, to the Cape of Good Hope. (See *Proclamation 66 of 1866*.) However, since doubts were entertained regarding the legality of this annexation by way of proclamation, Royal Letters Patent were issued on 27 February 1867 authorizing the annexation of "Ichaboe" and the "Penguin Islands"—the latter also being named individually in the Letters Patent and comprising the 11 "adjacent" islands referred to in *Proclamation 53 of 1861* (Cape). The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed Governor of the 12 islands (*Imperial Blue Books, supra*, pp. 73-74) and

in pursuance of the Letters Patent, by Act 4 of 1874 (Cape), the 12 islands were formally annexed to the Cape Colony and devolved in due course upon the Union of South Africa and, subsequently, upon the Republic of South Africa.

4. A Protocol of 15 July 1886 between Great Britain and Germany (of which South West Africa was a Protectorate) drew a distinction between the islands named in the 1867 Letters Patent and those which were not so named. The former were retained by the Cape Colony while the latter vested in Germany. It is, therefore, implicit in paragraph 4 of the 1886 Protocol that Germany recognized the right and title of Great Britain to the "12 British islands named in the Letters Patent of the 27th of February 1867".

5. It is also the view of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that, in the light of the whole history of the matter and particularly the sudden German doubts expressed in a note of 8 October 1884 (*British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 75, p. 552), the Protocol of 1886 would surely have regulated the territorial status of the 12 islands, had any doubts remained, and that, equally surely, paragraph 4 of the Protocol would not have referred to the "12 British islands" had both parties not in fact regarded them as British.

The correctness of these views is confirmed and, indeed, placed beyond doubt by documents relating to a Mixed Commission (British and German) which met at Cape Town in 1885. These and other documents make it perfectly clear that, despite certain doubts expressed by Germany in its note of 8 October 1884, the question of the territorial status of the islands concerned was never considered by the two commissioners and was, in fact, specifically excluded from the scope of their inquiry. The reason for this is apparent. Both before and after the receipt of that note the British, as well as the Cape Government, had vigorously maintained the unsustainability of Great Britain's title to the 12 islands named in the Letters Patent of 1867. (See for example *Imperial Blue Books*, C-4262, pp. 12, 13, 23, 53, 60, 71 and C-5180, pp. 2 and 4.) In the face of Great Britain's steadfast refusal to allow any discussion of the matter by the Mixed Commission, Germany abandoned its position that the Commission "would have to examine and report upon" the question, and acknowledged Great Britain's claim to sovereignty over the islands. Thus on 11 March 1885 Chancellor Bismarck instructed Commissioner Bieber on the following:

"... the scope of the inquiry of the Joint Commission, on which you had been designated to the British Government as our Commis-

sioner, was specified in my despatch of the 19th October last in accordance with the state of the negotiations between the two Governments at that time.

"A difference of opinion which subsequently arose with respect to the islands off the coast of Angra Pequena has been settled in the course of last month.

"By a despatch from Lord Derby, dated the 17th ultimo, His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson has been requested to communicate instructions to your British colleague, Mr. Shippard, and the last obstacle to the commencement of the negotiations has been removed by Mr. de Pass' renunciation (brought to my knowledge on the 22nd ultimo) of his demand to appear in person before the Commission.

"You will therefore enter on the same as soon as Mr. Shippard is ready to do so and the following instructions will serve for your guidance:

"On the one side our Protectorate between the mouth of the Orange River and Cape Frio, with the exception of Walfisch Bay and the small surrounding territory, the boundaries of which are laid down on the English admiralty chart and in the Annexation Act of the 22nd June 1884, and on the other side, the British sovereignty over the islands named in the Letters Patent of the 27th February 1867 are to be beyond discussion."

At the third meeting of the Commission, Mr. Bieber stated that his amended instructions excluded consideration of the question of "the right of sovereignty" over the 12 named islands annexed to the Cape Colony. At a later meeting he maintained that the powers of the Governor of the Cape, Sir Philip Wodehouse, "as Governor of the islands of Ichaboe and the Penguin Islands" were limited by the Letters Patent to granting a lease of only the 12 named islands.

6. The questions upon which Messrs. Bieber and Shippard could not reach agreement were referred to Commissioners Krauel and Scott at Berlin in 1886, who eventually produced and signed the Protocol of 15 July 1886. An enclosure to the report of the Commission was a memorandum drawn up by Dr. Göhring setting forth the arguments of the German Government. The position of the German Government as regards the question of the islands appears from Dr. Göhring's statement that the lease of certain islands by Sir Philip Wodehouse was invalid only as far as it concerned the islands not named in the Letters Patent of 1867 and his further statement that "the inquiry has shown that the only islands possessing any value are the 11 (*sic*) which are undoubtedly British property".

#### DOCUMENT S/13969

##### Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council

(Original: French)  
(20 May 1980)

On behalf of the African Group, I have the honour to request you to convene the Security Council as a matter of urgency to consider "The question of South Africa" in view of the situation currently prevailing in that country.

(Signed) Mohamed AYACHI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Morocco  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/13971\*

##### Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
(30 May 1980)

With reference to my letter of 16 May 1980 in respect of Mr. Zinjiva Winston Nkondo *alias* Victor Matlou, I wish

to bring to your attention the contents of a note which the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information addressed to the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 28 May. The text of the note reads as follows:

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/275-S/13971.

“As the Honourable C. D. Molapo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho, will be aware, the arrest and detention of Mr. Zinjiva Winston Nkondo on South African territory while he was *en route* to Lesotho, was the subject of various discussions during which it was explained that his arrest was entirely in accordance with the rules of international law.

“It will be recalled that during these discussions the relevant considerations of law which pertained to Mr. Nkondo’s arrest and detention were explained to the Lesotho delegation and that the Honourable C. D. Molapo subsequently indicated that his delegation was not concerned with legalities but that its request for Mr. Nkondo’s release was based on considerations of good neighbourliness. Mr. Nkondo’s subsequent release was, therefore, an act of goodwill towards the Lesotho Government and was done in order to promote friendship and better understanding between the two States.

“However, since Lesotho, in its letter of 14 May 1980 to the United Nations Secretary-General [S/13944], claims that the release of Mr. Nkondo was gained on legal consideration, the Department desires to place on record the South African Government’s view on the effect of the relevant rules of law and international conventions:

“1. There is today universal acknowledgement that every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over its superjacent air space. It follows that it is in the complete discretion of each State whether to allow or prohibit the flight of foreign aircraft over its territory, and that any right of passage must depend on conventional arrangement. This principle was confirmed in the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944.”<sup>11</sup>

“2. In consequence of the rule enumerated under 1 *supra*, there exists no general right of transit at customary international law. That being so, it follows that by that law South Africa is under no general obligation to accord passage to or from Lesotho.

“3. There is general acknowledgement of the paramount right of every State to take all such steps as are necessary in the interest of self-preservation, and it fol-

lows that South Africa may lawfully deny even a conventional right of transit to Lesotho—or to any other country for that matter—in circumstances where its exercise may be dangerous to her peace and security. South Africa remains the sole judge of whether those circumstances have in fact arisen.

“4. Such rights of transit, as there are, are regulated by treaty:

“(a) In terms of the Agreement relating to Air Services between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho, 1967, the designated airlines of the two States may operate between certain airports situated in their respective territories.

“(b) Since both States are parties to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, they both enjoy rights of air transit over each other’s territory in respect of such of their civil aircraft as do not belong to a scheduled international air service.

“(c) In terms of the International Air Services Transit Agreement, 1944,<sup>12</sup> South Africa and Lesotho are obliged to accord to each other (and the other parties to that agreement), in respect of scheduled international air services:

“(i) the privilege to fly across its territory without landing;

“(ii) the privilege to land for non-traffic purposes.

“All the rights and privileges that are derived from the above-mentioned international treaties are, of course, subject to the limitations enumerated in those instruments.

“It is therefore clear that there is no rule of customary public international law nor any provision in a convention or treaty which dictates that South Africa erred when it arrested and subsequently detained Mr. Nkondo.”

As the letter from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lesotho addressed to you on 14 May 1980 was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, I should appreciate it if this letter could be likewise circulated.

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

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, p. 295.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 84, p. 389.

## DOCUMENTS S/13972 AND ADD.1

### Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980

#### DOCUMENT S/13972

(Original: English)  
[3 June 1980]

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Map. “Deployment of UNFICYP, May 1980” (see end of volume).

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 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 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979.

2. In its resolution 458 (1979), the Security Council reiterated its support of the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting held under my auspices at Nicosia on 18 and 19 May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51]. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Council urged the parties to resume 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 Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 31 May 1980. 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 at 31 May 1980:

<i>Military personnel</i>			
<i>Austria</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	5		
Infantry battalion UNAB 17 .....	303		
Military police company .....	6	314	
<i>Canada</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	8		
Infantry battalion—3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry .....	468		
Signal squadron .....	19		
Medical centre .....	7		
Military police company .....	13	515	
<i>Denmark</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	5		
Infantry battalion UN XXXIII .....	347		
Military police company .....	13	365	
<i>Finland</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	6		
Military police company .....	5	11	
<i>Ireland</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	7	7	
<i>Sweden</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	8		
Infantry battalion UN 76C .....	407		
Military police company .....	13	428	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	25		
HQ BRITCON .....	5		
Armoured reconnaissance squadron—B squadron			
13/18 Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) .....	119		
3rd Battalion The Light Infantry .....	342		
UNFICYP support regiment .....	40		
Engineer detachment .....	8		
Signal 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	817	
			TOTAL
			2 457
<i>Civilian police</i>			
Australia .....	20		
Sweden .....	14		
			TOTAL
			34
			TOTAL UNFICYP
			2 491

4. I have continued to keep the strength of the Force under review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitments of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations. After consultations with the troop-contributing Governments, I have set up a Secretariat team to carry out, in close co-operation with the Force Commander, a review of the establishment, strength and functioning of UNFICYP. The team has been meeting at United Nations Headquarters since 21 May and, subject to the extension of the UNFICYP mandate by the Security Council, plans to proceed to Cyprus in mid-June. Close contact will be maintained throughout with the troop-contributing countries. I have asked the team to submit to me its report, with recommendations, in July. I shall inform the Council, as well as the troop-contributors, of the steps being taken in pursuance of its recommendations.

5. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

6. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl relinquished his post as my Special Representative in Cyprus on 30 April 1980. On 15 April, I informed the Security Council that I had appointed Mr. Hugo Gobbi as my Special Representative [S/13894]. Mr. Gobbi took up his post on 8 May. The Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

### II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 DECEMBER 1979 TO 31 MAY 1980

#### A. Mandate and concept of operations

7. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping 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 458 (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.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> 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), 451 (1979) and 458 (1979).

8. 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).

9. 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 (see parts C and G).

10. UNFICYP has continued to visit on a regular basis Turkish Cypriots still residing in the south.

11. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to function in support of the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (see sect. IV). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977 [S/13369, para. 12]. A delegate from the Committee visited Cyprus in January 1980 and travelled widely throughout the island, conferring with officials of the Cyprus Government, the Turkish Cypriot community and UNFICYP.

#### B. Liaison and co-operation

12. 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 Turkish forces and the National Guard remains satisfactory.

#### C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. As mentioned in my report of 1 December 1979 [S/13672, para. 14], detailed discussions were held between UNFICYP and the appropriate authorities concerning UNFICYP movement in the north, which had been restricted under guidelines issued by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in October 1979. Following these discussions, a new set of guidelines was issued by the Turkish Cypriot side in December. While the new guidelines represent some improvement of the situation, transit of UNFICYP vehicles continues to be restricted both by fixing the hours during which checkpoints can be used and by limiting the routes open to UNFICYP.

#### D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. 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 enables UNFICYP to exercise continuous surveillance of the cease-fire lines and provides the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations and the ability to react immediately. Such timely reaction to a cease-fire violation is an essential ingredient of UNFICYP operations.

15. The nature and frequency of shooting incidents, movement forward of the cease-fire lines and construction

of fortifications on or near the lines have remained essentially unchanged since my last report [*ibid.*, paras. 17 and 18]. Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have enabled the Force to control such cease-fire violations. In early April, the Turkish forces increased their patrolling activity in the eastern portion of Sector 1, forward of their cease-fire line. However, after several weeks of negotiations, an agreement was reached with the Turkish forces on the delineation of the cease-fire line in that area.

16. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new fortifications by the National Guard have mainly been confined to an area south of its cease-fire line. Some activity north of the line ceased after UNFICYP representations.

17. On 17 April, two Turkish Air Force high-performance aircraft crossed the cease-fire lines [see S/13904 and S/13920]. During the period under review, on a number of occasions, Greek Cypriot light aircraft flew over the cease-fire lines and on 12 March, the Turkish forces fired two bursts of warning shots at one of them.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

18. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos, on the north-west coast, to the east coast south of Famagusta, in the area of Dherinia. The total area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres at some points to 7 kilometres in others, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island.

19. 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.

#### F. Mines

20. The seriousness of the land-mine hazard has not diminished since my last report [S/13672, para. 22]. UNFICYP continues to improve markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and maintains a programme of inspections and records control. Both the National Guard and the Turkish forces have responded in a positive way and have co-operated with UNFICYP in remarking and recording minefields.

#### G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

21. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons have continued to be made possible on an *ad hoc* basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. Requests by Greek Cypriots returning to the island from abroad to visit their relatives in the north have been granted in some cases.

22. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have continued. The total number of such transfers since my last report has been 90, including 23 children, compared to 118 during the previous six month period [*ibid.*, para. 25], leaving 1,314 Greek Cypriots in the north. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that

they have been undertaken voluntarily. Twelve Turkish Cypriots and four Turkish nationals (total 16) crossed to the south during the period under review. Seven Turkish Cypriots and three of the four Turkish nationals returned to the north during the period under review.

23. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed but little since my last report. The school at Ayia Trias now has 38 pupils, and at Rizokarpaso there are 93. The position regarding school holiday visits by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary schools in the south to their families residing in the north remains unchanged [*ibid.*, para. 26], and efforts by UNFICYP to arrange for such visits at Christmas and Easter were unsuccessful.

24. Fourteen Maronites (eight adults and six children) have been transferred to the south since last December. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire line remain 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. Maronite complaints concerning the farming of lands at Kormakiti by Turkish Cypriots and Turkish settlers have not yet been satisfactorily resolved [*ibid.*, para. 27].

25. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots living there.

26. 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.

27. Thanks to the co-operation of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, the first phase of the new Nicosia sewerage system went into operation on 24 May. This phase of the sewerage project was financed by the World Bank and carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with the assistance of UNFICYP. Field work is expected to start shortly for the UNDP-financed master plan of Nicosia. This large-scale project will benefit both communities.

28. UNFICYP has made arrangements for certain meetings between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot officials of the Water and Health Departments.

29. The postal arrangements and delivery of Red Cross messages, as described in my previous report [*ibid.*, para. 33], remain essentially unchanged. However, it is understood that some arrangements have been made for delivery in the south of mail posted by Greek Cypriots in the north.

### III. THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT OF UNFICYP

30. The civilian police element of the Force (UNCIVPOL) continues to be deployed in support of UNFICYP 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 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 monitors their welfare. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a missing persons bureau at UNFICYP headquarters.

31. Efforts have continued 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. In my last report [*ibid.*, para. 36], I noted that since the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives, as provided in General Assembly resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978, had not materialized, I had not been in a position to proceed further with the implementation of that resolution. Subsequently, new soundings were made by my Special Representative and on 21 March the Turkish Cypriots submitted a talking paper, requesting that it be passed to the Greek Cypriot side; among other things the talking paper reiterated that the decisions of the committee were to be taken by consensus. At the end of April, in an exchange of public statements on the issue of the establishment of the committee on missing persons, the two sides reiterated their original positions: the Turkish Cypriot community stressed its adherence to resolution 32/128, which had been adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 16 December 1977, and the Cyprus Government reaffirmed its support for resolution 33/172. Since the above exchange of public statements, I and my Special Representative have maintained contacts with both sides and have continued to explore possible ideas for overcoming the present impasse on this subject.

### IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

32. Since my last report, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy persons in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus.

33. The 1980 programme provides \$US 15,101,000 to finance 17 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of temporary housing and of a general hospital and the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agriculture sectors.

34. Total contributions to the United Nations humanitarian assistance programme since 1974 amount to \$121,689,545 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 Economic Community.

35. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A major contributor to this programme has been, since 1974, the World Food Programme (WFP). A total of 588 tons of relief supplies from UNHCR/WFP sources was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 537 tons, representing 244 truckloads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 51 tons, i.e., 27 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 19,115 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18,116 tons to Turkish Cypriots.



36. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 81,989.

37. 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

38. During the period under review I have pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including most recently resolution 458 (1979). On 2 April, I submitted a report on this subject to the General Assembly,<sup>14</sup> which in its resolution 34/30 of 20 November 1979 had requested me to report to it by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979.

39. As indicated in that report, I and my Special Representative in Cyprus have continued intensive consultations with all concerned within the framework of my good offices mission and following the approach outlined in paragraphs 12-14 of my report to the General Assembly of 8 November 1979<sup>15</sup> and my report to the Security Council of 1 December 1979 [*ibid.*, paras. 48-50], with the object of getting around the difficulties that were encountered in June 1979 [*ibid.*, para. 44] and getting down to concrete negotiations on the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem. I suggested that the elements of that approach might be embodied in a statement to be delivered by my Representative at the opening of the resumed rounds of talks, outlining my understanding of the common ground that had been worked out in the course of the consultations (see summary in paragraphs 4-6 of my report of 2 April to the General Assembly). It was my intention that the statement would simply be noted by the interlocutors, who might if desired put on record their views on the matters covered in it, and would then go on to the consideration of the four major substantive matters referred to in the 19 May 1979 agreement.

40. The Greek Cypriot side, while making reservations as to certain aspects of my description of the common ground, indicated that it could accept the over-all approach, having in mind that the statement of the Representative of the Secretary-General would not be binding on the parties and that, as suggested above, the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would be given the opportunity to place on record the position of his side.

41. The Turkish Cypriot side advised my representatives that it was prepared to resume the talks, provided the text of the statement describing the Secretary-General's understanding of the common ground were negotiated and agreed upon as binding by both sides. In this connexion, Mr. Denktas suggested a number of amendments to the text of the opening statement. Some of these were based on my suggestions, on which the parties had been sounded out in August 1979 and which the Turkish Cypriots had accepted in October 1979 [*ibid.*, paras. 51-55].

42. The Greek Cypriots rejected the modified approach and the amendments suggested by the Turkish Cypriot side, which in their view constituted a demand for pre-negotiating the basic elements of the Cyprus problem and entering into commitments consistent with the Turkish Cypriot position.

43. When Foreign Minister Rolandis visited me in New York on 4 and 7 February, I briefed him on my intensive efforts to bridge the gap between the positions of the two communities. In this connexion, Mr. Rolandis outlined certain steps that his side was prepared to take under the heading of "initial practical measures" (see paragraph 5 (b) of my report of 2 April to the General Assembly). These might include financial assistance to the Turkish Cypriot community, public utility works throughout the island under the auspices of UNDP and reopening the question of reactivating the Nicosia International Airport. He suggested that the Turkish Cypriot side reciprocate by agreeing to the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices (see paragraph 5 (a) of my report of 2 April) and by reopening the Nicosia-Larnaca road.

44. On 21 February, Mr. Denktas criticized the above suggestions. He noted that the Greek Cypriots were at the same time attacking his community in international forums and intensifying economic restrictions, in violation of point 6 of the 19 May 1979 agreement.

45. I further explored the possibility of adjusting the scenario for the reopening of the talks, as well as the statement of my Representative, so as to get around the difficulties outlined in the preceding paragraphs. In my view, contentious issues such as "bi-zonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community" could only be dealt with productively within the framework of the intercommunal talks, as part of negotiating the constitutional and territorial aspects. I therefore urged the parties to resume the talks and proceed as soon as possible to the consideration of concrete matters with a view to achieving progress (see also paragraphs 15 and 16 of my report of 2 April to the General Assembly).

46. On 28 March, in a further effort to break the impasse, I presented a new suggestion to the parties. Under this plan, there would be a revised opening statement containing elements of my suggestions of August 1979 (see para. 41 above); the interlocutors would note this statement and the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would, as requested, be able to put on record his reservation concerning the interpretation of certain controversial terms (such as bi-zonality and security) used in the statement. Thereupon the interlocutors would proceed to the substantive consideration of the matters on the agenda.

47. On 29 March, Mr. Rolandis indicated that his side could accept my latest suggestion, provided certain changes were made in the opening statement. If these changes were accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side, the Greek Cypriots would agree to consider the opening statement as binding. Alternatively, he suggested reconvening the talks on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979, without an agenda.

48. On 30 March, Mr. Denktas announced that his authorities had decided to accept the proposals of the Secretary-General (see para. 46 above) and that, if the Greek Cypriots also accepted them without conditions or reservations, the intercommunal talks could resume without delay. Mr. Denktas rejected the suggestions of Mr. Rolandis (see para. 47 above) which, he said, would introduce the

<sup>14</sup> A/35/161.

<sup>15</sup> A/34/620 and Corr. 1.

Greek Cypriot reservations into the body of the opening statement.

49. Mr. Rolandis criticized Mr. Denktas's announced acceptance of my suggestions as misleading, on the grounds that the Turkish Cypriot side had rejected my suggestion that the Greek Cypriot interlocutor should express his reservations; in so doing, Mr. Rolandis said, the Turkish Cypriots had rejected an essential component of the Secretary-General's proposals.

50. I and my representatives continued intensive consultations from 30 March to 2 April. On 31 March, Mr. Rolandis suggested, as a new approach, that my Special Representative should undertake preparatory consultations with both interlocutors separately on certain controversial matters, including bi-zonality and security. This approach was turned down by the Turkish Cypriot side when, on 1 April, Mr. Atakol responded that such consultations had in fact been going on for some time. In further contacts by my Special Representative with the Turkish Cypriot side on 2 April to verify the possibilities for a compromise formula, it was ascertained that Mr. Atakol maintained the position of the Turkish Cypriot side that neither party should make any reservations.

51. In these circumstances, I informed the General Assembly that, owing to the divergent and firmly held positions of the parties, the effort to resume the negotiations between the communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 had not, thus far, borne fruit. I added that I continued to hold to the opinion that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represented 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 therefore indicated my intention to pursue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council to this end.

52. On 8 May, I had the opportunity at Belgrade to exchange views with President Kyprianou and Prime Minister Demirel. I expressed to them my determination to continue my efforts aimed at overcoming the obstacles to the resumption of the negotiating process. Both leaders indicated to me their support of my efforts and their readiness to co-operate with my representatives.

53. Since his arrival in the island on 8 May, my Special Representative, Mr. Gobbi, has been engaged in consultations with all concerned in an effort to bridge the gap between the positions of the parties concerning the basis for a resumption of the intercommunal talks.

54. In order further to clarify the situation, I have asked Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake on my behalf a visit to Cyprus for consultations with the two sides in the framework of my mission of good offices. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is scheduled to arrive in the island on 6 June.

## VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

55. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$249.2 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 64 Member States and one non-member State in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1980. 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 \$6.9 million. Accordingly, some \$256.1 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 June 1980.

56. 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 June 1980 are estimated at \$339.8 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 \$256.1 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$339.8 million indicated above by approximately \$83.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$9 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

57. If to the amount of \$256.1 million so far received the amount of \$9 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$265.1 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$339.8 million to be met becomes \$74.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1980, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$74.7 million. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1980 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 \$14.6 million, as detailed below.

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

#### I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents .....	212
Operational expenses .....	1 574
Rental of premises .....	745
Rations .....	985
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc. ....	1 689
Miscellaneous and contingencies .....	200
TOTAL	5 405

#### II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances .....	8 300
Contingent-owned equipment .....	750
Death and disability awards .....	100
TOTAL	9 150
GRAND TOTAL	14 555

58. 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 \$25.5 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 \$40.1 million.

59. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1980 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 \$89.3 million.

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

60. The situation in Cyprus has remained calm during the period under review. UNFICYP has continued, in cooperation with the parties, to perform its vital peace-keeping functions along the cease-fire lines and in the area between the lines, as well as humanitarian functions in the north. It has been the hope that the peaceful atmosphere would facilitate the search for a freely-negotiated, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate interests of the two communities. With this end in view, and in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, I have endeavoured to promote the resumption of an effective negotiating process between the representatives of the communities.

61. As indicated in section V of this report, intensive efforts were made during the past six months to resolve the difficulties that had brought the intercommunal talks to a standstill in June 1979. I considered, and the parties agreed, that my understanding of the common ground that had been reached in the course of the consultations might be incorporated in a statement to be delivered by my Representative at the opening of the resumed round of talks. I also considered that contentious issues such as "bi-zonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community" could be dealt with productively within the framework of the talks, as part of negotiating concretely the constitutional and territorial aspects in accordance with the 19 May 1979 accord and the 12 February 1977 guidelines [S/12323 of 30 April 1977, para. 5]. In my view, this approach remains valid.

62. As pointed out in this report, my efforts succeeded in narrowing somewhat the gap between the positions of the parties. By the time of the circulation of my report to the General Assembly on 2 April, the issue had been narrowed to the question whether one or both of the representatives of the parties could express reservations to the opening statement. While it did not prove possible to find an acceptable compromise formula at that time, I have since received wide-ranging indications of support for my continuing efforts. I therefore hope that the remaining difficulties that stand in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process may be resolved as rapidly as possible, so as to facilitate the resumption of the talks. I continue to hold to the opinion that the talks, if properly used, still represent the best available method for negotiating a political settlement of the Cyprus problem. The mission which I have asked Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to undertake (see para. 54 above) is designed to clarify the situation in this regard.

