



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1986

UNITED NATIONS



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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 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1986**

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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S/17714	3 January 1986	g	Note by the Secretary-General concerning General Assembly resolution 40/3, by which the International Year of Peace was proclaimed, and paragraphs 2 and 6 of Assembly resolution 40/10 on the same subject.	For the resolutions, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/40/53)</i>	
S/17715	3 January 1986	e	Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		4
S/17716	6 January 1986	h	Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General transmitting a copy of a book entitled <i>White Book: China's Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan</i> .	Circulated under the double symbol A/41/76-S/17716	
S/17717	6 January 1986	d	Letter dated 6 January 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council		5
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S/17874	28 February 1986		Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/9, entitled "Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States"	<i>Idem</i>	
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DOCUMENT S/17709*

Letter dated 31 December 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, leader of the great revolution of 1 September of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the repressive and humiliating treatment of the wife of the African combatant Nelson Mandela by the South African *apartheid* régime.

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

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 23 DECEMBER 1985 FROM THE LEADER OF THE GREAT REVOLUTION OF 1 SEPTEMBER OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The wife of the African combatant Nelson Mandela has been subjected to repressive and despicable measures by the authorities of the barbarous régime in South Africa, having been forcibly removed from her home in Johannesburg and prevented from communicating with correspondents or from talking with them or providing any information concerning the evolution of the situation in her country. This is despite the fact that she is a living, moving African citizen and is demanding her husband's release and freedom, as well as her own freedom and that of her people, in a land free from any link with the white racists.

You have exerted great efforts for the release of the African combatant Nelson Mandela, yet those efforts have been in vain, despite the fact that everyone knows that Mandela is unjustly treated and that he is fighting for the freedom of his country and standing against the racial discrimination practised by the white minority, whose position *vis-à-vis* a whole African people is based on its theory of cultural and racial superiority.

The wife of the African combatant Nelson Mandela has been detained and subjected to measures of the utmost severity.

I know that you have made an effort to reduce the extreme nature of the domination and arrogance of the white racists in South Africa, but perhaps you have failed to influence them. Although condemned by the world and the United Nations, and by the rules of brotherhood, justice and equality recognized by mankind, the arrogant racists have ignored such condemnation and have continued to speak the language of superiority and bloody violence—bestial conduct by which they have been transformed into human monsters that speak the language of blood and feed on the flesh of the innocent sons of South Africa.

The white minority in South Africa has been afflicted with a kind of human decadence and has lost all connection with humanity as a moral value whereby God honoured man on Earth.

The killing and torture of people and the burning and destruction of residential districts carried out by this white racist minority, the policy of racial discrimination which it practises in a land where it knows it has no legal right to settle and remain, its bolting of the door to any dialogue and its blocking of any path leading to a peaceful solution that might be imposed—on the basis of this reality, which has been imposed on us by the white racist minority in South Africa, we Africans are left with no choice but to fight for the deliverance of our brothers in South Africa from their sufferings under oppression, subjugation and domination, and to remove the blot on humanity represented by the existence of this régime.

In these circumstances, armed struggle has become the sole means of liberating the people of South Africa and of securing their rights and their freedom following the failure of United Nations resolutions to persuade the arrogant advocates of racial discrimination to renounce their tyranny and arrogance.

(Signed) Muammar QADDAFI
Leader of the great revolution
of 1 September
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/72-S/17709.

Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a text of a letter from Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the statements made recently by the Government of the United States and by the Zionist entity, in which they accused the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of being implicated in the outrages committed at the Rome and Vienna airports.

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

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to refer to the statements issued during the past few days by the United States Government and the Zionist entity, in which they implicated the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the outrages committed at the Rome and Vienna airports, as well as to the threats and incitements which are contained in those statements and whose purpose is to provoke acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriya and against its achievements on behalf of the Libyan Arab people.

The official spokesman of the United States Department of State, in particular, stated on 30 December 1985 that the United States Government had taken steps to exert diplomatic and economic pressure on Libya and that it would continue to study what measures it could take to that end. The United States Government also reserves the option of military action. The official spokesman of the White House took an identical position on the same day, adding that the United States Government was ready to take, together with its allies, actions aimed at exerting pressure on Libya in order to make it stop encouraging or carrying out acts of terrorism. The

official spokesman of the United States Department of State confirmed those statements at a press conference held on 31 December, adding that the United States Government had been taking action for several years with a view to exerting economic and political pressure on the countries—referring to Libya—which openly supported terrorism. I wish to point out that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already informed you and the President of the Security Council of the many actions of aggression perpetrated by the United States, the latest being mentioned in *The Washington Post* of 3 November, which stated that the United States Government had conceived a terrorist plan to endanger the security of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see our letter of 5 November [S/17609]). The leaders of the Zionist entity, foremost among whom are the terrorists Shimon Peres and Itzhak Shamir, have made statements to the same effect, thereby demonstrating the existence of an American-Zionist conspiracy aimed at committing aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Those threats, the preparations for aggression being made by the Zionist entity and the United States of America, and their use of the deplorable bloody outrages perpetrated at the Rome and Vienna airports as a pretext for committing such an aggression constitute a grave violation of the Charter of the United Nations and endanger the security and stability of the region. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has constantly reiterated that it condemns such acts of terrorism and it declares, as it has done in the past, that it is not involved either directly or indirectly in those regrettable actions, which it vigorously condemns.

While warning the international community of the consequences of any aggression that may be committed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and of the dangerous results which that would have for international peace and security, we wish to proclaim our sincere desire to see peace and security prevail in the region. At the same time, we affirm our determination to struggle against any aggression that may be directed against the security and integrity of our territory.

In view of the gravity of the situation, we hope that you will take the appropriate measures provided for by the Charter in order to see to it that peace and security in the region are not endangered.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Secretary of the
People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Incorporating document S/17710/Corr.1 of 21 January 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/73-S/17710 and Corr.1.

DOCUMENT S/17711*

**Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[3 January 1986]*

With reference to the Syrian representative's letter of 26 December 1985 [S/17694], I wish to stress two facts:

—First, the complete Syrian domination of Lebanon, including the actual occupation of wide areas there. This domination was recently reaffirmed by the negotiations held in Damascus with various Lebanese factions and militias.

—Secondly, the Syrian domination of Lebanon is exploited to wage terrorist attacks from there against Israel, as set forth in our letter to you of 26 December [S/17698].

Furthermore, Syria, together with Libya, assists terrorist groups who commit criminal attacks on innocent people all over the world. The infamous Abu Nidal gang,

who took the responsibility for the two murderous attacks at the international airports of Rome and Vienna, has bases in Syria and in the Bekaa in Lebanon, with full Syrian approval. Various official sources confirmed that the terrorists who committed the terrible murders at the airport of Rome, entered Italy via Syria.

Under these circumstances, Israel has no choice but to take all necessary measures in order to defend itself and its population against terrorism according to the right of self-defense enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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) JOHANN BEN
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/74-S/17711.

DOCUMENT S/17712*

**Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[3 January 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the baseless allegation in the Iraqi military communiqué of 30 December 1985 to the effect that the Islamic Republic of Iran has bombarded Mandali and Al-Ghadir. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically denies the Iraqi allegation and wishes to inform the Secretary-General that, on said date, its air force bombarded the Iraqi military concentration, 41.84 kilometres away from the city of Soleimaniyeh. The civilian area nearest to the bombarded military concentration is at a distance of 9 kilometres.

The Iraqi régime, under such false claims, attacked the cities of Piranshahr and Mehran on 31 December. The number of casualties resulting from the Iraqi criminal attacks is not yet available.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its deep concern over such allegations which are to serve as a pretext for further Iraqi attacks on civilian areas. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran readily grants the necessary clearance, in advance, to the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad to visit the Iraqi cities of Mandali and Al-Ghadir in order to render the baselessness of such Iraqi claims evident to the international body, should the Iraqi régime believe that their allegations hold any water, and request of the United Nations team to investigate the matter.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) SAID RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1072-S/17712.

DOCUMENT S/17713*

Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement dated 28 December 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rejecting the so-called border treaty between the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi and in Phnom Penh.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 28 December 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Recently, the authorities in Hanoi have deceitfully claimed that there was a treaty signed by the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi and in Phnom Penh on the border between Kampuchea and Viet Nam. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically rejects this so-called Kampuchea-Viet Nam border treaty.

This so-called treaty is actually tantamount to abolishing the border between Kampuchea and Viet Nam so as to legally pave the way for the Hanoi authorities to continue to send the Vietnamese people to settle in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/75-S/17713.

Kampuchea and to legalize the presence of the Vietnamese settlers who have been sent to Kampuchea in the past. This is an attempt to implement legally the Vietnamese "Indo-China Federation" strategy in Kampuchea.

As a matter of fact, since 1979, when the Hanoi authorities mobilized several hundreds of thousands of troops so as to invade and occupy Kampuchea, they have also implemented step by step their "Indo-China Federation" strategy to annex Kampuchea by resorting to the mass killing of the people of Kampuchea in the villages, communes or in the working sites and in the forests. To this end, they have used conventions: weapons, chemical weapons, and famine; they have also sent and keep on sending several hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean to die at the western border of Kampuchea. At the same time, they have sent more than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers to plunder the lands, villages, rice fields, rivers and lakes of Kampuchea and to settle there.

Thus, it is quite clear that the so-called border treaty is only an attempt both to legalize the "Indo-China Federation" strategy, implemented step by step by the Hanoi authorities, and to legally rubber-stamp it.

Then Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and the present Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have successively and categorically rejected all treaties or agreements which the Hanoi authorities had worked out and staged the signing with the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh. We appeal to the world community not to recognize any of these so-called treaties or agreements because Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, neutral and non-aligned country, a State Member of the United Nations and of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has been the victim of Vietnamese aggression and occupation, whereas the so-called Phnom Penh administration is totally Vietnamese, set up at gunpoint and run by the Vietnamese. Thus, it is the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi who have worked out and invented all treaties or agreements and staged their signings with the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh in order, on the one hand, to legalize their "Indo-China Federation" strategy to annex Kampuchea and, on the other, to mislead world public opinion.

DOCUMENT S/17715*

Letter dated 3 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 2 January 1986 [S/17712], in which I alerted the international body to the Iraqi excuse-seeking policy in order to start its war of cities, I have the honour to inform you of yet another savage Iraqi aerial attack on Piranshahr on 2 January. This criminal attack against civilians devastated the village of Kalkin, in Piranshahr, and left 20 casualties behind.

The Iraqi attack of 31 December 1985 on Piranshahr and Mehran has left behind 30 severely injured people.

This situation demands your immediate and undivided attention in order to bridle the Iraqi policy of violating

rules of international humanitarian law for, if such Iraqi attacks on civilians are not brought to an immediate end, I am afraid that a strong and decisive reciprocal measure in defense of our civilians will become unavoidable, even though it is against the genuine desire of the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SAID RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1073-S/17715.

DOCUMENT S/17717

Letter dated 6 January 1986 from the representative of Lebanon
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the continuing acts of aggression and abusive practices of the Israeli occupying forces in southern Lebanon.

(Signed) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17719

Letter dated 6 January 1986 from the representative of Lesotho
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1986]

You may recall that in his remarks to the Security Council on 30 December 1985 [2638th meeting], my Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. V. M. Makhele, referred to threats that Lesotho received from South Africa per telex No. 5272 of 24 December. A copy of that telex is attached for ease of reference (annex II). In that telex South Africa states: "In view of the Lesotho Government's ambivalence on this matter tighter border control measures will have to be instituted between Lesotho and South Africa in the interest of security".

It is my sad duty to inform you and through you the members of the Council and all Member States that, with effect from 1 January 1986, South Africa carried out its threats. Since that day, with the exception of white people and Lesotho nationals going to the mines, Lesotho nationals are not allowed to cross the border into South Africa. As Lesotho is completely surrounded by the powerful and economically strong South Africa, this high-handed unilateral action is bound to cause inconvenience and economic dislocation to our people.

South Africa claims it has resorted to this measure to prevent the so-called terrorists of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) based in Lesotho from crossing into South Africa. We have heard this one before. South Africa knows very well that there are no ANC cadres or bases in Lesotho. We are being punished for refusing to return to South Africa those who flee the wrath of and killings of *apartheid* in their homeland. South Africa is no more happy with the arrangement it forced on us, whereby these refugees would be flown out to second countries of asylum willing to receive them such as Zambia, Tanzania and others. So Lesotho finds itself in a no-win situation, but is determined to live up to its humanitarian and international obligations.

I shall be grateful if this letter and its attachments could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. MAKEKA
Permanent Representative of Lesotho
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Telex dated 24 December 1985 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

Foreign has the honour to acknowledge receipt of Secextern's telex Number 5272 of 24 December 1985.

The Lesotho Government has already addressed itself to most of the issues raised in Secextern's telex in previous communications, and sees no point in repeating its stated positions which remain the same.

The Lesotho Government will interpret the imposition of stricter border controls as a further confrontation act as opposed to the path of consultation in resolving problems of mutual concern and would prefer that the Government of South Africa seriously consider returning to the use of consultations which have served both countries well in the past.

The Lesotho Government is not aware that there are people in Lesotho who want fresh elections except that so-called opposition parties have a few cases before the courts relating to the past elections. The Government of Lesotho would, however, wish to make it clear that the question of elections in Lesotho is a domestic issue.

ANNEX II

Telex dated 24 December 1985 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho

Secextern has the honour to acknowledge receipt of Foreign's telex numbers 338 and 339.

Secextern strongly objects to the charges contained in Foreign's aforementioned telexes and rejects the allegations of South African involvement in the incidents in question.

The Lesotho Government will be aware of the fact that information had been supplied to it regarding the activities of terrorists operating

from Lesotho territory against South Africa. Lesotho was also informed that replies which were provided in response to the information supplied were unsatisfactory. The real question at issue concerns terrorists operating from Lesotho against South Africa. In view of the Lesotho Government's ambivalence on this matter tighter border control measures will have to be instituted between Lesotho and South Africa in the interest of security.

As regards the charges now being made against South Africa by Lesotho it will be recalled that the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, proposed during a meeting with the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. D. T. Sixishe, on 11 October 1985, the establishment of an informal joint security committee to investigate allegations of this nature. To date Lesotho has yet to react to this proposal.

South Africa finds Lesotho's attitude incomprehensible; on the one hand it does not respond to suggestions to solve problems through mutual consultation and yet on the other hand it sees fit to make allegations without producing any acceptable evidence. This attitude of the Lesotho Government is considered most reprehensible by the South African Government. Furthermore, the South African Government is constrained to point out that the present trouble in Lesotho emanates from the Lesotho Government's refusal to allow open debate and proper elections in Lesotho. Thus the majority of Lesotho citizens are being denied the right to share in the Government of their country. The South African Government urges the Government of Lesotho to prepare for proper elections as present circumstances in Lesotho create tension which in turn threatens the stability of the whole southern African region.

DOCUMENT S/17720

Letter dated 6 January 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[7 January 1986]*

With reference to the letter dated 3 January 1986 addressed to you by the representative of Iran [S/17715] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the contents of the above-mentioned letter from the representative of Iran are mere false allegations having no basis in truth. Their purpose is to pave the way for aggression against Iraq by means of misleading and false information campaigns whereby the Iranian régime aims at creating confusion in international public opinion in preparation for the launching of its new aggression against Iraq, using the Iranian towns located on the border with Iraq as centres for massing its troops and as a launching pad for its aggression.

My Minister for Foreign Affairs explained to you previously, in his letter dated 19 December 1985 [S/17687], the intentions of the Iranian régime to launch a broad and massive offensive with the aim of occupying Iraqi territory, threatening the sovereignty and national security of Iraq and threatening its people and armed forces, and he informed you that Iranian officials have constantly been announcing these intentions for a number of weeks and boasting of the men and *matériel* they have massed.

Iraq has more than once warned the international community of the Iranian régime's use of purely civilian centres as centres for the massing of its forces and as launching pads for attacks on Iraq. This is a clear viola-

tion of article 28 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 1949,¹ which prohibits the use of the presence of protected persons to render certain points of areas immune from military operations and the transformation of such towns into military centres. Consequently, the Iranian régime, by its use of those towns and villages as centres for its troop concentrations, exposes them to Iraqi bombardment aimed at the Iranian armed units which stand ready to attack Iraq and to strike at its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, in disdain for Iran's clear commitments under the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

The silence of the United Nations and the Security Council in the face of this extraordinary conduct, which is an outrage to the international community, undoubtedly encourages the Iranian régime in its persistence in disregarding the Council and disdaining its resolutions and the prestige of the Organization.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17721*

Letter dated 7 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English/French]
[8 January 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of a statement, dated 30 December 1985,

which Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, made concerning the announcement by the Hanoi authorities that they would withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea on condition that Mr. Pol Pot be removed.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/78-S/17721.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 30 December 1985 by the Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

Recently, the Hanoi authorities once again clamoured that they would withdraw their troops from Kampuchea only on condition that Mr. Pol Pot be removed. The Hanoi authorities have been making such an announcement over and over again during the last few years in order to mislead world public opinion and evade universal condemnation of their aggression against Kampuchea.

In response to the above-mentioned announcement by the Hanoi authorities, Democratic Kampuchea wishes to solemnly state the following points:

1. It must be recalled that the Hanoi authorities have declared that they would withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea on condition that Mr. Pol Pot be removed.

2. Mr. Pol Pot's retirement has already been effective as from 24 August 1985, under the age limit regulation set by Democratic Kampuchea. However, in response to the Hanoi authorities' demand that Mr. Pol Pot be removed as a condition for the withdrawal of their aggression forces, Democratic Kampuchea now declares that Mr. Pol Pot promises to the nation and the international community that he will stop all activities, whether military or political, forever, from the first day after Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam sign an agreement on the withdrawal of the Hanoi aggressor forces from Kampuchea.

To guarantee this promise, Democratic Kampuchea requests the presence of United Nations observers or forces on the spot.

3. The withdrawal of all the Hanoi aggressor forces from Kampuchea must take place simultaneously with the stopping of all of Mr. Pol Pot's military and political activities. Only in this way can the

exchange of conditions be fair. It must be noted that, when the Hanoi aggressors invaded Kampuchea, they did not take the trouble to set any time-limit since they wanted to swallow up Kampuchea in one gulp. Therefore, they ought to withdraw their forces of aggression from Kampuchea faster than they brought them in because they don't have to fight their way out of Kampuchea.

Nevertheless, prompted by the genuine desire to find quickly a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, to restore peace in the region and also to coexist peacefully for a long time with the Hanoi authorities, Democratic Kampuchea is willing to make concessions and agrees to the Hanoi aggressor forces being withdrawn from Kampuchea in four phases:

First phase: withdrawal of one fourth of the Hanoi aggressor forces in the first quarter of 1986.

Second phase: withdrawal of another one fourth of the Hanoi aggressor forces in the second quarter of 1986.

Third phase: withdrawal of another one fourth of the Hanoi aggressor forces in the third quarter of 1986.

Fourth phase: withdrawal of another one fourth of the Hanoi aggressor forces in the fourth quarter of 1986.

In this way, the withdrawal of the Hanoi aggressor forces from Kampuchea must be concluded by the end of December 1986. The presence of United Nations observers or forces on the spot is also needed to supervise this withdrawal.

4. In order to conduct the above-mentioned activities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam can contact each other either directly or through the United Nations.

The fact is that the Hanoi authorities are the aggressors of Democratic Kampuchea and the latter is the victim of such aggression. The Hanoi aggressors have therefore no right whatsoever to lay down their conditions to Democratic Kampuchea. This is as clear as day.

But Democratic Kampuchea wishes to make the above points clear as a fair exchange of conditions, in an attempt to find quickly a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, to restore peace in the region and also to coexist peacefully for a long time with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Therefore, the Hanoi authorities must respond properly to this political gesture on the part of Democratic Kampuchea, without using tricks and dodges, if they really wish to solve the problem of Kampuchea and restore peace in the region. The people of Kampuchea, the people of Viet Nam, the peoples of the world and the United Nations are waiting for the Hanoi authorities' answer.

DOCUMENT S/17722*

Letter dated 7 January 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 January 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2 p.m. on 7 January 1986 and the following was brought to his attention:

"The pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan inform that in spite of the repeated complaints and protestations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan have continued, as before, their interference and aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and their direct support of Afghan miscreants and bandits.

"For instance, two helicopter battleships of the Pakistani air force penetrated 3 kilometres into the airspace of Gupary area, 20 kilometres south-west of As-ad Abad, Kunarha province, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on 2 January 1986. The battleships were in charge of coordinating the shelling by heavy weapons which were brought into Raqam area, 3 kilometres south-west of As-ab Abad, and fired reactive ammunition at the residential district of Pashad, 20 kilometres south-west of As-ad Abad. As a result of this vile aggression 8 innocent civilians were martyred, 6 others were severely injured and 30 houses, belonging to the civilian residents of Pashad, were either destroyed or heavily damaged.

"Also on 30 December 1985, under the protection and guidance of two Pakistani military aircraft, 150

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/79-S/17722.

rockets were fired by two missile launchers in the frontier areas of Kunarha Province from the villages of Bandi Sarash and Karbaz, as a result of which 2 teachers were martyred, 5 civilians were seriously injured and 22 residential houses were destroyed.