63. I regret to have to mention that there has been no progress during the period under review towards resolving the question of the establishment of the committee of missing persons. I shall continue my efforts to devise an acceptable formula for the solution of this problem.

64. The financial situation of UNFICYP has continued to be a cause for growing concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP Account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$74.7 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 find it possible to review their positions in that regard.

65. In response to the concern of the troop contributors and in close consultation with them, I decided earlier this month to establish a Secretariat team to review the strength and operating procedures of UNFICYP with a view to determining the scope for achieving economies (see para. 4 above).

66. 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 necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can go forward. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it 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.

67. I take this opportunity to express once again my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP both for the excellence of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command, and for bearing a considerable financial burden in order to make it possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to record the debt of gratitude owed to those Governments which have been making voluntary financial contributions for the support of UNFICYP.

68. In concluding this report, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Galindo Pohl, who relinquished his post as my Special Representative in Cyprus on 30 April. During his two-year tenure, Mr. Galindo Pohl made a distinguished contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus. I wish to welcome Mr. Hugo Gobbi, who earlier this month took on the functions of my Special Representative. I also wish to record my gratitude to Major-General James J. Quinn, the Force Commander, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

[Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP, May 1980". See end of volume.]

## DOCUMENT S/13972/ADD.1

{Original: English}  
{12 June 1980}

In my report of 3 June 1980 [S/13972, para. 66] I rec-

ommended 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 the 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/13974

## Letter dated 2 June 1980 from the representative of the Bahamas to the President of the Security Council

{Original: English}  
{2 June 1980}

I have the honour to refer to my previous communication dated 12 May 1980 [S/13937], wherein you were informed of the complaints of my Government against the Government of the Republic of Cuba and of the intention of my Government to reserve the right to seek a meeting of the Security Council.

Upon instructions of my Government, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Bahamas and the Government of the Republic of Cuba have agreed upon a formula for a solution to the problem arising out of the activities of the armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Cuba while within the territorial jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas on 10 May and 11 May 1980.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas had made the following demands of the Government of the Republic of Cuba:

(a) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba accept responsibility for all damages, injuries and loss of life which resulted from the unprovoked and illegal attack on HMBS *Flamingo* by military aircraft of the Cuban Government;

(b) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba give its assurances that in future the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas will be respected and would not be violated;

(c) That the Government of Cuba agrees to make full compensation for the loss of Bahamian lives and damage to Bahamian Government property;

(d) That the Government of Cuba apologize for the contemptible insults to the officers of the Bahamas Defence Force, the Government and people of the Bahamas for the despicable allegations made against them in the *Granma* editorial of 13 May 1980;

(e) That the Government of the Republic of Cuba apologize in appropriate terms to the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for its violent acts of aggression.

Based upon these demands, the following understandings, which are embodied in the last three notes exchanged between the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on 19 May [S/13955, annex], 21 May [S/13959, annex] and 28 May, have been agreed upon by the two Governments:

(a) The Government of Cuba has admitted that the sinking of the *Flamingo* was occasioned by a regrettable confusion and has acknowledged that a mistake was made by its military forces in failing to identify HMBS *Flamingo* on Saturday, 10 May 1980, as a Bahamian Government ship, for which the Government of Cuba accepts responsibility.

(b) The Government of Cuba has stated that it had no intention to violate Bahamian sovereignty or its territorial integrity and accepts responsibility for the actions of its military forces in violating involuntarily Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity at Duncan Town, Ragged Island, on Sunday, 11 May 1980.

(c) The Government of Cuba has given its assurance to the Government of the Bahamas that the Government of Cuba, in compliance with the principles that govern its foreign policy, respects and will continue to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

(d) The Government of Cuba has agreed to compensate the relatives of the four seamen lost at sea. The amount of such compensation is to be agreed between the two Governments.

(e) The Government of Cuba has agreed to make reparation to the Government of the Bahamas for the loss of the *Flamingo*. The amount of such reparation is to be agreed between the two Governments.

(f) The Government of Cuba offers without reservation its explanation for the *Granma* editorial of 13 May 1980, which was never intended to offend the national honour and dignity of the Government and people of the Bahamas.

(g) The Government of Cuba has apologized to the Government and people of the Bahamas for the involuntary violation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Further, it has been agreed that the foregoing understandings, assurances and apologies of the Government of the Republic of Cuba and a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation to be paid by the Government of the Republic of Cuba would constitute an honourable solution acceptable to both Governments.

Additionally, I am instructed to request that this letter and its annex, which contains the facts relevant to the in-

cidents of which my Government had informed you, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Davidson L. HEPBURN  
Permanent Representative of the Bahamas  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

The facts pertaining to the violation of Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the armed forces of the Republic of Cuba Saturday, 10 May and Sunday, 11 May 1980

#### INTRODUCTION

The following facts relate to two separate but related incidents:

1. The violation of Bahamian air space and the sinking of HMBS *Flamingo* resulting in the loss of life of four members of its crew in Bahamian territorial waters near Santo Domingo Cay in the Bahamas by military aircraft of the Government of Cuba on Saturday, 10 May 1980.

2. The violation of Bahamian air space by military aircraft of the Government of Cuba and violation of territorial integrity by the unauthorized landing of a military helicopter of the Government of Cuba at Duncan Town, Ragged Island in the Bahamas and the harassment of Bahamian officials and the civilian population of Duncan Town, by these elements of the Cuban air force on Sunday, 11 May 1980.

Santo Domingo Cay is a small, uninhabited island with an automatic navigational light in the south-eastern part of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas located at latitude 21°42'30" north and longitude 75°44'00" west, approximately 224 miles south-south-east of Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas. It is at the south-eastern edge of the Great Bahama Banks, south of the Ragged Island chain of cays and islands and is about 30 miles south of Duncan Town, the principal settlement in Ragged Island, and 36.5 miles north of the coast of Cuba. It is indisputably Bahamian territory.

The Great Bahama Banks in this area are known to be good fishing grounds for scale fish, lobster and conch and are known to be fished from time to time by Cuban fishermen, some of whom have previously been arrested and prosecuted to conviction in the courts in the Bahamas for fisheries offences on these Banks and in particular in the Ragged Island chain north from Santo Domingo Cay. These Banks are located on the northern edge of the Old Bahama Channel, which separates the Bahamas from Cuba and descends to depths of thousands of feet; the deep waters of the Channel are not known to have any great fishing potential, but profitable fishing using unsophisticated techniques has been carried out on the Great Bahama Banks by Bahamian fishermen for well over 200 years. The Great Bahama Banks are indisputably Bahamian and have always been subject to Bahamian jurisdiction.

#### THE INCIDENT AT SANTO DOMINGO CAY SATURDAY, 10 MAY 1980

Between 1630 hours and 1700 hours on Saturday, 10 May 1980 while on a routine patrol of Bahamian territorial waters and fisheries zone, HMBS *Flamingo* sighted two Cuban fishing vessels approximately one fourth of a mile north of Santo Domingo Cay and on the Great Bahama Banks. The fishing boats were stationary. The *Flamingo* had left anchorage on the southern coast of Ragged Island at 1500 hours and was heading almost due south towards Santo Domingo Cay at the time. The fishing vessels were suspected by the commander of the *Flamingo* of violating Bahamian fisheries law, but both boats upon the approach of the *Flamingo* took flight in an attempt to avoid apprehension.

HMBS *Flamingo* was 103 feet long, was of classical navy patrol boat design, was painted grey naval colours, was flying a Bahamian white ensign (a white flag with red St. George's cross and a Bahamian national flag in the corner) from the yard-arm above the bridge, had painted in large bold white letters and numerals "PO2" on both sides, had the name "Flamingo" painted on both sides at the stern, had the name "Flamingo" displayed in chrome letters on dark wood on a sign just below the bridge on both sides, had Bahamian national crests prominently displayed on both sides of the funnel and in front of the bridge, had the name "Flamingo" painted on life-rings fixed on both sides of the bridge and had the words "Defence Force" in prominent letters displayed on a sign on both sides of the bridge, all of which together ought to have left no doubt as to its identity in the minds of the fishermen, two of whom had been arrested before in one of the same boats (*Ferro 54*) in the same area of the Great Bahama Banks in December 1975; three others had been arrested in other Cuban fishing boats in the same area of the Great Bahama Banks in August 1971.

The *Flamingo* gave chase and intercepted the fishing boats, heading in a south-westerly direction, less than one mile south-west of Santo Domingo Cay. The commander hoisted the Lima flag on the yard-arm, indicating that the fishermen ought to stop their boats. From a distance of 25 to 30 feet with the aid of an amplified loud hailer, the commander called out "Stop your vessel. I wish to board you. You should stop your vessel," but, lest the crew of the fishing boats might not have understood the English language well enough to understand his demand, the commander made hand signs which should have left no doubt in the fishermen's minds that they were required to stop. Some of the fishermen gestured and laughed. The commander then manoeuvred the *Flamingo* in such a manner that his wishes ought to have been quite clear to the fishermen; he circled both boats at high speed twice.

When it became evident to the commander that the fishing boats had no intention of heeding his request to stop, he fired several warning shots with the 20-mm gun which was mounted on the foredeck. The shots were not aimed at either boat but in the water some distance in front of the boats. This action was repeated several times.

The commander then fired further warning shots in the water with the 20-mm gun which he aimed gradually nearer to the boats. The boats continued to travel in a south-westerly direction. It became evident to the commander that the boats had a fixed intention not to stop. He decided to take more positive action so as to cause the boats to stop well within what would have to be the fisheries zone of the Bahamas. The commander therefore aimed his gun from which he fired non-explosive practice shells at both boats in such a manner that injury would not have resulted to any of the four crewmen on either boat and in fact none were injured. No damage was caused to either boat which would cause it to sink and in fact neither boat was ever in danger of sinking.

*Ferro 54* stopped but *Ferro 165* did not. The commander fired a burst of machine-gun fire at the bow of *Ferro 165* with a 7.62 machine-gun, after which the boat stopped.

Both boats came to a halt approximately 5.5 miles south-west of Santo Domingo Cay. The captains and crew of the two boats were formally arrested. Four men from the *Flamingo* were put on each of the captured fishing boats.

After the arrest of the two boats, which took place at approximately 1730 hours, the commander of the *Flamingo* proceeded to take the two boats in tow and had commenced the tow in a north-easterly direction towards Santo Domingo Cay when between 1730 hours and 1750 hours two MIG fighter aircraft of the Cuban Government arrived on the scene. The commander of the *Flamingo* took down the Lima flag and put the Bahamian national flag in its place on the yard-arm above the bridge and hoisted a second Bahamian white ensign on the flag staff at the stern. For at least 10 minutes the aircraft flew at low level repeatedly and from all directions over the *Flamingo* and the two Cuban boats then under peaceful arrest. This observation by the two aircraft continued for a sufficiently long time to enable the pilots to have identified the *Flamingo* as a Bahamian ship. They had sufficient time to see the crew of the *Flamingo*, all of whom were black Bahamian nationals, and four of whom were on each fishing boat. The 20-mm gun remained fixed in its position on deck, visible but covered by its canvas.

The weather was excellent, visibility was excellent and the sun still provided excellent light for the observation which was being carried out by the Cuban fighter pilots. Sunset on Saturday, 10 May 1980, was at 1953 hours.

At approximately 1750 hours, the two fighter aircraft fired two bursts of machine-gun fire in the water, one parallel to the ship and the other across the ship's bow. The *Flamingo* did not stop and continued to proceed with the two boats in tow towards Santo Domingo Cay at approximately 4 knots. The two aircraft then left the scene.

At 1758 hours, the *Flamingo* sent the following message to its base at Nassau: "Arrested two Cuban illegal boats. Will give details. Two Cuban planes overhead and being fired upon."

At approximately 1810 hours, the *Flamingo* gave its position to its base as bearing 195° Cay Santo Domingo 4.5 miles. This position was fixed off the ship's radar.

The *Flamingo* was equipped with a Decca Centimetric Navigational Radar which gives precise bearings and range off its own screen and off the ship's gyro-compass.

At approximately 1845 hours, the commander of the *Flamingo* was in the chart house and had just fixed and noted on his chart his position by means of the radar which put the ship 1.5 miles bearing 195° south-westerly from Santo Domingo Cay when at least two Cuban fighter aircraft returned and without warning commenced attacking the *Flamingo* with rockets and machine-gun fire. It was obvious to the commander that the intention of the pilots of these aircraft was to sink his ship.

The *Flamingo* was hit by several rockets and when it became apparent to the commander that the *Flamingo* was on fire, taking in water, listing badly and obviously would sink, he ordered his men to abandon ship. To the pilots of the Cuban fighter planes, it would have been patently evident that the *Flamingo* would sink imminently; yet the attack on the ship continued with machine-gun fire while the commander and crew were in the water, causing them to be strafed by the machine-gun fire more than once. All of the crew, including the four men lost, were seen to have got off the ship and were in the water, but when the survivors, all of whom report having been strafed in the water, got on board the fishing boat *Ferro 165* four of the crew members were found to be missing.

The *Flamingo* sank at approximately 1900 hours.

The Cuban fighter aircraft left the scene and the commander noticed for the first time a Cuban helicopter which hovered overhead well after the *Flamingo* sank. The helicopter left the scene at dusk and the commander sent two of his men to search the area in an Avon life boat for the four missing men. The search continued without success until it became too dark. It was then after 2000 hours. The commander then had the surviving crew members and eight Cuban fishermen all put on *Ferro 165*; he cut *Ferro 54* loose and proceeded towards Santo Domingo Cay to get a bearing for the journey to Duncan Town, Ragged Island. He left the Cay on the journey northward shortly before 2100 hours. The commander estimates the speed at which he travelled for most of the journey to Ragged Island at approximately 7 knots, but after leaving Santo Domingo Cay he could see flares being fired at intervals to the south in the area of the Cay and thought that Cuban aircraft had returned to the area, so for about a half hour he slowed his speed to approximately one-half knot to reduce the wake of the boat in the water which could have attracted attention even in the dark.

*Ferro 165* arrived at Ragged Island at approximately 0130 hours on Sunday morning and put ashore about 1.5 miles from Duncan Town, where the commander took the survivors and the eight Cubans.

Communication from Duncan Town to Nassau was difficult to effect and it was not until approximately 0725 hours that the commander was able to get a message to base at Nassau. This message read as follows:

"At 1845 hours, 10 May 1980, Cuban MIGs shot up and sank *Flamingo* 1.5 miles from Cay Santo Domingo, bearing 195 degrees. Four men missing and presumed dead: Tucker, Williams, Smith and Sturup. Remainder of crew survived the attack and arrived at Ragged Island at 0130 this a.m. on board one of the arrested crafts with eight prisoners."

THE INCIDENT AT DUNCAN TOWN, RAGGED ISLAND,  
SUNDAY, 11 MAY 1980

Ragged Island is one of the south-eastern islands of the Bahamas. It is the principal island in a chain of islands and cays on the south-eastern edge

of the Great Bahama Bank. Duncan Town is the principal settlement on Ragged Island and has a population of less than 200. It is situated about 30 miles north of Santo Domingo Cay and about 66 miles north of the coast of Cuba. It is undisputedly Bahamian territory.

After arriving at Duncan Town, the commander took his party of men and arrested Cubans to the police officers' residence. At 0930 hours on Sunday, 11 May 1980, a Cuban air force aircraft, which appeared to be a large transport plane, arrived at and flew low over Duncan Town. It was closely followed by other Cuban air force elements: a helicopter, and two MIG fighters, both of which could be seen to be armed with two rockets under each wing. The large transport plane flew low over the small island repeatedly, and the two fighters engaged in a sustained threatening and intimidating aerial display of force, flying over the houses at Duncan Town at roof-top and sometimes below tree-top level for at least an hour. There was panic in the streets of the little settlement.

The helicopter actually made a landing on the ground near where the *Ferro 54* had been beached. At all times the commander kept his men and the eight Cubans out of sight in the police officers' residence. The helicopter flew low over the houses and buildings at Duncan Town and at times almost touched the ground as it appeared that its pilot and uniformed officers on board were looking for the crew of the *Flamingo* and the eight Cubans. After the two MIG fighters left at about 1030 hours, the transport plane and helicopter remained over the town and continued their aerial manoeuvres at dangerously low altitudes.

At approximately 1100 hours, the Commander, Royal Bahamas Defence Force, and the Commissioner of Police, Royal Bahamas Police Force, arrived at Duncan Town by plane from Nassau together with a DC-3 aircraft which was brought to take the 15 survivors and eight Cubans to Nassau. The aircraft in which they flew was virtually escorted onto the landing strip by the transport plane and helicopter, both of which flew dangerously close to the wing tips of the aircraft with the party from Nassau.

Shortly thereafter, two Cuban MIG fighter aircraft arrived over Duncan Town and with rockets slung under each wing repeated the roof-top low level rocket firing runs over the town. At the same time, the transport plane and helicopter flew constantly at a low level over and around the island. This activity was continued by the two MIG fighters until between 1200 hours and 1230 hours, without cessation, when they withdrew. The helicopter left a short while later. The transport continued a low-level patrol over the island until shortly after 1400 hours, when it too withdrew.

Until all of these aircraft withdrew it was impossible to effect a take-off from the 2,500 foot airstrip, but after the departure of the last Cuban aircraft the two Bahamian planes were able to take off at 1430 hours for Nassau, where they arrived at approximately 1600 hours.

DOCUMENT S/13975\*

Letter dated 2 June 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[3 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a news release by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the popular war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination being waged by the Vietnamese expansionists.

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

ANNEX

News release concerning the popular war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination being waged by the Vietnamese expansionists

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/277-S/13975.

PROVISIONAL REPORT OF LOSSES INFLECTED ON THE  
VIETNAMESE TROOPS DURING APRIL 1980

North-western front

1. *Samlaut sector*: 1,353 killed and wounded; a lorry, seven military cantonments and an ammunition depot destroyed.
2. *Pailin sector*: 1,075 killed and wounded.
3. *Bavel sector*: 890 killed and wounded, a camp seized.
4. *Sector south of highway 5*: 1,078 killed and wounded, including two majors; 15 prisoners taken, including a lieutenant; 14 surrendered; two tanks and four guns destroyed.
5. *Thmâr Puok sector*: 749 killed and wounded, including a lieutenant and a major; three lorries and two trenches destroyed.

Northern front

(Comprising the provinces of Oddar Meanchey, Siêmreap and Preah Vihear): 1,564 killed and wounded, including a divisional commander and a major; 11 lorries, six vehicles and a boat destroyed.

North-eastern front

(Comprising the provinces of Stung Trêng, Rattanakiri, Monduliri and Kratié): 1,200 killed and wounded; six camps and command posts destroyed.

*Eastern front*

(Provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Vèng and east Kompong Cham): 325 killed and wounded.

*Central front*

(Provinces of west Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom): 902 killed and wounded; four lorries destroyed.

*South-western front*

1. *Koh Kong-Kompong Som area*: 1,931 killed and wounded; five lorries destroyed and five villages liberated.

2. *Western Leach area*: 1,702 killed and wounded, including a major; six lorries and four camps destroyed, 10 posts captured.

3. *Takéo, Kampot and south Kompong Speu provinces*: 618 killed and wounded; five lorries and a boat destroyed.

*Western front*

(Provinces of Kompong Chhnang and north Kompong Speu): 708 killed and wounded; three lorries destroyed.

THREE SEARCH-AND-DESTROY OPERATIONS CRUSHED

According to dispatches from the front dated 20 and 29 May, the guerrillas and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea checkmated three search-and-destroy operations launched by the Vietnamese troops on 9, 15 and 22 May against the districts of Mongkolbore, Bavel and Sisophon (north-western Battambang province). The enemy forces committed were one division, supported by four tanks, in the first operation and 300 men, in three columns, in the second operation. In the third operation, the Vietnamese troops sent out a battalion, supported by three tanks and three 105-mm guns, in an attempt to retake the village of Takong.

The guerrillas organized the counter-offensive, with small groups attacking from all sides and driving the enemy into the minefields. In this way, all three operations were crushed within 24 hours of being launched. The enemy losses were 250 killed and wounded.

DOCUMENT S/13976\*

Letter dated 2 June 1980 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
[3 June 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to draw your attention to the following acts of criminal terrorism conducted by the leaders of the Zionist entity in Palestine:

1. On the morning of 2 June 1980, another criminal act of terrorism was committed by the Zionist leadership in Palestine against our Arab people in the occupied territories of the West Bank of Jordan. Three time bombs were planted in cars belonging to Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, Mayor of the city of Nablus; Mr. Karim Khalaf, Mayor of the city of Ramallah, and Mr. Ibrahim Al-Tawil, Mayor of the city of Al-Bireh. Two of these bombs exploded, causing the dismemberment of the two legs of Mr. Shaka'a, who is now in a very critical condition. The explosion of the second bomb also caused dismemberment of one of Mr. Khalaf's legs and damaged his hand. The third bomb, which exploded in the car belonging to Mr. Al-Tawil, caused complete damage of the car and a bomb expert lost his sight.

The Jordan Government, while condemning these barbaric and lawless practices, holds the Zionist occupation authorities responsible for these acts. The Jordan Government states clearly that security and safety of the civilian

citizens under occupation are the responsibility of occupation authorities as provided by international law and the fourth Geneva Convention of August 1949.

The Jordan Government is convinced that these acts and practices are within the main stream of Zionist governmental strategy to quell Arab fundamental rights and aspirations to self-determination and resistance against the establishment of Jewish settlements on Arab land.

2. Under the guise of inciting violence, the Israeli authorities revoked the licences of the two leading Arabic newspapers, *Al-Fajr* and *Al-Shaab*, and banned indefinitely their distribution in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

I would like to call upon you to use your good offices in urging the Government of Israel to put an end to its criminal and terrorist acts against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

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

(Signed) Saleh AL-ZUBI  
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Jordan  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/13977

Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the representative of Bahrain  
to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)  
[3 June 1980]

I have the honour, in my capacity as current Chairman of the Group of Arab States, to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the assassination attempts on the elected Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Bireh and the arbitrary detention of a great number of Palestinian students in the occupied Palestinian territory.

(Signed) Salman AL-SAFFAR  
Permanent Representative of Bahrain  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/278-S/13976.

Letter dated 2 June 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[3 June 1980]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and on its behalf, I have the honour to bring to your notice the most recent in a series of outrages committed against the Arab inhabitants of the territories illegally occupied by Israel, and to express the deep concern of the Committee at these terrorist operations.

Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, the elected Mayor of Nablus, suffered serious injuries this morning when his car was blown up, with the result that both his legs had to be amputated.

At about the same time, Mr. Karim Khalaf, the elected Mayor of Ramallah, suffered the same fate when his car also exploded, resulting in severe damage to both his feet, one of which had to be amputated.

Mr. Ibrahim Al-Tawil, the elected Mayor of Al-Bireh, was saved from a similar fate, although a bomb squad expert was blinded by a bomb rigged to a garage door which exploded in his face.

Furthermore, bombs exploded near an Arab elementary school of Al-Khalil (Hebron), killing 7 and wounding 14 Arab inhabitants.

In a separate incident, two students of Bir Zeit University were shot without provocation by soldiers of the Israeli army, one in the back and the other in the leg and side.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/279-S/13978.

In addition, since 28 May 1980, Israeli authorities have arrested 31 students in the Ramallah-Al Bireh area, all in their final year of high school and in the middle of their final examinations. The Israeli authorities have, moreover, banned the distribution outside Jerusalem of two Arab dailies, *Al-Fajr* and the *Al-Shaab*.

It is clear that this campaign of terror, waged by Israel's occupation forces against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, is intended to silence their demands for their just rights and constitutes a further instance of Israeli violations of established principles of international law in general and of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 in particular.

These actions and the policy which Israel persists in following can only exacerbate tension in the region and constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. It is imperative that the Security Council should take urgent and decisive action to prevent a deterioration of the situation.

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

(Signed) Falilou KANE  
Chairman of the Committee  
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

## DOCUMENT S/13979

Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[3 June 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Egypt learned, with deep grief and shock, of the terrorist attacks perpetrated by an Israeli terrorist group against the Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued, on 2 June 1980, the following statement in connexion with the recent grave incidents in the occupied West Bank:

"Egypt learned with much distress and deep sorrow of the dastardly attack perpetrated by a terrorist Israeli group against Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, Mayor of Nablus, and Mr. Karim Khalef, Mayor of Ramallah, while the Israeli occupation authorities and the Israeli Government were responsible for their safety.

"This criminal and barbaric act is a resounding and incriminating testimony to the evils of the Israeli military occupation to which the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza are subjected. These acts provide further evidence of the necessity and urgency of terminating the

Israeli occupation and to bringing to an end the terrorist practices pursued by the military administration. It moreover unequivocally attests to the falsehood of the Israeli settlement policy with regard to Palestinian lands: a policy that not only undermines the basis of coexistence between the Palestinian people and the people of Israel, but also fuels the vicious cycle of violence, bitterness and hatred at a time when there is an urgent need for a propitious climate to effect the historical reconciliation based on strict respect of law, justice and good-neighbourliness.

"The Government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in condemning this brutal, criminal act, calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to shoulder its responsibilities by taking all necessary measures to punish the terrorist groups that have committed this atrocity, and to ensure the protection of the peoples of the occupied territories in accordance with the fourth Geneva Convention, which governs the status of



the legitimate Arab owners of the lands under Israeli occupation. The Government of Israel cannot shirk its responsibility until there is a complete transfer of power to the Palestinian self-governing authority.

"Meanwhile, the series of events that have taken, and are still taking place in the occupied territories, destroy all Israel's arguments that the maintenance of security in the occupied territories should remain an exclusive Israeli responsibility. Under the Israeli military administration, Palestinians have been denied their rights, their security has been endangered and their lives threatened while they continue to be expelled from their homes. It is therefore imperative that the Palestinians themselves take over se-

curity affairs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, within the framework of full self-government, in order to ensure their security and safety while creating conditions for a just solution of the Palestinian question. Egypt, meanwhile, will spare no effort to safeguard the legitimate rights of the brotherly people of Palestine on the path of just and comprehensive peace."

Upon instructions from my Government, I request that this letter be issued as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/13980\*

Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[4 June 1980]

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a statement, dated 31 May 1980, by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to protest against China's installation of a radio beacon on a Vietnamese island and kindly request you 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

Statement dated 31 May 1980 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to protest against China's installation of a radio beacon on a Vietnamese island

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/280-S/13980.

According to Xinhua, the Chinese authorities have recently put into operation a radio beacon for aircraft guidance on Linh Con Island (which China calls Tong Island) on the Hoang Sa Archipelago, allegedly to serve international flights.

Following the designation of four danger zones north of the Hoang Sa Archipelago and the inclusion of a number of islands of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos in the list of Chinese aviation regions, the above-mentioned action of the Chinese authorities is a gross violation of Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty and an attempt to legalize their illegal activities in the Hoang Sa region and to realize step by step their scheme to control and eventually occupy the Eastern Sea, causing tension in the South-East Asian region.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam severely condemns that illegal act of the Chinese authorities, and reaffirms Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos. The Vietnamese Government and people resolutely defend their sacred territorial sovereignty over those two archipelagos. Any action by any foreign country, such as occupying, building, investigation, or conducting scientific research on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos without prior agreement from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, is illegal.

#### DOCUMENT S/13983\*

Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[4 June 1980]

As Chairman of the Arab Group for the current month, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letter addressed to you by Mr. Yasser Arafat and to request you to circulate it as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salman AL-SAFFAR  
Permanent Representative of Bahrain  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 3 June 1980 from Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, addressed to the Secretary-General

The Zionist occupation authorities have deliberately created an extremely critical situation in the occupied Palestinian territories in an attempt to deprive those territories of their national leaders by every possible means, in order to make the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland submit to occupation and drive out the population of Palestine. They carried out four bombing operations in the cities of Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Birah. These attacks left 10 people wounded, including the Mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka'a, who lost both legs, the Mayor of Ramallah,

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/281-S/13983.

Karim Khalaf, who lost his left foot; the Mayor of Al-Bireh, Ibrahim Al-Tawil, escaped, thanks to his discovery of the time bomb which had been placed in his car.

At the same time, the security forces and the army opened fire on groups of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators. The ongoing escalation of the crimes being committed by the Zionist occupation authorities against our unarmed Palestinian people and their national leadership is proof of the failure of those authorities to overcome our people's heroic resistance to the Zionist occupation, the Camp David conspiracy and the autonomy talks.

The repressive methods being used by the occupation authorities are a reflection of the official and organized terrorism being practised by Israel against our defenceless people who are subjected to the odious Israeli occupation. The Zionist occupation authorities would not dare to commit these crimes, were it not for the hesitation of the United Nations and its

specialized agencies to impose sanctions on Israel for its constant violations of United Nations resolutions and international agreements and their failure to insist on the implementation of their resolutions, as in the case of the Security Council resolution calling for the return of the exiled mayors to Palestine.

The Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon the United Nations to take the necessary measures to prevent the continuation of these crimes against our defenceless people. The United Nations imposed sanctions on the former racist régime in Rhodesia. It is regrettable that the United Nations stands by with its hands tied as our people are exposed to these campaigns of subjugation, annihilation and racist oppression.

The Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the protection of our defenceless Palestinian people against official and organized Zionist terrorism.

## DOCUMENT S/13985

### Letter dated 4 June 1980 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[4 June 1980]

In connexion with the forthcoming debate in the Security Council, I wish to draw your attention to the attached excerpts from the "political programme" and the "resolutions" adopted at the fourth Congress of the Al-Fatah murder organization, which was held at Damascus at the end of May 1980.

As is well-known, Al-Fatah, headed by Yasser Arafat, is the largest single component in the terrorist PLO. Its aim has been consistently in accord with that set out in the so-called "Palestinian National Charter": namely, the destruction of the State of Israel.

As will be seen from its "political programme", as published by the Beirut newspaper *Al-Liwa* on 2 June 1980, Al-Fatah's aim is said to be "to liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and ideologically".

The liquidation of Israel is advocated two more times in the course of this "programme".

The documents provide further proof, if such were necessary, of the true character and aims of the organization in question, and, *inter alia*, of the concrete purpose of its activities within the United Nations system.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its attachments be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX I

Excerpts from the political programme approved by the Al-Fatah Congress and published by *Al-Liwa* (Beirut) on 2 June 1980

Since the launching of Al-Fatah, "international imperialism, led by the United States, which is strategically allied to international zionism taking its base in Palestine, has been trying to destroy our armed revolution". These attempts took the form of direct military strikes at one time, and

"the form of conspiracies and liquidative schemes" at another. Among the conspiracies during the past 10 years were the war in Jordan in 1971 and the war in Lebanon.

In the present stage, the programme said, "the imperialist offensive against the region has intensified" by presenting a variety of "settlement schemes". The Al-Fatah Congress believes that "resisting these schemes is the duty of all Arab liberation forces".

"Al-Fatah is an independent national revolutionary movement, whose aim is to liberate Palestine completely and to liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and ideologically.

"The battle for liberating Palestine is part of the nationalist (pan-Arab) struggle and, therefore, it is the duty of the entire Arab nation to support this battle with all its moral and material means.

"The only way to achieve our aim is through the armed popular revolution. The armed revolution of the Palestinian Arab people is a decisive factor in the battle of liberation and the liquidation of the Zionist presence.

"This struggle will not stop until the Zionist entity is liquidated and Palestine is liberated."

#### ANNEX II

Resolutions of the fourth Congress of Al-Fatah  
(Radio Falastin, Beirut, 1 June 1980)

##### PART ONE: PALESTINE

On the basis of the unity of the Palestinian people, its land and political representation, and in order to express the independent national will for the complete success of the revolution,

Whereas the popular armed revolution is the only and inevitable way to the liberation of Palestine, with liberation through unity, establishing democracy as the correct and dominant system of Palestinian ties.

The fourth Congress of Al-Fatah emphasizes the following points:

1. National Palestinian unity within and without the occupied land under our leadership, within the PLO framework, with the aim of continually escalating all forms of Palestinian struggle.
2. Developing the movement as the major factor within the PLO, as an independent organization.

3. Escalation of the armed struggle inside the occupied territory and across all frontiers of confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

4. Increased effort to organize our people wherever they reside, expansion of professional and national organizations, defence of the temporary Palestinian presence in these places against oppression, exploitation or assimilation.

5. Strengthening of the steadfastness of our people in the occupied land at all levels, to escalate its struggle and develop its national organizations, with a special effort to strengthen ties with our Palestinian masses in the land captured in 1948, to enable them to withstand plots aimed at impairing their unity and blurring their Arab identity.

6. Independence of Palestinian decision-making and action, enabling the various Palestinian factions to assert Palestinian independence of action.

7. Given the leadership of Al-Fatah and the legitimacy of the PLO, the Palestine National Council resolutions are part of the political programme of Al-Fatah.

8. The role of the Palestinian woman will be enhanced in all fields.

#### PART TWO: INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestine is part of the Arab fatherland, its people part of the Arab nation, its revolution—the vanguard of the Arab struggle to liberate Palestine.

1. Our ties with the Arab masses are strategically important, their participation is crucial for the revolution, and they must wage all forms of struggle against the Zionist-imperialist base in Palestine, against all our enemies and they must destroy imperialist and colonialist interests in the region.

2. Solidarity with all Arab nationalist and progressive movements for a joint battle for the liberation of Palestine and the attainment of Arab goals: liberation and a progressive society.

3. Solidarity with the Lebanese national movement against common foes, for a united Arab Lebanon. All negative factors must be eliminated.

4. Collaboration with the heroic Lebanese, to prove to all Arabs the validity of alliance with the Palestinians.

5. The Jordanian front is of vital importance to the revolution as a main base for struggle against the Zionist enemy.

6. Joint struggle with the people of Egypt to foil the Camp David accords and return Egypt to Arab ranks, where it will resume its proper place in the Arab struggle.

#### PART THREE: RELATIONS WITH ARAB STATES

Relations with Arab régimes will be defined in positive terms, as follows:

1. The principles of Al-Fatah spell out its aims and methods.

2. There is no contradiction with the strategic ties to the Arab masses.

3. The attitude of each régime to the PLO, to the armed struggle and to the defence of the PLO (will determine Al-Fatah's relationship to those régimes).

4. Non-intervention in our internal affairs. Prevention of any attempt to control our people or exploit it, negation of any attempt to resettle (Palestinians) outside Palestine.

5. Prevention of any attempt to deny freedom of action for the revolution wherever our people may be living.

6. The revolution will carry out its struggle through all Arab territories in order to regain the lands of Palestine, and will utilize the full Arab potential, including oil, as a weapon towards these ends.

7. The Steadfastness Front will be strengthened, to bolster the PLO, to continue the struggle with the enemy, to negate all attempts to eliminate and solve the (Palestine) question, to reject all forms of (peaceful) settlement and to denounce any attempt to grant legitimacy to the Camp David agreements.

8. A broad national front will be established as defined by the Steadfastness Front to withstand imperialism, zionism and Camp David.

#### PART FOUR: THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Palestine is the major cause of the Arab nation in its just struggle against the Zionist-imperialist enemy. It is also in the strategic Middle East, where a struggle is going on between the camp of our friends and the camp of our enemies.

Al-Fatah is part of the international liberation movement which struggles against imperialism, zionism, racism and their lackeys, in accordance with its principles and the Palestinian National Charter.

#### International organizations

1. The PLO will utilize all resolutions relating to the Palestinian people's rights in all international fora, to isolate the Zionist and American enemy in these bodies.

2. The General Assembly resolution condemning zionism as a form of racism and discrimination will be translated into action for sanctions against the Zionist base in Palestine according to the Charter of the United Nations.

3. United Nations positions rejecting Camp David will be defended and developed to prevent any form of settlement at the expense of our cause.

#### Friendly forces

1. Strengthening the strategic alliance with the socialist countries led by the USSR. This alliance is necessary in order to effectively block American-Zionist plots against Palestine and world liberation.

2. Strengthening our ties in the struggle with the world liberation movement as we stand together against United States imperialism, racist zionism, fascism and reaction, to fight oppression everywhere.

3. Strengthening our external relations, increasing our political activity, making alliances with democratic and progressive forces that support us.

4. Strengthening ties with the Islamic revolution in Iran, which overthrew an American base and stands with us to liberate Palestine.

5. Strengthening our ties with the Islamic world, Africa, the non-aligned bloc, to encourage their support of Palestine and the struggle, as well as recognition of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

#### The American position

The United States is the leader of the enemies of our people and nation. It pursues a policy hostile to our nation, revolution, and Arab nation, strengthens the Zionist entity and makes military alliances designed to subjugate the region militarily, to despoil our national treasures. We have no choice but to strengthen the international front against the United States, wage war on its policies and strike at United States interests in the region.

As for the position of Western Europe, the Common Market, Japan and Canada—political efforts will be made to utilize the support of democratic progressive forces there to reduce and eventually eliminate support for the Zionist entity, isolating it by obtaining the recognition of the PLO by these countries as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and getting maximal political and material help for the Palestinian cause and struggle.

The States of Western Europe and Canada still follow policies that do not recognize our national rights, thus identifying with United States policies and plots in the region.

Japan is not far from this policy. There is no choice but to intensify efforts to oppose and topple any scheme or initiative that does not correspond with our national rights.

Finally, the Congress stresses the need to defend political gains worldwide which have made the Palestinian question the vanguard of the international liberation movement.

**Letter dated 5 June 1980 from the representative of South Africa to the President  
of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[5 June 1980]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 5 June 1980.

I should appreciate it if this letter and annexure 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 JUNE 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

Concern has on several occasions recently been expressed, *inter alia*, by the Secretary-General himself, about the deteriorating international status of the United Nations. I would agree that the Organization has suffered a grave loss in credibility. The damage is possibly irreparable because, while the remedy is no secret, the membership exhibits no disposition to adopt it. It is simply to observe the Charter. Only those uninitiated in the working of the United Nations fail to recognize that the Organization is paying no more than lip-service to its own purposes as set out in the Charter, for example:

"To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;"

"To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,"  
and, in the Preamble:

"... To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours".

There is no other accounting for the calling of a meeting of the Security Council to discuss what is termed "the situation in South Africa". As you know, the United Nations was not created with the object of discussing the internal situation in any country; this is specifically excluded by paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter. The Charter calls for the Organization to maintain peace between nations when peace is threatened, but this is not at issue in the agenda for the Council meeting.

The image of the Organization is further damaged by the patent employment of double standards. The situation in South Africa is being grossly distorted by inflammatory accusations. There is domestic turmoil and turbulence of considerable proportions in many countries in different parts of the world today, in both industrialized and developing countries. Why is there no Security Council meeting to deal with the real flashpoints in the world? A member of the South African Parliament indeed recently posed the question as to why a Council meeting had not been called to discuss the riots, accompanied by appreciable loss of life, in the

United States of America, which saw fit to criticize South Africa because of recent incidents.

The truth is that South Africa is seen as a convenient lightning conductor for those who wish to distract attention from their own difficult circumstances. The Security Council has been able to accomplish nothing in regard to an occurrence of major aggression committed very recently, the armed invasion of one country by another, a situation which the United Nations was indeed created to deal with, in terms of the Charter. The aggressor presumes to sit at the table of the Council today in judgement on South Africa, in relation to a matter exclusively within South Africa's domestic jurisdiction, whose consideration by the Council is constitutionally invalid. This is indicative of the degree of hypocrisy and cynicism tolerated and cultivated within the United Nations.

While no opportunity to denigrate South Africa is missed by the Organization, there is no appreciation of South Africa's problems, policy objectives and achievements. The Secretariat is an active anti-South African propaganda machine. In particular, the United Nations gives support to those very movements which are committed to creating and stimulating unrest in the country, resulting in indiscriminate violence. To be true to the Charter, the United Nations should, in the first instance, deny support to those movements which seek to disrupt orderly government and espouse violence. The escalation of conflict will inevitably lead to extensive violence, and will add immeasurably to the problems of the whole southern African region.

It is ironic that the Security Council should seek to display an attitude of vindictiveness against South Africa at a time when the Government in South Africa is more than ever committed to, and actively engaged in, a programme of constructive political evolution and constitutional reconstruction designed to accommodate the aspirations of all the national entities of South Africa. The South African Government has sought to increase contacts and discussion between leaders in an effort to establish the broadest basis for co-operation between white and black, to remove legitimate grievances and resolve contentious issues. This policy of consultation, deliberation and co-operation will lead to the growth of mutual trust, tolerance and understanding and facilitate the building of a socio-economic and constitutional structure with justice for all and without disadvantages based on colour or race. There is indeed support among all the responsible leaders of South Africa for such a policy, that will secure a future in safety and dignity for all the peoples of South and southern Africa.

The South African Government has demonstrated its determination to seek a just dispensation in South Africa. There are those, however, who have no wish to see stability and good relations in South Africa. Some States seek to profit from instability and disorder, and even promote conflict with no concern whatsoever for the real good of the peoples whose interests are at stake.

Misguided attempts by Members of the United Nations to use the machinery of the Organization to bring outside pressure to bear on South Africa, while encouraging subversion and conflict internally, will not achieve their ends. They will increase South Africa's resolve to pursue effective internal solutions, which it is confident are within its capacity. Solutions to domestic problems can be found only internally, free from external interference and pressure. Nor will this strategy against South Africa succeed in diverting attention from the tragedy of poverty and stagnation which is overcoming a great many of South Africa's critics in the Organization or from the resultant disorder and conflict in a considerable number of them. These countries are discovering that the United Nations does not have the capacity to be the hoped-for panacea for all their ills and their ultimate salvation. The real trouble-spots on the globe today lie else-

where than in South Africa. The United Nations should focus on them.

The South African Government greatly regrets clashes between the authorities and militant individuals or groups, even if they are trouble-seekers and especially if deaths should result, but civil unrest is a wide-spread phenomenon today, and South Africa is entitled to expect critics to exhibit a sense of proportion.

The South African Government does not prescribe solutions to others. Likewise it will not countenance interference in its domestic affairs.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information  
of South Africa

## DOCUMENT S/13987

### Letter dated 6 June 1980 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[6 June 1980]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a message addressed to you from His Excellency Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be appreciated if the message could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamal SHEMIRANI  
Deputy Permanent Representative of Iran  
to the United Nations

#### LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1980 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Referring to the letter of 2 April 1980 of Mr. Saadoon Hammadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq [see S/13918], I would like to make the following points.

Since the Islamic Republic was established in Iran, the Iraqi Government has adopted a hostile attitude toward the new régime. It has, indeed, embarked upon an incessant policy of agitation and subversion against Iran.

The letter submitted by the Foreign Minister is yet another attempt that could only be construed in that vein. It is motivated solely by political considerations, as it shows a complete lack of comprehension on the part of its author regarding the historical background of the islands. It took Iraq almost eight years to break the silence and to raise this question anew. The timing alone is indicative of the real intentions of the Iraqi Government. The Iraqi régime, in our view, follows the path of Israel and as such it is in no position to espouse the views of the Persian Gulf States.

This is no place to embark upon a detailed perusal of the legitimacy of the Iranian position; suffice it to say that the three islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb have been throughout history an integral part of Iran. A veritable library could be compiled of official documents and maps that attest to Iran's sovereignty over these islands.

When Britain withdrew its forces from the Persian Gulf in 1971, Iran reasserted its sovereignty over the islands. Thus what has been described by the Foreign Minister of Iraq as "illegitimate occupation" is nothing but reassertion of Iran's sovereignty over part of its territories.

Iran has always viewed the question of the islands not an issue between Iran and the Arabs, but an issue between Iran and British colonialism. The natural sequence to the withdrawal of the British forces from the Persian Gulf was reassertion of Iran's sovereignty over the islands and the formal disposition of this question. The Iraqis' contention, therefore, as I stated earlier, is nothing but another effort at turning a non-issue into a divisive element, and at a time when the region is in great need of genuine co-operation.

While the Islamic Republic of Iran remains steadfast in defence of its territories, I would like to stress here that the foreign policy of Iran is anchored on the principle of respect for the independence and territorial integrity of every member of the international community. For us this principle has special meaning and imparts greater significance when it is viewed in the context of our relations with fellow Moslem States.

(Signed) Sadegh GHOTBZADEH  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

## Letter dated 6 June 1980 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[9 June 1980]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the following statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the recent Israeli terrorist acts committed against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the Arab occupied territories on 2 June 1980:

"As it had always done, the Israeli Government has lately pursued terrorist acts against the civilian population in the occupied Palestinian and Arab land. The latest criminal acts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Bireh revealed the heroic resistance of the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip against the Israeli plantation of Jewish settlements and self-rule conspiracies.

"Unable to sustain such formidable resistance, the Israeli Government resumed its brutal acts in contravention of all principles of international law and practice which provide protection to the civilian population under foreign occupation.

"The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic, while denouncing and deploring these latest acts and all such

terrorist acts committed by the Israeli occupation authorities against the unarmed civilian population, appeals to the international community, mainly the United Nations, to shoulder its responsibility in condemning and putting an end to such criminal acts.

"The United Nations is, therefore, obviously required to make a stand by imposing the will of the international community and prevailing on Israel to desist from carrying out such inhuman practices. Unless Israel complies with United Nations resolutions and respects its Charter, it should be disassociated from all international organizations and their activities.

"By its latest acts, Israel once more proves beyond any doubt that it is a mere amalgam of terrorist groups that respect neither international law nor human morality."

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

(Signed) Mohsin A. ALAINI  
Permanent Representative of Yemen  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/283-S/13988.

## DOCUMENT S/13990\*

## Letter dated 9 June 1980 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 June 1980]

Further to my letter to you of 6 June 1980,<sup>10</sup> I wish to draw your attention to an attempt made on 7 June by a gang of PLO terrorists to enter Israel from Jordan not far from Ne'ot Ha-Kikar, 12 miles south of the Dead Sea.

The terrorists were spotted by an Israel Defence Forces patrol and, in the course of the pursuit after them, two of the gang were killed and apparently one or two other terrorists were injured. They were carrying, *inter alia*, Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles and hand-grenades.

As is its wont, the PLO, through a spokesman at Damascus, immediately took responsibility for this incident (as broadcast on Radio Monte Carlo on 8 June).

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/35/284-S/13990.  
<sup>10</sup>A/35/282. Same text as document S/13985.

## Letter dated 10 June 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[11 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, releases dated 31 May and 6 June 1980 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese occupation forces.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of these releases 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

## ANNEX I

Release dated 31 May 1980 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese occupation forces

From 10 to 20 May 1980, the Vietnamese occupation forces mixed poison with dried milk (diverted from international humanitarian relief supplies) and also poisoned a number of water points along the highways from the Kampuchean-Thai frontier to the Bavel district (north-western Battambang province). According to first reports, 125 persons were killed: 22 old people, 31 women, 45 men and 27 children. Autopsies disclosed intestinal lesions. In addition to these victims, there are several hundred cases of serious poisoning which will inevitably result in death.

The Vietnamese occupation forces who are poisoning the water in the frontier region are showing even greater cruelty in the more remote areas, where they use the full range of chemical weaponry, from poison gas to the spreading of chemical products, and including such practices as the poisoning of drinking water and the distribution of poisoned food and medicine. Hanoi has been intensifying these murderous crimes in a systematic and planned way throughout Kampuchea since the middle of the dry season, when its military situation began to deteriorate, and it realized from its experiences during the dry season that it would not be able to break the people of Kampuchea. Despite the tremendous grief and devastation inflicted on them by the Vietnamese troops, the people of Kampuchea are standing firm in their struggle, ready to face any privation and, in concerted action with the national army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, are continuing a resolute fight, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, against the genocidal expansionist Vietnamese aggressors, in order to defend and perpetuate their nation and their race.

It is because of the increased strength of the nation and people of Kampuchea, who stand solidly united and inspired by a great will for independence, and because of its own ever-increasing military and political difficulties, that the Le Duan clique is intensifying the use of chemical

weapons, in addition to the weapon of starvation and conventional weapons of all kinds, to exterminate the people of Kampuchea.

On behalf of the victims and of all the people of Kampuchea, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea most forcefully condemns these crimes of extermination and appeals to the United Nations and all peace- and justice-loving countries to take effective measures to prevent Viet Nam from committing more of them and force it to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, leaving the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any foreign interference, in accordance with the United Nations resolution of 14 November 1979.

## ANNEX II

Release by the Ministry of Information of  
Democratic Kampuchea of 6 June 1980

For four consecutive days, from 27 to 30 May 1980, the Vietnamese occupation forces poisoned the watercourses up-stream from Kaun Kok, district of Thmar Sar, province of Koh Kong.

The substances used cause abdominal spasms and stiffening of the jaw, followed by loss of consciousness and subsequent death, or attacks of hysteria. According to the first reports there were six dead, including three children, five persons in a hysterical condition, including two pregnant women, and 20 other victims.

In an effort to exterminate the people of Kampuchea, Hanoi used several types of poison gas and toxic substances throughout the last dry season. Some of them cause blurred vision, dizziness, choking and bleeding from the mouth, nostrils and rectum, and death occurs within half a day. Others make the throat dry and cause vomiting, followed by stiffening of the jaw, paralysis and fever. Others again cause burns and fever upon contact, and the victims spit blood. Still others cause oedema and gangrene. These substances are all deadly.

The number of victims of poison gas and toxic substances is already very high, particularly in the forest and mountain regions. Viet Nam is now using chemical weapons in a systematic and planned way throughout Kampuchea, with the aim of exterminating the entire people of Kampuchea and thus eliminating any force capable of resisting it. Regarding such weapons as a component of its war of racial extermination, it is employing them on all fronts, particularly the north-eastern, central, northern, north-western, western and Koh Kong fronts, and is using Kampuchea as a testing-ground. If they are allowed to use chemical weapons in Kampuchea at will, Viet Nam and the USSR will not hesitate to use them against other countries and other peoples.

On behalf of the victims and of all the people of Kampuchea, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea most forcefully condemns these savage crimes and calls upon the United Nations and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to take strong and effective measures to put an end to them. However, the most effective and just way of protecting the Kampuchean people and preventing Hanoi from violating international law and the Charter of the United Nations is to force Hanoi to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people to settle their problems for themselves without foreign interference, in accordance with the United Nations resolution.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35/288-S/13992.