"Similarly, on 31 December, from 1.10 p.m. to 1.20 p.m. one Pakistani jet aircraft penetrated 6 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over Pozdakah from the direction of Torkham and then returned back.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests over such irresponsible and provocative aggressions of the Pakistani forces which have taken place under the direct instruction of the military rulers of that country against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and which

have resulted in the loss of lives and property of a large number of our innocent compatriots. It is once again demanded that the concerned authorities of Pakistan put an immediate end to their hostile actions which have no other outcome but the further deterioration of the situation in the region. Otherwise, the responsibility for their grave and heavy consequences shall rest with the responsible authorities of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17723* **

Letter dated 8 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 January 1986]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 5 January 1986 from the Minister for Transportation of Israel, Mr. Haim Corfu, to his colleagues—ministers for transportation, members of the International Civil Aviation Organization—on the subject of an international conference on the safety of civilian air traffic. The purpose of the suggested conference would be to discuss steps to combat terror against civil aviation and airports.

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

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Acting Permanent Representative
of Israel
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 January 1986 from the Minister for Transportation of Israel to the ministers for transportation, members of the International Civil Aviation Organization

The enlightened world has once again been shocked by a brutal act of murder caused by Arab terror, when a band of bloodthirsty murderers slayed, without mercy, innocent civilians and killed men, women and children at the Rome and Vienna airports.

This last act of atrocity adds to a long list of previous acts of terror directed against the safety and well-being of civilian air traffic. To recall just a few of these, one may mention the blowing up of the Air

India plane in mid-flight, the bombing at Tokyo airport, the hijackings of the Trans World Airlines aircraft to Beirut and of the Egyptair plane to Malta. A long, sad list of those occurrences has been published recently by the International Civil Aviation Organization, (ICAO) and I trust you are familiar with it. I have no doubt that any civilized person recoils from the acts of these murderers, yet mere condemnations of the atrocities cannot suffice any longer.

It is our duty, as ministers responsible for the civilian air transport in our respective countries, to adopt more stringent measures than those previously taken in order to ensure that such acts will not continue, that innocent blood will not be shed any longer and that a free and safe civilian air transport system will be ensured.

Israel, which itself has taken the appropriate security measures to prevent these acts of terror, has put forth in the past a number of proposals within the framework of ICAO. Had they been accepted by the international community, these proposals would have assisted in the elimination of air terrorism.

I am sorry to say that these initiatives were not successful because of political motives.

The latest acts of terror have proven that international terror has no regard for boundaries and that it affects also those countries who thought themselves immune to its scourge. International terrorism strikes the airports of all countries, the aircraft of all States and does not distinguish between passengers and crew on account of nationality, religion or origin.

Only international co-operation can bring tangible results.

Therefore, as a continuation of our efforts within the framework of ICAO, I now turn to you, as the one charged with the responsibility for civil aviation in your country, and call upon you to join in the planning of and to attend an urgent conference of all ministers for transportation and aviation of the world's nations. The conference will examine the matters at hand, reach critical decisions and take practical steps which will ensure the safety of civil aviation. I hope the possibility of convening such a conference will be realized in a short while.

The very fact of convening such a special conference, as well as the great numbers of participating ministers, will express the resolve of all enlightened and civilized nations to combat terror against civil aviation and airports.

* Incorporating document S/17723/Corr.1 of 23 January 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/81-S/17723 and Corr.1.

DOCUMENT S/17726

Letter dated 8 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the protest note dated 7 January 1986 which Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

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

(Signed) Amílcar NAVARRO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 7 January 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing to reiterate the contents of my note on 24 December 1985 condemning the acts which led up to the hijacking of an AN-2, No. 80, aircraft registered in Nicaragua, and at the same time calling for the immediate return of the aircraft, currently in the Toncontín airport in Honduras, and the apprehension of the perpetrator, Mr. Salvador Blanco Silva, with a view to his extradition to Nicaragua.

I must inform you that the Government of Nicaragua has noted with concern the communiqué issued by the armed forces of Honduras on the subject of these events, which virtually legitimizes the commission of acts as deplorable as those referred to above, in open violation of international law and the treaties in force, which expressly condemn such acts and urge States to co-operate to prevent and punish such crimes.

Moreover, the Government of Nicaragua is especially concerned at the recurrent nature of such unlawful acts, which are proscribed by the international legal order. In that connection, I must remind you that, on 13 September 1985 [see S/17469, annex], I condemned the hijacking of a Cessna light aircraft of Nicaraguan registry, which had also been flown to the Toncontín airport.

Unless the Government of Honduras acts urgently, such acts, together with the abduction of Nicaraguan citizens to Honduras, where they are being forcibly held, including members of the "Fiftieth Anniversary" educational brigade, and the use of Honduran territory for the perpetration of acts of aggression and terrorism against Nicaragua, will lead to Honduras' becoming a base for terrorism and hijacking.

Concerned at this situation, the Government of Nicaragua urgently appeals to the Government of Honduras for the immediate and unconditional return of the aircraft most recently hijacked to Honduras, the apprehension of the perpetrator of this criminal act, with a view to his extradition to Nicaragua, and the release and repatriation of the Nicaraguans who continue to be held in Honduran territory. Failure on the part of the Government of Honduras to take such action would constitute a serious breach of its international commitments and an encouragement to terrorism and hijacking in the Central American region.

DOCUMENT S/17727*

Letter dated 9 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 January 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the blatant desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied Arab city of Al-Quds committed by some 20 members of the Knesset on 8 January 1986 while the faithful were engaged in the midday prayer. Said persons, who belong to the Interior Committee of the Knesset, entered the interior of the holy place with the intention of desecrating it by establishing a place of prayer there for adherents of the Jewish religion. Immediately upon entering the mosque, the Israeli parliamentarians encountered members of the faithful, who drove them out. The intruders then called the Israeli police. Before long, a large number of police officers, led by the commander of the southern unit and the Al-Quds chief of police, arrived on the scene, entering the mosque with great show, provoking and outraging the faithful and offending the sentiments of the believers by flouting the inviolability of that holy place of Islam. In addition, the Israeli police attacked Muslims who were

present and the civilian guards of the mosque, who were shocked by this humiliating treatment. It should be pointed out that this is not the first time that the Al-Aqsa Mosque has been the target of desecration and violation by Israeli extremists. This despicable attack and irresponsible behaviour on the part of members of the Israeli legislature has aroused the indignation, repulsion and anger of the inhabitants of Al-Quds, the West Bank and the entire Muslim world. Sheikh Saad Eddine El-Ilmi, President of the Supreme Muslim Council, has sent a telegram of protest to the Israeli leaders demanding the withdrawal of their occupation troops which have, since yesterday, been blocking the entrance to the mosque.

This act of aggression committed by members of the Knesset, including Guela Cohen, who has openly advocated the expulsion of Arabs from Al-Quds and the West Bank, constitutes a violation and a desecration of the holy places of Islam and a challenge to hundreds of millions of Muslims, for whom the Al-Aqsa Mosque is the place towards which all the faithful turn to at the beginning of their prayers and the third most holy place of Islam. This act of aggression is part and parcel of an Israeli plan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/82-S/17727.

directed against Muslim and Christian sacred monuments in Al-Quds and the occupied Arab territories.

Jordan, which condemns and strongly denounces such acts, is deeply concerned at their consequences, which can only be detrimental to the cause of peace and stability in the region. Moreover, such an act runs counter to the international rules and principles governing foreign occupation, which forbid an occupying State to interfere with the private and public life of the civilian inhabitants

living under its occupation and prohibit infringements of the freedom of worship and the violation of holy places.

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

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative
of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17728***

Letter dated 9 January 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 January 1986]

In recent letters, we brought to your attention the brutal acts of murder by the PLO and the terrorist killers it inspires. Innocent civilians were the targets of these brutal terrorist attacks. I would like to bring to your attention that in the most recent terrorist attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports on 27 December 1985, children were intentionally chosen as victims.

A young girl was killed and six children were wounded in these attacks. Rome police investigators stated that when one of the terrorists spotted 11-year-old Natasha Simpson, the daughter of the American reporter Victor Simpson, he began shooting burst after burst of bullets in her direction from his Klachnikov assault rifle. The girl fell to her knees and the terrorist hurriedly fired another burst at her head. After wounding her father, the terrorist turned towards her 6-year-old brother and also succeeded in wounding him. The terrorist spotted other children and began shooting at them; these were the children of Michiel Sausas, a Jordanian citizen; all four were injured. According to reports, Dino Fariante, an Italian Jew of Moroccan descent, said: "I saw one of the terrorists throw a grenade and I saw the look in his eyes. When he shot into the crowd he was trying to kill children". In the attack in Vienna, a 9-month-old Israeli baby, Michael Jana, was wounded and his father was killed in the attack.

These events once again prove the murderous character of Palestinian terrorists, those who do not shrink from killing children.

Following are some examples of past terrorist attacks in which children were the victims:

—24 November 1985: three local Arab children were killed in the explosion of a grenade thrown at the customs house in Tulkarm.

—23 November: nine children were killed in the rescue operation of an Egyptian passenger plane hijacked to Malta; another 51 people were killed and 31 injured.

—23 October: a month-and-a-half-old baby was injured when a bomb exploded in the Afula market; four other civilians were also injured.

—28 September: a local Arab boy was killed by a grenade thrown at a vehicle in the centre of Hebron.

—19 July: five children were stabbed and wounded in the centre of Jerusalem by a terrorist from Dura.

—24 June: a bomb explosion in Neve Yaakov, Jerusalem, wounded a boy.

—2 July 1984: small arms fire directed at an Israeli car in Jerusalem wounded several children.

—29 June 1983: in an explosion in a Jerusalem supermarket, two girls were wounded.

—9 October 1982: a Jewish baby was killed in a terrorist attack on a synagogue in Rome; 34 others were injured.

—17 September: 45 students were injured by a car bomb in Paris, France.

—29 July 1981: a bus was attacked in the entrance to Kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha near Jerusalem; a boy of 12 and a girl of 17 were wounded.

—19 July: a boy of 17 was killed and 15 people were injured from Katyusha bombardments on Western Galilee.

—17 July: two girls were wounded in Katyusha bombardments on the Galilee.

—29 June: 2 Jewish children were injured in a terrorist attack on a synagogue in Vienna; 2 others were killed and 17 injured—all Jewish.

—8 April: a grenade was thrown at a wedding hall in Jerusalem; two children were wounded, as well as a local Arab driver.

—9 August 1980: a bomb exploded in the Jerusalem Canada Park, wounding a child and four other people.

—27 July: a Jewish boy from France was killed and others were injured when terrorists threw grenades at a group of children in Antwerp, Belgium.

—6-7 April: in a bloody PLO attack on Kibbutz Migav-Am, a two-and-a-half-year-old boy was murdered, as well as a soldier and the kibbutz's secretary; four other children were injured.

—27 November 1979: a child was killed in Athens when terrorists threw a grenade at an El Al Israel Airlines office.

* Incorporating document S/17728/Corr.1 of 22 January 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/84-S/17728 and Corr.1.

—22 April: in the terrorist attack on Naharia, a child and his father were murdered, along with another girl; a policeman was also killed and four people were injured.

—24-25 June 1974: three terrorists in Naharia murdered a boy, a girl, a woman and a soldier; they also injured five soldiers and a civilian.

—15 May: 24 civilians, most of them children, were killed, and 62 wounded when terrorists took over a school in Ma'alot; a soldier was also killed and four persons were injured.

—11 April: eight children and eight other civilians were murdered when terrorists infiltrated into Kiryat Shmona; in the exchange of fire, 2 soldiers and 16 civilians were injured.

—2 February 1971: a girl from Kibbutz Bar'am was injured by the explosion of a mine planted by terrorists near the kibbutz.

—7 June 1970: a girl was killed and eight residents were injured by terrorist Katyushas fired at Beit Shean.

—20 May: 9 children and 3 teachers were killed and 19 children wounded when the bus they were riding in was attacked by bazooka fire from a terrorist ambush near Kibbutz Bar'am.

—18 March 1968: 28 children were wounded and a doctor and youth corps trainer were killed when their bus drove over a land mine planted by terrorists on a road leading from Be'er Ora.

This list of children, victims of terror, demonstrates once again the pattern of action of the PLO and the terrorists it inspires as children murderers.

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) Johanan BEIN
Acting Permanent Representative
of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17729*

Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 10 January 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

particularly since Gershon Solomon leads the movement calling for the destruction of the Dome of the Rock and the rebuilding of the "Temple".

The Muslim religious authorities immediately called from the minarets to Palestinian Arabs in Jerusalem to rally in the compound. Palestinian Arabs responded immediately by closing their stores and businesses and going to the compound. A state of tension prevailed. Palestinian Arabs remember that three years ago a number of Zionist thugs, under the leadership of Goodman, mounted the walls of the Holy Sanctuary and opened fire on Muslim worshippers.

Earlier, the Muslim religious authorities had tried to reason with those members of the Knesset's Interior Committee, but they insisted on violating the sanctuary. The police were called and they immediately opened fire with tear gas and fired "warning shots". Five Palestinian Arabs were injured as a result of this act of terrorism by the so-called security elements of Israel.

It later transpired that the Knesset was not aware of the visit, neither were the Muslim religious authorities or the Knesset Speaker, Shlomo Hillel, which proves that the entire exercise by some elements of the Knesset's Interior Committee was a premeditated attempt to provoke and incite a serious and volatile situation. Notwithstanding this, the Israeli occupation authorities are now accusing Sheikh Mohammed Said Al-Jamal, one of the Sheikhs responsible for the maintenance of the Holy Sanctuary, of incitement.

On Thursday, 9 January, the Sabra and Shatilla murderer and current member of the Israel Cabinet, Ariel Sharon, heavily guarded by Israeli police, walked into the Sanctuary, in yet another attempt at provocation and incitement. This act was followed by three Zionist thugs attempting to hoist the Israeli flag in the Sanctuary, but they were prevented from doing so by the Sanctuary guards.

We understand that Knesset member Guela Cohen, a Judeo-Nazi, plans on violating the Sanctuary again on Saturday, 11 January.

We hold the Government of Israel solely and completely responsible for consequences resulting from these acts of terrorism committed by Israel, whether by members of the Knesset or the Israeli police force, and we ask for your immediate intervention to prevent what might prove to be a highly volatile and calamitous situation.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

On Wednesday, 8 January 1986, three members of the Knesset's Interior Committee accompanied by two other members of the Knesset, Guela Cohen and Yuval Neeman, walked into the Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock), the holiest of Islamic sanctuaries. They were joined by a group of approximately 30 people led by a certain Gershon Solomon. This premeditated violation of the Holy Sanctuary touched the sensitivities of the Muslim religious authorities,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/85-S/17729.

DOCUMENT S/17730

Lebanon: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 January 1986]

The Security Council,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon [2640th meeting], and noting with great concern the deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the Israeli acts of aggression and abusive practices and measures,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and stressing the humanitarian principles of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949,¹

1. *Condemns* the Israeli aggression, practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon, which are in violation of the rules and principles of international law, in particular the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

2. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to implement the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), which demand that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

3. *Reiterates* its call for strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

4. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from its practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon, which impede the restoration of normal conditions in the area and threaten the reconciliation efforts towards restoring peace and security in the whole country;

5. *Decides* to keep the situation under review and request the Secretary-General to report to the Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT S/17730/REV.1

Lebanon: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 January 1986]

The Security Council,

[Same text as the draft resolution in document S/17730 with the exception of paragraph 1]

1. *Condemns* the Israeli acts of aggression as well as abusive practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon, which are in violation of the rules and principles of international law, in particular the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

DOCUMENT S/17730/REV.2

Lebanon: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[17 January 1986]

The Security Council,

[Same text as the draft resolution in document S/17730 with the exception of paragraph 1]

1. *Strongly deploras* the Israeli acts of violence as well as abusive practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon, which are in violation of the rules and principles of international law, in particular the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

**Letter dated 11 January 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[13 January 1986]

With reference to the letter dated 2 January 1986 from the representative of Israel [S/17711] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to stress the following.

First, we reaffirm the fact that the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon is a legitimate presence that came about at the request of the legitimate Government of Lebanon and by virtue of a decision of the League of Arab States to assist in the restoration of security and stability to Lebanese territory. Israel has continually striven to characterize that legitimate presence as occupation and domination in order to justify its continued occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, an occupation condemned by the entire international community. Israel refuses to implement Security Council resolution 509 (1982), adopted unanimously on 6 June 1982, demanding that it withdraw forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon. It is endeavouring to perpetuate its occupation by establishing what it calls a "security zone", using that zone as a base from which to carry out acts of aggression, oppression, persecution and displacement against the inhabitants of the area and making it a staging point for the acts of aggression that it commits against Lebanon.

Secondly, the Israeli allegations are no more than an attempt to justify acts of aggression aimed at thwarting the sincere efforts made by the Syrian Arab Republic to restore security and peace to Lebanese territory, efforts which have been conducive to the parties to the conflict in Lebanon reaching agreement on the national accord for a solution to the Lebanese crisis which was recently signed in Damascus, to be precise on 28 December 1985. Israel's intentions with respect to that accord have found expression in many ways, chief among them the escalation of its threats to use force against Syria and Lebanon, all with the goal of sabotaging the progress of security and stability in that fraternal country.

Thirdly, Israel, by virtue of its hostile, expansionist and racist character, has been trying to distort the activities of the national resistance against its military occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan and parts of

southern Lebanon by characterizing them as acts of terrorism. This is so at a time when all international laws recognize the right of peoples and States to resist aggression and occupation by every means. It is an established fact that the Zionist entity only came into existence through the terrorism of Zionist bands and, since that time, State terrorism has become an everyday policy pursued by Israel in order to achieve its goals of expansion and annexation. All the attempts made by Israel will never exonerate it from the fact that it does not cherish peace, as acknowledged by the entire international community, and that it violates its commitments and duties under the Charter, embraces an abhorrent racist, Zionist ideology and practises the most heinous forms of terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation. This has also been established in United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolutions ES-9/1, of 5 February 1982, and 3379 (XXX), of 10 November 1975, the latter of which determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

Fourthly, the Syrian Arab Republic, while condemning international terrorism in all its forms, remains assiduous in drawing a distinction between terrorism and the national resistance of peoples struggling for the liberation of their countries, self-determination and the removal of foreign occupation. National resistance is not only a right but is a sacred duty undertaken by peoples to restore their usurped rights and to resist foreign occupation and domination. Accordingly, the international community is obliged under the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions to support the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli occupation, domination and usurpation. Syria is determined to continue its support for Arab resistance, proceeding on the basis of its national commitment to the Arab people in general and to the people of Palestine and Lebanon in particular.

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

*(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/86-S/17731.

**Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]
[13 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, sent on 8 January 1986 in reply to the note addressed to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, on 7 January [S/17726, annex].

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council. At the same time, I wish to inform you that the enclosed letter has already been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States.

*(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CACERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 January 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

I acknowledge receipt of your message dated 7 January 1986 [S/17726, annex], in which you repeat the ideas contained in your note of 24 December 1985, concerning the escape by the Nicaraguan national Salvador Blanco Silva, who landed at Toncontín airport in an AN-2 aircraft.

In this connection, I wish to inform you that the appropriate contacts have already been established with the Embassy of Nicaragua, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the immediate return of the aircraft.

So far as the pilot is concerned, a decision will be taken in due course, in accordance with the applicable legal norms, on whether he should be granted the political asylum which he is requesting or should be sent to a third country.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, my Government regards as unacceptable, because inaccurate, the views expressed by you with regard to this and other similar cases that have arisen. Honduras, like other democratic countries of America and Europe, limits itself to receiving those citizens who deliberately, often risking their lives, decide to abandon their States of origin and flee the oppression imposed by totalitarian régimes.

The Government of Honduras does not abduct Nicaraguans or condone the acts of international terrorism sponsored or supported by other Governments. It is precisely they who should start to put into effect international legislation, particularly with regard to respect for human rights.

DOCUMENT S/17733*

**Letter dated 13 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]
[13 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 9 January 1986 from Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to the Presidents of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group.

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

*(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Note dated 9 January 1986 from the President of Nicaragua addressed to the Presidents of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group

I take pleasure in writing to you at the end of three years of the peace effort undertaken by the Contadora Group. In that Group, the efforts made by you and your Government have effectively contributed to the defence of the principles of self-determination, independence, sovereignty, non-intervention, rejection of the use of force and of the threat of use of force, with a simultaneous request for the solution through dialogue and negotiation of the serious problems affecting the Central American region.

However, these achievements have been hampered as a result of the persistence of the policy of aggression maintained by the United States Government against my country. The policy of continuing support for the counter-revolutionary forces attacking Nicaragua, the uninterrupted nature of the United States military manoeuvres in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border and the acts of economic and political aggression have been real obstacles to the attainment of better results.

As I stated in my letter of 11 November 1985, "no solution or document will be effective in Central America until the United States rulers cease all acts of aggression, direct or indirect, in a covert manner or by any other means, against the people of Nicaragua" [S/17634, annex].

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1074-S/17733.

Consequently, in order to progress in the negotiation it is essential for the United States to cease the aggression against Nicaragua, giving a formal and effective commitment not to undertake new aggressive actions in the future and to respect any peace agreements that may be achieved through the efforts of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group.

The current political situation is characterized by a new attempt by the United States Administration to escalate its mercenary war against Nicaragua, by requesting additional funds for that force, the provision of increasingly sophisticated weapons for it, new United States military manoeuvres in Honduran territory and an increase in the threats and rhetoric of the United States Government.

This obliges us to take steps in order effectively to eliminate these stress-producing factors in the region, so that we may progress in the peace-making process in the Central American region. I am therefore taking this opportunity to transmit to you some Nicaraguan proposals designed to strengthen the Contadora negotiating process, which today enjoys the backing of the Support Group, and to create minimum conditions of security in order to permit a peaceful negotiated solution of the Central American crisis, within the framework of strictest respect for the principles of international law.

These Nicaraguan proposals are made within the context of the views expressed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group in the communiqué dated 22 July last (S/17350, annex). In that communiqué, they mentioned a series of actions designed to encourage the peace process in the region through the promotion of a climate of détente in the area and referred to the urgent need to achieve a resumption of the dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua has constantly stated that the prospects for peace in the region depend basically on the achievement of an

understanding between the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua through bilateral dialogue. This conviction leads the Government of Nicaragua to propose to the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group the following actions:

1. Specific measures should be taken to achieve negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua, through a meeting between the United States Secretary of State, George Shultz, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto. These negotiations should produce a solution to bilateral problems and establish normal relations between the two countries, on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

2. The Central American countries should be encouraged to negotiate a general treaty embodying the fundamental principles of international law, such as respect for the principle of non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the non-use or threat of use of force.

In addition, it is necessary to encourage the conclusion of bilateral peace agreements or treaties between the Central American countries and the establishment of machinery such as mixed commissions, which would promote trust and understanding between the countries of the region and would facilitate the continuation of the negotiating process within the Contadora framework.

3. A meeting of Central American Presidents should be organized in May this year, for the purpose of concluding the general treaty between the Central American countries, on which we should begin discussion on the occasion of the inauguration of President Venicio Cerezo of Guatemala.

The basic objective of these Nicaraguan proposals is to create conditions conducive to understanding and trust among the Central American countries and thus to facilitate the continuation of the Contadora negotiations to achieve peace in Central America.

DOCUMENT S/17734*

Letter dated 13 January 1986 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the communiqué dated 8 January 1986 issued by the Commission for the Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes against Viet Nam.

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

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 8 January 1986 issued by the Commission for the Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes against Viet Nam

In 1985, the reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles continued their hostile policy towards the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam through more and more perfidious schemes and tricks and through the combination of their multi-faceted war of sabotage and the border-nibbling war, committing many new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

In order to divert public opinion at home and abroad and cover their war crimes, the Chinese reactionaries, on the one hand, raised a hue and cry about their "wish to restore the Sino-Vietnamese friendship and preserve stability and peace along the two countries' common border". On the other hand, they kept a large number of their troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border, including many army corps and regular divisions, many of which have been mobilized from various great military regions. Chinese troops were mostly concentrated in areas opposite the Vietnamese provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Lang Son. More war planes were sent to the airfields near the Vietnamese border. A large quantity of equipment and war means were transported close to the border. Moreover, they consolidated their fortifications and built more roads, even on Vietnamese hills they have illegally occupied, in order to maintain permanent pressure on Viet Nam and permanent tension all along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Each time before launching their border-nibbling attacks, the Chinese rulers slanderously charged Viet Nam with invading China, thus forcing it to "fight back in self-defense". Many delegations of Chinese high-ranking officials toured the border areas either to inspect the battleground or to arouse anti-Viet Nam feelings among the Chinese people and army. At the same time, many Chinese leaders arrogantly stated time and again that they would give Viet Nam "a second lesson" or would keep the permanent state of confrontation in the Sino-Vietnamese area.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemomists continuously carried out their land-nibbling war, grabbing each piece of land and each hill of Viet Nam in the border area. They moved border posts to change the status quo on the borderline as provided for in the 1887² and 1893³ Conventions, and they heavily shelled many northern border areas of Viet Nam:

1. On many occasions, Chinese troops of battalion or regiment size, covered by artillery, mounted attacks in an attempt to seize a number of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/88-S/17734.

Vietnamese areas in Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen province, and Ha Lang district, Cao Bang province. In the district of Vi Xuyen alone, Chinese troops conducted 150 land-grabbing attacks last year.

2. Chinese gunners fired more than 1 million rounds of artillery, mortars, rockets and other firearms on many places in the Vietnamese northern border region, some of which lie between 10 and 20 kilometres inside Viet Nam, especially in January, February, March, June, July and September. The district of Vi Xuyen alone was subjected to 20 shellings with more than 800,000 artillery and mortar rounds; some of the shellings lasted 10 days. Fifty thousand rounds a day were fired on the villages of Thanh Thuy, Thanh Duc, Phuong Tien and Minh Tan, among others.

3. Hundreds of Chinese spies and various groups of scouts and commandos made 285 incursions into six northern border provinces of Viet Nam to gather intelligence, conduct psychological warfare, lay ambushes, kidnap Vietnamese cadres and civilians and sabotage Viet Nam's economic construction through many devious acts, including the burning of forests.

4. On nearly 500 occasions, Chinese warships and armed boats intruded into Vietnamese waters from Quang Ninh and Binh Tri Thien province, in central Viet Nam, to conduct espionage activities and threaten Vietnamese fishermen's lives and daily work.

5. Chinese aircraft made hundreds of flights close to the Vietnamese border, some of which intruded between 5 and 10 kilometres deep into the airspace of Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang provinces.

All these criminal acts committed by the reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles have created permanent tension along Viet Nam's land border with China and caused heavy losses in lives and property to the Vietnamese people.

Ninety-two people were killed, 167 were wounded and 30 others were abducted to China.

Five hundred houses belonging to the people, 3 basic general schools and more than 20,000 hectares of food and industrial crops and timber forests were destroyed.

More than 1,000 buffaloes, cows, oxen and horses and a great quantity of other domestic animals were slaughtered or taken to China.

Most recently and barbarously, during the flood season, the Chinese expansionists dropped mines into rivers flowing to Viet Nam from China in order to kill civilians and disrupt the Vietnamese people's peaceful labour. Since May 1985, Chinese mines exploded on more than 100 occasions in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung and in the suburbs of Hanoi and Hai Phong, watered by the Lo (Clear) and Red rivers, killing more than 30 people and wounding 60 others.

The reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles, in collusion with other international reactionaries, continued stepping up their psychological warfare in an attempt to undermine Viet Nam politically and ideologically. They intensified their propaganda to split Viet Nam from Laos, Kampuchea, the socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, hoping to isolate Viet Nam internationally. At the same time, they rejected all of Viet Nam's well-meaning and positive proposals aimed at normalizing the relations between the two countries through negotiations.

All these moves and schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in 1985 have shown all the more clearly that their hostile policy towards Viet Nam has not changed a bit, but instead has become more perfidious.

The Vietnamese people always wish to have peace in order to rebuild their country and life and to restore their traditional friendship with the Chinese people. But they are resolved to strike back at all acts of land-grabbing, shelling and provocation committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

DOCUMENT S/17735

Note verbale dated 13 January 1986 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[13 January 1986]

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, on instructions from his Government, to transmit to him a letter replying to the Israeli communication dated 21 November 1985 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 573 (1985) [see S/17659/Rev.1].

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations would be grateful to the Secretary-General if he could arrange for the text of this note to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Tunisian reply to the Israeli letter concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 573 (1985)

Having studied Israel's reply addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 November 1985 and included in his report [S/17659/Rev.1], the Tunisian Government finds that Israel is in fact repeating a theory which it has already put forward and which was unanimously rejected by the international community.

The authors of that note revert to arguments that have already been refuted and thus can only be doomed to rejection. In its resolution 573 (1985), the Council condemned without opposition "the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct".

It is inadmissible for a State which, moreover, owes its existence to a decision of the United Nations to assume the right not to abide by the Organization's decisions whenever the latter denounces that State's breaches of its international obligations or condemns the violations and infringements of the Charter and of international law of which that State is guilty.

It should be recalled that, immediately upon admission to membership in the United Nations, Israel accepted, on 11 May 1949, General Assembly resolution 273 (III), which specifies that Israel is a peace-loving State that accepts the obligations contained in the Charter and is able and willing to carry them out. On the basis of that resolution, the international community is entitled particularly to require that Israel respect the Council's decisions instead of continuing deliberately to flout them.

By rejecting resolution 573 (1985), Israel intends to challenge the validity of the Council's decision and to persuade the international community that its aggression was not directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of Tunisia and that it was aimed at the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Even though this argument has been refuted by the Council, the Tunisian Government wishes to recall that the report evaluating the losses and damage, which was attached to the Secretary-General's report, proves that this was indeed an unmistakable act of aggression against Tunisian territory.

Moreover, the accusation that Tunisia "failed to live up to its commitment to keep the peace" and acted as a base for terrorist operations constitutes a serious distortion of the facts designed specifically to harm Tunisia and to undermine its reputation as a peaceful and tolerant country, respectful of principles of international law and conduct.

Tunisia cannot ignore or disregard the threat still having over its security, and over that of the other countries accused by Israel of harbouring the structures and missions of the PLO. Israel's letter describ-

ing the PLO as "the nerve-centre of world terror" with all the consequences which this implies, does not mean that its authors will not flout the Council's decision and unilaterally assume the right to attack Tunisia again, using the same fallacious pretexts.

In addition, the implementation of resolution 573 (1985) clearly implies that Israel should not only refrain from perpetrating acts of aggression or threatening to do so but should also honour paragraph 4, in which the Council considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations.

Yet, in its reply, Israel deliberately ignores that obligation stemming from its act of aggression and therefore does not consider itself bound by this requirement laid down by the Council.

The Israeli reply confirms Israel's attitude of permanent defiance and its despire for the decisions of the United Nations.

Such an attitude of pure and simple rejection of a resolution of the Council, whose decisions are binding, should in itself constitute a source of major concern to the Council. Tunisia considers that the refusal of a Member State to implement, or even to recognize, a resolu-

tion adopted unanimously by the Security Council poses a problem regarding that State's very membership in the Organization. By refusing to comply with and by excluding itself from the obligations involved in the Council's decisions, Israel is excluding itself from the Organization.

The Security Council, in accordance with the mission entrusted to it by the Charter and with the responsibilities incumbent on it for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not tolerate a situation in which the State responsible for the aggression against Tunisia refuses to submit to the decision of the international community and continues deliberately to flout its resolutions and to place itself above and outside international law.

In order to assert its credibility, the Council must impose its decision on Israel or else apply to it the sanctions that it deems suitable.

Tunisia trusts the Council to ensure the full implementation of resolution 573 (1985); such an attitude will strengthen its belief in the principles and purposes of the Organization.

Nevertheless, the Tunisian Government reserves the right to take, at the appropriate time, any necessary action required by the situation.

DOCUMENT S/17736*

Letter dated 13 January 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[14 January 1986]

We have the honour to enclose a copy of the declaration issued at the city of Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 12 January 1986 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, with a request that this letter and its annex be circulated to all Member States as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos ALBÁN HOLQUÍN
Permanent Representative
of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario MOYA PALENCIA
Permanent Representative
of Mexico
to the United Nations

(Signed) David SAMUDIO
Permanent Representative
of Panama
to the United Nations

(Signed) J. F. SUCRE FIGARELLA
Permanent Representative
of Venezuela
to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos M. MUÑIZ
Permanent Representative
of Argentina
to the United Nations

(Signed) George A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative
of Brazil
to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative
of Peru
to the United Nations

(Signed) Julio César LUPINACCI
Permanent Representative
of Uruguay
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, meeting at Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 11 and 12 January 1986, declare that, in the light of the growing threat to peace in Central America and the risk of a diplomatic vacuum that would exacerbate tension in the region, there is an urgent need to give fresh momentum to the process of negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group. This process must culminate as soon as possible in the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17349 of 9 October 1985, annex V], the only way to bring about a general political understanding that would facilitate peaceful and productive coexistence among all the countries of the region on the basis of mutual respect.

The Ministers note that, after 36 months of negotiations, there persist attitudes and situations that make it difficult to conclude a general and comprehensive agreement as a means of overcoming the climate of hostility and putting an end to the arms race, foreign intervention and policies of force. Accordingly, with a view to restoring the necessary climate of trust and obtaining from the parties a political commitment to sign the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, the Ministers believe that it is necessary:

- (a) To lay down lasting foundations for peace in Central America;
- (b) To identify the measures necessary to consolidate those foundations and promote mutual trust;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1075-S/17736.

(c) Immediately to sponsor diplomatic initiatives aimed at securing explicit support for those foundations and for the efforts of all parties directly or indirectly involved;

(d) To offer their good offices for any other necessary initiatives;

(e) To take relevant action to expedite the signing and entry into force of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

I. LASTING FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Any lasting solution to the conflict in Central America must have just and balanced foundations reflecting the tradition of, and the aspiration for, civilized coexistence among the peoples of Latin America. Accordingly, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group define as follows the lasting foundations for peace in Central America:

1. *A Latin American solution*, which means that the solution to the problems of Latin America must come from and must be guaranteed by the region itself, lest it should become embroiled in the global and strategic East-West conflict.

2. *Self-determination*, which means the independence of each Latin American country in selecting its own form of social and political organization, by establishing at the domestic level the system of government which its population as a whole freely chooses.

3. *Non-interference in the internal affairs of other States*, which means that no country should influence the political situation of the Latin American States, either through direct action or indirectly through the use of third parties, or affect their sovereignty in any way.

4. *Territorial integrity*, which means recognizing the frontiers circumscribing the actions of each one of the countries within which it may freely exercise its sovereignty and beyond which its conduct must be in strict compliance with the norms of international law.

5. *Pluralistic democracy*, which means the exercise of universal suffrage through free and periodic elections supervised by independent national agencies; a multiparty system that would ensure the legitimate and organized representation of all schools of thought and all political trends in society; a majority government with due respect for the basic rights and freedoms of all citizens and those of political minorities within the framework of the constitutional order.

6. *No armaments or military bases* that would endanger peace and security in the region.

7. *No military operations* by countries of the region or by countries with interests in the region, which would involve aggression against other countries or pose threats to peace and to the region.

8. *No troops or foreign advisers.*

9. *No support, whether political, logistical or military*, to groups seeking to subvert or destabilize the constitutional order of the Latin American States by means of force or terrorist acts of any kind.

10. *Respect for human rights*, which means unconditional respect for civil, political and religious freedoms so as to ensure the full material and spiritual development of all citizens.

II. ACTIONS TO ENSURE THE CREATION OF THE LASTING FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE

In order to ensure the effective existence of the lasting foundations for peace, it is necessary to generate a climate of mutual trust that will revive the spirit of negotiation and reflect the political will to achieve effective support for the foundations laid down in order to attain the ultimate objective of the signing and entry into force of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

For this purpose, priority must be given to the implementation of the following actions:

1. Resumption and conclusion of the negotiations leading to the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America;

2. Cessation of outside support for the irregular forces operating in the region;

3. Cessation of support for the insurrectionist movements in all countries of the region;

4. Freeze on the acquisition of armaments and scheduled reduction thereof;

5. Suspension of international military manoeuvres;

6. Gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of the presence of foreign military advisers and of foreign military installations;

7. Non-aggression commitment on the part of the five Central American countries through unilateral declarations;

8. Effective steps to achieve national reconciliation and full enjoyment of human rights and individual freedoms;

9. Promotion of regional and international co-operation to alleviate the urgent economic and social problems afflicting the Central American region.

III. SUPPORT FOR THE LASTING FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE AND FOR THE SPECIFIC ACTIONS

The countries members of the Contadora Group, with the collaboration that they are requesting from the countries members of the Support Group, agree to initiate immediately diplomatic overtures designed to obtain explicit adherence to these foundations and actions on the part of the five Central American countries and other members of the international community interested in peace in the region, particularly the other countries of the American continent.

IV. GOOD OFFICES

The countries members of the Contadora Group, with the backing of the countries members of the Support Group, offer their good offices for the purposes of facilitating the execution of the following actions:

1. Promotion of new activities of national reconciliation in accordance with the legal order in force in each of the countries, since regional stability also presupposes domestic peace-making in those cases where marked divisions have occurred within society.

2. Acceptance of the proposal of the President-elect of Guatemala that a process of consultation on the regional situation should be initiated among the Central American legislative organs, in order to establish a parliament in the region. This could contribute to a better understanding of the problems of the region and help to strengthen the negotiation efforts.

3. Encouragement of the resumption of talks between the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua, in order to iron out their differences and to identify possible areas of understanding. Considerate negotiation between the two Governments, which envisages mutual and equitable concessions, is a prerequisite for regional détente.

The dialogue of Manzanillo made it possible to identify the foundations for a viable negotiation, which cannot be further postponed without serious risks to the peace and stability of Latin America. The obstacles that have impeded this endeavour can be removed, if those parties display political will and flexibility.

V. SIGNING AND ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONTADORA ACT ON PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

The eight Ministers for Foreign Affairs decide to devote all their efforts to the acceleration of the negotiations leading to the speedy signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America and its entry into force.

Caraballeda, Venezuela, 12 January 1986

(Signed) Augusto RAMÍREZ OCAMPO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Colombia

(Signed) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
of Mexico

(Signed) Jorge ABADÍA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Panama

(Signed) Simón Alberto CONSALVI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Venezuela

(Signed) Dante CAPUTO
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic

(Signed) Olavo SETUBAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Federative Republic of Brazil

(Signed) Allan Wagner TIZÓN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Peru

(Signed) Enrique V. IGLESIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Eastern Republic of Uruguay

DOCUMENT S/17737*

**Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[14 January 1986]

Further to my letter dated 17 December 1985 [S/17690], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that on 11, 12, 14, 30 and 31 December, and on 2 January 1986, Pakistani helicopters and aircraft violated Afghan airspace in the Kunarha province and in the Torkham area. Pakistan's rejection of the allegations was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 23 December 1985 and 8 January 1986.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/89-S/17737.

DOCUMENT S/17738*

**Letter dated 14 January 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[14 January 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 5 December 1985 and the following was brought to his attention:

"The military Government of Pakistan has, by launching recently a military mobilization including tanks, armoured vehicles and other heavy weapons, brought under military pressure and blockade the frontier areas, particularly the Afridi and Shinwar free tribes' areas.

"The military Government of Pakistan has recklessly resorted to destruction, aggression and interference in the tribal areas by setting ablaze and demolishing villages, hamlets, houses and mosques, in total violation

of the historical and national customs and traditions of the valorous tribes of the free areas.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses its profound concern and anxiety over these military mobilizations of the Government of Pakistan as well as their persistence, and draws the attention of the military Government of Pakistan to the unpleasant consequences of such provocative actions."

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/90-S/17738.

DOCUMENT S/17739*

**Letter dated 15 January 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[15 January 1986]*

My Government totally rejects the gross distortions contained in the letter dated 9 January 1986 of the representative of Jordan concerning recent events in Jerusalem [S/17727].

Here are the facts about what really happened in Jerusalem. Several members of the Interior Committee of the Knesset were on a routine visit to the Holy Places of the Temple Mount. Israel, after all, insures free access to these places to everyone, including of course to its own elected representatives and legislators. Nevertheless, out of customary courtesy, the visits were co-ordinated in advance with the *waqf*, the Muslim religious authorities. During both visits, a handful of extremists incited a near-riot by attempting to turn a peaceful tour into a religious confrontation, thereby threatening the safety of the Knesset members.

The Israeli authorities acted with the greatest restraint in the face of this provocation. They prevented bloodshed and the spread of violence. No one was hurt and no property was damaged. If a complaint should be lodged at all, it is against the incitements from outsiders who seek to upset the peaceful coexistence that has characterized religious life in Jerusalem since the re-unification of the city in 1967.

Such coexistence and tolerance, alas, did not prevail during the Jordanian occupation. The Jordanian authorities denied Jews and Christians unhindered access to their

holy places. They systematically destroyed and desecrated Jewish cemeteries and synagogues, a practice since perfected by the PLO which directs its murderous attacks on synagogues throughout the world, from Copenhagen to Paris to Rome.

Israel, in contrast, is committed to freedom of religion and guarantees the rights of all denominations, including the right of free access. It enables the various religious authorities to administer their holy places on their own. Under this arrangement, the *waqf* administers the Temple Mount with its own watchmen, while public order and security are the responsibility of the police. Where else in the Middle East can one point to such coexistence between the various religions?

There is, thus, no foundation, either in the general record or in this specific instance, for the mass hysteria that some are attempting to generate here. We find a curious resemblance between this extraordinary campaign of incitement to religious hatred and the accusation three years ago that Israel allegedly poisoned girls in Arab villages, an accusation that proved to be equally fabricated.

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

*(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/91-S/17739.

DOCUMENT S/17740

**Letter dated 16 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[16 January 1986]*

In my capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to draw your attention to the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from Israeli acts of profanation committed recently against the sanctuary of Haram al-Sharif in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this situation.

*(Signed) Moulay Mehdi ALAOU
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17741

Letter dated 16 January 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Arabic]
[16 January 1986]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of January, I have the honour, on behalf of the States members of that Group, to call your attention to the grave situation created in Al-Quds by Israeli actions violating the sanctity of the Haram al-Sharif.

Accordingly, I request that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider that grave situation.

*(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17742*

Letter dated 15 January 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

*{Original: Arabic}
[17 January 1986]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of January, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States of 4 January 1986 concerning the American-Zionist threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

*(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of the
United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Resolution 4.535 ES on the American-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 4 January 1986

The Council of the League,

In the light of the statement by the head of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the hostile American-Zionist threats directed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the views expressed on the subject by the heads of the delegations to the Council,

Having discussed the gravity of the hostile American-Zionist threats directed against a State member of the League of Arab States, threats which aim at terrorizing all the Arab States and liquidating the struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of its full national rights,

Having discussed the strategic alliance existing between the United States of America and Israel,

Decides:

1. To express its strong censure and condemnation of the hostile position maintained by the United States Government against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

2. To affirm its commitment to resolution 4.497-84, of 11 September 1985, of the Council of the League, concerning the firm support of the Arab States for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in withstanding hostile American measures.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/92-S/17742.

DOCUMENT S/17743*

**Letter dated 17 January 1986 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[17 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention once again to Ankara's systematic colonization of the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus by settlers from mainland Turkey.