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon  
for the period 11 December 1979 to 12 June 1980**

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1980]

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**ANNEX**

*Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of June 1980" (see end of volume).*

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The present report contains an account of developments relating to the functioning of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 11 December 1979 to 12 June 1980. Some of the information contained in this report was submitted to the Security Council in my special report on the incidents which occurred in, and adjacent to, the area of operation of UNIFIL during the month of April [S/13888 and Add.1-3]. The purpose of the present report is to provide the Council with a comprehensive picture of the activities of UNIFIL in pursuance of the mandate laid down by the Council in its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), extended by resolutions 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979) and 459 (1979), and reaffirmed by resolution 467 (1980). The mandate of UNIFIL was last extended by the Council in resolution 459 (1979) for a period of six months, until 19 June 1980.

**I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE**

*A. Composition and command*

**COMPOSITION**

2. The composition of UNIFIL as of 12 June 1980 was as follows:

<i>Infantry battalions</i>		<i>Headquarters camp command</i>	
Fiji .....	633	Ghana .....	67
Ghana .....	788	Ireland .....	47
Ireland .....	625	<i>Engineer company</i>	
Netherlands .....	815	France .....	94
Nigeria .....	700	<i>Logistic units</i>	
Norway .....	653	France .....	574
Senegal .....	577	Italy .....	34
		Norway .....	291
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,898</b>

3. In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL is assisted by 74 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 Nepalese battalion was recalled home temporarily; withdrawal of the battalion was completed on 20 May;

(b) The Ghanaian battalion was reinforced by 499, all ranks, to help to assume the functions of the Nepalese battalion, and it became fully operational on 9 May;

(c) The French logistic component was reinforced by 50 personnel.

**COMMAND**

5. Command of UNIFIL continues to be exercised by Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine. Following the discontinuance in December of the post of Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Erkki Rainer Kaira, performs general liaison functions regarding United Nations peace-keeping activities in the Middle East in addition to his normal tasks.

**ROTATION OF CONTINGENTS**

6. During the present reporting period, French, Ghanaian, Irish, Italian, Nigerian, Norwegian and Senegalese contingents carried out full rotations. The Dutch and Fiji battalions are rotated at a frequency different from that of other battalions.

**CASUALTIES**

7. During the period covered by this report, five members of UNIFIL were killed and 11 wounded as a result of hostile actions. Three soldiers lost their lives, and 11 were injured as a result of accidents. Two soldiers died of natural causes.

8. Since UNIFIL was established, 23 members of the Force have died in the course of operational duties. Sixteen others have lost their lives as a result of accidents and three have died of natural causes. Seventy-four members of the Force have been wounded in armed clashes.

**DISCIPLINE**

9. The discipline, understanding and steadfastness of the members of UNIFIL, who continue to work in difficult and often hazardous 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 [S/13691]. With the temporary departure of the Nepalese troops in May and the arrival of additional Ghanaian troops to help to assume their functions, a redeployment was undertaken in the eastern sector of UNIFIL. This took the form of a



joint Ghanaian-Norwegian command structure headed by the Norwegian battalion commanding officer.

11. Another change involved the manning of the UNTSO observation posts along the Israel-Lebanon demarcation line. UNTSO military observers continued to man OP Lab and, in addition, replaced members of the Dutch, Irish, Nigerian and Norwegian battalions at OPs Ras, Hin, Mar and Khiam, respectively.

12. 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 as follows:

(i) Part of the battalion is located in the eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Kafr Dunin;

(ii) The remainder is located in the western part of the eastern sector and is integrated into a joint Ghanaian-Norwegian command structure (see para. 10);

(h) The Norwegian battalion is deployed in the eastern part of the eastern sector. Ebel es-Saqi serves as headquarters for the joint Ghanaian-Norwegian command;

(i) The headquarters camp command, composed of Ghanaian and Irish troops, is based at Naqoura;

(j) The French logistic component is located at Naqoura;

(k) The French engineering company is located at Al-Hinniyah;

(l) 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;

(m) the Italian helicopter wing is based at Naqoura;

(n) UNTSO military observers, organized as Observer Group Lebanon based at Naqoura, man all five UNTSO observation posts (Hin, Lab, Mar, Khiam and Ras);

(o) A composite guard detachment is stationed in Tyre barracks; this 45-man unit from one battalion continues to be drawn on a two-week rotation basis from all infantry battalions in the Force.

13. The Lebanese national army battalion of 500, all ranks, continued to perform its duties in the UNIFIL area of operation. This unit is under the operational control of the Force Commander, and its members are involved in patrolling and in the manning of observation posts and check-points jointly with UNIFIL soldiers.

14. It is proposed to augment the size of the Lebanese battalion deployed in the UNIFIL area of operation. As a first step, Lebanese army units attached to UNIFIL battalions in the western and central sectors will each be increased from one to two platoons. Contacts are continuing with the Lebanese authorities in regard to this and related matters.

## II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

### A. Accommodations

15. Despite damage caused by heavy shelling on one occasion during the period under review, substantial improvements have been made to accommodation facilities at Naqoura. Work has been completed to provide sleeping quarters for all military personnel, including those in transit. Additional storage facilities have been made available, with work proceeding on the construction of three warehouses and four walk-in freezers for the French logistic battalion. All office-space needs have been met with the erection of a fourth building, which is already in use. Two workshops for the transport section and a sports complex are currently under construction. Installation of a sewage system, a major undertaking at UNIFIL headquarters, is now approaching completion. Additionally, 10,000 square metres of hard surfacing and asphaltting have been carried out.

16. In the field, work on the transfer of personnel from tents to prefabricated installations has continued, as well as on the erection of cook-houses and dining-halls at unit headquarters. During the period under review, 40 large and 40 small prefabricated installations were set up. More would have been accomplished had it not been for the periodic firing and shelling in the UNIFIL area of operation. The Dutch, Fijian and Norwegian battalions have completed their personnel-quarters programme and have no personnel living in tents. Other battalions are making efforts to complete their programmes. As in the past, most of the prefabricated buildings in the battalion areas have been erected by the battalion engineers on a self-help basis, with the French engineer company assisting as required. Lebanese contractors were responsible for the erection of three workshops, three warehouses and three ammunition stores.

### B. Logistics

17. Logistic support for UNIFIL continues to be provided by a headquarters logistic branch, a French logistic component, a Norwegian maintenance unit, a Norwegian medical company and an Italian helicopter wing. During the present reporting period, one of the changes in the area was the deployment of 50 supplementary French logistic personnel. That was an important contribution towards alleviating the much overworked logistic components of the Force. However, in the light of current plans to effect some degree of logistic deconcentration, additional personnel may become necessary when these plans are implemented.

18. Another change in the logistic structure will result from the decision of the Norwegian Government to withdraw its medical unit shortly after the expiration of the current mandate. Following consultations with the Security Council, I accepted the offer by the Government of Sweden to make a replacement unit available for service with UNIFIL [S/13916 and S/13917].

19. In my report of 14 December 1979, I informed the Security Council of efforts of UNIFIL to increase purchases of supplies from Lebanese sources or through Lebanon [S/13691, para. 15]. During the present mandate, these efforts have been intensified; most of the supplies coming from abroad, including containers with dry rations from Cyprus, are now shipped to UNIFIL either through Beirut harbour

or Beirut international airport. In addition, UNIFIL is making arrangements to have all the battalions obtain their supplies of fresh rations from Lebanon. As regards maintenance contracts, a number of Lebanese firms at Beirut, Sayda and Tyre have been evaluated for future association with UNIFIL. All of the mail services of the Force have now been shifted to Beirut. Likewise, the procurement of service institute supplies for all contingents, with the exception of units in the Naqoura area, has been moved to the Lebanese capital. All petroleum products are now supplied by Lebanese sources.

20. The diverting of most of the UNIFIL procurement requirements to Lebanon has made it necessary to expand the facilities of the Force at Beirut. In this connexion, movement control and procurement personnel, military as well as civilian, now total 32 in the Lebanese capital. Increased purchasing in Lebanon may make it necessary further to strengthen this staff.

21. UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura provided, as in the past, health services to Force personnel. In conjunction with the battalions' medical centres, it continued to treat the local population as required. The hospital is well equipped on the surgical side but short of equivalent laboratory and X-ray facilities. It is of interest to note that for the period extending from 20 April 1978 to 20 May 1980, the Naqoura hospital treated 17,752 out-patients, both United Nations personnel and Lebanese civilians. During the present reporting period, it treated 2,525 United Nations personnel and 2,128 Lebanese civilians.

22. The battalions' medical centres are each treating 20 to 30 civilians a day. The four dispensaries at Qana, Marakah, Et-Taibe and Chebaa, established by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in co-operation with the Lebanese Government and UNIFIL, each treat an additional 30 to 50 civilians a day.

23. It is intended that the Lebanese Government take over these centres as soon as qualified personnel becomes available. In a related development, repair work is under way to reactivate the hospital at Tibnin, once the largest in the area. A joint Ministry of Health-UNICEF-UNIFIL vaccination programme for children in Southern Lebanon got under way during the period under review; this activity has so far covered the Dutch, Ghanaian and Senegalese sectors.

24. UNIFIL personnel or Lebanese civilians wounded in the area as a result of accidents or shelling were evacuated by United Nations helicopter to the hospital at Naqoura. There were 32 air medical evacuations during the period under review. In emergency cases which could not be treated at the UNIFIL hospital, the severely wounded were, as on past occasions, evacuated by helicopter to Rambam Hospital at Haifa. In this connexion, appreciation should be expressed to the Israeli Government for the assistance provided by Israeli health authorities in the treatment of wounded UNIFIL personnel, especially at Rambam Hospital and also for expediting the entry and administrative processing of shipments consigned to the Force in transit through the port of Haifa.

### III. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

#### A. Guidelines and terms of reference

25. During the period of its mandate covered by the present report, 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 Security 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 that 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

26. Military observers of UNTSO, organized as Observer Group Lebanon, continued to assist and co-operate with UNIFIL in the performance of its task under the institutional arrangements described in my report of 12 January 1979 [S/13026, para. 14].

27. During the period under review, there have been some changes in the operational assignments linking UNTSO and UNIFIL. As already mentioned (see para. 11), the observation posts at Hin, Khiam, Mar and Ras were remanned by UNTSO observers (prior to the establishment of UNIFIL, all these posts had been manned by UNTSO observers). Each observation post is manned by four observers. This arrangement was made possible by an increase to 74 in the number of military observers assigned to Observer Group Lebanon (see para. 3).

28. It is relevant to mention here the efforts made towards the restoration of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC). In resolution 467 (1980), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of ILMAC, at an appropriate level, to agree on precise recommendations and further to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries. In pursuance of that resolution and upon my instructions, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, on 29 May, contacted the competent Israeli and Lebanese authorities, with a view to convening at an early date a meeting of ILMAC. On the same day, I addressed messages to the two Governments concerned, in which I drew their attention to the resolution of the Council and expressed the hope that both Governments would accept without delay or pre-conditions the proposal of the Chief of Staff for an early meeting of ILMAC. The Chief of Staff of UNTSO is continuing his contacts with both parties with this objective in mind.

#### C. Contacts with the parties

29. 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. To that end, Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited the region on my behalf from 15 to 20 March. During that visit, he had discussions with the members of the Governments of Lebanon and Israel, as well as with the Commander of UNIFIL and the Chief of Staff of UNTSO. He also met with the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In addition, UNIFIL remained in touch with Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund, the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon. Co-operation between Mr. Akhund's office, the Governor of Southern Lebanon and UNIFIL is being strengthened, particularly in regard to the implementation of projects aimed at assisting the population of Southern Lebanon. As in the past, the headquarters of ILMAC at Beirut functioned as a liaison office for UNIFIL and provided valuable assistance to the Force.

30. General Erskine has been in continuous 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 functioning of the Force and to reduce the risks of confrontation and armed clashes. That was generally done by UNIFIL headquarters staff, through military observer teams and through contacts by the 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 continued to maintain regular contacts with the Governor of Southern Lebanon on questions relating to the restoration of 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 deployment, and with the local population in general. The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has maintained contact with the Israeli authorities as necessary on matters pertaining to UNIFIL.

#### D. Situation in Southern Lebanon and activities of the Force

31. The situation as of 10 December 1979 was described in my last periodic report. After considering that report, the Security Council adopted resolution 459 (1979), in which it renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months and reaffirmed the objectives of resolutions 425 (1978) and 450 (1979). Despite the intensive efforts made both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field to fulfil the mandate of UNIFIL, grave difficulties prevented progress during the period under review. After a few weeks of relative calm following the adoption of resolution 459 (1979), the situation in Southern Lebanon grew increasingly tense, culminating in the violence of April. Some of the more serious incidents which took place during the period under review are described below.

#### SITUATION IN JANUARY

32. There was a general hardening of attitudes from mid-January. The *de facto* forces (Christian and associated militias) closed all roads in the enclave to UNIFIL personnel and vehicles on 12 and 13 January and again on 22 and 23 January. During the month, those forces also fired into the UNIFIL area of deployment; in 36 instances there were firings close to UNIFIL positions.

33. As regards the armed elements (mainly PLO and the Lebanese National Movement), attempts continued to be made by them to infiltrate the UNIFIL area of deployment. UNIFIL intercepted 25 such groups, involving 99

persons. On 18 January, a UNIFIL helicopter engaged in an aerial surveillance of the power transmission line between Nabatiyeh and Marjayoun came under fire from PLO positions in the vicinity of Nabatiyeh. The surveillance mission, which was undertaken in co-operation with the Lebanese authorities, had been cleared in advance with all the parties in the area.

34. The *de facto* forces shelled the Tyre area on 22, 27 and 28 January. There were also increasingly frequent exchanges of fire between the *de facto* forces and the armed elements over the UNIFIL area of deployment, particularly between Marjayoun and Beaufort Castle. UNIFIL was generally able to arrange cease-fires.

35. During the month, UNIFIL observed 117 violations of Lebanese territory by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). These included 40 ground violations, 51 violations of Lebanese air space and 26 violations of Lebanese territorial waters.

#### SITUATION IN FEBRUARY

36. The *de facto* forces continued close firings at UNIFIL positions, 32 instances being reported. In one such incident, a Nepalese soldier was wounded.

37. Various armed elements continued infiltration attempts into the UNIFIL area of deployment; 34 such groups involving 99 persons were intercepted. The *de facto* forces complained that several houses in the enclave had been destroyed by armed elements and casualties inflicted; that increased tension in the area.

38. As regards Tyre, the town received *direct hits* on two occasions as a result of shelling by the *de facto* forces. In addition, on 11 February, there was a serious exchange of fire between *de facto* forces and armed elements in the Marjayoun-Beaufort Castle-Nabatiyeh area, with civilian casualties on both sides.

39. UNIFIL observed 136 violations of Lebanese territory by IDF personnel. These included 68 ground violations, 36 violations of Lebanese air space and 32 violations of Lebanese territorial waters.

#### SITUATION IN MARCH

40. Following the decision to remain five United Nations observation posts along the Israel-Lebanon demarcation line with UNTSO observers (paras. 11 and 12), there was intense harassment of those posts, especially OPs Mar and Khiam, by the *de facto* forces. The posts were frequently raided, equipment was destroyed and there was firing over the heads of the unarmed observers, which prevented them from functioning normally [see S/13888]. Additionally, there was increased firing by the *de facto* forces into the UNIFIL area of deployment; in 49 instances there was close firing at UNIFIL positions.

41. Attempts by armed elements to infiltrate the UNIFIL area of deployment continued; 36 attempts were recorded, involving 116 persons. On one such occasion, armed elements, trying to cross the Litani river, clashed with troops of the Nigerian battalion which intercepted them. There were eight close firings on UNIFIL positions by armed elements.

42. There were recurrent exchanges of fire in the north-eastern sector between the *de facto* forces and armed ele-

ments. Additionally, Tyre was shelled by the *de facto* forces and IDF; the coastal city of Sayda came under long-range artillery fire from the enclave. Exchanges of fire were particularly intense on 20 and 21 March. UNIFIL made all possible efforts to restore and maintain the cease-fire, and in a statement issued on 21 March, I appealed to all concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to co-operate fully with UNIFIL.

43. In the course of the month, UNIFIL observed 88 violations of Lebanese territory by IDF personnel. These included 17 ground violations, 43 violations of Lebanese air space, and 28 violations of Lebanese territorial waters.

#### SITUATION IN APRIL

44. As indicated earlier, the situation escalated dangerously during April, with UNIFIL subjected to intense harassment and violence. Those developments were recounted fully in my special report to the Security Council [S/13888 and Add.1-3] and in my statements to the Council of 13 and 14 April [2212th and 2213th meetings].

45. Starting on 6 April, the *de facto* forces attempted to establish a permanent position in the village of At-Tiri, in the Irish sector of UNIFIL. The attempt was resisted by Irish troops, who were later reinforced by other members of the Force. While UNIFIL was attempting to resolve the situation by negotiation, the *de facto* forces opened fire on Irish positions in the afternoon of 6 April and again during the morning of 7 April, seriously wounding one Irish soldier, who later died. Following that incident, the Force Commander gave permission to UNIFIL troops to return controlled fire.

46. On the morning of 8 April, the *de facto* forces fired again on Irish troops, wounding two soldiers. On 10 April they fired at the village of Brashit in the Irish sector. On 12 April an exchange of fire between UNIFIL troops and *de facto* forces, initiated by the latter, took place in the At-Tiri area. During that exchange of fire, a Fijian soldier was injured and later died; one member of the *de facto* forces died, three were wounded and four others captured. During the same afternoon, the *de facto* forces opened heavy fire on UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura, causing extensive damage to its installations and equipment, including the Force hospital and four helicopters.

47. On the morning of 18 April, three soldiers of the Irish battalion on the way to OP Ras in the enclave were stopped by the *de facto* forces, who shot and badly wounded one soldier and took the other two away. Despite every effort made by UNIFIL to obtain the release of the two captured soldiers, they were murdered. I immediately expressed my shock and deep concern at this tragedy and appealed for an end to violence.

48. The Security Council met as a matter of urgency on several occasions and took action to support the efforts of UNIFIL, including a statement by the President of the Council on 18 April [2217th meeting] and the adoption of resolution 467 (1980) of 24 April.

49. Following the developments mentioned above, a meeting of UNIFIL troop-contributing countries took place at Dublin on 2 May. At the conclusion of that meeting, a communiqué was issued [see S/13921].

50. In the course of the incidents described above, the *de facto* forces closed all roads in the enclave to UNIFIL

traffic. In late April the restrictions were partially lifted, members of the Irish and Senegalese contingents, however, being denied the use of the roads in the enclave.

51. During the month of April, UNIFIL observed 118 violations of Lebanese territory by IDF personnel. Those included 58 ground violations, as well as 38 violations of Lebanese air space and 22 violations of Lebanese territorial waters. The most serious incursion was described in my special report. On the night of 6/7 April, an attack on the Israeli Kibbutz Misgav Am, for which a Palestinian group claimed responsibility, resulted in three Israelis being killed and 16 wounded, in addition to the death of five infiltrators. From the afternoon of 8 April, IDF, with an estimated strength of a reduced battalion, crossed into Lebanese territory, establishing positions in and adjoining the UNIFIL area of deployment. On 10 April, I sent an urgent message to Prime Minister Begin, urging Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The next day General Erskine met the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Eitan, who stated that IDF would start withdrawing from Lebanese territory later in the same day and that withdrawal would be completed shortly. UNIFIL was unable to confirm the completion of withdrawal since freedom of movement was denied within the enclave.

52. Throughout April the armed elements were relatively restrained. UNIFIL prevented 18 infiltration attempts involving 79 persons as against 36 attempts involving 116 persons in the preceding month. There was also a marked decrease in the number of artillery, mortar and tank rounds fired by the armed elements.

#### SITUATION IN MAY

53. In the aftermath of the violence of April, the situation remained strained. Serious incidents in the West Bank, which caused casualties, and Israeli raids along the coastal area north of the Litani added to the tension.

54. The *de facto* forces continued to harass the observation posts along the Israel-Lebanon border, particularly OP Hin. That post was frequently broken into, equipment was destroyed or stolen and the observers were prevented from performing their duties. On one occasion, a military observer was abducted but later released unharmed. Restriction of the freedom of movement of UNIFIL in the enclave continued, particularly in relation to the Irish and Senegalese contingents.

55. While the number of infiltration attempts by the armed elements did not increase, there were more intensive efforts by them to bring weapons into the UNIFIL area. More frequently than in the past, armed elements resisted being checked by UNIFIL at points of entry into the area. On 6 May, there was an attempt to smuggle rocket-launchers through UNIFIL lines. On 21 May, 30 armed elements of the Lebanese National Movement tried to cross the Akhiya Bridge with the intention of establishing positions in the UNIFIL area. That move was blocked. On 23 May, a confrontation developed at the Fijian check-point at Al-Bazuriyah, when 30 armed elements of the Lebanese National Movement forced their way through the check-point. The group was intercepted by the Senegalese battalion and made to leave the UNIFIL area. During May, the armed elements were responsible for six close firings at UNIFIL positions.

56. In the course of May, UNIFIL recorded 95 violations of Lebanese territory by IDF personnel. They included

42 ground violations, 30 violations of Lebanese air space and 23 violations of Lebanese territorial waters. On 30 May, IDF intruded into the Irish battalion area, abducting two civilians from the village of Brashit. Following protests by UNIFIL, the two villagers were released.

#### SITUATION BETWEEN 1 AND 12 JUNE

57. In the first days of June there was a relative lull in the shelling. However, the *de facto* forces continued to fire close to UNIFIL positions; 26 such cases were recorded as of the time of reporting. That close firing concentrated on Dutch and Norwegian positions. A serious incident occurred on 6 June; the *de facto* forces shelled three villages in the Irish battalion area with heavy mortar, rounds impacting dangerously close to Irish positions. The *de facto* forces claimed that their shelling was retaliatory after a civilian vehicle had blown up on a mine placed in the enclave by armed elements. On 8 June, the *de facto* forces fired artillery rounds into the Tyre area, two of which impacted within the Tyre barracks manned by UNIFIL troops.

58. Restriction on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL in the enclave continued, particularly in relation to the Irish and Senegalese battalions, which, since the incidents of April, have been denied access by road to Naqoura.

59. As regards the armed elements, insistent attempts by some groups to seek entry into the UNIFIL area continued to cause concern. In the first 12 days of June, UNIFIL prevented 38 armed elements from entering its area.

60. On 2 June, a unit of the Israeli forces made an incursion into the area of the Dutch battalion, stating that they were in search of infiltrators. UNIFIL troops were deployed to block the incursion, the Israeli soldiers withdrawing after some five hours. Between 1 and 12 June, UNIFIL observed 45 violations of Lebanese territory by IDF personnel. They included five ground violations, 24 violations of Lebanese air space and 16 violations of Lebanese territorial waters.

#### E. Humanitarian activities

61. During the period under review, UNIFIL continued to carry 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. It 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. Of particular significance were the completion of repair work on the Nabatiyeh-Marjayoun power transmission line and the establishment of four dispensaries.

#### IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

62. By its resolution 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Sec-

retary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$10,767,166 gross (\$10,676,666 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1979 to 18 December 1980 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 450 (1979). Accordingly, should the Council renew the UNIFIL mandate beyond 19 June 1980, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining UNIFIL up to 18 December 1980 will be within the commitment authority provided by the Assembly in its resolution 34/9 B, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision will need to be made by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in respect of periods after 18 December 1980, if the period of extension determined by the Council goes beyond that date.

#### V. OBSERVATIONS

63. From the foregoing account it will be seen that in spite of strenuous efforts at all levels, including those of the Security Council itself, the fifth mandate of UNIFIL has come to an end without significant progress being achieved in implementing fully the objectives of resolution 425 (1978).

64. When UNIFIL was established, it was widely felt that the progressive achievement of those objectives would be in the interest of all concerned and would be conducive to the return of peace and normality to Southern Lebanon and the restoration of full Lebanese sovereignty and authority in the area. It was therefore assumed that UNIFIL would have the co-operation of all concerned in fulfilling its mandate. This assumption remains unrealized. Not only has UNIFIL been denied the co-operation required, but it has even on occasion been actively opposed or attacked in trying to perform its duties.

65. In the period under review, the most serious problems have been with the *de facto* forces. They have not only prevented a further deployment of UNIFIL in the enclave, but they have maintained four positions previously established in the UNIFIL area and have attempted to establish additional encroachments. These attempts, which have been firmly resisted by UNIFIL, have led to serious confrontations resulting in the death of UNIFIL soldiers, including the murder of two soldiers. The *de facto* forces have systematically tried to obstruct the remaining of observation posts along the international frontier by UNTSO observers. They have not hesitated to harass UNIFIL positions and, on one occasion, have subjected UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura to heavy bombardment. Time and again, they have restricted UNIFIL freedom of movement to the enclave, particularly along the coastal road; they have attempted to discriminate against certain contingents and have deliberately sought to disregard the integrated nature of the Force. These activities have been accompanied by threats and a well-orchestrated campaign of misinformation.

66. The relationship of the *de facto* forces to the Israeli forces is well known, and it is no secret that the *de facto* forces are dependent on the latter. On many occasions, therefore, the intercession of the Israeli authorities has been sought in order to curb the activities of the *de facto* forces and to restrain hostile acts against UNIFIL or against the civilian population in the UNIFIL area. On occasion, Israeli intervention has resolved specific difficulties. However, the

Israeli authorities have continued their support of the *de facto* forces, citing reasons of national security; for the same stated reasons, Israeli forces have, on occasion, made incursions into Lebanese territory and have maintained a number of positions in the enclave. These have been a source of concern to UNIFIL, which has taken up the matter with the Israeli authorities.

67. While the leadership of PLO has renewed its assurances of co-operation with UNIFIL, the Force has continued to be subjected to attempts by armed elements to infiltrate personnel and weapons into its area of operation. Such attempts inevitably create tensions and difficulties and sometimes confrontations. In recent weeks, sizable groups of the Lebanese National Movement have attempted to force their way into the UNIFIL area. UNIFIL has made every effort to prevent infiltration and has repeatedly requested PLO and others concerned to put an end to such attempts.

68. In spite of the difficulties mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, UNIFIL has continued in its endeavour to consolidate its position and, in co-operation with the Lebanese Government, to increase and make more effective the Lebanese presence, both civilian and military, in its area of operation. The inability of the Force to control and operate in its entire area of operation up to the international frontier, and the internal situation in Lebanon itself, have, for the time being, limited the ability of the Lebanese Government significantly to increase its military and civilian presence in the south.

69. Following the serious incidents of April, the Security Council, in its resolution 467 (1980), commended UNIFIL for its great restraint in carrying out its duties and also called attention to the provisions in its mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence. I have reviewed this question very carefully with the Force Commander and am examining new measures to reinforce the defence capability of UNIFIL, in particular with a view to improving the security of its personnel and to making the Force headquarters at Naqoura less vulnerable. Measures are also being considered to enable the contingents of UNIFIL to react firmly and consistently to threats or actions designed to interfere with the discharge of the duties of the Force. I shall, of course, keep the Council informed in this regard. In this connexion, I should, however, like to state that the use of force in self-defence will not by itself achieve significant progress in the implementation of the UNIFIL mandate. A peace-keeping operation must achieve its major objectives through means other than the use of force, and this consideration certainly applies to UNIFIL. While consolidating UNIFIL and taking the necessary steps to render its position as strong as possible, I believe that the main road to full implementation of the UNIFIL mandate lies in political and diplomatic efforts. These efforts must secure genuine co-operation with the Force and implant the conviction that such co-operation represents, in the long term, the best guarantee of security and normality for all concerned. In this connexion, I appreciate the diplomatic support that I have received from Member States, particularly the troop-contributing countries.

70. In adopting resolution 467 (1980), the Security Council also requested me to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of ILMAC. As indicated earlier in this report, I have approached both the parties to the Israel-Lebanon Armistice Agreement in this regard and shall keep the Council informed of developments.

71. In reporting in detail on the difficulties faced by UNIFIL and on the extremely complex situation in which it operates, there is a danger of appearing to question the value of the presence of the Force in Southern Lebanon. I wish, therefore, to underline my conviction that UNIFIL is performing an indispensable service to peace, not only in Lebanon but in the Middle East as a whole. While continuing to strive to fulfil all the terms of its mandate, UNIFIL provides a vital mechanism for conflict control in an extremely volatile situation which, without it, would almost certainly escalate very quickly into a far wider conflagration. I believe that the Security Council is fully aware of this. It is also because of the critical importance of the task being performed that the troop-contributing countries, in spite of all the difficulties and risks involved, have continued to make contingents available to UNIFIL. I am convinced that if the functioning of UNIFIL were to be seriously eroded or if the Force were to be withdrawn, we should very rapidly face in Southern Lebanon a resumption and a widening of hostilities, with grave consequences far beyond the borders of Lebanon. In this connexion, it bears repeating that the very complex situation in Southern Lebanon is interrelated with the wider problem of the Middle East, which still awaits a just and comprehensive settlement.

72. For these reasons I feel obliged once again 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.

73. In making this recommendation, I am very much aware of the unsatisfactory nature of the present situation in the area. It is absolutely essential that all concerned co-operate fully with the Force. Every effort should be made to prevent confrontations and incidents of the kind which have resulted in grievous loss of life and consumed far too much of the Force's time and energy in the present reporting period. I hope most earnestly that all concerned will agree to establish conditions which will enable UNIFIL to operate effectively and with an acceptable degree of security for all its personnel. Freedom of movement in the enclave, particularly along the coastal road, is vitally important to the Force as a whole and must be ensured. Attacks and harassment, whether physical or verbal, must cease, and the Force must be accorded the facilities and co-operation essential to the fulfilment of its peaceful mission within the terms of the mandate and the guidelines laid down by the Security Council. In this connexion, I wish to express once again my appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for its support and assistance in very difficult circumstances and to express my hope that its efforts, in co-operating with UNIFIL, will, in the months to come, result in significant progress towards meeting the objectives set out by the Council. In this connexion, every effort is being made, in co-operation with the Lebanese authorities, to increase the role of the Lebanese army, as well as of the Lebanese civilian authorities, in the implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

74. In concluding this report, I should like to pay tribute 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. Their courage and dedication, often in the face of very difficult and hazardous cir-

cumstances, have been exemplary. I wish also to express my gratitude to the Governments who are providing contingents and other forms of support to UNIFIL. Finally, I pay tribute to the memory of those soldiers of UNIFIL who have given their lives for peace. In so doing, I would hope

that future developments will prove that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

#### ANNEX

[Map: "UNIFIL deployment as of June 1980". See end of volume.]

### DOCUMENT S/13996\*

#### Letter dated 12 June 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[13 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the report on the people's war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Vietnamese expansionists issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text 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

#### Report on the people's war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Vietnamese expansionists

##### APRIL 1980: 15,000 ENEMIES WIPED OUT

During the last month of the dry season, as their offensive was defeated, the Vietnamese army has carried out fewer operations so as better to entrench itself. However, as for the guerrillas and national army of Democratic Kampuchea, they have carried on their attacks and inflicted on the enemy heavy casualties. According to the report from the front dated 30 May 1980, the Vietnamese losses during the month of April amount to:

—14,995 killed and wounded, including 17 officers ranking from company commander to divisional commander;

—16 prisoners and 14 surrenders;

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/290-S/13996.

—20 camps, five command posts, two ammunition depots, three armoured cars, 50 vehicles and two boats destroyed;

—An important quantity of weapons, ammunitions, military and telecommunication equipment destroyed or seized.

Furthermore, the guerrillas have continued to develop the system of traditional weapons and to cut off the enemy lines of communication. During the month of April, more than 12,000 various barrages have been set up in order to cut off the enemy lines of communication and, among the traditional weapons, they have dug or installed 40,000 traps, 10,000 snares and many millions of points.

#### NEWS FROM VARIOUS FRONTS

According to dispatches from the front dated from 30 May to 5 June 1980, the Vietnamese troops of occupation in Kampuchea suffered 3,369 killed and wounded. The Vietnamese divisional commander in charge of the front of Cheom Ksan-Preah Vihear (northern zone) was killed on 24 May in his jeep, which had exploded on a mine on the Cheom Ksan-Saem road. On 25 May, a Vietnamese regimental commander was killed while leading his unit on the way out of Maung (province of Battambang, north-western zone). On the same day, in the district, a battalion commander was also killed in a guerrilla attack. Previously, on 5 May, another regimental commander was killed in an ambush in the district of Thpong (western zone).

The main combats have been reported in the north-western zone (sectors of Samlaut, Pailin, Bavel, south of highway 5, Thmar Puok), in the south-western zone (Leach, Koh Kong, Kampot) and in the northern zone (provinces of Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey). In addition, the guerrillas have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the western and central zones, in the province of Siemreap (northern zone) and in the north-eastern zone.

At the beginning of the rainy season, while the Vietnamese army, after the defeat of the dry season, entrenches itself in a defensive position in its cantonments, the guerrillas and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea inflict on them an average of 481 killed or wounded daily, i.e., as many as in the dry season.

### DOCUMENT S/13997

#### Letter dated 12 June 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 June 1980]

The members of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People have authorized me, as Acting Chairman of the Committee, to draw your attention to the recent declaration by Prime Minister Begin asserting that the Government of Israel would establish 10 new settlements and that dozens more would be added as part of "strengthening" the present illegal settlements in the West Bank, including Jerusalem. Likewise, the Israeli authorities are reported to be about to implement a plan for

the establishment in Gaza of an Israeli "barrier zone" consisting of Israeli settlements.

Those decisions, following previous decisions taken by the Israeli authorities, seem further to confirm the policy of the Government of Israel to annex the illegally occupied territories in the West Bank, including Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. I would recall once more that such decisions constitute a flagrant violation of international law, world

public opinion and the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

May I also recall that resolution 465 (1980), unanimously adopted by the Security Council, called upon the Government of Israel to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment of new settlements. It is therefore obvious that these new actions by the Israeli authorities reveal once more their contempt of resolution 465 (1980) as well as of the previous relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Even more alarming is the fact that these actions are in clear contradiction of Israel's declared policy to resolve the Middle East problem through peaceful means.

On the contrary, such actions and the illegal policy pursued by the Government of Israel are only exacerbating

tension in the occupied territories and obviously constitute a threat to international peace and security in the area, and the world at large. The recent spate of renewed violence in the area and the loss of life and property are a grim reminder that the Security Council must be alerted, and this is the purpose of my letter. The Committee is of the belief that the Council should take urgent and decisive measures within its competence to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the region.

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

(Signed) Farid ZARIF  
Acting Chairman, Committee on the  
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

## DOCUMENT S/13998

### Letter dated 13 June 1980 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 June 1980]

During the discussion of the question of South Africa in the Security Council this afternoon [2231st meeting], I referred in my statement to the need for the Council to take a new approach in adopting a resolution on this subject.

So that all members will understand what we have in mind, I am transmitting the text of the kind of resolution that we believe speaks to this question, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Donald F. MCHENRY  
Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Security Council draft resolution

##### The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,

Gravely concerned by the mounting cycles of violence in South Africa,

Noting with particular concern the violence against peaceful demonstrators protesting apartheid, including churchmen and workers, and the arbitrary arrests and trials of those opposing apartheid,

Convinced that South Africa today stands at a crossroads, where South Africans of conscience must decide now to lead their country towards equal rights and treatment under law for all citizens, in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

Gravely concerned about reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Reiterates that apartheid, which is based upon a denial of the entitlement of every human being to equal rights and treatment under law, is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Recognizes that the situation in South Africa makes the elimination of apartheid necessary, that the present time presents genuine opportunities for change, that South Africa stands at a critical juncture and that it can embark on a course of action that can lead towards the achievement of

equality, justice and peace or to increasing and potentially catastrophic racial strife;

3. Takes note of the increasing ferment and debate within South Africa on that country's future and the efforts by South Africans of conscience to explore avenues leading to the end of apartheid;

4. Declares its strong support for the forces within South Africa now pressing for change in that country's system of racial discrimination;

5. Calls upon the Government of South Africa urgently to end violence against the South African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid;

6. Expresses its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence;

7. Declares its firm conviction that racial equality and peace in South Africa, and thus the possibility of South Africa taking its place as a respected member of the community of nations, depend on the direction now to be taken by the people and Government of South Africa in eliminating the policy of apartheid and the realization by all its citizens of equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny; measures towards these ends would include:

(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid;

(b) An end to the violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and against those in detention, including political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal educational opportunities to all South Africans as a major step towards the eradication of apartheid at its roots;

8. Urgently requests South Africa, as a first step, to release all political prisoners, and especially the leaders of the black community with whom the South African Government must deal, and whose voices must be heard in any meaningful discussion of the future of the nation;

9. Calls upon all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

10. Requests the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977), to redouble its efforts in the framework of its mandate to obtain full implementation of the arms embargo and to recommend measures for full compliance by Member States;

11. Reiterates its strong hope that the inevitable change in the racial policies of South Africa can be attained through peaceful means, while convinced that, failing a decision by the Government and people of South Africa to establish full and equal rights for all the citizens of that country, pressures for such change from the international community inevitably will grow and, with them, the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa from the family of nations.



DOCUMENT S/13999

Letter dated 16 June 1980 from the representative of Israel to the President  
of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[16 June 1980]

Yet again, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the ongoing attempts by PLO terrorists based in Lebanon to conduct acts of indiscriminate terror against the civilian population of Israel.

Early this morning, 16 June 1980 (local time), an Israel Navy patrol spotted and intercepted a rubber dinghy off the Mediterranean coast west of Achziv, a village some three miles south of the border with Lebanon. The craft had entered Israel's coastal waters from the north. Aboard it were three PLO criminals dispatched to carry out acts of terror in Israel. In the exchange of fire the dinghy was sunk, and the three terrorists were killed.

Within hours a PLO spokesman at Damascus took responsibility for this terrorist attempt which was apparently aimed against Achziv (as reported today on Radio Monte Carlo).

This criminal attempt, which could have had grave consequences, was by no means the first of its kind.

As will be recalled, a design of this kind took its tragic toll on 22 April 1979. On that occasion, as reported to you at the time [S/13264], four PLO terrorists landed by means of a rubber dinghy at Nahariya some six miles from the Lebanese border. In the course of the ensuing outrage, four Israel civilians, including a man and his two little daughters, died and two other civilians were wounded.

It will also be recalled that the Israel Navy providentially foiled similar sea-borne attempts by the PLO from Lebanon in April, June, August and November 1979 (see my letters of 22 April, 5 June, 20 August and 20 November, circulated as documents S/13264, S/13376, S/13508 and S/13635 respectively). The last of those incidents was, like today's, also foiled in the waters opposite the village of Achziv.

This latest incident must also be seen against the background of two other terrorist attempts which both occurred last week, on 10 June.

In the first incident, two explosive devices went off in the centre of the town of Petah Tikvah, without causing damage or injury.

In the second, an Israel policeman was shot and wounded by a terrorist shooting from the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem.

The terrorist PLO took responsibility for both incidents in broadcasts on its radio in Lebanon.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14000

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]  
[16 June 1980]

Following informal consultations, the Security Council decided to maintain the original composition 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.

DOCUMENT S/14002

Letter dated 16 June 1980 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 June 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, issued at Venice on 13 June 1980 the following declaration on the situation in Lebanon:

"The Nine reiterate once again their total solidarity with Lebanon, a friendly country whose equilibrium is seriously jeopardized by the clashes in the region, and renew their urgent appeal to all the countries and parties concerned to put an end to all acts liable to affect Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the authority of its Government. The Nine will support any action or

initiative likely to guarantee the return of peace and stability in Lebanon, a factor which constitutes an essential element in the equilibrium of the region.

"The Nine stress the importance of the role which should be played by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in Southern Lebanon. The Nine recall the declaration which they made in Luxembourg on 22 April 1980 [S/13907] and stress that it is essential for all the parties concerned to allow the Force to implement to the full the mandate assigned to it, including that of taking control of the territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries."

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

(Signed) Umberto LA ROCCA  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/14003

#### Letter dated 16 June 1980 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 June 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, issued at Venice on 13 June 1980 the following declaration on the situation in Afghanistan:

"The European Council has noted with deep concern the intensification of the military operations conducted by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"These dramatic developments increase still further the sufferings of the Afghan people. They emphasize the genuinely national nature of the resistance offered by an entire people. They threaten to jeopardize the climate of international relations for a long time to come.

"In these circumstances, the European Council wishes to reaffirm its conviction that it is necessary to find without delay the means of reaching a solution which, in keeping with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, would ensure the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the free exercise by the Afghan people of the right to determine their own future. It reiterated its view that a solution could be found in an arrangement which allowed Afghanistan to remain outside the competition among the Powers and to return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned State.

"It recalls that it proposed in Luxembourg, on 28 April 1980 [S/13925], that the great Powers and the neighbouring States should undertake the necessary commitments to this end: in particular, they should agree to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan, to refrain from any interference in its internal affairs and renounce any stationing of troops on its soil or any form of military association with it.

"The European Council shares the concern expressed and the conclusions drawn by the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States on the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and has noted with great interest the creation by this Conference of a committee to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect to Afghanistan.

"The European Council repeated its readiness to support any meaningful initiative designed to promote a solution of the Afghan crisis."

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

(Signed) Umberto LA ROCCA  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/14004

#### Letter dated 16 June 1980 from the representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[18 June 1980]

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report that the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of the Bahamas have agreed on a formula for solving the problem arising from the unjustified and unprovoked attack of 10 May 1980 on the Cuban fishing boats *Ferrocemento No. 54* and *Ferrocemento No. 165* by a vessel which turned out to be the *Flamingo*, a

Coast Guard patrol boat belonging to the Government of the Bahamas.

This action is unprecedented in the history of relations between Cuba and the Bahamas and constitutes a breach of the proper rules of conduct which vessels belonging to the Bahamian State had always observed on the eight occasions between 1971 and March 1980 when they detained Cuban

fishing boats; it was the cause of the regrettable occurrence, deplored by the Government of Cuba, in which the Cuban air force mistook the Bahamian vessel for a pirate ship.

The formula agreed on by the two Governments is to accept the contents of notes Nos. 803 [S/13955], 184 [S/13959] and 838, together with compensation for the families of the four sailors who were lost and reparations for the boat *Flamingo* which was sunk, mutually agreed to as an honourable solution acceptable to both Governments.

As confirmation of the position of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, we reproduce below note No. 838:

"The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cuba presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and has the honour to refer to note No. 184, which was transmitted by telex on 21 May 1980.

"The Ministry notes that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas agrees that it is necessary to give careful consideration to the delimitation of the sea areas of the two countries. The Ministry also notes that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas recognizes that, if the Cuban air force pilots had known that the *Flamingo* was a Bahamian Government vessel, they would not have fired on it, since the knowledge that the vessel belonged to the Bahamian Government would have made the Cuban authorities realize that there was no reason to be concerned about the fate of the Cuban fishermen.

"The Ministry of External Relations has the honour to state that the Government of the Republic of Cuba has the following understanding of the contents of note No. 184:

"1. That the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas accepts Cuba's explanation that the events referred to in the notes exchanged by the two Governments resulted from a regrettable misunderstanding when it was not possible for the Cuban fliers to identify the vessel from which the Cuban fishermen had requested protection as the Coast Guard patrol boat *Flamingo* belonging to the Bahamian Government.

"2. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has acknowledged the error made by its military forces in not identifying the *Flamingo* as a Bahamian Government vessel and that it therefore accepts responsibility for this error.

"3. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has stated that it had no intention of violating the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the Bahamas and accepts responsibility for the actions of its military forces, which inadvertently violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Bahamas in the air space above Duncan Town, Ragged Island, on Sunday, 11 May 1980.

"4. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has given assurances to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas that the Government of the Republic of Cuba, in keeping with the principles guiding its foreign policy, respects and will continue to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

"5. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba agrees to pay compensation to the families of the four sailors lost on the *Flamingo*. The amount of this compensation will be agreed upon by our respective Governments.

"6. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba agrees to make reparation to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the material damage caused to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas by the loss of the vessel *Flamingo*. The amount of this reparation will be agreed upon by our respective Governments.

"7. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba assures the Government of the Bahamas without reservation that the editorial of 13 May 1980 in the newspaper *Granma* was not intended to give offence to the honour and dignity of the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

"8. That the Government of the Republic of Cuba has apologized to the Government and people of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the inadvertent violation of the latter's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"The Ministry has the honour to state that the contents of paragraphs 1-8 above reflect the understanding by the Government of the Republic of Cuba of note No. 184 of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas. The Ministry therefore proposes that the contents of the present note and of notes Nos. 803 and 184, as well as a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of the compensation and reparation, should constitute an honourable solution acceptable to our Governments."

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ernesto LÓPEZ PAZ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Cuba  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### FACTS RELATING TO THE INCIDENT OF 10 MAY 1980

The facts set out below will demonstrate:

First, that the sinking of the *Flamingo* and the subsequent inadvertent violation of the air space and territory of Ragged Island were the result of a regrettable error, the *Flamingo* having been mistaken for a pirate ship as a result of the shelling of the Cuban fishing boats and the fact that there had been a number of pirate attacks on Cuban vessels from Bahamian cays and waters.

Secondly, that the seizure of the fishing boats took place in the waters of the Cuban economic zone and the Bahamian fishing area, which have not yet been delimited.

Thirdly, that respect was at all times shown for the Government of the Bahamas.

Fourthly, that the Government of Cuba was at all times prepared to arrive at an honourable and mutually satisfactory agreement.

#### THE FACTS

1. At 5 p.m. on Saturday, 10 May, the Cuban fishing boat *Ferrocemento No. 165* radioed its base to say that it was being attacked at a point some 20 miles from Samá Bay by an unknown vessel and had already been hit by several shells.

2. Reconnaissance and fighter planes immediately headed for the spot. At 5.38 p.m., they located a vessel which was proceeding north towing the *Ferrocemento No. 165*, which had requested assistance, and the *Ferrocemento No. 54*; there was every reason to believe that the two boats were being seized. When the vessel in question failed to halt after the aircraft had flown over it and fired warning shots as a signal that it should identify itself, the Cuban fliers were confirmed in their belief that it was a pirate ship. By that time, contact had been lost with the *Ferrocemento No. 165*.

3. Having exhausted their fuel supplies, the aircraft returned to their base. However, since the incident was still regarded as serious and as posing a threat to the lives of our fishermen inasmuch as the latter were thought to be the victims of a pirate attack, the air force sent additional planes to the site in an effort to prevent the seizure from being carried out. These planes fired on the supposed pirate ship, damaging it so severely that it sank at 7.19 p.m.

4. The regrettable error made by the Cuban air force in the case of the *Flamingo* resulted from the following events and circumstances:

(a) The fishing boats were attacked with shellfire by an unknown vessel, according to a radio message from the *Ferrocemento No. 165* subsequently confirmed by a message from the *Ferrocemento No. 54*, which was drifting as a result of the destruction of its engine by a 20-mm shell and had been struck by a total of 12 shells, one of which had destroyed kitchen equipment near which a member of the crew was drinking coffee; when all of this happened, it seemed inconceivable that a vessel of the Bahamian Coast Guard was involved, this act of aggression against defenceless fishing boats having been completely unnecessary inasmuch as the *Flamingo* had a speed of 24 knots and the maximum speed of the fishing boats was 9 knots, so that it would have been easy for the *Flamingo* to halt and board them. This is shown by past experience, since on the nine occasions on which Bahamian patrol boats had seized Cuban fishing boats—in some cases, as many as four—they had done so by boarding the Cuban boats after taking advantage of their superior speed.

(b) In addition to the above, it should be pointed out that there have been repeated pirate attacks on our fishing boats in these waters, the most important of those attacks having been the following:

#### *Pirate attacks against Cuba*

10 May 1970—There was an attack on the vessels *Plataforma I* and *Plataforma IV* of the Caibarién Fishing Co-operative, whose 11 fishermen were taken to a small island in the Bahamas and held there for a week.

1971—The village of Samá was attacked by pirate launches sent out by the mother ships *Layla Express* and *Johny Express* from Bahamian waters.

10 October 1972—Two armed launches boarded the fishing boats *Aguja* and *Plataforma IV*, abducted the fishermen and blew up the boats, which sank near the shore of Andros island. A fisherman, Amado Jiménez, was wounded. The 11 Cuban fishermen were rescued by a helicopter on 13 October after being set adrift in a small boat.

28 January 1973—The fishing boat *Plataforma I* of the Caibarién Fishing Co-operative, with a crew of six, was attacked by an

armed launch while it was engaged in fishing operations in the vicinity of the Bahamas. A member of the crew, Ibraim Ruiz, was wounded.

6 April 1976—A pirate launch attacked the Cuban fishing boats *Ferro 123* and *Ferro 119* while they were in international waters between Anguilla and Cayo Sal. One fisherman, Bienvenido Mauriz Díaz, was killed, and three members of the crew were wounded.

(c) What caused the serious error by the Cuban fliers was this long series of pirate attacks under various false flags together with the unusual incident of the unnecessary shelling of the fishing boats.

5. The position of the fishing boats, as communicated by the *Ferrocemento No. 165* and confirmed by the powerful radar equipment at Samá Bay, was some 20 miles from that Cuban port. Since the distance between Samá Bay and Santo Domingo Cay is approximately 35 miles, the fishing boats were in the intermediate zone between the 12-mile territorial seas of Cuba and the Bahamas, respectively part of Cuba's 200-mile economic zone and of the 200-mile fishing area of the Bahamas, which were established under legislation of the two countries and which overlap because of the fact that the waters have not been delimited as Cuba has proposed since 1974. What is involved is thus a sea area belonging to both Cuba and the Bahamas.

The editorial which the Bahamian Government interpreted as an insulting attack on it by our Government, and for which all the requested explanations have been provided, actually stated as follows:

"We do not blame the Government of the Bahamas . . . that Government with regard to Cuba has not been unfriendly, and it is clear to us that it, too, has wished to develop good relations with our country." [S/13939, annex II.]

The willingness of the Cuban Government to clarify what had occurred, assume its proper responsibility in the matter and arrive at an honourable, mutually satisfactory solution was made clear at the outset by the prompt dispatch to the Bahamas of a delegation headed by a Deputy Minister for Foreign Relations and was reaffirmed in the above-mentioned editorial and in note No. 803, which stated as follows:

"Cuba cannot and will not assume a position of arrogance or strength or overbearing force with regard to any Caribbean neighbour; indeed, we would rather be humiliated ourselves than humiliate any of our fraternal neighbors."