This illegal and inhuman practice, carried out by the Turkish Government in the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus, is clearly evidenced by a recent article published in *Günaydin's* Cyprus supplement for the week 7 to 14 January 1986. The author of the article, Mr. Özker Özgür, leader of the Republican Turkish Party, while expressing deep concern on the issue of Turkish settlers, states that the Turkish Cypriot population is decreasing in the occupied areas and that this trend will continue in 1986, as the cost of living rises and the young people, who remain unemployed, emigrate.

Mr. Özgür then adds: "In the place of our people who flee abroad to earn a living, people come from Turkey under the name of a 'labour force'. This labour force is turned into a voting force for conservative, chauvinist-directed politicians. If this situation continues this way, it will before long be impossible to talk about the presence of Turkish Cypriots in northern Cyprus." Mr. Özgür further warns that: "This time we must realize that we are faced with the danger of becoming a minority in northern Cyprus . . . If we allow this course of things to be camouflaged by beautiful words about the motherland and the daughterland, we shall become foreigners in our own homeland."

The systematic colonization of the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus by a massive inflow of Turkish Anatolian settlers, who, according to Turkish Cypriot sources, exceed 60,000, is an abhorrent and anachronistic colonialist policy of the Government of Turkey, whose aim is to change the demographic structure of the island. This policy and the continuation of Turkey's military stranglehold over the occupied areas of Cyprus are calculated to serve the expansionist and annexationist designs of Ankara.

In protesting once again, in the strongest possible terms, these continuing illegalities in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to reiterate my Government's request that you expose fully this degrading practice and take all steps deemed advisable and necessary with a view to discouraging, arresting and reversing such ominous actions. These actions are in violation of the specific provisions of a host of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of Cyprus, constitute a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and undermine your ongoing initiative.

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

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1076-S/17743.

DOCUMENT S/17746*

**Letter dated 17 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]
[17 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué dated 16 January 1986 from the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 16 January 1986 by the Office of the
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Information and Press Ministry of the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua announces that:

1. On the occasion of the inauguration of the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, the President of the Republic, Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, held an exchange of views with the Presidents of Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama, as well as with the President-elect of the Republic of Honduras and other prominent persons present in Guatemala City.

At his various meetings with the Central American rulers, President Ortega dealt with bilateral issues and exchanged views on the international situation and on the current status of the Central American negotiating process.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1077-S/17746.

At the meeting of the Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama, and the President-elect of Honduras, a declaration was signed in which the leaders agreed that the Presidents of the Central American countries should meet shortly, at a date to be set by mutual agreement.

2. President Ortega heard from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group the positions contained in the Caraballeda Message [S/17736, annex], signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs concerned.

At the meetings held with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Support Group, President Ortega denounced the aggression still being committed against Nicaragua and the fact that the United States Government is still determined to ignore the Latin American peace efforts.

3. President Ortega confirmed the position of the Nicaraguan Government, contained in the declaration of 11 November 1985 [S/17634, annex], to the effect that no solution will be effective in Central America until the United States rulers totally cease to attack the people of Nicaragua, directly or indirectly, in a covert manner or by any other means.

4. The President of the Republic stated that the Caraballeda Message constitutes a new effort to create a propitious climate that will eliminate policies of force and permit the resumption of the negotiating

process. He further stated that the Message has been strengthened by the Guatemala Declaration,⁴ signed on 14 January 1986 by the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs, expressing once again the unanimous desire of Latin America to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis and its complete rejection of the policy of force.

5. Expressing strong support for the Caraballeda Message, the President of the Republic said he was confident that, with international backing, it should be possible to achieve the implementation of the simultaneous actions envisaged in that document and, particularly, the talks between Nicaragua and the United States, for the purpose of overcoming tension and normalizing bilateral relations. That would all help to establish the essential conditions for a resumption of the negotiations.

6. The President of the Republic reaffirmed Nicaragua's well-known position that, as long as the aggressive United States escalations against our country continue, Nicaragua will exercise its right to acquire the necessary means to defend itself in the face of aggression.

7. Welcoming that new promising effort by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, which enjoys the backing of Latin America, the President of the Republic expressed his confidence that, with the support of the international community, it will be possible to halt the aggression being committed against Nicaragua and to achieve the peace desired by the Central American peoples.

DOCUMENT S/17749*

Letter dated 20 January 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

(Original: Arabic)
[20 January 1986]

Further to my letter dated 9 January 1986 [S/17727] and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Yesterday morning, that is to say the morning of Sunday, 19 January, a gang of individuals belonging to the terrorist organization "Kach", led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, stormed the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, which had already been attacked on many occasions by groups of fanatical Jews who are encouraged and protected by the Israeli authorities. This gang, which included a number of rabbis, organized a racist and provocative demonstration during which it incited the crowd to kill or chase Arabs and take control of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Arab citizens, however, stood their ground against the aggressors, preventing them from achieving their objective. Some members of the gang then gathered near the Gate of the Maghrebis, under the protection of occupation soldiers, who did their duty by arresting a number of Arabs in the Holy City.

A similar attack had taken place two days earlier, on Friday, 17 January, when gangs attempted to profane the Ibrahim mosque in the town of Hebron. On that occa-

sion, a group of Israelis tried to storm the mosque during the sermon at the Friday prayer service. In response to that attack, the Muslim worshippers immediately confronted the aggressors and prevented them from profaning the sanctuary. This was followed by clashes between the Muslim worshippers, on the one hand, and Israeli citizens and occupation forces, on the other.

The recent attempt to profane the Haram al-Sharif, the repeated attempts since 1968 to enter and pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the statements openly made by Israeli leaders, particularly the Prime Minister, who has said that Israel comprises all of Palestine, including the Haram al-Sharif, the attempt by members of the Interior Committee of the Knesset to enter the Haram al-Sharif and the attempt by Sharon, the following day, to enter the esplanade of the Haram, all confirm Israeli designs on Muslim sanctuaries.

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

(Signed) Farouq KASRAWI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Jordan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/94-S/17749.

DOCUMENT S/17751*

Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of China
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese]
[21 January 1986]

With regard to document S/17716, I have the honour to state the following:

1. We reject the accusation levelled against China by the Afghan authorities in the book entitled *White Book: China's Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan*, which was circulated as a document of the United Nations.

2. The Afghan question is the result of the armed invasion by a super-Power of an independent and sovereign non-aligned country. For more than six years, this super-Power has brutally massacred the innocent people of Afghanistan, inflicting untold sufferings on that people and forcing nearly 5 million refugees to flee the country. Foreign armed aggression has also posed a grave threat to the peace and security of the region and to the rest of Asia. On seven successive occasions, the United Nations General Assembly has by an overwhelming majority adopted resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan [resolutions ES-6/2, 35/37, 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13 and 40/12]. However, it has not been possible to settle the Afghan question thus far because of this super-Power's refusal to implement them.

3. China's independent foreign policy of peace has been generally acclaimed throughout the world. China has consistently pursued a policy of good-neighbourliness and friendship with Afghanistan. The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and sup-

ported the Afghan people in its just struggle to safeguard its national independence and resist foreign aggression. Since the military invasion of Afghanistan by a super-Power, China, together with the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world which uphold justice, has abided by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. China's position in this regard, which is open and above-board, is known to all and above reproach. It is completely futile for the Kabul authorities slanderously to accuse China of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by continuously creating rumours and misrepresenting facts in an attempt to divert attention and extricate themselves from their own predicament. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops from Afghanistan by the foreign aggressors is the only means by which the Afghan question can be settled.

4. The slanders levelled against China by the Afghan authorities on the basis of political maps of China contained in the *Historical Atlas of China* which show ancient boundaries of over 1,000 years ago have only revealed those authorities' ignorance and the unscrupulous means to which they have resorted in opposing China.

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

(Signed) Li Luye
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/95-S/17751.

DOCUMENT S/17752**

Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[21 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the proposals issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 January 1986 entitled "Principles of a Cyprus settlement and ways of achieving it".

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

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Principles of a Cyprus Settlement and
ways of achieving it

The Soviet Union, seriously concerned at the fact that the lack of a solution to the problem of Cyprus presents a threat to the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, united and non-aligned State with its territorial integrity unimpaired, is convinced that the interests of general security, as well as the vital interests of the people of Cyprus, make it imperative to eliminate the focal points of tension in Cyprus by achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus.

A. The USSR bases its position on the assumption that such a settlement will be viable only if it is achieved through the collective efforts of all interested parties and based on the following principles:

1. The Republic of Cyprus must remain an independent and autonomous united State with its territorial integrity unimpaired, and its sovereignty must extend to the entire territory of the island without exception. The division of Cyprus in any way whatsoever or its com-

* Incorporating document S/17752/Corr.1 of 24 January 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/96-S/17752 and Corr.1.

plete or partial absorption by any country or countries cannot be accepted.

2. Questions of the internal structure of the State of Cyprus, including the possibility of establishing a federation, must be resolved by the Cypriots—Greek and Turkish—themselves, by peaceful means, through constructive negotiations which take account of the legitimate interests of both communities, without any outside interference or attempts to impose alien decisions on them. The future State structure of Cyprus must guarantee the peaceful existence of the communities in conditions of complete security.

3. An essential condition for the settlement is the demilitarization of the territory of the island, which would be fully consistent with the non-aligned status of Cyprus. The utilization of the island by other States for military purposes is inadmissible. All troops of foreign States must be withdrawn from the island and the activity of foreign military bases and sites must cease. The inequitable treaties and agreements which undermine the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Cyprus must be declared null and void.

4. The question of Cyprus must be solved within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of its resolutions.

All parties must co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization in his efforts at mediation carried out in strict compliance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council.

An end must be put to all actions which result in the situation in Cyprus becoming more acute, promote the partition of the island and undermine the intercommunal talks.

B. A real way of ensuring the radical solution of the international aspects of the problem of Cyprus would be to convene for this purpose, within the framework of the United Nations, a representative international conference on Cyprus.

1. The outcome of the work of such a conference might be the signing of a treaty or other document providing for the following organically interrelated components of a settlement: demilitarization of the island, including the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the elimination of all foreign military bases and sites; a system of effective international guarantees of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; and respect by all parties for its status as a non-aligned State.

2. The international guarantees of the independence of Cyprus should rule out any future outside interference in the affairs of the Republic. The guarantors could be the permanent members of the Security Council or the Security Council as a whole, as well as Greece and Turkey, and certain non-aligned countries. Measures for the application of the guarantees would be taken with the common consent of all guarantor countries. Cyprus must not be the object of the use or threat of force.

3. The participants in the conference could be the Republic of Cyprus (with representation of each of the two communities), Greece, Turkey, and all States members of the Security Council. Other States, in particular from the non-aligned group, could also be invited to participate in the conference.

Precisely at such a representative international conference it would be possible to work out jointly, with the participation of all interested parties, solutions which would be in the interest of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, as well as of peace and universal security.

Guided by the objective of a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus and the elimination of this focal point of tension in the eastern Mediterranean, the Soviet Union appeals to all countries to promote in every way possible the search for a comprehensive and viable solution to the problem of Cyprus on the basis of the above principles.

DOCUMENT S/17753*

Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English/French]
[22 January 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea at the end of 1985".

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

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

ANNEX

The situation in Kampuchea at the end of 1985

Seven years have elapsed since the Vietnamese enemy mobilized several hundreds of thousands of troops in order to swallow up Kampuchea. But they have failed and have become bogged down in Kampuchea. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, which is fighting in close co-operation with all the people of Kampuchea and all patriotic forces, is like a steel pin stuck through the Vietnamese enemy's throat preventing them from swallowing up Kampuchea.

1. MILITARY SITUATION

The past seven years were seven years of hard and fierce struggle. However, during that period, the Kampuchean people's struggle has

moved forward and won successive victories over the Vietnamese aggressors who are bogged down deeper and deeper and are facing a total stalemate in the battlefield in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy's total stalemate in Kampuchea was much clearer during 1985. The Vietnamese mobilized larger forces than in the previous years to strike in one blow and extricate themselves from their stalemate. But the result was that they became even more bogged down at the western border as well as in the interior of Kampuchea.

The national resistance forces have been able to fight and assail the Vietnamese aggressors at the western border and in the interior of Kampuchea. Especially in the interior, they have repeatedly wiped out the Vietnamese administrative apparatus in the villages and communes; they have also dislocated forcibly enlisted Kampuchean self-defence guards, soldiers and village or commune guerrilla units. Thus, the structure of State power which the Vietnamese have tried hard to build in the villages and communes to support their war of aggression in Kampuchea has been tottering every day in all fields, including political, military, and economic. The national resistance forces have also repeatedly cut off railroads and other small or important transportation lines of the enemy. At the same time, they have launched repeated attacks against small, medium and large Vietnamese strongholds, administrative centres and provincial towns. In particular, they have increased their activities in battle zone I (around the Tonlé Sap Lake) and expanded their activities in the five provinces bordering the Tonlé Sap up to the vicinity of the capital city, Phnom Penh.

2. INTENSIFICATION OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE AGAINST VIETNAMESE CRIMES

The Vietnamese aggressors have been unable to stem that thrust forward. The people of Kampuchea have intensified their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, against the "Vietnamization" policy and against the settlement of the increased number of Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/98-S/17753.

To survive, the people of Kampuchea have to fight the Vietnamese enemy every day. They have to fight the Vietnamese who plunder or expropriate their lands, houses, rice fields, rice crops and fish in ponds, rivers or lakes. They have to fight the Vietnamese aggressors who round them up and send them to die at the western border of Kampuchea, according to their scheme "A5".

The objectives of the Vietnamese "A5" scheme are twofold:

(a) The Vietnamese enemy round up and send the population to the western border of Kampuchea to clear forests, repair roads, transport ammunition, carry wounded soldiers and walk through mine fields in order to pave the way for the Vietnamese soldiers. In this way, the Vietnamese enemy ruthlessly force the Kampuchean population to serve their war of aggression.

(b) This scheme is also a means to exterminate the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese enemy do not care whether our people get killed or maimed by mines and killed or incapacitated by malaria. The more the Kampuchean people get killed, maimed or incapacitated, the more it is in conformity with their policy to annihilate the nation and people of Kampuchea.

This Vietnamese "A5" scheme clearly shows the underlying strategy of Viet Nam to annex Kampuchea. But it also clearly testifies to the fact that the Vietnamese enemy are in a stalemate in the political field. They have been unable to deceive the Kampuchean people, albeit they have tried hard in their deceitful manoeuvres and psychological warfare. The Kampuchean people continue to oppose them. In such an impasse, they have resorted to genocide against the people of Kampuchea in order to replace them by the Vietnamese settlers. But the Kampuchean people do not allow the Vietnamese aggressors to round them up and send them to die at the western border at their will. They manage to escape this forced conscription. Those who have been rounded up have also looked for ways and means to run away once at the border. In many places throughout the country, the population, armed with weapons, has joined the national resistance forces to defend its villages or communes against the Vietnamese aggressors and to prevent them from carrying out their forced round-up.

3. UPRISING OF FORCIBLY ENLISTED KHMER SOLDIERS AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE ENEMY

The Khmer self-defence guards, village or commune guerrilla units and soldiers forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy have also increasingly fought back against the Vietnamese. On 15 December 1985, 700 Khmer soldiers of the first and second regiments of the second division at the front of western Leach rose against the Vietnamese enemy, took over two Vietnamese tanks and courageously fought back the Vietnamese in Roleap, west of the provincial city of Pursat. On 17 December, 150 Khmer soldiers rose in Anlong Reap and joined the other group in Roleap to fight back the Vietnamese. The population forcibly rounded up and sent by the Vietnamese to the front of western Leach actively supported the Khmer insurgent soldiers and valiantly joined them in the fighting against the Vietnamese enemy for several days.

These uprisings of the Khmer soldiers and of the population clearly testify to the fact that the people, the Khmer soldiers, self-defence guards, guerrilla units in villages or communes forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese are being exasperated by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation. They can no longer stand idly and allow the Vietnamese to act at their will. The longer the Vietnamese enemy prolong their way of aggression in Kampuchea, the hotter becomes the flame of anger of the whole people and nation of Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors.

4. STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL UNITY

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, has gained

strength and stability as a result of the progress made by the force of great national unity against the Vietnamese aggressors. The conditions in favour of the strengthening and development of the great national unity in the present and the future have increased.

Each party is much more aware that no party can successfully fight the Vietnamese enemy and defend the country alone. Only when all parties join their forces and capabilities will they fight successfully the Vietnamese enemy at present and will they be able to defend the country in the future.

Furthermore, all parties agree that national unity should not be limited to a tripartite coalition. After the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, any other forces that accept an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea without any foreign military base will be welcome.

5. INCREASE IN INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

In the international arena, the forces supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have also been on the increase. The world community is more aware of the strategy of aggression and expansion of the Hanoi authorities and also of the fact that Viet Nam has become a Soviet military base and a henchman of the Soviet Union, both countries implementing their common strategy of aggression and expansion in South-East Asia.

The world community has put stronger pressure on Viet Nam, demanding the total withdrawal of its forces of aggression from Kampuchea so as to enable the people of Kampuchea to decide for themselves their own destiny. At the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the number of Member States calling on Viet Nam to withdraw all its forces of aggression from Kampuchea increased to 114.⁵ The number of votes in favour of Viet Nam and the number of abstentions have decreased. The diplomatic manoeuvres of Viet Nam have been exposed, one after another, by the international community.

* * *

Briefly, during all of 1985, the struggle of national resistance has been fierce and complex, but it has moved forward in all fields. The situation of that struggle is good in all areas. The just cause of the Kampuchean people and their Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will win the final victory. The Vietnamese enemy will be compelled to withdraw all their forces of aggression from Kampuchea.

Indeed, according to their own strategy of aggression and that of the Soviet Union, the Hanoi authorities are still very stubborn. They will not easily accept to withdraw their forces of aggression from Kampuchea. They will carry out many more military, political and diplomatic manoeuvres. In the military field, during the current dry season, they have sent successively new reinforcements of troops, tanks, and heavy artillery to the western front of Kampuchea.

At Pailin front, there has been fighting for already two months. Thus, during this eighth dry season, there will be more fierce fighting. But the national resistance forces possess all the necessary conditions to move forward. During the past seven years, their struggle has neither gone backwards nor remained at a standstill. That struggle has been resolute and fierce but it has made progress and moved forward every year.

During this year, as well as in the years to come, the national resistance forces are determined to uphold the banner of great national unity, overcome all obstacles and move forward in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the latter accept to withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/17754*

Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement dated 17 January 1986 issued by the United States Department of State on the declaration issued at the city of Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 12 January by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group [S/17736, annex].

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

(Signed) Patricia M. BYRNE
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 17 January 1986 issued by the United States Department of State

On 12 January 1986, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, meeting at Caraballeda, Venezuela, issued the "Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America" [S/17736, annex].

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1079-S/17754.

The representatives of these eight Governments requested a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz to present the document and that meeting was held on 16 January.

During the meeting, the Secretary of State reaffirmed our strong support for the peace efforts of the Groups and said that we welcomed continuation of the diplomatic process. He said that, in our view, Nicaragua's behaviour, in particular its repeated failure to keep its word, is the heart of the problem and that, for this reason, we look at the prospective agreements from the standpoint of workability.

The Secretary of State said that we would give the Caraballeda Message very careful study and that if there is any way in which we think we can contribute, we will do so. In this respect, we will be consulting with the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries in the next few days and weeks about the possibilities contained in this message. Mr. Harry Shlaudeman will be visiting the region next week for this purpose.

As is known, our position on resuming bilateral talks with Nicaragua has been that we will resume talks if the Government of Nicaragua accepts the March 1985 proposal of the democratic resistance for a church-mediated dialogue, a cease-fire and a suspension of the state of emergency.

That commitment still stands. It is our understanding that Nicaragua has endorsed this communiqué, which heavily emphasizes national reconciliation and which promises "new steps" to promote such reconciliation. We are very interested in exploring just precisely what this means.

As we have said repeatedly, we support a comprehensive and verifiable implementation of the September 1983 Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex], and would respect such an agreement acceptable to all the Central Americans as long as they themselves are in compliance.

DOCUMENT S/17755*

Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 January 1986]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is currently the President, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a joint statement dated 20 January 1986 on the "Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America" [S/17736, annex].

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

(Signed) Max VAN DER STOEP
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement made on 20 January 1986 by the 12 States members of the European Community on the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America

The 12 States members of the European Community welcome the new impetus given to the Contadora peace process by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and its Support Group at Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 11 and 12 January 1986.

They welcome in particular the endorsement given to the principles and objectives agreed at Caraballeda by the five Central American countries, meeting at Guatemala on 14 January 1986, in the Joint Declaration⁴ which reiterated the five countries' desire to achieve peace and stability in the region through the Contadora Act on Peace and Cooperation in Central America [S/17549 of 9 October 1985, annex V].

The Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America confirms once again the balanced and comprehensive approach of the Contadora efforts in promoting a negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1080-S/17755.

The Twelve welcome the fact that the Caraballeda Message contains concrete steps and measures designed to generate a climate of confidence and to further the negotiating process.

The Twelve note that the countries of the Contadora Group and its Support Group are offering their good offices to promote actions which they consider of vital importance for the achievement of peace, security

and democracy in Central America. As at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held at Luxembourg in November 1985 [see S/17681], the Twelve reiterate their continued whole-hearted support for the Contadora peace initiatives and they express their willingness, if called upon, to provide appropriate assistance to those involved in these efforts.

DOCUMENT S/17756

Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the Chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 January 1986]

As you are well aware, the Republic of South Africa closed our common border on 1 January 1986 and the situation inside the country has become very difficult, with essential supplies, such as petroleum products, foodstuffs and medical supplies, almost depleted. The South African Government has indicated its determination to keep the border closed unless refugees, particularly those affiliated to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), are removed from Lesotho. The situation is deteriorating to a point where both the security and well-being of Lesotho as a sovereign State are now in jeopardy. At the same time, the security of the refugees themselves has become precarious.