This is the spirit that animated notes Nos. 803 and 838, which, together with note No. 184 of the Bahamian Government and the mutually agreed compensation and reparation which our Government was from the outset prepared to grant, constitute what the two Governments regard as an honourable, acceptable solution.

## DOCUMENT S/14006\*

### Letter dated 17 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1980]

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a note dated 16 June 1980 addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the negotiations between Viet Nam and China and kindly request you to have this letter and its annex 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

Note dated 16 June 1980 sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/296-S/14006.

In a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 8 March 1980 [S/13837, annex II], the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry made clear its views on the opening of the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations. The Vietnamese side has consistently stood for the settlement of all issues between Viet Nam and China by negotiations and has done all it can for the progress of the negotiations, for an early restoration of the normal relations between the two countries, and for the maintenance of the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and China, thus contributing to consolidating peace and stability in South-East Asia, and peace in the world. The Vietnamese side holds that the third round of the negotiations could start in March or April 1980. Yet, taking into consideration the proposal made by the Chinese side in its note of 6 March to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry [S/13846, annex] that the third round would be conducted at Hanoi in the latter half of 1980, the Vietnamese side has proposed that the two sides would hold the first session of the third round on 15 July.

More than three months have elapsed since, and the Chinese side has not yet replied to this proposal of the Vietnamese side. However, the Chinese side still continues its armed provocations and increases its war threats and other hostile activities against Viet Nam.

In the face of the continued tension caused by the Chinese side in the relations between Viet Nam and China, an early opening of the third round

of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations is very necessary, meeting the aspiration of the peoples of the two countries, and conforming to the common trend in the world which is to settle problems in the relations between countries by negotiations.

We hope that the Chinese side will positively respond to the proposal of the Vietnamese side for the convening of the first session of the third round of negotiations on 15 July 1980 at Hanoi. We hope to receive an early answer.

## DOCUMENT S/14007\*

### Assistance to Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[30 June 1980]

1. In its resolution 34/129 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to submit a report on the progress achieved in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

2. In its resolution 460 (1979), adopted on 21 December 1979, the Security Council, in paragraph 5, called upon all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia. Further, in paragraph 8, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 by organizing, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them.

3. In pursuance of these resolutions, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Mozambique in February

1980 to consult with the Government. The report of the mission, which is annexed hereto,<sup>17</sup> describes the economic and financial position of the country, provides a list of the Government's priority requirements to deal with the serious economic situation, and lists the projects and programmes necessary for reconstruction and to enable Mozambique to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing it.

4. In paragraph 14 of resolution 34/129, the General Assembly invited a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Mozambique and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1980. The responses of the agencies and organizations will be reproduced in a report of the Secretary-General covering Mozambique and the other countries for which the Assembly has requested him to organize special economic assistance programmes.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> The text of the report, entitled "Report of the review mission to Mozambique (8-17 February 1980)", is not reproduced in the present Supplement; it may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

<sup>18</sup> Circulated on 7 October 1980 as document A/35/497.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/297-S/14007.

## DOCUMENT S/14008\*

### Letter dated 18 June 1980 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[20 June 1980]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq regarding the granting of military facilities in Oman to the United States of America.

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

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Iraq declares its condemnation of the agreement between the United States of America and the Sultanate of Oman giving the United States aerial and maritime facilities

In a statement issued yesterday at Baghdad by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iraq expressed its regret at the United States official statements contradicting the assurances given by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman during his last visit to Iraq. Below is the text of the report:

"The United States Department of State announced on 5 June last that the United States had completed an agreement with Oman giving American aircraft and naval units access to airfields and ports near the Arabian Gulf."

The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its surprise and regret at these United States official statements, which contradict the assurances given by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman during his last visit to Iraq and his denial that his Government intended to accord any facilities of this kind.

Iraq, therefore, firmly believing in the principles of the National Declaration [see S/13816], announces its condemnation of this step and its concern for national security and the security of Iraq because of the consequences and dangers of such irresponsible action.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/298-S/14008.

## Letter dated 16 June 1980 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[20 June 1980]

I have the honour to inform you that the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, published at Venice on 13 June 1980 the following declaration concerning the situation in the Middle East:

"1. The heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs held a comprehensive exchange of views on all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East, including the state of negotiations resulting from the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. They agreed that growing tensions affecting this region constitute a serious danger and render a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever.

"2. The nine member States of the European Community consider that the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace.

"3. In this regard, the nine countries of the European Community base themselves on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the positions which they have expressed on several occasions, notably in their declarations of 29 June 1977, 19 September 1978, 26 March and 18 June 1979 [S/13423], as well as in the speech made on their behalf on 25 September 1979 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.<sup>19</sup>

"4. On the bases thus set out, the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles universally accepted by the international community: the right to existence and to security of all the States in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"5. All of the countries in the area are entitled to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. The necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the United Nations by a decision of the Security Council and, if necessary, on the basis of other mutually agreed procedures. The Nine declare that they are prepared to participate within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including on the ground.

"6. A just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees. The Palestinian people, which is conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination.

"7. The achievement of these objectives requires the involvement and support of all the parties concerned in the peace settlement which the Nine are endeavouring to promote in keeping with the principles formulated in the declaration referred to above. These principles must be respected by all the parties concerned, and thus by the Palestinian people, and by the PLO which will have to be associated with negotiations.

"8. The Nine recognize the special importance of the role played by the question of Jerusalem for all the parties concerned. The Nine stress that they will not accept any unilateral initiative designed to change the status of Jerusalem and that any agreement on the city's status should guarantee freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places.

"9. The Nine stress the need for Israel to put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967, as it has done for part of Sinai. They are deeply convinced that the Israeli settlements constitute a serious obstacle to the peace process in the Middle East. The Nine consider that these settlements, as well as modifications in population and property in the occupied Arab territories, are illegal under international law.

"10. Concerned as they are to put an end to violence, the Nine consider that only the renunciation of force and the threatened use of force by all the parties can create a climate of confidence in the area and constitute a basic element for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

"11. The Nine have decided to make the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned. The objective of these contacts would be to ascertain the position of the various parties with respect to the principles set out in this declaration and in the light of the results of this consultation process to determine the form which an initiative on their part could take."

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

(Signed) Umberto LA ROCCA  
Permanent Representative of Italy  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/35.709-S/14009

<sup>19</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 8th meeting.

Note verbale dated 19 June 1980 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[20 June 1980]

The Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations presents his compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to him, together with a statement issued by the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the recent announcements and measures by the Egyptian Government on imposing a state of emergency along its borders with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests that the said statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

LETTER BY THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE  
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

No doubt you have heard of the decision taken by the Egyptian Government in declaring a state of emergency and in massing its forces along the borders with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as well as the accompanying official statements from the Chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces and from the Egyptian Ministers which affirm the creation of an atmosphere of a state of war. The Egyptian régime, by making such a declaration, affirms its aggressive intentions against the Libyan people and insinuates those same threats which preceded its armed aggression against the Libyan people in 1977.

We would like to draw your attention to the statements and measures taken by this régime in its alliance and collusion with the United States in the following:

1. United States military, naval and air provocations against the Libyan people through its military manoeuvres off the Libyan shores.
2. The recurrent reconnaissance missions and violation of the Libyan air space by United States military planes from the American fleet in the Mediterranean.
3. The establishment of United States military land, naval and air bases in Egypt and the continuous deployment of American forces there.
4. The delivery by the United States of sophisticated offensive arms in huge quantities to the Egyptian régime and the carrying out of joint military training and manoeuvres by both Governments.

These measures, which affirm the contemplated Egyptian intentions of aggression directed by the United States against the Libyan people, have no other reason but to extricate the Egyptian régime from the middle of the dilemma in which it finds itself after the effect of the isolation inflicted upon it both on the Arab and international level for its treason to the national issue and its attempt to divert attention from the intensifying internal economic and political crises suffered by the Egyptian people.

The opening of an external front, the ignition of a devastating war against the Libyan people which is confronting the continuous Zionist and colonialist conspiracies against the Arab nation and its inevitable issue—the issue of Palestine—and the alliance of the aggressive Egyptian régime with the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine with the blessing and under the directives of the United States—the parties to the Camp David agreement—have unveiled the true aggressive intentions of these parties against the Arab nation and its just causes.

While we attach herewith the statement issued by the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning these developments, we reaffirm to you the Jamahiriya's upholding of the Charter of the United Nations and respect for the international and regional principles aimed at the realization of international peace and security.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the  
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CONCERNING THE DECLARATION OF SADAT'S RÉGIME OF  
THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE EASTERN DESERT AND  
ALONG THE BORDERS WITH THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIB-  
YAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The declaration of the state of emergency in the eastern desert and along the borders with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the movement of the main efforts of the Egyptian forces towards the Libyan borders is equivalent to a declaration of a state of war on its part.

The statements which preceded this act by the staff of the Sadat régime, the Chief of Staff of Egyptian Armed Forces, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Culture and Information, are nothing but a prelude to an aggressive design intended against the Libyan people. The lies and false allegations which the Egyptian régime has been using as a pretext are the same as those preceding the Sadat aggression of 1977 against the Libyan people.

The lackey Egyptian régime, after its capitulation to the Zionist enemy and its alliance with it along with the United States of America against the Arab nation and Islam, after taking the role of the gendarme in the Arab area and in Africa, and when it plans for aggression against the Libyan people and unilaterally declares a state of war, aims at undoing the siege of isolation which is inflicted upon it by the Arab, Islamic, and international levels and aims at realizing the Zionist and American goal to deal a blow to the Arab steadfastness in which the Libyan people are playing a principal role in the face of treason, capitulation and the liquidation of the Arab revolutionary movement of which the Libyan great first of September revolution is a principal pillar. The Egyptian régime also aims at distracting the

attention of the Egyptian people and army from the severe internal problems and exporting these problems by fabricating a state of war with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in attempting to deceive the Egyptian people and army, especially after their realization that Sadat's promises of well-being and prosperity have proved the contrary.

Rather, the Egyptian people have been afflicted with more misery and devastation and have begun to realize that Sadat has deprived them of their honour and dignity and loaf of bread and has created a gap between the Egyptian people and their nation and the Islamic world.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in the face of this ill-intended act and the designed aggression, would like to place in front of the Egyptian people, the Egyptian army, the Arab nation, the Islamic world and the rest of the world the trigger-happy actions of Sadat. The Libyan people and the Egyptian people and army are demanded to thwart the opportunity of their joint enemy, Sadat, and to affirm their practical and eternal alliance. Simultaneously, the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs would like to reiterate the following:

A. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves the right of legitimate self-defence which is stipulated in all the international charters and conventions, at the foremost of which is the Charter of the United Nations.

Sadat has to bear the full responsibility resulting from that, as well as the responsibility of causing tension and playing with fire.

B. The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs holds the United States of America responsible, for Sadat is only implementing the American decision in planning aggression and declaring a state of war.

The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would like for the world to witness that, in fact, it is the United States that is inciting, pushing and encouraging Sadat for his aggression against the Libyan people and while claiming that it works for peace, it is, in fact, threatening peace and encouraging aggression. And thus, the United States is shifting the battle against the Zionists in occupied Palestine to the Arab side, in particular, to the Libyan people. The American imperialist role is evident in the following:

1. United States military, naval, and air provocations against the Libyan people through its military manoeuvres off the Libyan shores.

2. The recurrent reconnaissance missions and violation of the Libyan air space by United States military planes from the American fleet in the Mediterranean.

3. The establishment of United States military land, naval, and air bases in Egypt and the continuous deployment of American forces there.

4. The delivery of huge quantities of arms to the Egyptian régime at a time when the world and the United States itself realize that Egypt is in need of wheat and not of an arsenal of arms.

5. The joint American-Egyptian military warnings which take the form of joint manoeuvres and training.

## DOCUMENT S/14011

### Letter dated 20 June 1980 from the Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa

*[Original: English]  
[20 June 1980]*

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 12 May 1980 [S/13935]. I welcome your reassurance that South Africa seeks an international settlement of the Namibian question within the framework of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

You will recall that the concept of the demilitarized zone was advanced by the late President Neto with a view to facilitating the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). I have now held further consultations in the context of South Africa's acceptance of the concept and its desire to make it feasible. In paragraph 4 of your letter, you referred to the four remaining matters on which further information was sought.

As regards the matter of selected locations, the Governments of Angola and Zambia have confirmed to me their desire to retain a total of seven such locations in their portion of the proposed zone. The front-line States and SWAPO have stated that, in their view, the South African claim to retain 20 bases in the Namibian sector of the demilitarized zone during the first 12 weeks after the cease-fire is unnecessarily large. However, in the interest of obtaining a final settlement to the Namibian question, the front-line States

and SWAPO would agree to this total, within the framework of the provisions of the settlement proposal [S/12636].

Your letter also refers to that part of the settlement proposal dealing with the closure of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia one week after the certification of the result of the election. The Governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no infiltration of armed SWAPO personnel would take place from their territory into Namibia after the cease-fire. By their acceptance of the settlement proposal, they had undertaken to ensure that the provisions of the transitional arrangements and the outcome of the election for a Constituent Assembly would be respected. In the interest of establishing a climate of confidence, the front-line States informed me of their desire for a reciprocal undertaking by the Government of South Africa that it also would accept and abide by the outcome of free and fair elections held under United Nations supervision and control. As sovereign States they would diligently exercise their responsibilities in compliance with the letter and spirit of the proposal. It follows, therefore, that the closure of the bases and the disposition of arms and equipment would be the responsibility of the host Governments. Their final dispo-



sition would be undertaken by them in consultation with the Government of the independent State of Namibia. The personnel previously resident in such bases would, of course, have the opportunity of peaceful repatriation to Namibia.

As regards the question of SWAPO bases in Namibia, I would recall that, as your Government has been informed, the front-line States and SWAPO decided, in August 1979, that upon South Africa's acceptance of the demilitarized zone, and upon implementation of resolution 435 (1978), this question would no longer arise.

As to the question of the deployment of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), I wish to assure you that we have a common interest in ensuring that UNTAG is fully capable of fulfilling its responsibilities. You are certainly aware of the wide range of tasks assigned to the military component of UNTAG under the settlement proposal. As previously explained to your military advisers, the military component is required to perform approximately 10 different categories of tasks, apart from patrolling in the demilitarized zone. These duties must be carried out throughout the vast area of Namibia within a total troop strength of 7,500, including headquarters and logistic elements. Nevertheless, according to the provisional deployment proposals outlined by the United Nations mission in February and March 1980, five of the seven battalions of UNTAG would be deployed in the demilitarized zone together with substantial elements of its monitoring, air, communications, transport and other units. I should also like to reiterate that United Nations peace-keeping operating procedures are different from those pertaining to a national defence force. In particular, the provisional deployment proposals of UNTAG assume the existence of a cease-fire and the co-operation of all parties concerned. In setting them out, General Prem Chand emphasized not only this point, but also that final decisions concerning deployment could be taken only in the light of the circumstances prevalent at the time of implementation.

In view of the information thus provided upon these questions, which were those remaining to be dealt with after the recent United Nations mission to southern Africa, I hope that you will now be in a position to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

In your letter of 12 May, you went on to mention several additional matters in regard to which I should like to make the following observations.

As regards paragraph 5 of your letter, I am sure you will understand that, in implementing resolution 435 (1978), the United Nations will continue to deal only with the parties envisaged in the settlement proposal and in the demilitarized zone proposal.

You state that the South African Government deems it imperative that all participants in the political process in Namibia must now be placed on an equal footing, at least by those directly responsible for implementation. In this connexion, I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). You will recall that in paragraph 11 of my report of 29 August 1978 [S/12827] I stated that:

"In performing its functions, UNTAG will act with complete impartiality. In order that the proposal may be

effectively implemented, it is expected that the Administrator-General and all other officials from within the Territory will exhibit the same impartiality."

This report was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978), has been accepted by all the parties, and will govern them in the exercise of their various functions under the proposal. Thus, not only the Secretariat of the United Nations, but the South African Government and its officials will be expected, in the implementation of the Council resolution, to carry out their duties with complete impartiality and without any discrimination. I trust that you share these views.

In my opinion, the holding of free and fair elections has, as its prerequisite, that all parties be granted fair and equal treatment by all the responsible authorities. This requirement is central to the settlement proposal, which makes provision for each stage of the electoral process and in regard to all measures affecting the political process at all levels of administration. It states that every adult Namibian, without discrimination or fear of intimidation from any source, will be eligible to vote, campaign and stand for election to the Constituent Assembly. It makes provision for secret ballot, and for full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and press. It requires that the electoral machinery ensure that all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, shall have a full and fair opportunity to organize and participate in the electoral process. It requires the repeal of all remaining discriminatory or restrictive measures which might abridge the objective of free and fair elections, and the release of all political prisoners or detainees so that they can fully and freely participate in the electoral process, without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. The proposal also provides for the peaceful return of all Namibians in exile so that they, too, may fully and freely participate in the electoral process without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, or imprisonment. It stipulates that all Namibians be given a full and voluntary choice whether to return. It requires that my Special Representative take steps to guarantee against the possibility of intimidation or interference with the electoral process from whatever quarter. Compliance with all the criteria indicated in the settlement proposal is a guiding principle for me and will be scrupulously ensured by my Special Representative and his staff.

You also allude, in paragraph 8 of your letter, to various resolutions of the General Assembly. The implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is undertaken specifically under the authority of the Council, in the context of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

I wish, finally, to reiterate my belief in the urgency of arriving at a peaceful solution to a question which has preoccupied the international community for many years, and whose unresolved condition has led to tragic loss of life and destruction in Namibia and throughout the whole region. I believe that this letter should resolve the issues which have stood in the way of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). I would therefore like to suggest to you that we now establish the earliest possible date for a cease-fire and the implementation of this resolution.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM  
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/14016

Letter dated 24 June 1980 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[24 June 1980]

Further to my letter to you of 16 June 1980 (S/13999), I wish to draw your urgent attention to a series of ongoing attempts by PLO terrorists to conduct acts of indiscriminate terror against the civilian population in Israel:

(a) In the early morning hours of Friday, 20 June, three terrorists were captured when they laid a thermos jug filled with explosives on the Bat-Galim beach at Haifa. A device attached to the bomb had been timed to detonate several hours later, when the beach would have been teeming with bathers. Thanks to the vigilance of an elderly bather who spotted the jug, the police were able to dismantle the bomb safely. At the time of their arrest, another explosive-filled thermos jug was found in the possession of the terrorists. Thus a tragedy of major proportions, potentially involving many innocent civilians, was providentially averted.

The PLO took responsibility for this crime in a broadcast on the terrorist radio at Baghdad on 22 June.

(b) In the afternoon of Sunday, 22 June, an explosive device went off under a car in the market-place in Gaza. The driver of the car was slightly injured.

(c) In the early morning hours of 23 June, an explosive charge went off at a bus stop in the French Hill section of Jerusalem without causing injuries.

(d) Also on the same morning, an explosive device planted in the upper shelf of a grocery store went off at

Pardes-Katz, a suburb east of Tel Aviv, seriously wounding a pregnant female shopper and also injuring another customer as well as the grocer.

Later on the same day, the terrorist PLO on its radio in Lebanon boasted of its responsibility for these three latest attempts at mass murder.

All these cowardly acts have one thing in common. They are aimed at the mass murder of innocent men, women and children in crowded places, such as beaches, bus stations 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, 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 a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/14017

Letter dated 24 June 1980 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[24 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you the following communication from Mr. Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States:

"Your deliberations that start today on the destiny of Jerusalem come at a most crucial phase in the over-all question of Palestine.

"The significance that Jerusalem has for the Arab people of all faiths is testified by the fact that it is to them Al-Quds, the Holy City, the Sacred. Our attachment to Jerusalem is not only spiritual, religious and moral but organic, material and national.

"Jerusalem is not only part of our valued spiritual heritage and religious experience but it is intertwined into our national consciousness and historical evolution.

"That Israel is seeking to alter Jerusalem's demographic status, mutilate its physical and cultural character, obliterate the thrust of its sense of historical and Arab national belonging is a challenge to the very essence of our national and spiritual consciousness.

"The world community has repeatedly condemned the unilateral acts by the Israeli occupation authority at Jerusalem, its illegal annexation and its illegitimate designation of it as its capital.

"To the world community, Jerusalem is a universal city of light and Israel's aggressive acts in it in terms of annexation and usurpation is an attempt on the part of Zionist racism to swallow it into the darkness which inevitably ensues if Israel's designs are allowed to go unchecked.

"Recent legislation acrobatics in the Israeli Knesset are but the latest in the Zionist plans in facing the world community with accomplished facts.

"That the Security Council is seized of this issue underlined the deep concern of the international community as well as its determination to end the process of distortion and creeping annexation pursued by Israel against our beloved Arab Jerusalem.

"The League of Arab States and the Arab peoples expect that your deliberations would lead to a resolution that will go beyond condemnation to include measures credible to deter the aggressor and terminate Israel's violations in the Holy City."

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

(Signed) M'Hamed ESSAAFI  
Permanent Representative of Tunisia  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/14018

Letter dated 24 June 1980 from the representative of Bahrain to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[24 June 1980]

On behalf of the Arab Group, I should like to draw your attention to the decision made by the Prime Minister of Israel to move his office and the Cabinet's conference room to the part of Jerusalem occupied by Israel since 1967. The new decision constitutes a further step and a grave development in the process of illegal annexation of Jerusalem in defiance of relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and decisions. It is timed to pre-empt the debate in the Security Council scheduled to begin today and is further evidence of Israel's contempt for the United Nations, its Charter and to the international will.

We therefore strongly condemn this decision and call upon the Security Council to take immediately the necessary measures to prevent its implementation.

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

(Signed) Salman AL-SAFFAR  
Permanent Representative of Bahrain  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/14019\*

Letter dated 24 June 1980 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 June 1980]

Further to my letter dated 21 February 1980 [S/13818], I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to bring to your attention the following.

1. On 23 June, from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m., after attacking the concentration of Kampuchean civilians along the Thai-Kampuchean border, more than two companies of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intruded deep inside Thai territory and attacked Ban Non Mak Moon village in Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province. These intruders burned down houses, and killed or injured a number of Thai civilians. These forces then occupied the village and later engaged in serious fighting with Thai military forces dispatched to repulse them from Thai territory. This armed engagement resulted in casualties on both sides.

2. At the same time, a unit of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intruded into Thai territory at Ban Non Sao Eh, south

of Ban Non Mak Moon, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province, and clashed with Thai military forces.

3. These incursions constitute further blatant violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, causing loss of lives and property of the Thai people and aggravating the already tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

4. Thailand therefore strongly protests these acts of aggression and reserves the right to take necessary and legitimate measures to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and to bring the matter before the Security Council for appropriate action as the situation demands.

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/35/304-S/14019.

## Letter dated 20 June 1980 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

{Original: Arabic/English}  
[25 June 1980]

With reference to document NV/80/31, which was circulated at the request of the Permanent Representative of Iran together with a text of a telegram addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to point out that the allegations contained in the telegram constitute a flagrant and unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

The Iranian telegram makes the unfounded allegation that my Government disregarded and committed the gravest violation of the principles of human rights by "summarily" expelling "thousands of Iranian as well as Iraqi citizens of Iranian origin across the border into Iran" thus forcing upon them a refugee situation. While it is difficult to envisage why the return of citizens to their own country could be considered a refugee situation, it has to be remembered that the people of Iraq have been known through the ages for their generous hospitality to all those who sought shelter and refuge within their own country. This is particularly so in the case of the Iranians, who have always been welcomed by their Iraqi neighbours, to whom they are bound with the closest religious, historical and cultural ties. Yet no State in the world, no matter how liberal and generous its immigration policies may be, could be expected to condone criminal and illegal activities committed within its own borders by foreign immigrants at the expense of its internal security and the peace and well-being of its own citizens. Iranians in Iraq have committed blatant acts of terrorism at the instigation and with the full support of the Iranian Government. The indiscriminate criminal acts of bombing, shooting, burning, and poisoning have resulted in the loss of many innocent lives, including children, young students, women and old people. Many persons have been maimed and injured in mosques, universities, towns and villages across the country. Those acts have been committed with the explicit blessing of Iranian official circles, which have repeatedly and openly enticed the population to overthrow the Government in the name of the so-called "Islamic revolution".

Again, alleging "grave violation of the principles of human rights", the Iranian Government assigns to itself the missionary role of speaking for the so-called "Shiite majority" in Iraq. It contends that "systematic harassment" is being committed against such a "majority". It is widely known that one of the most fundamental policies of the Government of Iraq is the complete separation between affairs of State and those of religion, while at the same time freedom of faith and worship is fully guaranteed to all religious denominations. This is the only policy which accords

with human rights and fundamental freedoms in the present-day world.

Looking at the Iranian scene, however, one sees, despite what is being claimed, a different reality. The noble religion of Islam has been distorted, if not debased, by a narrow sectarian outlook, resulting in mass and systematic discrimination based on race and religion. The Iranian Government cannot seek shelter behind what it represents as religious precepts, for enlightened world public opinion cannot be deceived about the human rights record of a Government which still holds human beings as hostages for political propaganda, as its high officials have admitted lately. Indeed, whatever the Iranian Government may claim, it cannot hide its racist and discriminatory policies against all the religious and national minorities in Iran which have been systematically subjected to destruction simply because such minorities demand the recognition of their religious and ethnic rights. The Government of Iran cannot deny that its authorities do not conform to internationally-agreed standards for trials and treatment of prisoners.

It is indeed humorous that the Iranian communication refers to the discussion at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights which is said to have taken place on a so-called "similar act" to that to which the communication refers. To set the record straight, that discussion was initiated by the Shah's régime, and the similar unfounded allegations were utterly rejected by the Commission when their propagandistic designs were discovered. One is really left to wonder whether the present rulers of Iran are not the Shah in different dress, as they seem to share in common with the Shah the philosophy that human rights is a subject to be manipulated solely for propaganda purposes.

Iraq's internal and foreign policies in general, and in the field of human rights in particular, are well-known and need no defence. My Government's respect for human rights and firm adherence to the principles and rules of international law and civilized conduct need no credentials, certainly not from the Iranian Government. Instead of meddling in the internal affairs of other States, the Iranian authorities should take a lesson from the recent history of Iran, where grandiose designs and fantasies ended in disrepute and disaster. They are well-advised in all fairness to themselves and the Iranian people to divert their energies to put their own house in order by co-operating with their neighbours.

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

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/305-S/14020.

## Letter dated 25 June 1980 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[26 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement dated 24 June 1980 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) at Kuala Lumpur.

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 24 June 1980 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the ASEAN ministerial meeting at Kuala Lumpur

On 25 and 26 June 1980 at Kuala Lumpur, the ASEAN countries will hold a ministerial meeting to discuss a number of issues, including the Kampuchea issue. This issue is examined at a time when the struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea has reached an important strategic turning-point. The Le Duan clique no longer has any possibility of militarily annihilating Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese occupying forces are being bogged down without any possibility of extricating themselves and they are on the way to an irrevocable decay. As for Democratic Kampuchea, the situation is developing more and more favourably.

The national army of Democratic Kampuchea has been increasingly developed and strengthened, in quantity as well as in quality. The entire Kampuchean people is siding with the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to combat the Le Duan clique.

The development of the political situation since the beginning of 1980 has put the Vietnamese enemy in a situation of being encircled, which is mostly favourable to the activities carried out by the guerrillas and national army of Democratic Kampuchea in the whole country, including Phnom Penh.

This struggle has been imposed on the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It only aims at ensuring the salvation and perennality of the nation and race of Kampuchea, so that Kampuchea remains an independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country, without any foreign military base. At the same time, this struggle is playing a direct and active role in the defence of peace, stability and

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/306-S/14021.

security in South-East Asia, Asia and in the world against the aggressors and the international and regional expansionists.

The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea do not want to wage war. They want nothing but to carry out peaceful coexistence and to maintain good relations with all countries, near or far. Consequently, they would be very pleased if the issue of Kampuchea could find a rapid solution. Meanwhile, the just solution of this issue involves the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with United Nations resolution 34/22, as advocated by the ASEAN countries. Any other solution would allow the Hanoi authorities to legalize their aggression and would be tantamount to accepting the *fait accompli*, letting them keep on their control of Kampuchea whose martyrdom would then continue indefinitely. Any other solution would open the door to the expansionist ventures of Hanoi in South-East Asia where peace, stability and security would continue to be seriously threatened.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea is bent on reaffirming the position and measures advocated by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to resolve the issue of Kampuchea, as they have been mentioned in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on 5 May 1980 [S/13934] and in the communiqué of the President of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea on 7 June 1980 [S/14005], that is:

—First: Hanoi must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea;

—Secondly: After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the people of Kampuchea will nominate their own national Government through general and free elections by secret and direct ballot, under the direct supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representatives.

—Thirdly: With regard to the Vietnamese people and Viet Nam, the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea affirm once again that they do not foster any hatred and do not require any indemnity, provided Hanoi withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

This position and the above-mentioned three measures are more than ever realistic, correct and just, for they respond to the profound aspirations of the whole people of Kampuchea and to the legitimate interests of all countries in South-East Asia, in Asia, in the Pacific, and in the world.

In the face of a situation in which Hanoi is no longer able to achieve its ambition militarily to control Kampuchea and in which it is carrying out intensive diplomatic activities in order to divide ASEAN, in an attempt to legalize its aggression which it wants to put as a *fait accompli*, the present ministerial meeting of the ASEAN countries has great importance and will surely exert an influence on the ASEAN countries. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is fully confident in the wisdom and equity of the Governments of all ASEAN countries and of all peace- and justice-loving countries which will participate in the conference with the ASEAN countries. It is convinced that all these Governments will continue, as in the past, to support this position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the solution of the Kampuchean issue, as well as the just struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

## DOCUMENT S/14022

## Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[26 June 1980]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent and immediate meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

As Security Council records show, South Africa has made the People's Republic of Angola a target of constant raids, bombings, invasions and armed aggression, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and resulting in the death of thousands of patriots.

As of this writing, there are about eight battalions of the racist South African armed forces, including a company of AML-90 motorized tanks inside the People's Republic of Angola.

My Government requests that the international community take urgent action to deal with the South African action, and condemn this racist imperialist manoeuvre, which threatens the peace and stability of the area.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/14023

### Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 June 1980]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to our meeting of today, I have the honour to bring to your attention recent actions undertaken by the Israeli army in Southern Lebanon and particularly in the border area. The Israeli army seems to have now developed a pattern nearing occupation and annexation of territory, which is of the utmost gravity.

While continuing, in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949, regular patrols inside Lebanese territory, the Israeli army is now constructing and establishing fixed military installations. It is now also engaged, openly and defiantly, in levying taxes by intimidation of the local population, appropriating and annexing land under duress, building roads, deforesting whole areas, establishing military training camps, warehouses and, last but not least, installing prefabricated houses for Israeli soldiers. You will find, annexed to this letter, a list of some of those very grave violations.

The implementation of this apparent scheme of colonization is accompanied by an escalation in what had become almost routine acts of hostility, such as continued shelling of civilian positions inside and outside the "area of operation" of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by land and sea, and the constant cruising of military vessels in Lebanese territorial waters.

The Government of Lebanon protests these acts in the strongest possible terms, and reserves its right to take all the necessary and legitimate measures to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the lives and property of Lebanese citizens. I am therefore instructed to request that this matter be immediately brought to the attention of the Security Council, reserving our right to call for an urgent meeting if the present situation should continue.

Pending a meeting of the Security Council—if and when deemed necessary—I am also instructed to request you to take all the appropriate measures in implementation of Council resolutions concerning Southern Lebanon, either directly, or through the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, not excluding measures that fall within the framework of the General Armistice Agreement, and the possi-

bility of convening an urgent meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ghassan TUÉNI  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Sample list of recent Israeli actions, in violation of Security Council resolutions on Southern Lebanon

1. Since the month of April 1980, the Israelis have been trying to take possession of lands in the Wazzani region (eastern sector). Confronted with the villagers' strong resistance, the Israelis delayed their action.

2. In May, the Israelis started setting up prefabricated houses and built a warehouse for weapons, ammunition and other military supplies within the limits of the village of Habbariye. They forcibly started building roads south of the village, in the direction of the Israeli border, and connecting those roads with roads inside Israel.

3. Specifically, on 7 June, the Israelis bulldozed large forest areas: 150 dunums south of the village of Alma esh-Shaab (Caza of Tyre), and 50 dunums south-west of the village of Ayt esh-Shaab (Caza of Bint Jbeil), with the obvious intention of annexing these border areas to Israeli territory. The villagers having protested and resisted these acts, the Israelis announced that they propose to pay 40 Israel pounds (US 85 cents) for every square metre of "sequestered" land. Israeli military "authorities" arbitrarily established so-called "sale contracts" at the village mukhtar's (elderly headman), which the villagers would be forced to sign. Ironically enough, one "Major Danny" told protestors from among the so-called "militias": "Do you expect our assistance to you in weapons and 'protection' to be free of charge?"

4. On 15 June, the Israelis built a fence, at the south-east end of Adaisse—near the Lebanon-Israeli frontier—enclosing an area in excess of 250 dunums, from Sarada to Meis el-Jabal.

5. The most recent Israeli training camps and military positions well inside Lebanese territory have been established in the following localities:

- South of the village of Alma esh-Shaab;
- In the village of Yaroun;
- In the village of Khiam;
- At the north-eastern end of Marjayoun.

It is to be noted that heavy artillery and tanks are deployed in the Marjayoun camp. As for the camp of Khiam, it is currently used for training in city warfare and the use of explosives.

## Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

(Original: French)  
[27 June 1980]

At the request of His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a statement of 13 June 1980 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemning the so-called voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees by the Thai authorities and calling for an end to all hostile actions on their part against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the statement 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 of 13 June 1980 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea denouncing and condemning the scheme to expel Kampuchean refugees**

According to the *Bangkok Post* of 10 June 1980 and recent reports by Western news agencies, the Thai authorities have been actively preparing to carry out what they refer to as "a programme for the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand". According to the same sources, the repatriation is to begin at the camp at Sakeo, which is in Thai territory and is completely controlled by agents of Pol Pot. Remnants of the Pol Pot forces disguised as "refugees" who have been fed, trained and well equipped at the camp are preparing to return to Kampuchea in order to carry out their rainy-season plan, oppose the revolutionary power of Kampuchea and sabotage the peaceful construction of the Kampuchean people. The same sources state that the local Thai military authorities will

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/307-S/14027.

assume the task of transporting these mercenaries to the frontier, which they will cross at four points.

This is a new and extremely serious step reflecting Thailand's hostile attitude towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is further exacerbating the already very tense situation along the frontier between the two countries and is posing a threat to the peace and stability of the region.

It should be recalled that since 28 February of this year the People's Revolutionary Council has indicated its willingness to open discussions with the Thai authorities on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees. Recently, on 6 June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea again proposed that meetings should be held between representatives of the two countries at any level whatever, as soon as possible and in a form appropriate for the discussion of urgent measures aimed at putting an end to the tense situation in the frontier region between the two countries and solving other problems affecting the two parties.

The question which must be answered is whether the Thai authorities really wish to solve the problem of the Kampuchean refugees. If they do, why have they refused on several occasions to discuss the matter with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea? The history of international relations is not lacking in examples of countries which, even though they did not recognize each other, met for the purpose of discussing and resolving their disagreements, particularly frontier problems.

The attitude of the Thai authorities shows that they are stubbornly refusing to recognize reality in Kampuchea and that they are persisting in their collusion with the international imperialists and reactionaries in order to carry out their schemes for sabotage and subversion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms once again that these vile schemes will be crushed. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly denounces and condemns this deliberate hostility on the part of the Thai authorities and demands that they put an end to the use being made of Thai territory in order to oppose the Kampuchean people and that they desist from their schemes for taking advantage of the question of the Kampuchean refugees and of "humanitarian aid" in order to engage in interference and aggression against Kampuchea and sabotage the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Thai authorities will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences of their own acts.

## DOCUMENT S/14028

**Letter dated 27 June 1980 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council**

(Original: English)  
[27 June 1980]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 27 June 1980.

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 27 JUNE 1980 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

South Africa has always been and remains in favour of dialogue as a means of resolving differences. In the case of Angola this aim has been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The border area between South West Africa/Namibia and Angola has been and still is the centre of recurring incidents of terrorist activity by SWAPO. The Secretary-General has, over a period of two years, been kept informed of these incidents, which include the wilful murder of civilians, abductions of school children, the laying of landmines and other wanton acts of sabotage and destruction. As recently as yesterday, the South African Government once again had cause to draw the Secretary-General's attention to SWAPO terrorist activities involving the deaths of 46 civilians, the abduction of 71 schoolchildren and the wounding of a further 35 civilians, during the period March-May 1980.

Furthermore, in the southern part of Angola, conditions of civil war and instability have prevailed for a period of some five years. This is evident from the large number of refugees which periodically flock to South West Africa/Namibia from this ravaged area. South Africa has, at great cost to itself, always received these refugees, without international assistance of any sort.

South Africa is responsible for the security and protection of the people of South West Africa/Namibia and their property. In the exercise of this responsibility, South Africa cannot stand idly by while SWAPO seeks to impose its will on the people of the Territory by force of arms, murder and abductions.

South Africa's commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the creation of peace and stability in southern Africa is further demonstrated by its acceptance, more than two years ago, of a plan for the constitutional settlement of the South West Africa/Namibia situation.

The Security Council is at present engaged in a debate on allegations of "aggression" by South Africa against Angola. South Africa emphatically rejects this accusation. South Africa harbours no aggressive intentions against Angola and its people.

The problems on the border are, as in the past, the direct result of SWAPO activity. The Angolan authorities are also aware that any action on the part of the South African security forces is aimed solely at SWAPO and not at Angola and its people.

The allegations that South Africa employed force-levels

of several brigades are ludicrous. In fact, a small combat team with some air support was involved in action against SWAPO. Furthermore, the allegations of civilian casualties and destruction of property and livestock by South African forces are unfounded. Such casualties as resulted involved only SWAPO personnel, or persons involved with SWAPO activities. At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties, they presumably resulted from the civil war which is continuously raging in the area.

At no time did South Africa act against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), except on 23 June 1980 when, in the course of action against SWAPO, a South African helicopter was fired upon and damaged by MPLA forces who were in the vicinity. After the helicopter had force-landed, the MPLA forces attacked the two-man crew, killing the flight engineer. The pilot, in defending himself and fighting his way out, killed several MPLA soldiers.

The combat team engaged in the operation against SWAPO commenced their return to base some days ago and advance elements crossed the border of South West Africa/Namibia in the early afternoon of 26 June. The withdrawal will be completed within the next day or two.

South Africa wishes to live in peace with all its neighbours and to contribute to the development of the region as a whole. However, this cannot be achieved as long as SWAPO is allowed to continue its armed violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia. South Africa has no choice but to continue to eradicate threats from countries which openly harbour terrorists and make their territories available for attacks against South West Africa/Namibia.

It is SWAPO who should be condemned.

I also urge you and the Security Council to prevail on SWAPO to cease its campaign of violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
and Information of South Africa

## DOCUMENT S/14029\*

Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]  
[27 June 1980]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on 26 June 1980 condemning Vietnamese aggression against Thailand. I request that this statement 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

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
People's Republic of China on 26 June 1980

On the morning of 23 June 1980, Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea flagrantly intruded into Thailand to raid Thai villages along the border, causing heavy losses in life and property to the people in that locality. This act of aggression by the Vietnamese authorities, which is a gross violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a breach of the norms of international relations, poses a serious threat to the peace and security of Thailand and of the region as a whole. The Chinese Government strongly denounces this armed Vietnamese invasion of Thailand and is watching developments closely.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/308-S/14029.



The Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, stubbornly refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in disregard of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly adopted at its thirty-fourth session. Continuing to intensify their war of aggression in Kampuchea, they have at the same time massed troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border constantly to threaten and launch armed provocations against Thailand. Of late, they have tried by various means to legalize their aggression in Kampuchea and extricate themselves from their predicament. However, this latest act of theirs has given the lie to their assurances about not invading Thailand and helped people to see more clearly their wild ambition of dominating Indo-China in pursuit of regional hegemonism.

The Thai Government has solemnly declared its determination to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Thai Government and will resolutely support the Government and people of Thailand in their struggle against aggression. The Chinese Government forcefully calls on the Vietnamese authorities to stop their aggression in Thailand at once and to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. We hereby call the attention of the Vietnamese authorities to the grave danger involved if they persist in military adventures in disregard of the just demands of the international community.

## DOCUMENT S/14030

### Letter dated 27 June 1980 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[27 June 1980]

I have the honour to attach herewith some details of the South African armed forces' action on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola from 7 June 1980 onwards. As you will no doubt notice, South African armed forces are still on Angolan territory.

We request 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.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Details of the attack by the racist South African armed forces against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, 7 June-23 June 1980

##### 7 June onwards

The armed forces of racist South Africa attacked the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, between landmarks 25 and 32. They carried out a series of criminal actions against the unarmed population in the south of Angola, in the province of Cunene, 180 kilometres inside our borders.

The South African forces were composed of a motorized infantry brigade, accompanied by three squadrons of Mirage fighter-bombers, two Hercules C-130 airplanes for the purpose of transferring paratroopers to 20 Puma helicopters, 32 units of heavy artillery with 155-mm shells, grenades, and 40 AML-90 armoured cars.

On the same day (7 June) at approximately 4.30 p.m., six Mirage jets tried to bomb a Namibian refugee camp located 16 kilometres east of Lubango. Three of these aircraft were shot down. The bombing resulted in the death of 12 Namibians, and the destruction of a portable shelter containing medical supplies. Sixteen head of cattle were killed.

##### 8 June

Troops flown in in two Hercules C-130 aircraft (two paratrooper companies) occupied Mulamba and set up a command post.

##### 10 June

The invading South African forces manoeuvred around our troops, and attacked the inhabitants of the commune of Xifufua, indiscriminately killing old men, women and children, destroying their houses and their livestock.

##### 13 June

At approximately 2 p.m., a concentration of the invading South African troops was noted in the area of Chitondo. This unit attacked the inhabitants of the area.

##### 19 June

A column of our troops moving from N'giva to Neone was ambushed by the racist South African forces. Seventeen FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] patriots were killed. Seven 14.5-mm anti-aircraft units and three Gaz-66 vehicles that had been taken earlier to Namibia by the racists were recovered.

##### 22 June

A battalion of the invading brigade, accompanied by Angolan puppet groups, attacked and occupied the headquarters of the commune of Eval.

##### 23 June

At 8 a.m., an enemy battalion passed 12 kilometres west of N'giva, moving towards the headquarters of the commune of Mongua, which was then attacked at approximately 4 p.m.

The same day, as the racist South Africans were attempting to land helicopter-borne troops in an area defended by one of our units in the suburb of Xangongo, our anti-aerial defence shot down a South African Alouette-3 helicopter, which was supporting the landing of the racist troops.

The pilot was killed, and we are in possession of his body.

Since 23 June, a brigade of the racist South African armed forces has been inside the territory of the People's Republic of Angola:

(a) One motorized infantry brigade, distributed thus:

- (i) One infantry battalion in Eval;
- (ii) One infantry battalion in Mongua;
- (iii) One infantry battalion north of Kwamato.

(b) Two battalions of paratroopers, distributed thus:

- (i) One battalion on the road between Ankuaka and N'giva;
- (ii) One battalion on the road north of Neone.

(c) One company of armoured cars north-east of Ongo. One motorized infantry battalion supported by 32 artillery units of 155 mm, mortars and AML-90 armoured cars in the area of Xifufua.

This massacre by the racist South Africans left 370 people dead (most of them old men, women and children), as well as 255 people wounded, 30 vehicles destroyed, bridges and houses destroyed, and most of the livestock in the area killed. The roads were mined, which will lead to more deaths and injuries. Seventeen patriots belonging to FAPLA gave their lives for Angola.

The racist South Africans have presented the patently false argument that their criminal actions strike at the Namibian nationalist forces which, with arms in their hands, and led by their revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO, fight against the racist and Fascist South African régime which persists in colonizing the Namibian people.

In fact, it is the racist and Fascist South Africans who launch fear and death against the undefended population in the south of our country. This is done with the vile purpose of immobilizing them in their task of national reconstruction, and to make them oppose the just line of our Party, the Party which unconditionally supports all peoples who fight for their total liberation.

It is in this manner that the racist South Africans intend to open the doors for the introduction of their worms and lackeys, those in their pay, the Angolan puppet groups, placing them inside those areas of ours that are defined as delimiting the proposed demilitarized zone. Behind this bellicose and adventurist policy of the Pretoria Government is clearly visible its intention of sabotaging the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which envisages the creation of the demilitarized zone as a first step towards free elections under United Nations supervision, and the subsequent independence of the Territory of Namibia.

The Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to alert international public opinion to South Africa's vile manoeuvres, and calls attention to the fact that the racist and Fascist South African régime continues to be the fountainhead of wars and acts of aggression in southern Africa. Only the combined efforts of mankind, hating the *apartheid* régime, will be victorious in eliminating it from the face of the earth, so that southern Africa will cease to be the focus of permanent tension, and could be instead another zone of peace and progress in the world.

## DOCUMENT S/14032

### Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]  
[30 June 1980]

The attached letter dated 30 June 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council.

In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1980 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State of His Holiness, I have the honour to request you to circulate as a Security Council document the attached text, published in the 30 June 1980 issue of *Osservatore Romano*, which reflects the position of the Holy See concerning Jerusalem and all the Holy Places. The English translation, which was made from Italian, may be regarded as authorized.

(Signed) Alain LEBEAUPIN  
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See  
to the United Nations

TEXT ON THE QUESTION OF JERUSALEM PUBLISHED BY THE  
*Osservatore Romano* ON 30 JUNE 1980

#### JERUSALEM

In his speech to the President of the United States of America, Mr. Jimmy Carter, on Saturday 21 June 1980, the Holy Father spoke of Jerusalem in these terms:

"The question of Jerusalem, which during these very days attracts the attention of the world in a special way, is pivotal to a just peace in those parts of the world, since this Holy City embodies interests and aspirations that are shared by different peoples in different ways. It is my hope that a common monotheistic tradition of faith will help to promote harmony among all those who call upon God."

In His Holiness's words we find references to permanent historical features (the "common monotheistic tradition of faith"), to present facts (the "interests and aspirations that are shared by different peoples") and to a "hope" for Jerusalem (that "harmony among all those who call upon

God" may be promoted at Jerusalem, in the Middle East and throughout the world).

#### History and contemporary reality

Throughout the centuries Jerusalem has been endowed with deep religious significance and spiritual value for Christians, Jews and Moslems.

The Holy City is the object of fervent love and has exercised a constant appeal for the Jewish people, ever since David chose it as his capital and Solomon built the temple there. Within it much of the history of Judaism took place, and the thoughts of the Jews were directed to it down the centuries, even when scattered in the "diaspora" of the past and the present.

There is no ignoring either the deep attachment of the Moslems to Jerusalem "the Holy", as they call it. This attachment was already explicit in the life and thoughts of the founder of Islam. It has been reinforced by an almost unbroken Islamic presence at Jerusalem since 638 A.D., and it is attested by outstanding monuments such as the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque of Omar.

There is no need to point out that Jerusalem also belongs spiritually to all Christians. There the voice of Christ was heard many times. The great events of the redemption, the passion, death and resurrection of the Lord, took place there. It was there that the first Christian community sprang up, and there has been, even if at times with great difficulty, a continuous ecclesiastical presence. Numerous shrines indicate the places connected with Christ's life and, ever since the beginnings of Christianity, there has been a constant flow of pilgrims to them. Saint Jerome is one of the most illustrious witnesses to the Christian presence. In the picture of the world presented by Dante Alighieri in his *Divina Commedia* Jerusalem is seen as the centre of the earth.

At present all three communities—the Christian, the Jewish and the Moslem—are part of the Holy City's population and are closely linked with its life and sacred character. Each community is the "guardian" of its shrines and holy places. Jerusalem has a whole network of organizations, reception centres for pilgrims, educational and research institutes and welfare bodies. These organizations have great importance for the community they belong to and also for the followers of the same religion throughout the world.

In short, the history and contemporary reality of Jerusalem present a unique case of a city that is in itself deeply united by nature but is at the same time characterized by

a closely intertwined religious plurality. Preservation of the treasures of the significance of Jerusalem requires that this plurality be recognized and safeguarded in a stable concrete manner and therefore publicly and juridically, so as to ensure for all three religions a level of parity, without any of them feeling subordinate with regard to the others.

#### *The religious communities of Jerusalem and the international community*

The three religious communities of Jerusalem—the Christian, the Jewish and the Moslem—are the primary subjects interested in the preservation of the sacred character of the city and should be partners in deciding their own future. No less than the monuments and holy places, the situation of these communities cannot fail to be a matter of concern for all. As regards the presence of the Christians, everyone is aware of the importance, both in the past and still today, not only of the Catholic community with its various rites, but also of the Greek Orthodox, the Armenian and the other eastern communities, not forgetting the Anglican groups and others springing from the Reformation.

In short, the Jerusalem question cannot be reduced to mere “free access for all to the holy places.” Concretely it is also required: (1) that the over-all character of Jerusalem as a sacred heritage shared by all three monotheistic religions be guaranteed by appropriate measures; (2) that the religious freedom in all its aspects be safeguarded for them; (3) that the complex of rights acquired by the various communities over the shrines and the centres for spirituality, study and welfare be protected; (4) that the continuance and development of religious, educational and social activity by each community be ensured; (5) that this be actuated with equality of treatment for all three religions; (6) that this be achieved through an “appropriate juridical safeguard” that does not derive from the will of only one of the parties interested.

This “juridical safeguard” corresponds, in substance, to the “special statute” that the Holy See desires for Jerusalem: “this Holy City embodies interests and aspirations that are shared by different peoples”. The very universalism of the three monotheistic religions, which constitute the faith of many hundreds of millions of believers in every continent, calls for a responsibility that goes well beyond the limits of the States of the regions. The significance and value of Jerusalem are such as to surpass the interests of any single State or bilateral agreements between one State and others.

Furthermore, the international community has already dealt with the Jerusalem question; for instance, UNESCO very recently made an important intervention with the aim of safeguarding the artistic and religious riches represented by Jerusalem as a whole as the “common heritage of humanity”.

#### THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND JERUSALEM

As early as its second session, the General Assembly adopted on 29 November 1947 a resolution on Palestine of which Part III was devoted to Jerusalem [*resolution 181 (II)*]. The resolution was confirmed in the next two sessions, on 11 December 1948 and 9 December 1949 [*resolutions 194 (III) and 303 (IV)*], while on 4 April 1950,<sup>20</sup> the Trusteeship Council approved a “special statute” for the city on the basis of the Assembly’s decisions. The solution proposed by the United Nations envisaged the setting up of a “*corpus separatum*” for Jerusalem and the surrounding area, administered by the Trusteeship Council.

This “territorial internationalization” of Jerusalem was not of course put into effect, because in the 1948 conflict the Arab side occupied the eastern zone of the city and the Israeli side, the western. The position of the United Nations does not appear at least as yet to have been formally revoked. The General Assembly, as well as the Security Council, has repeatedly, beginning with the resolution of 4 July 1967 [*resolution 2253 (ES-V)*], insisted on the invalidity of any measure taken to change the status of the city.

The Holy See considers the safeguarding of the sacred and universal character of Jerusalem to be of such primary importance as to require any Power that comes to exercise sovereignty over the Holy Land to assume the obligation, to the three religious confessions spread throughout the world, to protect not only the special character of the city, but also the rights connected, on the basis of an appropriate juridical system guaranteed by a higher international body.

#### HOPES FOR JERUSALEM

In his address to President Carter, the Holy Father referred to the fact that the question of Jerusalem “during these very days attracts the attention of the world in a special way”.

The positions of the two sides on the question of sovereignty over Jerusalem are known to be very far apart; any unilateral act tending to modify the status of the Holy City would be very serious. The Holy Father’s hope is that the representatives of the nations will keep in mind the “common monotheistic tradition of faith” and succeed in finding the historical and present-day reality of Jerusalem reasons for softening the bitterness of confrontation and for promoting “harmony among all those who call upon God”. The aim will be to ensure that Jerusalem will no longer be an object of contention but a place of encounter and brotherhood between the peoples and believers of the three religions and a pledge of friendship between the peoples who see in Jerusalem something that is part of their very soul.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, sixth session, 81st meeting.

#### DOCUMENT S/14033\*

Letter dated 27 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[30 June 1980]

At the request of His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of Kampuchea,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a message dated 15 June 1980 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of Kampuchea addressed to the United Nations High Commissioner

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/309-S/14033.

for Refugees, Mr. Poul Hartling, and would request you to have this letter, together with the message 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

Message dated 15 June 1980 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

We regret to learn that the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Bangkok is entering into an

agreement with the Thai authorities on a so-called "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand across the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

As we pointed out in the statement of 13 June 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, this "voluntary repatriation" is simply an attempt to introduce into Kampuchean territory armed bands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and Sereika clique, supplied and trained in Thailand by the Peking expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists.

This attempt, camouflaged under the label "humanitarian", is an extremely serious hostile act against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a flagrant violation of its sovereignty by the Thai authorities, who have several times rejected proposals for peaceful negotiations by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The participation of the Office of the High Commissioner in connexion with this attempt can only harm the reputation of the agency which you head and the good relations between the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Office of the High Commissioner.

I would therefore request you immediately to give your representative at Bangkok the necessary instructions to put an end to the participation of the Office of the High Commissioner in such an undertaking.

### DOCUMENT S/14034\*

#### Letter dated 27 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
{30 June 1980}

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a statement dated 27 June 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and kindly request you 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

Statement dated 27 June 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border

Over the last few days, the Thai authorities have spread the news that Vietnamese troops have crossed the Kampuchean border in violation of their territory. China and the United States have left no stone unturned in their efforts to incite public opinion and slanderously accused Viet Nam of committing aggression against Thailand. The Foreign Ministers' conference of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) held at Kuala Lumpur also echoed this allegation.

It is a trick to mislead public opinion on the real cause of the current tension reigning on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and to cover up the fact that China, ganging up with the United States and enjoying Thai assistance, is intensifying its hostile activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Entertaining an illusion of a military victory in this rainy season and hoping for a change in their favour, China and the United States have for a long time now striven to rally, feed and equip the remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries and sought to smuggle them back

into Kampuchea from Thailand to carry out sabotage activities in the implementation of their plan. Part and parcel of this design is the so-called "voluntary repatriations" which are in fact aimed at illegally driving the people *en masse* back to Kampuchea, in the course of which the Khmer reactionary forces have also been brought back, thus creating difficulties for the revolutionary administration.

Following repeated hostile armed actions which took place from 16 June to 20 June 1980—such as shelling, rocket firing and sending spies to the Kampuchean territory at Pursat and Battambang border provinces—on 22 and 23 June, the Thai authorities sent Khmer reactionary groups to infiltrate Kampuchean territory and, supported by Thai artillery, infantry, tanks and air force, opened fire on the Kampuchean border guards. This action by Thailand resulted in hostilities breaking out on the border line extending from 20 to 30 kilometres at the north-eastern part of Poipet.

The slanderous allegations accusing Viet Nam of invading Thailand will in no way cover up the above-mentioned fact. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is determined to expose to world public opinion the above-said dark manoeuvres and tricks of the United States imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries and the Thai authorities.

In order to carry out their expansionist designs in South-East Asia, the Beijing reactionary rulers are trying to sow division among the countries in this area and oppose the tendency of promoting mutual understanding between them. In the interests of each country and for the sake of peace and stability of the area, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries should refrain from falling in their designs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms that the consistent policy of Viet Nam is to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. It also reiterates the determination of the Vietnamese people and Government continuously to strengthen the militant friendship with and mutual support to Kampuchea and Laos in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

The Vietnamese people and Government always desire to build and develop the peaceful relations of friendship, co-operation and good neighbourliness with Thailand and other countries in South-East Asia on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, so as to build together a peaceful, stable and prosperous South-East Asia, thus contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/310-S/14034.

## Letter dated 27 June 1980 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[30 June 1980]

At the request of His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning relations between Kampuchea and Thailand, and would request you to circulate this letter, together with the statement, 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 of 27 June 1980 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning relations between Kampuchea and Thailand

In recent days, the Thai authorities and the Thai and Western press have been grossly distorting the events which have occurred in the frontier area between Kampuchea and Thailand. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to inform public opinion of the facts regarding these events.

1. At the very founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea made public its foreign policy of peace, friendship and co-operation with all countries, without discrimination as to political system. Point 10 of the Political Programme of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea stated this clearly: "to settle disagreements with neighbouring countries by peaceful negotiations on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country . . . to re-establish relations of friendship, co-operation and good-neighbourliness with the countries of South-East Asia, thus contributing to the creation of a peaceful, independent, free, neutral, stable and prosperous South-East Asia".

In keeping with this foreign policy, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has on several occasions proposed contacts with Thailand, a neighbouring country which has a long common frontier with Kampuchea, with a view to resolving problems involving the two countries, including the problem of the Kampuchean refugees in Thai territory. Only recently, on 6 and 13 June 1980, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea again expressed its desire for talks with Thailand in order to settle the tense situation in the frontier area and other problems involving the two countries. The Kampuchean Red Cross has also written several times to the Thai Red Cross proposing a meeting between the two organizations at either Phnom Penh or Bangkok or at a place in the frontier area with a view to settling the repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/35/311-S/14035.

The Kampuchean side has not raised the question of recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Thailand as a condition for these contacts. It is regrettable that these reasonable proposals by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea have been rejected by Thailand.

2. During this time, although constantly talking about neutrality, the Thai authorities, in close collusion with the Peking expansionists, the American imperialists and other international reactionary forces, have allowed Thai territory to be used as a place of refuge, training and re-equipping for the remnants of Pol Pot and other reactionaries, have let Peking bring into Thailand arms and equipment for the other reactionaries, and have allowed all the latter to use Thai territory as a spring-board for their operations of massacre and sabotage against the tranquil life and peaceful reconstruction of the Kampuchean people.

The Thai authorities have used "humanitarian" aid to induce the Kampuchean population living along the frontier to cross over into Thailand, with the aim of thus creating a state of instability in Kampuchea and using these people as a source of reserves for the various armed groups of Pol Pot and of other Khmer reactionaries.

Recently, extending a hand to the Peking expansionists and the reactionaries with a view to launching the so-called "rainy season campaign", the Thai authorities have been using "voluntary repatriation" as a camouflage for their manoeuvre to reintroduce into Kampuchea thousands of newly trained and equipped men from among the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and Sereika army.

Even more brazenly, the Thai armed forces have constantly carried out reconnaissance flights over Kampuchean territory and have bombed and shelled the Kampuchean population. Mortars and artillery on several occasions fired on populous regions of Kampuchea from Thai territory, while Thai vessels were carrying arms, equipment and even reactionary commandos and landing them on the coasts of Kampuchea.

Thus, it is clear that the Thai authorities have continually and systematically violated the sovereignty of Kampuchea. Their actions in collusion with Peking and the Americans is the cause of the state of constant tension on the frontier between the two countries, directly and dangerously threatening the security of Kampuchea and sabotaging peace and stability in South-East Asia.

Defending the national sovereignty and peaceful life of its people is the sacred and legitimate right of self-defence of every country. The revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea have the right and the duty to meet the attacks of the reactionary armed groups and to exterminate them. The People's Republic of Kampuchea at all times respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, but it allows no one to trample on its sovereignty, violate its territory and interfere in its internal affairs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly rejects the tendentious statements issued by Thailand. Once again, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea calls on the Thai authorities to desist immediately from their criminal adventures against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to respond positively to the proposals made in a spirit of goodwill by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to enter into negotiations with the latter with a view to settling the problems of mutual concern to the two countries, creating a frontier of peace and friendship, in accordance with the fine traditions in relations between the two peoples.

## DOCUMENT S/14036

## Letter dated 30 June 1980 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[30 June 1980]

I have the honour to convey to you the position of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola regarding

the continued presence of troops of the racist South African armed forces on the territory of Angola.

The acts of armed aggression and the full-scale military invasion carried out by the racist South African troops against the territory and people of Angola through the whole month of June 1980 have resulted in substantial loss of life and property. The people of Angola have faced racist South Africa's guns since November 1976. However, the latest operation, which has been described as South Africa's largest military operation since the Second World War, continues to this day, as the racist occupation forces remain on sovereign Angolan territory.

In so doing, the racist minority régime displays a blatant disregard for the United Nations and the international community, as well as for the institutions of international law. Even after the adoption of the latest Security Council resolution on this issue on 27 June [resolution 475 (1980)], the racist occupation forces are still in position on Angolan territory.

A segment of the international community reacts with haste in certain areas of the world; the same countries are noticeably silent and inactive on a potentially dangerous and explosive situation in southern Africa. The cry of "human rights" is used as diversionary tactics, but the brutal murder of thousands of Angolans by racist troops is met by a deafening silence. Sanctions are imposed when the "national interests" of some Powers are considered to be threatened. But the outright armed aggression and invasion and military occupation by the racist South African régime of Angolan territory appear to cause little concern.

The following facts cannot be denied, nor can they be repeated often enough:

—South Africa is ruled by a racist minority régime, which denies to its majority inhabitants fundamental human, political and civil rights;

—The racist régime is in flagrant contravention of scores of United Nations resolutions, those of the Security Council in particular;

—The greatest threat to peace in southern Africa today comes from the racist and imperialistic policies of the minority Pretoria régime; the hegemonistic ambitions of South Africa must be contained for the stability of the region;

—South Africa has demonstrated time and again its intention of sabotaging peace negotiations in southern Africa, especially talks pertaining to Namibian independence;

—South Africa continues to be in illegal occupation of Namibia, whose territory it uses to launch acts of armed aggression and invasion against neighbouring States, in particular the People's Republic of Angola;

—At present, the racist South African troops continue militarily to occupy certain portions of Angolan territory, despite various Security Council resolutions, in particular 475 (1980);

—South Africa's intentions are clear: it hopes to introduce its lackeys, the Angolan puppet groups, by placing them in those areas of Angola that are defined as delimiting the proposed demilitarized zone; South Africa hopes to sabotage the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

As a State Member of the United Nations, as a sovereign State belonging to the international community, the People's Republic of Angola appeals to the international community, through you, to effect immediate South African withdrawal from Angola. South Africa, as a State Member of the United Nations, should be made to show respect for the Charter, in particular through the provisions of Chapter VII.

I request that this communication be issued and circulated as a document of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO  
Permanent Representative of Angola  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/14037

#### Letter dated 30 June 1980 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

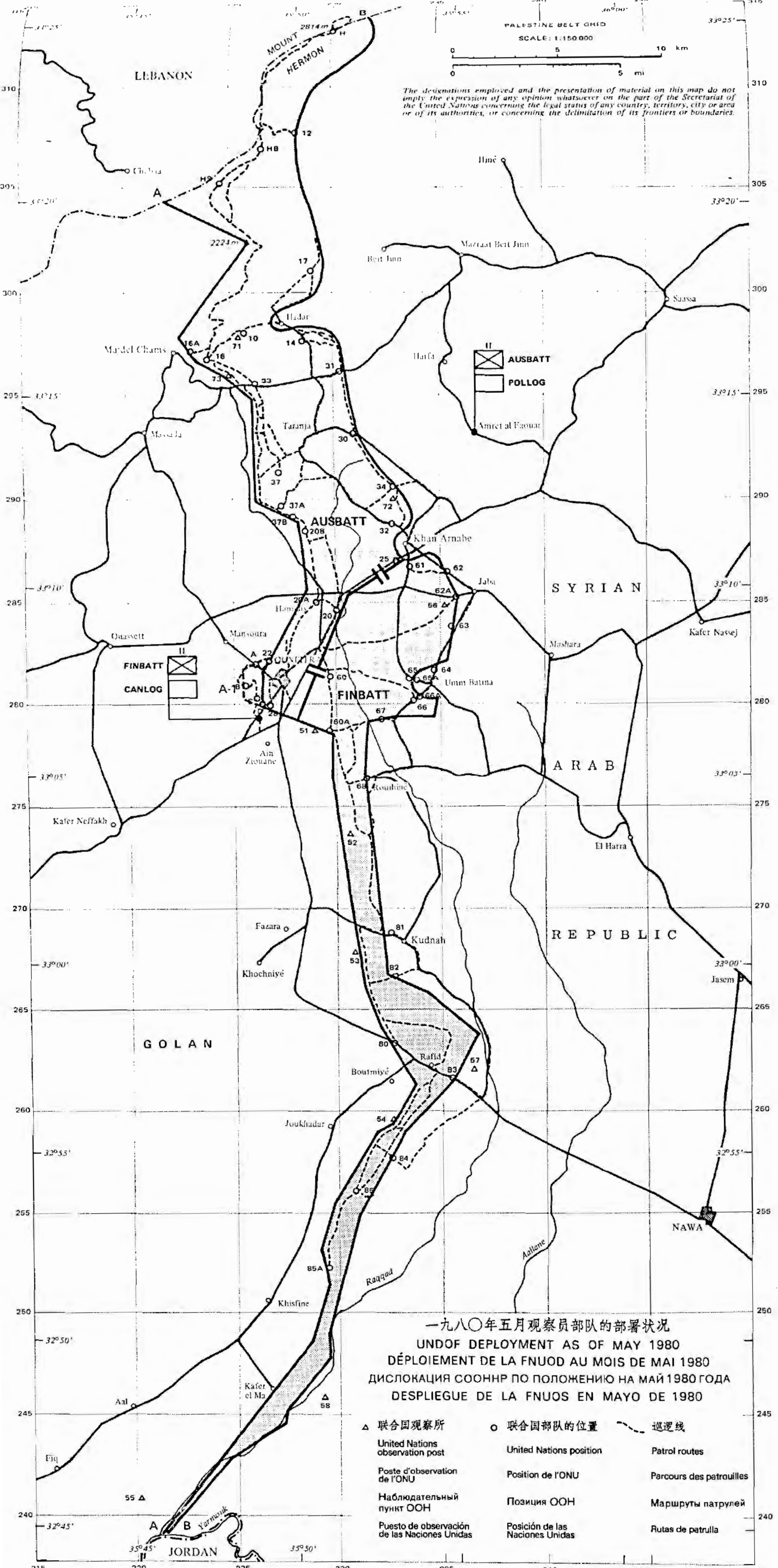
*[Original: English]  
[30 June 1980]*

In his letter of 27 June 1980 [S/14028] addressed to you, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa informed you that the combat team engaged in the operation against SWAPO had commenced their return to base some days ago and that the withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two.

I wish to inform you that all South African troops have completed their withdrawal and there are, therefore, no South African troops present in Angola.

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

*(Signed) J. Adriaan ERSTEEN  
Permanent Representative of South Africa  
to the United Nations*



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一九八〇年五月观察员部队的部署状况  
 UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1980  
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE MAI 1980  
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО ПОЛОЖЕНИЮ НА МАЙ 1980 ГОДА  
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN MAYO DE 1980

- |  |                                 |                          |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| △ 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        |

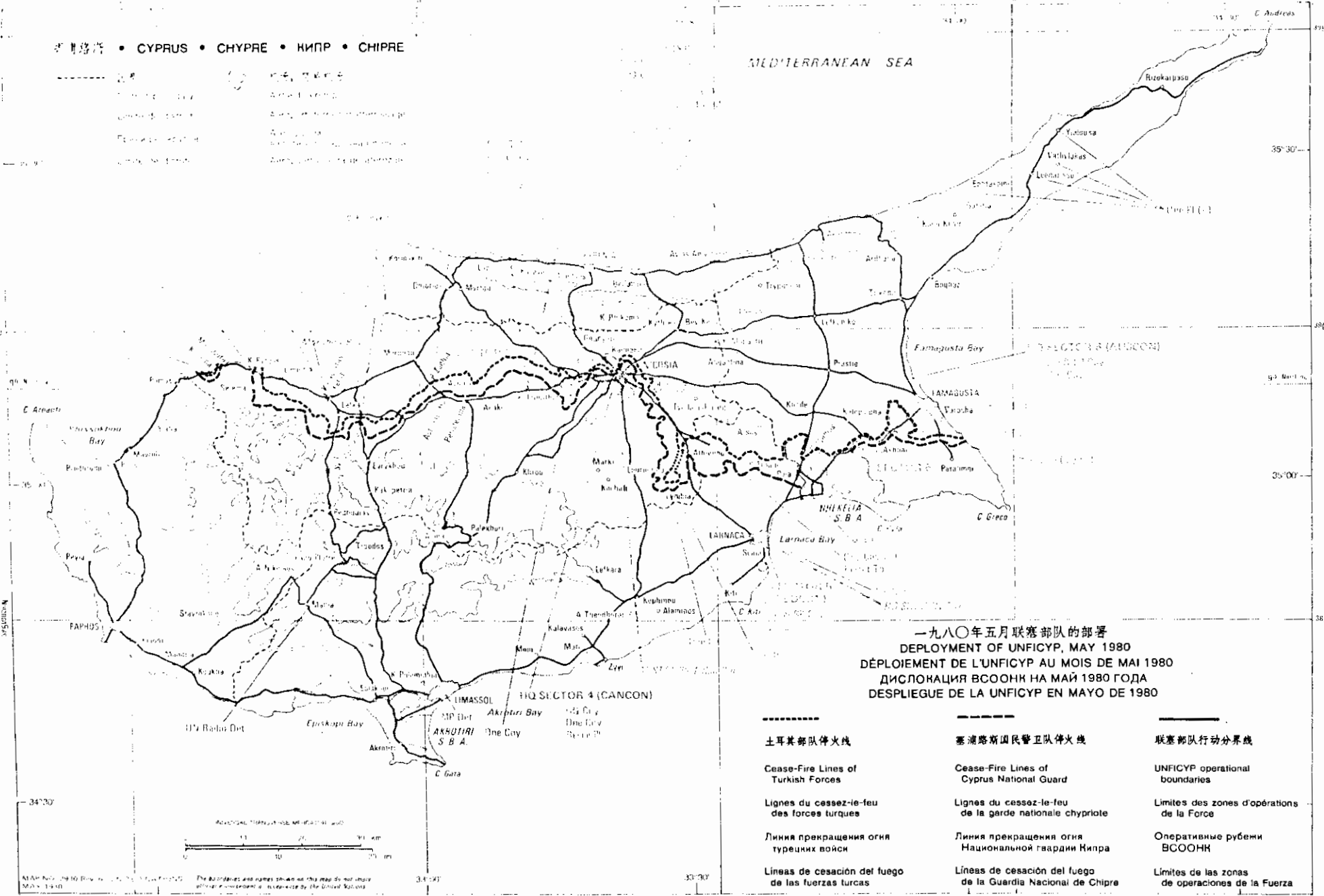




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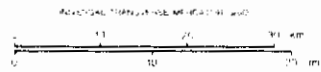
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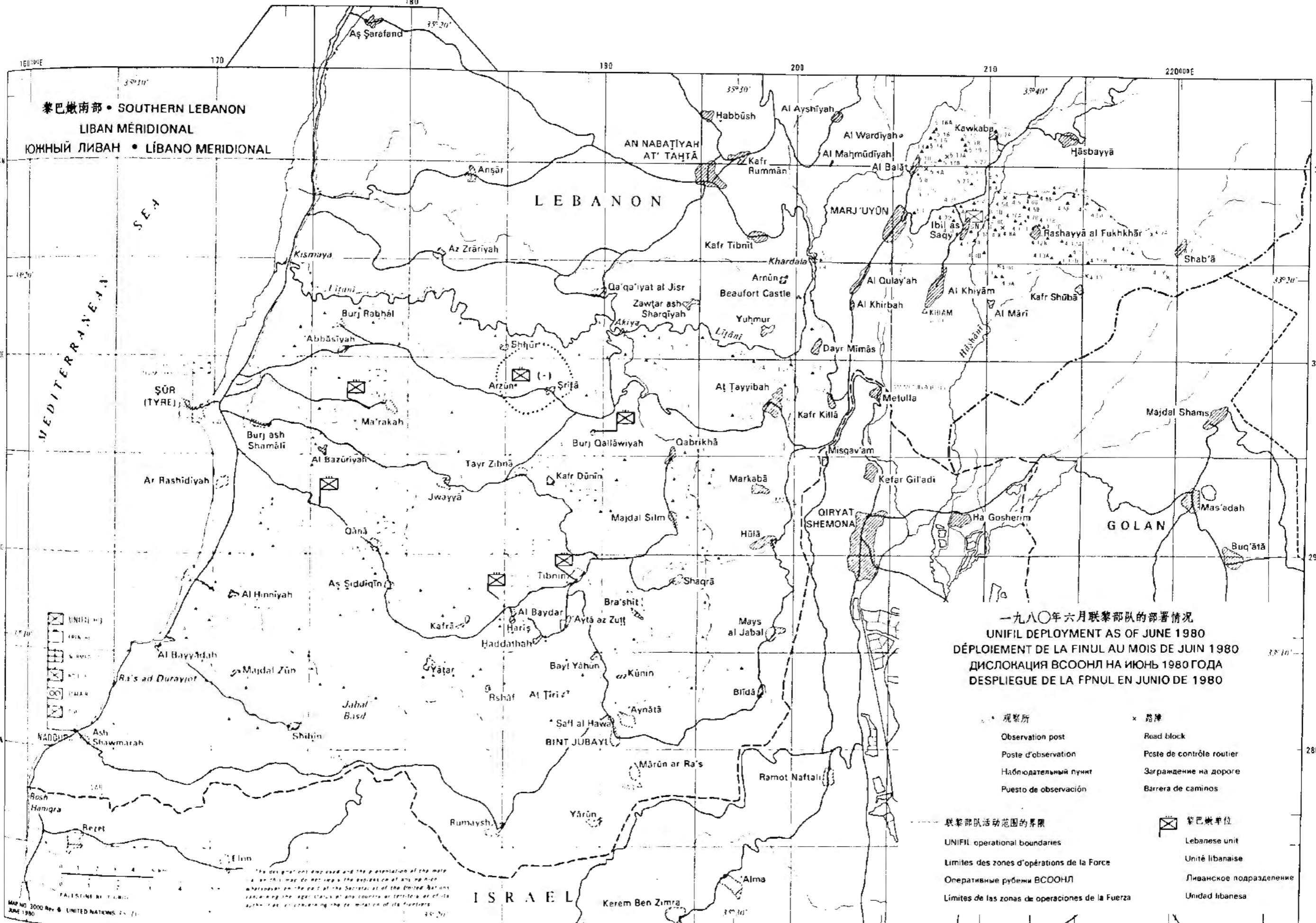


一九八〇年五月联塞部队的部署  
 DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP, MAY 1980  
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1980  
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСОООН НА МАЙ 1980 ГОДА  
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1980

<p>-----</p> <p>土耳其部队停火线</p> <p>Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces</p> <p>Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques</p> <p>Линия прекращения огня турецких войск</p> <p>Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线</p> <p>Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard</p> <p>Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote</p> <p>Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра</p> <p>Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>联塞部队行动分界线</p> <p>UNFICYP operational boundaries</p> <p>Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force</p> <p>Оперативные рубежи ВСОООН</p> <p>Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza</p>
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黎巴嫩南部 • SOUTHERN LEBANON  
 LIBAN MÉRIDIONAL  
 ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИВАН • LÍBANO MERIDIONAL

一九八〇年六月联黎部队的部署情况  
 UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JUNE 1980  
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUIN 1980  
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮНЬ 1980 ГОДА  
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JUNIO DE 1980

- 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

- 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

- ☒ 黎巴嫩单位
- ☒ Lebanese unit
- ☒ Unité libanaise
- ☒ Ливанское подразделение
- ☒ Unidad libanesa

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