My Government is determined to fulfil its obligations under international conventions relating to refugees and has decided to enter into urgent consultations with you and appropriate United Nations organs, on the one hand, and with the ANC, on the other, to find second countries of asylum for these refugees and to fly them to those

countries willing and able to provide them with a safe haven.

We sincerely believe that this matter should be handled as expeditiously as possible for the sake of the refugees themselves and for our sake. We shall be very grateful if we could be assisted by all means possible not only by you but by the United Nations agencies and member countries of the international community as well.

Let me conclude by making it clear that no refugee will be handed over to South Africa and no refugee is being expelled from Lesotho; we are merely seeking your assistance to address what has become an emergency and a difficult situation in the history of our small land-locked country.

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

(Signed) J. M. LEKHANYA
Chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho

DOCUMENT S/17757*

Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[23 January 1986]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the message from Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, regarding the recent acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel against the site of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to request you to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Moulay Mehdi ALAOU
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 17 January 1986 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

I have the honour to inform you that the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986, expressed deep concern over the illegal entry into the Al-Aqsa Mosque by some members of the Israeli Knesset under the protection of Israeli police. This was a provocative act which aroused the indignation of Muslims all over the world. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on this issue and directed me to convey the contents of the resolution to you immediately.

I trust that the international community will take the necessary measures to ensure that the holy places of Islam under occupation by Israel are not desecrated. The text of the resolution is reproduced below:

*The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986.

* Circulated under the double symbol A. #1/109-S/17757.

"*Alarmed* by the news of the ignoble attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque on Wednesday, 8 January 1986, by a group of Israeli Knesset members under the protection of Israeli police,

"*Having heard* the statement made by the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,

"1. *Hails* the valiant stand of the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif against this heinous attack and their brave defence of the sanctities of Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic shrines;

"2. *Condemns* these repeated, wicked, criminal attacks on the Al-Aqsa Mosque which are supported and protected by Israeli occupation authorities;

"3. *Warns* Israel of the dire consequences of these repeated attacks. Meanwhile, the Islamic States remain committed to discharg-

ing their duties, using all ways and means, to put an end to these Israeli acts of aggression;

"4. *Emphasizes* its determination to support the steadfast stand of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, using all possible ways and means;

"5. *Places* on the international community the responsibility for preventing Israel from repeatedly committing such abominable crimes, which constitute a violation of United Nations resolutions and international law and conventions;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference immediately to contact and convey this statement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the five permanent members of the Council and the Director-General of UNESCO."

DOCUMENT S/17759*

Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 January 1986]

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 17 January 1986 [S/17743] and to provide you with additional information from Turkish press reports concerning the illegal influx of Turkish mainland settlers in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus and the adverse effect that this has had on the Turkish Cypriot community.

In an article in *Yenidüzen* of 17 January, Mr. Ergün Vehbi says that although it cannot be said that no crimes were committed in the past by Turkish Cypriots, crimes, nevertheless, remained at an extremely low level.

"But now," Mr. Vehbi points out, "the country has been turned into an inn where anyone can enter without control. Heroin and hashish smugglers are here. Thieves and down-and-outs are here. People who have fled their own country because of murder are here. Persons without any qualities who have been unsuccessful in finding themselves a job, even in the enormous country of Turkey, . . . are here. The consequence of this is the multiplication of all sorts of crimes to such an extent that they cannot be checked with the possibilities of existing institutions. These crimes include the increase of indecent assaults on tourists and children, the increase of theft and smuggling cases and the increase of unemployment and the emigration of native educated youths." Mr. Vehbi adds: "At this moment there are in this country 5,000 persons staying here without a permit, selling cheap labour, hungry, who dwell in corner buildings or in holes and camps, people who commit or who are ready to commit crimes at any moment . . . This is a reality that has been accepted and cannot be denied".

On 20 January, *Yenidüzen* reported in an editorial that educated Turkish Cypriot youths, unable to find themselves a job, were forced to emigrate and that in place of these people great numbers of uneducated people came from Turkey and did not return.

According to the same paper, in addition to this mass of Turks who come as "tourists" but never return, there are also those who come to Cyprus as soldiers and settle there after their demobilization. "The fact that the said

soldiers are demobilized in Cyprus and not in Turkey encourages them to stay and settle in Cyprus", adds the paper. The same article in *Yenidüzen* further remarks that the "Government" admits these "tourist workers" and demobilized soldiers to "citizenship", and it says that it has been made known that during the past few months about 3,000 illegal workers have been granted "citizenship". *Yenidüzen* warns in this respect that if this is not stopped, the occupied area "will lose its Turkish Cypriot character" in a few years and adds that it will not be difficult for the Turkish population, settling in the occupied area in numbers much greater than those of the educated Turkish Cypriots forced to leave the area, to constitute the majority there.

Furthermore, in an article published in *Günaydın's* Cyprus supplement for the week 21 to 28 January, Mr. Resat Akar severely criticizes the Denktaş régime for the uncontrolled current of Turkish "worker" settlers to Cyprus, which, as he ascertains, is "both unnecessary and unsuitable to the social structure" of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Mr. Akar adds that as a result of these "tourists" settling in the occupied area, the cases of theft, pickpocketing, rape and assault are increasing to such an extent that "if we look at incidents which took place here during the last year in relation to the population, we will find out that we are the only 'country' that has won the world championship in this respect".

The above Turkish press reports provide additional striking evidence concerning the anachronistic and abhorrent Turkish policy of colonization of the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus. As to the remarks by a "high-ranking Turkish diplomat" made public through a joint United Nations-Associated Press dispatch on 20 January, by which the spokesman of the Turkish aggressor once again tried to refute the Turkish policy of colonization and present the settlers as "agricultural workers", let me quote what Mr. Özker Özgür, leader of the Republican Turkish Party, had to say in November 1979 to a member of the Denktaş régime "when the latter tried to hide the fact that settlers had been brought to Cyprus: "Do you think we come from the moon? Do you

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1081-S/17759.

try to deceive us too by saying things you say to foreigners? Be a little serious when you are talking".

As to the contribution of these "seasonal workers" to the economic and social welfare of Cyprus, the statement of the late Mr. F. Küçük, former Vice-President of the Republic and Turkish Cypriot leader, on 24 May 1978, is right to the point. Describing the situation, he said: "This paradise island has been turned into real hell".

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

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17760*

Note verbale dated 23 January 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[24 January 1986]

The Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the text of the final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh on 21 and 22 January 1986, and requests him to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Marrakesh on 21 and 22 January 1986

The tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee was held at Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco, on 10 and 11 Jumada I, A.H. 1406 (21 and 22 January 1986), at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and pursuant to a request made by combatant Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Committee was invited to consider the dangers facing the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque since a number of members of the Knesset, under the protection of the Israeli police, intruded into the mosque in order to mark out areas of worship reserved for Jews.

Participants in the session included the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Mr. Yasser Arafat, as well as delegations of countries members of the Committee. The Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran were absent.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated in the session.

In the opening statement, His Majesty King Hassan II reviewed the situation concerning the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and the Palestinian cause, highlighting the dangers confronting the holy Al-Quds Mosque, which was the target of repeated acts of aggression, like other Islamic and Christian Holy Places in the Holy City. His Majesty reaffirmed the need for the Islamic countries to intensify their efforts to ensure that the Holy City and its inhabitants had the practical means of strengthening their resistance and preserving their land and the Holy Places.

His Majesty issued an appeal to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO to close ranks, since the fate of Al-Quds should transcend all political and personal considerations.

His Majesty informed the Committee of his decision to have the holy Al-Quds Mosque guarded by Moroccans. He also proposed that the kings, heads of State and emirs of the Islamic countries should sign a public communiqué to be addressed to His Holiness the Pope, the permanent members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, requesting them to circulate the communiqué among Member States and the international authorities, so that they

would assume their responsibilities with a view to preventing a religious war of unpredictable scope and consequences.

Combatant Yasser Arafat then took the floor and thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for the welcome initiative of convening the session of the Al-Quds Committee and for his prompt response to the recent developments. He warned the Committee about the ambitions of the Zionist entity, whose repeated acts of aggression were aimed at destroying the Al-Aqsa Mosque and building the temple of Solomon upon its ruins, as part of a premeditated plan to conceal the Arab and Islamic identity of the Holy City and destroy the Christian and Islamic Holy Places. The Chairman of the PLO expressed confidence that the Committee would adopt measures commensurate with the developments and the challenges that were virtually humiliating the Arab and Muslim world and even the Christian world.

The Committee heard a statement by Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who referred to the importance of the session in the light of the present situation, and launched an appeal for increased support from the Islamic world for the resistance of the Palestinian people, who were struggling in the occupied territories to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City. The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also urged the Committee to request the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities fully, adopt measures that would deter the Zionist enemy from resorting to such practices and call upon it to abide by international resolutions on the subject.

The heads of delegation who took the floor thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for his initiative in convening the Committee and stated their positions regarding the dangerous development of the situation and the challenge to the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif. They reaffirmed the need to provide any assistance likely to strengthen the resistance of the inhabitants of the Holy City and of the occupied territories, so as to help them remain on their land and in the Holy Places and to block Zionist machinations and pressure aimed at chasing them away. The heads of delegation also appealed to the Committee to adopt practical resolutions and establish a body to follow up their implementation.

The Committee endorsed the proposal made by His Majesty King Hassan II that the next session should be held in April 1986 with a view to considering progress made in the implementation of the resolutions.

The Committee considered it indispensable to continue implementing the resolutions relating to the city of Al-Quds adopted at previous Islamic conferences, particularly resolution 5/3 P adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference (session on Palestine and Al-Quds) concerning jihad.⁶

The Committee focused on the two working papers submitted by the delegations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of Palestine. After the ensuing exchange of views, a small drafting committee was formed to prepare the text of the Committee's recommendations.

The Committee recommends:

—That the principle of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people should be strengthened by, on the one hand, putting an end to differences and conflicts between Islamic States and, on the other hand, devoting all efforts and Islamic potential to the liberation of the first of the kiblans and the third holy sanctuary.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/113-S/17760.

—That the sermon at the prayer service on Friday, 20 Jumada I, A.H. 1406 (31 January 1986) should be devoted to the denunciation in all mosques of the Zionist plans and practices aimed at destroying the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Judaizing the Holy City and changing its Arab and Muslim character.

—That on Monday, 23 Jumada I, A.H. 1406 (3 February 1986) work should stop for a specific length of time throughout the Muslim world as a protest against Zionist violations of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque of Abraham at Hebron (Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi), and as an expression of solidarity on the part of the Islamic community with the Palestinian population of occupied Palestine in their valiant resistance effort to safeguard their homeland and their Holy Places.

—That, pursuant to the Committee's proposal as approved by His Majesty King Hassan II, contact should be established with the Holy See, the Orthodox Church and the other authorities of the Christian religions, with a view to adopting a clear and effective proposal in response to the Zionist violations in the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and in occupied Palestine.

—That His Majesty King Hassan II should be entrusted with the task of sending a letter to the heads of State of the permanent members of the Security Council, to the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and to the current Chairman of the European Economic Community, reporting Israel's continuing criminal and Zionist acts of aggression in the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif, at Hebron and in the occupied towns and regions of Palestine, stressing the growing seriousness of the situation, which poses a dangerous threat to international peace and security, and requesting those countries to put pressure on the Israeli authorities to end such acts of aggression and abide by the relevant international resolutions.

—That the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be instructed to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and request them to make every effort to bring to an end Israeli practices and violations of the Holy Places in occupied Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds al-Sharif.

—That, on the suggestion of His Majesty King Hassan II, an appeal signed by the heads of State of the Islamic countries should be addressed to the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, His Holiness the Pope and the international authorities. This appeal would contain a warning about the inherent risk posed by the continuing Zionist violations of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Palestine, particularly in the Holy City of Al-Quds and at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the risk created by the failure to recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people—a serious challenge to the faithful throughout the world. It would point out that such policies of aggression provoke hatred and conflict between the followers of the divine religions, which could pose a threat to international peace and security.

—That effective support should continue to be given to the struggle of the Palestinian people at all levels, political, military and economic, and at the level of information, in order to enable it to resist on its land and in its homeland with greater firmness and to oppose more effectively the Zionist occupation and the racist, oppressive and colonialist practices in occupied Palestine, in particular in the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif.

—That the Islamic States should be asked to accelerate the reconstitution of the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its *waqf*, in implementation of the pertinent resolutions, in order to permit payment of the scheduled amount of aid to support the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people.

—That an appeal should be launched for voluntary contributions among the Muslim population in order to strengthen the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and that the municipal administrations of Islamic capitals should be urged to give financial support to the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine.

—That support should be given to the joint efforts of the PLO and the Jordanian Government to safeguard the holy places of Islam in occupied Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds al-Sharif, in order to permit the reconstruction, maintenance and protection of the holy mosque. Tribute was paid, in that regard, to the efforts made by the Minister for Awqaf and Religious Affairs and for the Islamic Holy Places.

—That the implementation of the Islamic boycott of the Israeli enemy should be ensured in all the Islamic countries.

—That a certain number of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Al-Quds Committee and the Secretary-General of the Committee should be enabled to participate in the deliberations of the Security Council concerning Israeli violations of the holy sanctuary of Al-Quds and Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi, in Hebron, in order to express the unified Islamic position on that situation.

—That a sub-committee of the Al-Quds Committee should be established with the mandate of visiting all the Islamic countries in order to draw up programmes of action for the implementation of all the Islamic resolutions concerning the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine. The sub-committee would be answerable to the Al-Quds Committee.

—That the General Secretariat should be asked to inform member countries of the resolutions adopted by the Committee, in particular operative paragraphs 2, 3, 10 and 11, and to submit a report to the Committee at its next session.

In concluding its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, who is making sustained efforts in the Arab, Islamic and international arenas in defence of the rights of the Palestinian people and working for the restoration of Al-Quds al-Sharif to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

The members of the Committee also expressed their thanks and gratitude to the Moroccan people for the warm welcome accorded them and the generous hospitality extended to them.

DOCUMENT S/17761*

Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[24 January 1986]

With reference to the letter of 11 January 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [S/17731], I wish to stress that the events which have been taking place in recent days in Damascus, Beirut and other areas in Lebanon amply reconfirm the points made in our letter of 2 January [S/17711].

In this context, Walid Awdah, the so-called spokesman for the Abu Nidal terrorist gang, made a recent statement (*Agence France Presse*, 8 January 1986), in which he threatened to carry out further murderous attacks in Europe. It is significant that this threat was issued from Damascus.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/115-S/17761.

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) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17762

**Letter dated 24 January 1986 from the representative of South Africa
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[24 January 1986]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 22 January 1986 addressed to you by the Chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho [S/17756].

I should like to point out that the border between South Africa and Lesotho is not closed and that traffic of both persons and goods is allowed to pass through. However, South Africa was constrained to introduce stricter border control measures as a result of the confirmed presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho and the threat which they pose to internal security in South Africa. These stricter control measures, in effect, take the form of closer scrutiny of goods and persons. It is emphasized that special arrangements are in force for perishable goods, medical supplies and persons who wish to come to South Africa for medical treatment.

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

(Signed) K. R. S. VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17763*

**Letter dated 24 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic/English]
[27 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter from Mr. Ali A. Teiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the aggressive military exercises of the United States Sixth Fleet and other American forces, which are currently unfolding off the territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1986 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to our letter dated 2 January 1986 [S/17710], I wish to draw your attention to the aggressive military exercises of the United States Sixth Fleet and other American forces, which are currently unfolding off of the territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

These manoeuvres are merely a new link in the chain of American provocations and aggression against the people of the Jamahiriya. Meanwhile, they could not be described but as State terrorism which is being practised by the United States Administration against small peaceful nations, including the Libyan nation. Moreover, they represent a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and all international norms and laws.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/116-S/17763.

These aggressive manoeuvres, whose nature was affirmed by the United States Administration itself as a warning to the people of the Jamahiriya, represent an element of destabilization and a threat to international peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

While drawing your attention and that of the international community to these provocations and hostile manoeuvres, whose consequences are the sole responsibility of the United States Administration, I wish to assure you once again of our great desire to abstain from any undertaking that is likely to upset the peace and security in the region. Meanwhile, I wish to assert our

complete right to defend our territorial waters and integrity in line with the Charter and international law. While drawing the international community's attention to the gravity of these provocations and aggressive actions, we invite you to take the measures with which you have been vested by the Charter.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau
for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/17764

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 January 1986]

The attached letter dated 23 January 1986 from Mr. Li In Ho, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement dated 11 January 1986 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, aimed at easing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter and the attached statement as a document of the Security Council.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 11 JANUARY 1986 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

By the authorization of the Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues the following statement:

Today, the relaxation of tension, the prevention of the danger of war in the Korean peninsula and the creation of a more favourable atmosphere for the dialogue between the north and the south pose themselves as increasingly pressing issues in expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Last year talks in different fields were held between the north and the south. It gladdened the Korean people suffering from national division and stimulated the aspirations for reunification throughout the country.

We consider that this year a greater stride should be made in easing the tension in Korea and promoting the dialogue between the north and the south.

In his New Year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that, in order to solve the fundamental question relating to the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to hold tripartite talks between our Republic, the United States and south Korea, press well ahead with the talks now under way between the north and the south and open summit talks.

The Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world warmly welcome the new epoch-making proposal of our Party and the Government of the Republic, with great expectations that this year will witness a turning-point in the relaxation of the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and

removing the confrontation between the north and the south by bringing about good results in the dialogue.

If the north-south dialogues are to be successful, tension between the north and the south must be relaxed. To this end, both sides must, first of all, take immediate steps to refrain from large-scale military exercises directed against the other party to the dialogue.

As part of the steps towards détente in the Korean peninsula, we have already presented, through the Military Armistice Commission, the proposal for completely suspending the large-scale military exercises in Korea and, during the period of the dialogue, refraining from any kind of military exercise.

However, the United States and the south Korean authorities have not yet accepted these realistic proposals of ours.

Talking face to face while conducting military exercises against the other side is not appropriate. It is clear to everybody that it will result in an aggravation of tension, a deepening of mutual mistrust and an increase in the danger of war.

Last year, the United States and the south Korean authorities conducted the large-scale joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 85", thus deadlocking for a long time the hard-won north-south dialogue and leading the situation astray.

If such a situation is created again, the tension in the Korean peninsula will never be eased and the disgraceful result of another rupture of north-south dialogue will be produced.

We insist that such a situation should never be created again, where the dialogue between the north and the south is broken due to the insincere attitude of the United States and the south Korean authorities, and consider that it is imperative to create a more favourable environment for the dialogue and immediately take epoch-making steps to prevent the aggravation of tension.

As an important measure to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and create a decisively favourable environment for the dialogue between the north and the south, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to refrain from carrying out large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic as of 1 February 1986, and to stop all military exercises during the period of the north-south dialogue.

Solemnly announcing this decision at home and abroad, we propose to the United States Government and to the south Korean authorities that they announce, in response to our initiative, that they will not hold military exercises in the whole of south Korea as of 1 February 1986 and they put this into practice.

Military exercises, either overt or covert, are a threat to the other party to the dialogue, whether they are held on the Korean peninsula or in its vicinity.

We make it clear that we are always ready to respond to any negotiation, if the United States and the south Korean side deem it necessary, on our proposal for the suspension of military exercises.

This proposal of ours to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula and create a favourable environment for the dialogue between the north and

the south is a peace-loving one which is in full accord with the desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and reflects most correctly the reality of the Korean peninsula.

If this proposal is translated into practice, the relations between the north and the south of Korea will be improved markedly and an atmosphere of peace gradually will be created in the Korean peninsula.

The suspension of large-scale military exercises against each other in the Korean peninsula will result in bringing about a positive change in the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and in providing a good chance of dispelling mutual distrust and building confidence.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities really want to relax tension in the Korean peninsula, build mutual confidence, bring about reconciliation and make progress in the dialogue for peace in Korea and peaceful reunification of the peninsula they must accept this above-board and peace-loving proposal of ours.

This year is the International Year of Peace.

In this year of peace, the peace-loving people of the world want to see an epochal turn in the relaxation of tensions in all parts of the world and in the attainment of peaceful coexistence, free of war and disputes.

It is in the Korean peninsula that the danger of a nuclear war is most likely.

Only when the tension is removed and a durable peace is ensured in the Korean peninsula can the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world lead a peaceful life.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its conviction that the Governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world will give their complete attention to the situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula and actively support the full realization of our epoch-making proposal on removing the danger of war in Korea and promoting the north-south dialogue in a favourable atmosphere.

DOCUMENT S/17765*

Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[27 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 24 January 1986 which His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Al-Quds Committee, has addressed to you and to the President of the Security Council.

I request you to arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Moulay Mehdi ALAOU
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1986 FROM THE KING OF
MOROCCO ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Al-Quds Committee, We have, on behalf of all the Islamic countries, brought before the Security Council a complaint against the State of Israel for its multiple violations of the pertinent resolutions of

the Security Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations and for its unspeakable desecrations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, perpetrated with the endorsement and on the decision of the Government of Israel and carried out under the protection and with the support of its armed police.

The blow thus dealt, not only to the absolutely unquestionable legal and historical rights of the Muslim countries but also, and above all, to the deepest feelings of one billion inhabitants of this planet, constitutes a crime against spiritual values and a violation of divine precepts, which, if they go unpunished, might provoke among the masses of the believers a legitimate but uncontrollable reaction of revolt, with unforeseeable and incalculable consequences.

The world is following your debate, not without anxiety, and expects of the Security Council the decisions which the gravity of the situation dictates.

We, for Our part, are certain that all the members of the Council, transcending and passing beyond contingencies arising from strategic or circumstantial alliances or friendships and taking into account only the lofty mission of peace and justice with which they are invested, will act on Our complaint in the manner naturally called for both by law and by the universal conscience.

(Signed) HASSAN II
King of Morocco

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/117-S/17765.

DOCUMENT S/17766*

Letter dated 27 January 1986 from the representative of China
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese]
[27 January 1986]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement made on 22 January 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, concerning the issuance of the Caraballeda Message by the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group [S/17736, annex] and the Guatemala Declaration⁴ by some Central American countries.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Li Luyue
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 22 January 1986 by the spokesman of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

Recently, eight Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group held a meeting in Venezuela and issued the Caraballeda Message [S/17736, annex], calling upon the parties concerned in the Central American conflict to take measures and resume negotiations so as to prevent the outbreak of war in Central America. This is a new major effort by the eight countries to bring about peace in Central America, which has received wide international support. On 14 January 1986, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of five Central American countries issued the Guatemala Declaration,⁴ expressing their support for the Caraballeda Message and reiterating their desire to bring about peace and stability in Central America by signing the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17549 of 9 October 1985, annex V].

China believes that the issuance of the Caraballeda Message and the Guatemala Declaration demonstrates the common aspiration of a large number of Latin American countries to free themselves from the protracted war and turmoil in Central America and bring about peace in that region at an early date. This will contribute to the relaxation of tension in Central America and exert a positive influence on the peace process in the Central American region. We wish to express our appreciation of this and will render our support as always for the peace effort of the Contadora Group.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1082-S/17766.

DOCUMENT S/17768

Letter dated 28 January 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[28 January 1986]

Pursuant to my letter of 31 December 1985 [S/17706] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the military forces of the Iranian régime perpetrated a series of treacherous acts of aggression in Iraqi territory against populated urban centres and the civilian population as follows:

1. On 1 January 1986, at 1130 hours local time, two Iranian aircraft crossed international borders and attacked populated areas in the governorate of Al-Sulaymaniya, causing the heroic death of two civilians, one of whom was a woman, and wounding four others.

2. On 7 January, at 0800 hours, two Iranian aircraft crossed international borders and attacked the community of Zamki and the town of Khurmál, causing the heroic death of one woman and one child and wounding three women, four children and four men among the civilian population. Four houses were destroyed and a mosque was damaged.

3. On 24 January, at 1145 hours, two Iranian aircraft attacked the town of Dirluk, in the province of Ammadiyah, causing the heroic death of five civilians, including four children, and wounding nine others. Three houses, three shops, five civilian vehicles and a tobacco warehouse were destroyed.

4. On 27 January, at 0800 hours, two Iranian aircraft attacked the village of Balikiyan situated in the district of Sadiq, governorate of Arbil, causing the heroic death of 6 civilians—4 women, 1 child and 1 man—and wounding 20 others, including 8 women and 9 children. Four houses were destroyed and 12 others were damaged.

The fact that the Iranian régime is again perpetrating treacherous acts of aggression of this type and is escalating them means that it is preparing to carry out its declared intention of launching a large-scale attack that would endanger Iraq's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the security of its citizens and armed forces, as was explained recently in the letter of 19 December 1985 which was addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq [S/17687]. I would inform you in this connection that the Government of the Republic of Iraq reserves the right to avail itself of all possible opportunities and to take any necessary measures to prevent Iranian aggression, in the exercise of its right of self-defence under international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq feels bound to express to you its firm conviction that the negligence of the United Nations, in particular the fact that the Security

Council has not adequately fulfilled the responsibility incumbent on it under the Charter of the United Nations to exert pressure on the Iranian régime so that the latter will cease its continual attacks against Iraq, has been a significant factor in encouraging the Iranian régime to pursue its policy of aggression, in flagrant violation of the Charter, international law and the desires of the international community, which wishes to establish peace.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17769

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 January 1986]

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [S/17740], and the letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, current Chairman of the Arab Group [S/17741], both addressed on 16 January 1986 to the President of the Security Council,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimensions of the Holy Places in the City,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions relevant to the status and character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969) and 298 (1971), the consensus statement made by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976 [1969th meeting], and resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

Strongly deploring the continued refusal of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the provocative acts by Israelis, including members of the Knesset and security forces, which have violated the sanctity of the sanctuary of the Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem,

1. Strongly deplores the provocative acts which have violated the sanctity of the sanctuary of the Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem;

2. Affirms that such acts constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace

in the Middle East, which could also endanger international peace and security;

3. Determines once more that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that the policy and practices of Israel of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

4. Reiterates that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem and in particular the "basic law" on Jerusalem are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;

5. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to observe scrupulously the norms of international law governing military occupation, in particular the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention,¹ and to prevent any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Muslim Council in Jerusalem, including any co-operation that the Council may desire from countries with predominantly Muslim populations and from Muslim communities in relation to its plans for the maintenance and repair of the Islamic Holy Places;

6. Urgently calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to implement forthwith the provisions of the present resolution and the relevant Security Council resolutions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution before 1 May 1986.

DOCUMENT S/17769/REV.1

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and
United Arab Emirates: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[30 January 1986]

The Security Council,
[Same text as the draft resolution in document S/17769 with the exception of the sixth preambular paragraph and paragraph 2].

Deeply concerned at the provocative acts by Israelis, including members of the Knesset, which have violated the sanctity of the sanctuary of the Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem,

2. Affirms that such acts constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the failure of which could also endanger international peace and security;

DOCUMENT S/17770

Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of the Sudan
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[29 January 1986]

On behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in southern Africa.

(Signed) Omer Y. BIRIDO
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17771*

Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 26 September 1986 [S/17499], I have the honour to bring to your attention the recent acts of crime and aggression against Thailand's sovereignty committed by the Vietnamese forces illegally occupying Kampuchea, as follows:

1. On 23 January 1986, from 1845 to 2135 hours, Vietnamese troops fired 100 artillery shells at Thai marine bases, located well inside Thai territory, at Ban Haad Lek, Ban Haad Sarapatpit and Ban Haad Sai Dang, in Klong Yai district, Trat province. As a result, three Thai marines were killed and several were injured.

2. On 24 January, at 1330 hours, approximately 30 intruding Vietnamese soldiers ambushed a unit of Thai troops who were patrolling the area of Nam Yun district, Ubon-Ratchathani province, 3.5 kilometres inside Thai territory. As a result, three Thai soldiers were killed and three others were seriously wounded.

3. On 25 January, five Thai soldiers, who were trying to retrieve the bodies of those killed on 24 January, were seriously injured by landmines that had been planted in Thai territory by Vietnamese troops.

The Royal Thai Government condemns these shelling and this intrusion into Thai territory, which were deliberately committed by Vietnamese forces in blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These Vietnamese acts of aggression have once again stirred up tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/122-S/17771.

The Royal Thai Government demands that Viet Nam immediately cease its provocation and acts of aggression against Thailand for which Viet Nam would have to bear full responsibility and consequences. The Royal Thai Government reaffirms its legitimate right to take all measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the lives of Thai citizens.

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) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17772

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters dated 2 and 3 January 1986 [S/17712 and S/17715], I have the honour to inform you that, as was predicted in the above-mentioned letters, the Baathist régime of Iraq, once again in defiance of all the rules of international humanitarian law, resumed its criminal attacks against innocent civilians of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the details of which are as follows:

1. 15 January 1986—Aerial attacks on Abadan and Khorramshahr. Damages: several houses destroyed.
2. 21 January—Invasion of Iranian airspace over Abadan.
3. 23 January—Attack on a transportation bus in Chenareh. Casualties: 25 people martyred and injured.
4. 26 January—Aerial attack on Baneh. Casualties: four civilians martyred and two injured.
5. 27 January—Aerial attack on Marivan. Material damages not yet estimated.
6. 27 January—Aerial attack on Sardasht. Casualties: 10 civilians martyred and another 16 injured.

7. 27 January—Aerial attack on Marivan. Casualties: 10 people martyred and 63 injured, as well as material losses.

8. 27 January—Invasion of Iranian airspace over Sanandaj.

Should the rulers of Iraq be allowed to continue, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be obliged to take retaliatory measures against its own desires in order to defend its civilian population and halt the Iraqi atrocities.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17773*

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[30 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 January 1986 which was sent by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, concerning the recent meeting which Mr. Shultz held with the heads of the criminal and terrorist groups of the mercenary organization Frente Democrático Nicaragüense.

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 January 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing in connection with the meeting which you held yesterday, 28 January 1986, with the heads of the mercenary organization Frente Democrático Nicaragüense, namely, Arturo Cruz, Adolfo Calero and Alfonso Robelo. At the end of the meeting with the heads of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1083-S/17773.

criminal groups set up, controlled, financed and trained by your Government, you expressed full support for the actions of this terrorist organization aimed at overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua, and you also asserted that the United States Government would not resume the bilateral talks between the two countries.

The Government of Nicaragua protests firmly and vehemently to the Government of the United States about such conduct, which violates the most fundamental principles of international law. Attitudes of the kind referred to show flagrant contempt for the principles of non-intervention and non-use or threat of force, which are embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

All this, to which must be added disregard for the compulsory jurisdiction of the supreme world judicial body, exacerbates the confrontation between your Government and the international juridical order, which was developed by the community of nations so that law and reason might prevail over force.

This further endorsement of the policy of war against my country is additional evidence that the objective pursued by the United States Administration is the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Nicaragua by force, threats and blackmail.

It unmasks the deceptive pretexts and false campaigns to which your Government has systematically resorted in order to involve the United States Congress in the illegal and criminal war which it is waging against the Sandinist people's revolution for the purpose of destroying that revolution.

The true intention of the United States Administration, namely, to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua, explains all too clearly your

Government's lack of political will to find negotiated and peaceful solutions through the dialogue of Manzanillo. It is thus no accident that President Reagan has left unfulfilled the promises to resume bilateral talks with Nicaragua which were formulated in the letter he wrote to Congressman McCurdy. This confirms the method by which your Government is deceiving Congress to obtain its support, on false premises, for the policy of force being applied against Nicaragua.

The conduct of your Government is also a clear rejection of the Caraballeda Message [S/17736, annex], and this demonstrates anew that your country is bent on obstructing a negotiated solution to the crisis. To this end, it seeks to put major obstacles in the way of the Contadora peace process and to destroy efforts aimed at renewing peace-making activities through a series of simultaneous actions which have already been accepted by the Central American countries themselves, including, in particular, the withdrawal of external support for the irregular forces and the pursuit of the dialogue of Manzanillo without delay, since otherwise "serious risks of the peace and stability of Latin America" would be generated, according to the Caraballeda Message.

Lastly, the Government of Nicaragua urges the United States Administration to abandon the path of disrespect for the norms of peaceful coexistence among nations, since this can only lead to widespread war and destruction. The Government of Nicaragua considers it imperative that the Government of the United States should desist from its policy of force and terrorism, which not only has set it outside the framework of international law but also caused it to deceive its own Congress, and should engage in a sincere and respectful dialogue in order to overcome tensions and to initiate the process of normalizing our relations.

DOCUMENT S/17774

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 30 January 1986 [S/17772], I have the honour to bring the following urgent matter to your attention.

On Monday, 27 January, the Iraqi forces of aggression massively air raided the city of Marivan and Rabat village in the vicinity of Sardasht.

As a result of this savage and indiscriminate air attack against purely civilian areas, 21 civilians in Marivan and 16 civilians in Rabat were martyred, while 62 civilians were severely injured in Marivan and 19 others were severely injured in Rabat.

I wish to request you to arrange for the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit the bombed areas immediately.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17775

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 January 1986]

With reference to the recent Iraqi letter dated 28 January 1986 [S/17768], containing Iraqi allegations of attacks by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against Iraqi civilian quarters, I wish to invite your attention to the fact that, as already indicated in my letters of 2 and 3 January [S/17712 and S/17715], these allegations are mere fabrications with the sole aim of creating the pretext for the Iraqi war of cities. Had the Iraqi allegations had any truth at all, the Baathist Government of Iraq could

have and indeed would have readily invited the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad to visit the areas allegedly attacked and thus provide the necessary proof and documentation that such attacks had taken place.

We are prepared to grant all the necessary safety assurances, should the rulers of Baghdad wish to substantiate their allegations with evidence by inviting the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad solely for the purpose of visiting the areas allegedly bombarded by our forces.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIÉ-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/1777*

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 January 1986]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Delhi Statement, which was adopted on 19 January 1986 by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme.

We should be grateful if you would have this text circulated among Member States as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Sten STRÖMHOLM
Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Muhammad Ali FOUM
Permanent Representative of
the United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Delhi Statement adopted on 19 January 1986 by the
Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues

The Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues today concluded a three-day meeting in Delhi. The meeting was held following a generous invitation by the Government of India. Members of the Commission met with the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

The Commission's discussions focused on the nuclear-arms race, the United Nations and its role in international peace-keeping, as well as regional security issues in the third world.

THE IMPERATIVE OF COMMON SECURITY

The Commission welcomes the resumption of the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union and the recent commitments of the leaders of both Powers to rid the world of the threat of nuclear war and to intensify negotiations towards this objective. President Ronald Reagan, on the eve of the new round of talks, appealed for progress in

the nuclear-arms negotiations. The Commission welcomes the important statement made by General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986 outlining a three-stage programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This far-reaching and constructive statement, in its view, should receive the most serious attention. The Commission urges the two sides to come to an early agreement on concrete measures to halt the nuclear-arms race.

In the nuclear age there can be no alternative to negotiation and co-operation among nations. The major nuclear-weapon States share a special responsibility for preventing nuclear war with a full understanding that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. The Commission welcomes the explicit recognition of this basic point of departure by the Soviet and American leaders at their meeting in Geneva in November of last year.

The Commission reiterates the basic message contained in its 1982 report on common security that the advent of nuclear weapons has made it impossible for nations to seek security at the expense of each other. They must seek security together as they confront the common danger of nuclear war. They must refrain from seeking to achieve military superiority.

COPING WITH THE NUCLEAR CHALLENGE

The Commission stressed the overriding importance of an early agreement about a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. No technical obstacles now stand in the way of verifying such an agreement. It would contribute to the efforts to stem nuclear proliferation and put an end to the nuclear-arms race.

In order to facilitate negotiations, the nuclear-weapon States should observe a mutual and verifiable moratorium on nuclear-weapon tests.

The Commission welcomes the commitment of the United States and the Soviet Union "to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability".⁷ The United States and the Soviet Union share responsibility to prevent an arms race in space. They must conclude an early agreement prohibiting the development, testing and deployment of weapons in space or weapons which threaten objects in space. They must strictly observe, and refrain from any activity which violates or undermines, the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems of 1972.⁸

Substantial reductions in the nuclear arms of the United States and the Soviet Union are necessary if the world is to turn away from the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The Commission welcomes the agreement which has been reached on the principle of 50 per cent reductions and urges the United States and the Soviet Union to accelerate the negotiating effort to turn the principle into an actual agreement. The Commission notes with satisfaction that the recent Soviet proposal to withdraw and dismantle the intermediate-range missiles capable of reaching targets in Europe comes close to the previous American so-called zero

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/124-S/1777.

option proposal. This makes possible an early agreement eliminating these weapons and the Commission urges the parties not to miss this unique opportunity.

The spectre of nuclear proliferation is a constant threat to regional and global security. In order to preserve and strengthen the non-proliferation régime which was initiated with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁹ the nuclear-weapon States must reach agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in accordance with their obligations contained in article VI of the Treaty.

The Commission considered its proposal for the creation of a nuclear battlefield- and weapon-free corridor in Europe and reconfirmed its conviction that such an arrangement would constitute an important confidence-building measure which would reduce the danger of inadvertent nuclear war.

OTHER ARMS CONTROL ISSUES

The Commission took note of the progress which has been achieved in the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in Central Europe, concluded that no substantial obstacles stand in the way of a first-phase agreement and urged the parties to reach an early accord.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has made significant and welcome progress and the Commission expressed the hope that the Conference will conclude an agreement on a strengthened régime of confidence- and security-building measures.

The Commission was informed about current efforts to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. Such an arrangement is in consonance with the recommendations contained in the Commission's report and would contribute significantly to peace and security in Europe. The Commission reiterates its conviction that the negotiations within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament to prohibit the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and to achieve the destruction of all those in existence, must be pursued as a matter of utmost urgency.

A STRONGER UNITED NATIONS

The great challenges facing humanity, such as the nuclear threat, development issues, environment and resource problems, transcend national boundaries and ethnic and ideological barriers. They must be solved through co-operation among nations. Therefore, the spirit and practice of international co-operation needs to be strengthened. The United Nations provides the best instrument for international co-operation.

During 40 years of existence, the United Nations has experienced both successes and set-backs. More significant than anything else is the fact that the United Nations has evolved into a truly global organization. It is not the disappointments of the past but the potential of the United Nations for the future that is important. If this potential is to be more fully realized it is essential to improve the conditions in which the United Nations operates. This is the responsibility of all Member States, especially of the permanent members of the Security Council, in response to the vast changes which have taken place in world conditions as well as in the membership of the Organization.

Under the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for dealing with questions of international peace and security. Political realities, first of all the lack of co-operation among the permanent members of the Council, have often turned it into a passive by-stander. It is necessary to reverse this trend. Any improvement in the present relationship of the permanent members of the Council would have an important effect on the effectiveness of the United Nations.

THE NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

Although the primary responsibility for the effectiveness of the Security Council lies with the permanent members, other nations can make an important contribution to strengthening the United Nations and, indeed, have the responsibility to do so. It has been suggested that a greater unity of purpose among other member States might help to overcome the difficulties often created by the antagonisms of the permanent members. There is a need to bring co-operative, world-wide leadership to bear on the constructive resolution of international problems which otherwise could give rise to increasingly extremist reactions. In the opinion of some commissioners, one way might be for member Governments from different regions to co-ordinate their effort on specific questions and to establish an informal "United Nations com-

mittee" that could rally support for action, within the Charter, of the Security Council and of the Secretary-General.

ENHANCING THE UNITED NATIONS ROLE IN PEACE-KEEPING

Events have shown that when the international community rallies behind the United Nations, the Organization can play an effective role. The experience of international peace-keeping and peace-making is an example. In many cases, the United Nations presence has played an important stabilizing role in areas of tension and unrest. Building on that experience, the role of the United Nations in peace-keeping could be enhanced and, in the context of strengthened international leadership, certain specific measures should be considered:

- (a) A more comprehensive and regular procedure in the Security Council for monitoring the international security situation;
- (b) Earlier treatment of disputes and potential conflicts;
- (c) Better integration of regional organizations in the overall international peace and security system;
- (d) Consistent and continuous political support of United Nations peace-keeping operations by the Security Council;
- (e) Stronger and more durable practical support, including financing, for peace-keeping and stabilizing arrangements;
- (f) The mutual and complementary strengthening of conflict control (peace-keeping) and the negotiation and settlement of disputes (peace-making);
- (g) The progressive development of peace-keeping techniques as regards their potential in other fields—for example, emergency action in disaster situations or in future international arrangements to deal with terrorism, following the recent decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly on that problem.

REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE THIRD WORLD

The Commission emphasized the importance of regional security arrangements in all regions. Those initiated and freely entered into by developing countries have a special role in contributing to the peace, security and autonomy of the third world. The effectiveness and staying power of regional security arrangements, whether based on regional organizations or *ad hoc* processes, would be greatly enhanced if they were to be linked to and supported by the international framework and the collective security arrangements laid out in the Charter of the United Nations. The Commission felt that the countries that enter into regional security arrangements might make greater use of United Nations peace-keeping mechanisms to stabilize volatile situations which threaten to deteriorate into armed conflict.

Problems of security and development in the third world are inextricably linked. Regional co-operation on social, economic and political matters is thus an important element of regional security. The existence of extreme poverty and inequity is a major source of conflict, both internal and external, in the developing world. Common security would be served by external Powers refraining from exploiting or fuelling the disruptive potential of deprivation and disparity, as well as by positive measures in disarmament and development to assist the developing countries in overcoming these problems. Restraint in the transfer of conventional arms within a regionally agreed framework is one concrete measure that may contribute to reducing tensions and should be pursued by multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

Instability in the third world is a threat to common security at the global level. Regional conflicts have provided platforms for broader confrontations involving the major Powers, even to the brink of nuclear confrontation. The global community has a stake in the viability of regional arrangements.

The Commission was encouraged by the early proposals within the context of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to reduce potential conflict within the region over nuclear facilities and common natural resources. The expression of support from Central American countries and other Latin American countries for the Contadora process was also welcomed. The continuing efforts within the Association of South-East Asian Nations to declare South-East Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality was seen as a positive factor in that region. Other efforts in regional co-operation may similarly enhance the prospects for common security.

In reviewing the African scene, the Commission was very concerned by the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. The escalation of violence there is a direct result of South Africa's policies of *apartheid* and aggression. The Commission called for the intensification of international efforts against the *apartheid* régime and, in particular, under-

scored the pressing need to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to augment the internal and international efforts geared towards the elimination of *apartheid*. The Commission welcomed regional co-operation among the countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference as constituting an important factor in promoting the development and stability of these countries, some of which are seriously undermined by economic dependence on and military aggression by South Africa. The efforts of the Conference at economic independence and against South African aggression deserve the support of the entire international community.

Each region has different needs and different prospects for achieving security and should be allowed fully to explore the potential of consensual solutions for regional problems. This should not, however, be seen as a justification for domination of a region by a single regional Power or coalition of Powers. The interdependence of the world economy (manifested in the debt crisis, the global recession and the crisis in trade and finance), the global reach of technology and the universal threat of environmental deterioration all underscore the need for regional solutions to be mutually consistent. The most important pre-condition for common security in all its dimensions is a commitment to international co-operation, for which the universal instrument is the United Nations system.

PARTICIPANTS AT THE DELHI MEETING

Commission members

Olof Palme, Sweden (Chairman)
Georgi Arbatov, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Egon Bahr, Federal Republic of Germany

Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway
Alfonso García Robles, Mexico
C. B. Muthamma, India
Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria
David Owen, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Shridath Ramphal, Guyana
Salim Salim, United Republic of Tanzania
Soedjatmoko, Indonesia
Joop den Uyl, Netherlands

Scientific advisers

James Leonard, United States of America
Mikhail Milstein, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Scientific consultant

Johan Jorgen Holst, Norway

Commission experts

Barry Blechman, United States of America
Raimo Vayrynen, Finland

Executive Secretary

Anders Ferm, Sweden

Invited experts and guests

Brian Urquhart, United Nations
Marianne Heiberg, Norway
K. Subrahmanyam, India
Sergio González Gálvez, Mexico
Augustine Mahiga, United Republic of Tanzania
Kusuma Snitwongse, Thailand

DOCUMENT S/17778*

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit the following statement issued on 30 January 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan regarding the efforts for peace in Central America:

"The Government of Japan has consistently and strongly supported the efforts by the Contadora Group and other countries of the region for a peaceful solution of the problems in Central America.

"In November 1985, a meeting of nine plenipotentiaries of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries, which was held with the aim of signing the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17549 of 9 October 1985, annex V], failed to reach a successful conclusion, and the Contadora Group reportedly had to suspend its peace-seeking efforts, because of the presidential elections in three Central American countries. Japan has been following these recent developments of the situation with concern.

"Under these circumstances, on 12 January 1986, at Caraballeda, Venezuela, eight Ministers for Foreign

Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora group and its Support Group (comprising Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay) issued the Caraballeda Message [S/17736, annex], which calls for the resumption of peace negotiations to prompt the signing of the Contadora Act; and on 14 January, the five Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American countries issued a declaration⁴ which expressed their support for the principles and the purposes agreed upon at Caraballeda. The Government of Japan welcomes such moves to promote peace negotiations.

"The Government of Japan highly appreciates the efforts for peace in the region, including those of the Contadora Group, and it ardently hopes that these efforts will be continued with wide-ranging international support and that a peaceful solution to the Central American problem will be brought about as early as possible."

It would be greatly appreciated if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) MIZUO KURODA
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1084-S/17778.

DOCUMENT S/17779*

Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representative of India
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 January 1986]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 30 January 1986 regarding the situation in southern Africa and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. M. S. MALIK
Acting Permanent Representative
of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the
Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 30 January 1986

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 30 January 1986 to consider recent developments in southern Africa, in particular, in Angola. In this context, the Bureau noted with concern the fresh complications created by the visit of Jonas Savimbi to the United States.

The Bureau recalled in this context that the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, while noting that the Clark Amendment was designed to terminate American involvement in the internal affairs of Angola, had

condemned the recent repeal of the Clark Amendment. The Conference had also expressed support for declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, which had stated, *inter alia*, that:

"2. Any American covert or overt involvement in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be considered a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity, and

"3. Any renewal of clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola would constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Angola, and the latter reserves the right to take any appropriate action it may deem necessary."¹⁰

The Bureau noted that the bandits operating in parts of southern Angola are trained, financed, armed and directed by the racist Pretoria régime based in illegally occupied Namibia and that South African forces themselves continue to illegally occupy parts of southern Angola. The Bureau once again vigorously condemned the racist régime and its puppets for the continuing aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the attempts to topple its legally constituted Government.

The Bureau therefore strongly condemned the visit of Mr. Savimbi for the sole purpose of seeking financial and military assistance from the United States to continue his criminal activities against the security and stability of Angola and strongly urged the United States Administration to refrain from assisting the racist régime of Pretoria and the bandits aided by them to subvert or overthrow Governments of sovereign and independent States in southern Africa.

The Bureau reiterated its support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/125-S/17779.

DOCUMENT S/17780*

Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 January 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement issued on 27 January 1986 by the spokesman of the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the so-called meeting of the Indo-Chinese Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Vientiane.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 27 January 1986 by the spokesman of the
Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Recently, the Vietnamese in Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane have trumped up a so-called meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Indo-Chinese States in Vientiane.

The so-called meeting of the Indo-Chinese Ministers for Foreign Affairs is, in fact, a manoeuvre aimed at legalizing the act of aggression of the Hanoi authorities, who, over the past seven years, have sent hundreds of thousands of their armed forces to invade and occupy Kampuchea, in violation of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

During these past seven years, the Hanoi authorities have used all means in order to annex Kampuchea into their Vietnamese "Indo-China Federation". As a matter of fact, during these seven years, they have carried out mass killings against the defenceless Kampuchean population through conventional and chemical weapons, and have deliberately created a famine situation. Furthermore, they have successively rounded

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/126-S/17780.

up and sent hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean inhabitants to die at the Kampuchean western border, and continue to do so.

At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have sent and are sending more than 700,000 Vietnamese nationals to plunder lands, rice fields, lakes and rivers, and to settle in Kampuchea. All these criminal acts on the part of the Hanoi authorities have been repeatedly condemned by the world community.

The United Nations has demanded, seven years in a row, that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their occupation forces from Kampuchea, so as to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, by 114

votes, once again called upon the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their occupation forces from Kampuchea.⁵

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have repeatedly called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea so that the people of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people, as well as the peoples in South-East Asia and the world can live in peace again. However, the Hanoi authorities have stubbornly refused to pay any heed to these calls.

The so-called meeting of the Indo-Chinese Ministers for Foreign Affairs concocted by the Hanoi authorities is nothing more than a ploy aimed only at misleading world public opinion.

DOCUMENT S/17781*

Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[31 January 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the meeting between Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, and Mr. Jonas Savimbi, head of the band of Angolan rebels.

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

*(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 31 JANUARY 1986 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, has received Jonas Savimbi, head of the band of rebels who are opposed to the legitimate régime of the People's Republic of Angola, a State Member of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity.

The fact that the head of the band of Angolan rebels is received at this level in the United States of America is a confirmation of United States policy. The United States is constantly working to destabilize certain non-aligned countries Members of the United Nations and seeking to threaten their security.

This contrasts strangely with the refusal of the United States President to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization or to receive any representative from that organization, despite the fact that it is legitimate, is a full member of the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and enjoys observer status at the United Nations. It has delegations with diplomatic immunity in various capitals and, above all, it represents a people of more than 5 million.

This position of the United States, which displays hostility towards legitimate movements yet allies itself with illegitimate movements, is unbalanced and confirms the unfriendly policy of the United States towards peoples and movements that are struggling for liberation. In fact, the policy in question denotes a tendency to establish a double standard and to be guided by a retrograde and blind fanaticism, just as it reflects a total alignment with Israel and a flagrant unfriendliness towards African and Arab peoples.

*(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Secretary of the
People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for
Foreign Liaison of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/127-S/17781.

DOCUMENT S/17782

Letter dated 31 January 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

{Original: English}
[31 January 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that once again the criminal Iraqi régime resorted to the use of internationally banned chemical weapons on 26 January 1986 against my country.

On Sunday, 26 January, at 12.18 p.m. local time, the Iraqi forces of aggression shelled the Ein-e-Khosh area in the south-west of the Islamic Republic of Iran with chemical artillery, in flagrant violation of the rules of international law.

Thanks to the preparedness of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the preventive measures it had accurately forestalled, the Iraqi chemical attack left no human casualties. A grave breach of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,¹¹ nevertheless, has taken place.

First and foremost, we expect you to condemn this latest Iraqi use of chemical weapons. Since the Islamic Republic of Iran responded positively and unconditionally

to your appeal to both parties to renew their commitment to the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it is only fair that any written or verbal response that the Iraqi party has given to your appeal be publicized.

Finally, we expect the international community to strongly condemn the continued Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law, particularly the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and to take effective measures to ensure the prevention of further violations by the criminal Baathist régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAJE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17783

Letter dated 1 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

{Original: Arabic}
[2 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of the official Iraqi military spokesman (annex I) in response to allegations made by Radio Teheran (annex II).

I request you to have this letter, together with its annexes, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq
to the United Nations

tions. While we are fully aware that these statements will not deceive world public opinion, we warn the rulers of Iran against the consequences of embarking on any reckless act. We shall meet any such act with a decisive response that will cause their schemes to boomerang."

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying that the only possible solution, and one that was always available to Iran, was compliance with the calls of world public opinion that it accept peace. Iraq would, moreover, always retain its overwhelming superiority in every field.

ANNEX II

Iranian military communiqué broadcast by Radio Teheran
on 31 January 1986 at 7.30 p.m.

The Joint Command of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced, together with its greetings on the occasion of the advent of the blessed Asharat al-Fajr, that in the daylight hours of yesterday and last night, on the fronts in the north-west of the country, the combatants of Islam opened fire on enemy infantry and artillery positions and on supply and communications roads, in order to prevent any enemy activity and silence its heavy weapon fire, and that they caused some losses and damage to the Iraqis.

Moreover, in the zone opposite Qasr-e Shirin, the effective and opportune fire of the combatants of Islam forced an enemy patrol to withdraw. Yesterday, at 1.30 a.m., in the Khorramshahr area of operations, the Baathist criminals proceeded to drop a chemical bomb and five of our combatants were poisoned.

Yesterday, losses caused by shells from heavy enemy weapons were sustained at Abadan.

ANNEX I

Statement by the official Iraqi military spokesman

An authorized Iraqi military spokesman has refuted the Iranian allegations, contained in the Iranian military communiqué dated 31 January 1986 that was broadcast by Radio Teheran at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, to the effect that Iraq had dropped a chemical bomb in the area of Khorramshahr. The spokesman said:

"These allegations are an outright lie. We know precisely what malicious intentions and what true motives lie behind the Iranian Government's having uttered such lies. We know exactly which objectives the Iranian side is pursuing by resorting to such allega-

**Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[4 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Farouk Al-Sharea, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, concerning the act of piracy committed by Israel against a civilian aircraft of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya carrying an official Syrian political delegation, headed by Mr. Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. I request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to inform you of the act of air piracy carried out by two Israeli fighter aircraft in international airspace, over the Mediterranean Sea, against a Libyan civilian aircraft carrying an official Syrian political delegation on its way back from an official visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

At 0854 hours Greenwich mean time on 4 February 1986, the private Libyan civilian G-2 type aircraft

registered under No. LN 777 (5—ADDR NDAE) left the international airport of Tripoli, Libya, with on board an official Syrian delegation headed by Mr. Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

While the aircraft was flying in international airspace over the Mediterranean Sea, the pilot informed the Cyprus airport control centre, at 1101 hours, that two Israeli fighter aircraft were intercepting him and demanding that he accompany them. Two minutes later, namely at 1103 hours, the aircraft's contact with Cyprus airport was broken off.

In transmitting this information to you, I wish to draw your attention to the gravity of this terrorist act against the safety and security of civilian travel in international airspace and the dangerous consequences deriving therefrom, and I request that the necessary steps and measures be taken to discover the fate of said aircraft and its passengers and crew and to ensure their safety. Syria places full responsibility for this act of air piracy upon Israel and requests you to inform the President and members of the Security Council of this action, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and international conventions guaranteeing the freedom and safety of aviation.

While awaiting your notification of the measures which you will take in this matter, I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Farouk AL-SHAREA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Syrian Arab Republic*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/132-S/17785.

DOCUMENT S/17786*

**Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[4 February 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2.30 p.m. on 3 February 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan inform that, in spite of the repeated

protestations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan continue their interference and aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, at 2.15 p.m. on 28 January 1986, two Pakistani war planes penetrated 25 to 28 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and conducted a three-minute reconnaissance flight over Jaji Maidan district, Paktia province. Similarly, two other Pakistani aircraft penetrated 30 to 35 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2.35 p.m. on the same day

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/133-S/17786.

and conducted a seven-minute reconnaissance flight over the above-mentioned district.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns these provocative and irresponsible aggressions of the Pakistani armed forces and strongly protests against them to the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the military Government of Pakistan put an end to such provocative actions whose only result will be the aggravation of the situation in the region. Otherwise, the responsibility of the heavy and dangerous consequences will rest with the Pakistani authorities.

"Furthermore, the military authorities of Pakistan, in order to divert the attention of the Pakistani public from the events, problems and explosions inside Pakistan, have claimed that two Afghan helicopters have allegedly fired several rockets at Parachinar and at an area north-west of Parachinar on 27 January.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation of the allegation, considers it as a totally baseless charge, void of any reality and categorically rejects it. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should refrain from levelling such accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which will have no other result but the escalation of tension in the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17787

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Arabic]
[4 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to summon an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the Israeli act of air piracy carried out this morning against a private Libyan civilian passenger aircraft flying in international airspace over the Mediterranean and carrying an official Syrian political delegation on its way back to Syria from an official visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

*(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17789*

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[4 February 1986]*

Further to my letter dated 10 January 1986 [S/17737], I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the side of Afghanistan, which occurred on 27 January. On that date, at 1710 hours Pakistan standard time, two Afghan MI 24 helicopters intruded 10 miles into Pakistan airspace and fired some rockets at Parachinar. As a result of this shelling, 1 person was killed and 13 were wounded. Earlier on the same day, at 1300 hours, two Afghan MI 24 helicopters had intruded 5 miles into Pakistan airspace in the Kurram Agency area and had fired some rockets at Shalozan village, 5 miles north-west of Parachinar, as a result of which three persons were wounded.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/134-S/17789.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 28 January and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17790

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 31 January 1986 [S/17782] concerning the use of chemical weapons by the criminal Baathist régime of Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that once again, on 31 January, in the Chilat area of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several violations of international humanitarian law took place when the Iraqi forces used chemical weapons in five different cases. Fortunately, there were no casualties but evidence of the resort to chemical warfare is available.

All evidence and circumstances point to the fact that, as predicted in my previous letter, the Iraqi régime has made a conscious decision to be consistent in its policy of the use of chemical weapons, in contravention of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹¹ We hope that you and the international community will urgently take the necessary precautions to curtail these constant violations of the rules of international law. It is feared that failure to bring this situation under control may result in extensive and undesired casualties.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIÉ-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17792*

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter from Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the hijacking in international airspace by Zionist fighter aircraft of a civilian aircraft belonging to Libyan Arab airlines.

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

(Signed) KAJAB A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Today, 4 February 1986, the Zionist entity, with the assistance and connivance of the United States of America, committed an act of terrorist aggression when Zionist fighter aircraft intercepted a civilian passenger aircraft belonging to Libyan Arab airlines and forced it to land at a military airfield inside occupied Palestine.

The aircraft was intercepted while it was flying in international airspace and passing through internationally recognized air lanes of a flight from Tripoli to Damascus, carrying on board an official Syrian delegation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/135-S/17792.

The act of air piracy carried out by the Zionist enemy today has come to represent an established policy openly pursued by the United States of America and its ally, the Zionist entity, and constitutes an irrefutable record of terrorism to be added to the incident involving the Egyptian aircraft hijacked by United States fighter aircraft and forced to land in southern Italy.

The United States naval units stationed off the Libyan coast and based in the Mediterranean Sea, which have participated in provocative exercises directed against the Jamahiriya, played a fundamental role in this action inasmuch as they provided full information on the Libyan civilian aircraft to the Zionist enemy, thereby enabling it to determine its position, intercept it and force it to land in occupied Palestine. They did so in the same manner that units of the United States Sixth Fleet provided the information and facilities to the fighter aircraft of the Zionist enemy that enabled it to commit the aggression against Tunisia in September 1985.

The State and peoples of the Mediterranean region, which have become a target for the policy of State terrorism openly and flagrantly pursued in the region by the United States of America and its ally, the Zionist entity, bear the responsibility for banishing the American military presence, which poses a demonstrable danger to the peace and security of the region and the world, from the Mediterranean. If the international community permits

such terrorist practices, which seriously jeopardize the safety of civil aviation, to go unpunished and undeterred, then it must expect reciprocal action from others, which would confer on every State the right to pursue any civilian aircraft in international airspace and thus transform the world into a jungle.

In view of the gravity of the situation arising out of the act of terrorist piracy carried out by the Zionist entity, with the direct assistance of the United States of America, against the civilian Libyan aircraft and of the threat that this act of terrorism represents to the security and safety of civil aviation in international airspace, we have deemed it appropriate to inform you accordingly so that you may take the necessary steps and measures that you are empowered to take under the Charter of the United Nations. At the same time, I request you to inform the President and members of the Security Council of this act, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of those conventions and treaties that guarantee the freedom and safety of aviation.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Secretary of the
People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/17795

Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[5 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made by a spokesman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq on 4 February 1986, containing a condemnation of the Zionist act of piracy against the Libyan aircraft.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 4 February 1986 by a spokesman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq

Day after day and by one act after another, Israel gives tangible proof to the whole world, and in particular to the Arabs without exception, of its persistent arrogance, its self-exaltation over the rest of the world and its disdain of all standards and norms of international law and custom.

If the Israeli action remains without an Arab and international reaction at a level appropriate to such vicious criminal conduct, the cowardly criminal act committed by Israel against the Libyan airliner and its passengers will not be the last such act. The Arabs are called upon to rally before it is too late. Thus, the intuition of the most worthy men of the Arab nation has turned out to be correct; indifference to foreign aggression in whatever form and of whatever kind will lead to disdain for the nation and its members and to renewed aggression and violation of its security, its honour and its sovereignty.

Mere censure is not enough in the face of Israel's criminal act. In this matter, we are not calling for precipitous action but for concerted Arab action in accordance with firmly established principles to prevent foreigners from disdaining the Arabs and to enable the latter to respond when exposed to aggression against their security, their territory and their interests.

DOCUMENT S/17796

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates:
draft resolution

[Original: English]
[5 February 1986]

The Security Council,

Having considered the item contained in document S/Agenda/2651,

Having noted the contents of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/17788],

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [2651st meeting] concerning the act of aerial hijacking and piracy perpetrated by the Israeli air force against a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace,

Recognizing that acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful interference with civil air travel jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers and crew,

Considering that this act by the Israeli air force constitutes a grave interference with international civil aviation and a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that such an act violates the provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its forcible interception and diversion of the Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its subsequent detention of said aircraft,

2. *Considers* that this act by Israel constitutes a grave violation of the principles of international law and, in particular, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on civil aviation;

3. *Calls* on the International Civil Aviation Organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against such acts;

4. *Calls* on Israel to desist forthwith from any and all acts endangering the safety of international civil aviation and solemnly warns Israel that, if such acts are repeated, the Council will consider taking adequate measures to enforce its resolution.

DOCUMENT S/17796/REV.1

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates:
revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 February 1986]

The Security Council,

[Same text as the draft resolution in document S/17796 with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraph 2]

Considering that this act by the Israeli air force constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a threat to security and stability in the region,

2. *Considers* that this act by Israel constitutes a serious violation of the principles of international law and, in particular, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on civil aviation;

DOCUMENT S/17797*

Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Morocco
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[5 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of the Arab Summit Conference, Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.

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

(Signed) Moulay Mehdi ALAOUI
Permanent Representative
of Morocco
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/138-S/17797.

LETTER FROM THE KING OF MOROCCO TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

During the day of 4 February 1986 Israeli fighter aircraft intercepted, in international airspace, a civilian Libyan aircraft and forced it to land at a military airfield in Israel. That was an act of air piracy, deliberately committed by a State that professes to be a member of the international community, an act condemned by the moral sense of all and one unequivocally prohibited by law.

Unfortunately, this is not the first marked violation of basic human rights and of the rights of nations committed by Israel. It has, more than once in a very short period of time, deliberately and openly disregarded the most elementary obligations stemming from treaties and from all that underlies international law. Its conduct, which is nothing less than an assemblage of repeated acts of aggression, consists of nothing but flagrant violations of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and grave threats to peace and security.

In thus placing itself outside the bounds of that lawfulness that governs relations between nations, the State of Israel automatically discredits itself as a law-abiding State and consequently excludes itself from the international community. It is indeed that very sanction that must be applied against it. Crimes of States—the acts perpetrated by the State of Israel cannot be described as anything else—can, if not rigorously curbed, involve all of mankind in an endless spiral of arbitrariness and lawlessness.

The Arab and Islamic masses and their leaders, for whom We are responsible as current Chairman of the Arab Summit Conference, Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, are obviously the first targets and those most directly threatened by the State of Israel. We have all chosen legality as our bulwark and sanctuary. We ask you today, as we ask the United Nations, to take all appropriate measures so that such legality may be strictly observed.

(Signed) HASSAN II
King of Morocco

DOCUMENT S/17798

Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 February 1986]

I refer to my letter of 4 February 1986 [S/17792] enclosing a letter from Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the hijacking of a civilian aircraft belonging to the Libyan Arab airlines by Zionist fighter aircraft in international airspace. I also refer to the letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [S/17787] requesting the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the Israeli act of air piracy against the Libyan aircraft which had been carrying an official Syrian delegation on its way back to Syria from an official visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I have the honour to convey to you the support of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for that request and to associate it with the call for the convening of an immediate meeting of the Council to consider the various dimensions of this act of State terrorism carried out by the Zionist authorities in occupied Palestine.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17799*

Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made on 4 February 1986 by the acting spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the hijacking of the Libyan airliner by Israel.

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

(Signed) Ignac GOLOB
Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 4 February 1986 by the Federal
Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia

We condemn most strongly the brazen terrorist act of hijacking the Libyan passenger plane by Israel. This constitutes a flagrant and inadmissible violation of the norms of international law and brings about further exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

The announcement of Israel that it intends to continue these actions bears out the continuity of the policy of aggression and the known practice of State terrorism to which Israel keeps resorting despite the most severe opposition and condemnation by the international community.

Yugoslavia strongly opposes and condemns all forms of terrorism regardless of its goals and perpetrators. This terrorist action by Israel increases our belief that urgent and decisive measures by the international community are needed in order to prevent all forms of terrorism and eliminate it as a phenomenon which threatens the peace and security of peoples and international relations at large.

We take this opportunity to express our deep concern over the continuation of pressure, demonstration of military might and threats against a sovereign non-aligned country. This increasingly complicates the security situation in the Mediterranean.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/139-S/17799.

DOCUMENT S/17800*

Letter dated 5 February 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[6 February 1986]

I wish to bring to your attention still further information concerning deportation orders issued by the Israeli military authorities against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. I previously discussed this matter with you in my letter of 13 November 1985 [S/17630], in which I conveyed to you information concerning the measures implemented by the Israeli authorities against Palestinians who are considered "security risks".

According to a Reuters dispatch of 30 January 1986 and a news item in *The New York Times* of 31 January, three of the Palestinians cited in my letter of 13 November 1985 have withdrawn their High Court appeals against their deportation orders. They are identified as: Mr. Ali Abu Hilal, member of the Executive Committee of the General Confederation of Palestinian Trade Unions, Dr. Azmi Al-Shuaibi, a dentist and elected member of the Al-Bireh Municipal Council (dissoived by the Israeli occupation authorities in 1982), and Mr. Hassan Abdul Jawad Farrarjeh, a journalist and head of the Dheisheh refugee camp youth centre (closed by the Israeli occupation authorities in 1983).

The three Palestinians said that they could not expect to get a fair trial in Israel. Under Israeli law, defence lawyers are not allowed to view evidence against their clients which judges believe would harm Israeli intelligence networks in the occupied territories. The High Court had, moreover, decided to disallow defence arguments that were based on the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹ to the occupied Palestinian territories.

I regret to inform you that the deportation orders against these three Palestinians have already been carried out, despite the obvious injustice of a measure against which there have been numerous protests, in Israel as well as abroad.

According to *The Jerusalem Post* of 26 January 1986, the military government has served deportation orders on four other West Bank Palestinians. If they take place, these new deportations will bring the number of Palestinians expelled from the occupied territories since last summer to 29.

In the light of the stepped-up measures taken by the Israeli military authorities against the population of the occupied Palestinian territories, it should be recalled that the Security Council has on several occasions reaffirmed

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/140-S/17800.

that the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 is applicable to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and has called upon Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of that Convention. In its resolution 40/161 E of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly called upon Israel to rescind its illegal decision to expel the Palestinians mentioned therein and to desist forthwith from expelling Palestinians in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to reiterate its deep concern at the measures taken by the Israeli authori-

ties, which only heighten tensions in the region and present a serious obstacle to international action for a just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, which is at the core of the Middle East conflict.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/17801

Note verbale dated 5 February 1986 from the representative of Tunisia
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[6 February 1986]

The Deputy Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued by the Tunisian Government on 5 February 1986 following the interception of the Libyan civilian aircraft by Israeli fighters.

"Following the interception by Israeli fighters of a civilian aircraft carrying Syrian officials on its way to Syria, an official source of the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

"Tunisia considers this diversion to be a violation of international laws and regulations and a grave attack on the principles of freedom of civil aviation.

"It is an act of State terrorism which may pave the way for the establishment of the law of the jun-

gle, gravely disturb civilian air transport and threaten the safety of travellers.

"This State terrorism may lead to developments, the scope and consequences of which are hard to evaluate."

"Tunisia condemns these acts and calls on the international community to take a firm stand on them by condemning them and taking deterrent measures against the perpetrators so as to put an end to these acts and preserve the world from the danger that they represent."

The Deputy Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this communiqué circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17803

Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[7 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 4 February 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention *vis-à-vis* our letter of 30 October 1985 [S/17801, annex]. On 30 January 1986, during the hearing in the Supreme Court of Israel, the State Attorney-General rejected the defence of the attorney pleading on behalf of Hassan Abdul Jawad Farrarjeh, Azmi Al-Shuaibi and Ali Abu Hilal, based on the norms of international law. Supreme Court Judge Dov Levin instructed the attorney not to proceed as the Israeli Supreme Court had already decided to reject the defence based on the applicability of the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹ to the occupied Palestinian territories.

As a result of this rejection, and faced with a travesty of justice, a mockery of law and a pre-conceived decision, the detainees decided that there was no sense and no use in continuing with the so-called legal proceedings. Consequently, they decided to drop their case; their expulsion was immediately executed.

In this context, on 17 September 1985, the *Washington Post* reproduced a photograph, distributed by the Associated Press, whose caption read: "Eighteen Palestinians deported by Israel on Sunday following a path through a minefield into Jordan at the two countries' border in the desert south of the Dead Sea". The photograph in question shows Israeli troops in full battle gear watching the illegal act. All indications show that the aforementioned Palestinians, Hassan Abdul Jawad Farrajh, Azmi Al-Shuaibi and Ali Abu Hilal, were also expelled from their homeland to the desert through the minefield.

I am also requested to recall that the Security Council, on several occasions, unanimously confirmed the applicability of the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention to the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, particularly article 49:

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the

Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive."

and article 1, which reads:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

Israel's flagrant mockery and travesty of justice is brought to your attention for any action that you may deem necessary in light of the fact that the other "High Contracting Parties" have undertaken to "respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances".

I am further instructed to recall that paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/161 E, adopted on 16 December 1985, reads as follows:

"Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to rescind its illegal decision taken on 26 October 1985 and refrain from deporting the four Palestinian leaders".

This matter was also brought to your attention by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people [S/17630 of 13 November 1985].

DOCUMENT S/17804*

Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[7 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to the serious situation created by the recent statements of Mr. Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, made in connection to the new Lefkoniko "airport" as well as the new "port" of Kyrenia and their use by Turkey.

According to reports published in Turkish Cypriot newspapers on 5 February 1986, Mr. Denktas said: "Military aircraft and vessels belonging to the armed forces of Turkey will continue to utilize, without any restrictions, the 'airports' and 'ports' of the 'TRNC', a practice followed up to now". He further stated: "Consequently, the matter of the use of the air and sea space of the 'TRNC' by military aircraft and vessels of the armed forces of Turkey is of no concern to the Greek Cypriots or to any other foreigners! . . . These activities are the natural outcome of the co-operation between Turkey and the 'TRNC' and relate to matters of security and defense . . . Such activities are taking place within the 'sovereign rights' of the 'TRNC'".

Furthermore, the illegal "Bayrak" station broadcast of 4 February the following statement of Mr. Denktas: "The Turkish sea, land and air forces will be using, as has been the case so far, the available infrastructure of the 'TRNC' for the sake of defending peace. . . This is directly related to Turkey's guarantorship". Referring to the increased military activities of Turkey, the Lefkoniko "airport" and the new "port" of Kyrenia, under construction, Mr. Denktas said that "the ships and planes of the Turkish armed forces will be using, in accordance with their duties, the 'ports' and 'airports' of the 'TRNC', without limitations".

As is well known, the \$US 500 million "airport" has been constructed by the Turkish firm Fahrettin Onen Co.

on the edge of the farming village of Lefkoniko, in the Turkish occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus. On the other hand, the new Kyrenia "port"—which is totally financed by Turkey—will be completed in 1986 and it is estimated to cost 5 billion Turkish liras.

According to Turkish Cypriot sources, the runway at said "airport" is 3,180 metres long and 40 metres wide and can accommodate any type of aircraft, while the maximum depth of the Kyrenia "port" will be 8 metres and the quay will be 700 metres long, with a tonnage of 30,000. The "Minister of Finance" of the self-proclaimed "TRNC" admitted after the approval of the "budget" last November that Turkey had undertaken all the expenses for the construction of the illegal Lefkoniko "airport" and the new Kyrenian "port". Despite several reports, both in the Turkish Cypriot press as well as in the foreign press, that the "airport" has been constructed for military purposes, the Turkish side has so far denied such reports and maintained that the Lefkoniko "airport" will be used solely for civil aviation.

The aforementioned statements of Mr. Denktas undoubtedly prove the sinister intentions which are behind the illegal construction of the military "airport" of Lefkoniko and the "port" of Kyrenia. It is now officially admitted by Mr. Denktas that the military presence of Turkey in the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus is being increased and modernized. It is now made abundantly clear that the construction of such a big "airport" at Lefkoniko and of other military installations in the areas of Cyprus occupied by Turkey is connected with the aggressive purposes of Turkey in the region and aims at consolidating the illegal Turkish military presence in Cyprus. Mr. Denktas' statements also reveal, once again, the annexationist designs of the Turkish aggressor and Turkey's real intentions, aimed at placing Cyprus under its absolute political and military control.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/152-S/17804.

Furthermore, the increased and modernized military presence of Turkey in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus seriously threatens the non-aligned status of Cyprus and endangers peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean. Statements such as the one in September 1985 by Mr. Atakol, self-styled "Foreign Minister of the "TRNC", that "the non-alignment of Cyprus has been defended and preserved by the Turkish side for over two decades now" seriously contradict the recent statement of Mr. Denktas and clearly reveal the hypocrisy and fallacy behind the Turkish positions.

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to strongly protest the above statements of Mr. Denktas, as well as the illegal acts of the Government of Turkey perpetrated on Cypriot soil in violation of numerous Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Furthermore, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that such intransigent positions, coupled with the continuing illegalities

perpetrated by the Turkish aggressor, are taking place at a most sensitive state of your initiative. They thus put in jeopardy your efforts for a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations, a solution that would ensure the complete withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, restore the unity of the country and safeguard the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cypriot people as a whole.

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

*(Signed) Phedon PHEONOS-VADET
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17805

Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[7 February 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 6 February 1986 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the recent hijacking of a Libyan airliner by Israel.

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

*(Signed) Jaroslav CÉSAR
Permanent Representative
of Czechoslovakia
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement issued on 6 February 1986 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia issued on 6 February 1986 the following statement on the recent hijacking of a Libyan airliner by Israel.

The arrogant hijacking of a Libyan airliner with prominent Syrian officials on board is another stone in the mosaic of excesses and violence characteristic of the Israeli policy towards Arab countries.

This act of air piracy is evident violation of the norms of international law and an act of State terrorism. Together with the abduction of an Egyptian civilian plane by American fighter planes, it is a dangerous precedent which seriously threatens the freedom and safety of international air transport.

The aggressive and provocative operations of the United States of America and Israel in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East are aimed at intimidating and provoking the Arab States, especially the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic, whose independent policy is a thorn in the flesh of Washington and Tel Aviv. In the long run, these aggressive actions mar efforts to find a just and durable solution to the Middle East crisis and pose a serious threat to international stability.

Czechoslovakia emphatically demands an immediate halt to United States and Israeli provocations in the Mediterranean which are a dangerous game with fire. It sharply denounces Israel for its violent act against the Libyan airliner and firmly demands that it refrain from similar terrorist operations.

DOCUMENT S/17807

Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[7 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by TASS on the interception by Israel of a Libyan civilian aircraft.

I request you to have the text of this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

On 4 February 1986, Israel committed another flagrant act of State terrorism. Its air force intercepted in international airspace a Libyan civilian aircraft bound for Damascus and forced it to land in northern Israel. The passengers of the aircraft were subjected to a humiliating search.

These acts by Tel Aviv are nothing more than air piracy, a cynical violation of the basic norms of international law and the principles of the freedom and security of international air traffic laid down in the relevant international conventions. Israel, incidentally, is a party to these conventions.

As the facts demonstrate, Tel Aviv has become accustomed to carrying out acts of piracy against civilian aircraft: first the Israeli air force shot down a Libyan civilian aircraft and then it pursued an aircraft belonging to the Lebanese airline and forced it to land in Israeli territory. Although these acts were strongly condemned throughout the world, Israel evidently does not wish to draw the necessary conclusions from this.

Israel commits its acts of banditry under the hypocritical pretext of the "struggle against terrorism". However, the real reason for the vicious circle of violence to which the Middle East has been subjected for several decades is Israel's campaign of banditry and terror, which it has elevated to the level of State policy. This latest criminal act by the Israeli militarists threatens to lead to a further aggravation of the situation in this already explosive region.

The impunity and the cult of force flaunted by the leaders of Israel are primarily due to the connivance of those who support the brazen anti-Arab policy of Tel Aviv. It is perfectly clear that the act of piracy against the Libyan civilian aircraft was carried out after the United States defeated the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions condemning Israel's aggressive policy with regard to Lebanon and in the territories under its occupation.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns the terrorist act committed by Tel Aviv, which is contrary to the basic norms of international relations. The acts of piracy must be halted. It is time for the Security Council to adopt, in accordance with its powers under the Charter of the United Nations, effective measures to put an end to the crimes committed by Israel, which pose a direct threat to peace and security in the Middle East and beyond the region.

DOCUMENT S/17808*

Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[7 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the steadily increasing dangers that pose a threat to the security of the Mediterranean region through the stepped-up presence of foreign fleets and the provocative military exercises which are conducted by the United States Sixth Fleet off the coast of Libya in an almost continuous manner.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to call your attention to the fact that the Mediterranean region is witnessing an increasingly alarming situation that portends danger and poses a threat to the security of the region and of the world. This critical situation has been aggravated by the stepped-up presence of foreign military fleets and bases in the region and by the fact that the United States Sixth Fleet conducts provocative military exercises off the coast of Libya in an almost continuous manner. The most recent such exercise was that commencing on 24 January and ending on 31 January 1986, in which many United States naval units took part, particularly the *Coral Sea* and the *Saratoga*, supported by a large number of attack aircraft and other naval units.

These provocative exercises and the stepped-up foreign military presence constitute a violation of all that the United Nations strives for, an obstacle to its efforts for the strengthening of security and co-operation and an

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/153-S/17808.

infringement of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Those resolutions call for the need to make greater efforts to alleviate tension, reduce armaments and establish the necessary conditions for security and fruitful co-operation in all fields and for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean region, and they urge all States to co-operate with the States of the Mediterranean region so that the efforts required to alleviate tension and strengthen peace, security and co-operation in the region, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, may continue.

This military presence and the conduct of such military exercises continue to hinder and affect civilian contacts and international communications and trade. These exercises impede the exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the exclusive economic zone, as laid down in the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea.¹² The Convention states that coastal States have sovereign jurisdictional rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources and protecting and safeguarding the marine environment, in accordance with its articles 55 to 75. These military operations also cause the depletion of the region's resources, pollute its waters and hinder scientific research activities.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in its desire to strengthen security and co-operation in the

Mediterranean region and in compliance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, has participated in meetings of the non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean region. It now proposes that a joint meeting of the European States and non-aligned States of the region should be convened for the purpose of strengthening economic, commercial and cultural links and devising agreed arrangements and procedures for co-operation for the protection and conservation of the Mediterranean as a joint economic zone, free of foreign military fleets and bases and free of the damage caused by the military exercises conducted by the aforesaid fleets in the Mediterranean region.

In informing you of this initiative, we request you to strive, within the United Nations framework, for the achievement of that goal as a factor for strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Secretary of the
People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/17809*

Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representatives of the Netherlands and Zambia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 February 1986]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community on the political situation in southern Africa, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986.

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

(Signed) Max VAN DER STOEP
Permanent Representative
of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

(Signed) Paul John Firmino LUSAKA
Permanent Representative of Zambia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community, as well as a member of the Commission of the European Communities, met at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986 to consider the situation in southern Africa.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete trust and understanding.

The Ministers examined the general situation prevailing in the subregion. In particular, they reviewed recent developments and the current situation in South Africa and discussed such issues as the policies to be followed *vis-à-vis* South Africa aimed at contributing to the abolition of *apartheid* and thereby facilitating a peaceful solution in South Africa, the relations between the Republic of South Africa and other States in the region, and the question of the independence of Namibia.

Regarding South Africa, the Ministers deplored the violence and the progressively deteriorating situation inside that country resulting in the continuing loss of life and destruction of property. They attributed this state of affairs of the existence and entrenchment of the immoral policy of *apartheid* and the refusal by the South African Government to abolish that system to pave the way for negotiations with all its citizens regarding the future of that country.

The Ministers regarded South Africa's policy of *apartheid* as a violation of the fundamental human rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this regard, they reaffirmed their unqualified condemnation of *apartheid* and called for its total elimination in the interest of peace and stability in southern Africa.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/154-S/17809.

In order to ameliorate the situation inside South Africa, the Ministers called on the Government of the Republic of South Africa to declare categorically that *apartheid* will be dismantled completely, to end the state of emergency and to initiate a dialogue with the genuine representatives of those South Africans now excluded from the present Government structure on the future of that country. As a necessary step, they appealed to the South African Government to release unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela, to facilitate the process of negotiations. In this regard, they also urged the Government of South Africa to lift the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the desired political dialogue. Furthermore, the Ministers welcomed the creation of a group of eminent persons by the recent summit of the Commonwealth aimed at promoting a dialogue in South Africa, and urged the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the group.

Concerning the policies to be followed *vis-à-vis* the Republic of South Africa aimed at contributing to the abolition of *apartheid*, the Ministers considered a wide range of options. They stressed the importance of continuing international pressure on the Government of South Africa to bring about the abolition of *apartheid* through peaceful means, in the interest of peace and stability in South Africa itself and in the region.

They agreed that the measures against South Africa announced by the European Community, the Commonwealth, the Nordic countries, the United States of America and other Governments and organizations are very important. In the event that all these various measures fail to achieve the desired results, the Ministers agreed that further measures should be considered.

Regarding relations between the Republic of South Africa and other southern African States, they noted that the dismantling of *apartheid* would significantly contribute to the peaceful coexistence of all the States in the region. The Ministers condemned the military acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the

neighbouring States in the region. In this connection, they demanded the complete withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola. They deplored the loss of human life and destruction of property resulting from these actions on the part of South Africa. They recognized the fact that these actions cannot bring peace to the region; on the contrary, they endanger the peace and stability of the region.

The Ministers equally condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization in all its manifestations, including the use of any direct or indirect armed actions in neighbouring States, in particular Angola and Mozambique. In this regard, they agreed to deny perpetrators of such actions any assistance or support.

In relation to Namibia, the Ministers condemned South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of that international Territory and the stalemate in efforts aimed at securing its independence within the framework of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia. In this connection, they reaffirmed the centrality and relevance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which to date represents the only valid basis for a peaceful solution of the question of the independence of Namibia. They called for the implementation of this resolution without further delay. In this connection, the Ministers rejected attempts to delay Namibia's independence by linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In this connection, the Ministers considered as null and void the so-called interim administration in Namibia, which was set up contrary to resolution 435 (1978), and appealed to all countries to desist from giving it any form of assistance.

The Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their respective countries to work towards the abolition of *apartheid* in South Africa and to promote efforts aimed at bringing about independence for Namibia.

The Ministers expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Government and the people of Zambia for hosting the meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay at Lusaka.

DOCUMENT S/17810*

Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[10 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted on 6 February 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the forcible diversion of a Libyan civilian aircraft by Israel and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vinay VERMA
Acting Permanent Representative
of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 6 February 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the forcible diversion of a Libyan civilian aircraft by Israel

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New York on 6 February 1986, noted with indignation and grave concern the interception and forcible diversion by Israel on 4 February of a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its declared persistence in pursuing such acts.

The Bureau strongly condemned Israel for its act of piracy, which constituted yet another instance of Israel's policies of aggression and State terrorism in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and all norms of international law.

The Bureau considered that such an act jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated the provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation.

The Bureau urged the international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such illegal and provocative acts.

The Bureau also called on the International Civil Aviation Organization to respond appropriately to this Israeli act and to consider adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation from a repetition of such acts, in conformity with the Chicago Convention of 7 December 1944.¹³

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/155-S/17810.

DOCUMENT S/17811*

**Letter dated 6 February 1986 from the representative of India
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[10 February 1986]*

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted on 6 February 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the situation facing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Vinay VERMA
Acting Permanent Representative
of India
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 6 February 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the situation facing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 6 February 1986 to consider the grave situation facing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Bureau heard a statement by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the United States threats, provoca-

tions and actions, including the imposition of an economic boycott, against the Jamahiriya.

The Bureau recalled in this context the declaration of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Morocco from 6 to 10 January 1986,¹⁴ and the resolution adopted by the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs at their emergency meeting held in Tunisia on 31 January 1986.

The Bureau expressed grave concern over the threats and measures and the possible use of force against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which had raised tensions in the Mediterranean region, thereby endangering international peace and stability. The Bureau condemned these threats and measures. It cautioned against any precipitate steps by the United States of America, as such situations were best resolved through dialogue and not through pressure or use of force.

In this context, the Bureau reiterated the call on all States, made at the Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean States members of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Valletta in September 1984, to adhere strictly to the principles of non-use or threat of force and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and military facilities against Mediterranean States members of the Non-Aligned Movement [see S/16738 of 27 September 1984].

The Bureau reaffirmed its firm support for the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It called upon all States to adhere to and observe the provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 36/103.

The Bureau affirmed its full support for, and solidarity with, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/156-S/17811.

DOCUMENT S/17812

**Letter dated 10 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[10 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to our letter addressed to you on 28 January 1986 [S/17768] and to transmit to you under cover of the present letter a set of photographs relating to the Iranian air raids against populated urban centres in Iraq. I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed set of photographs distributed as a document of the Security Council. I also transmit herewith a film¹⁵ of the above-mentioned Iranian air raids to be left in your custody for the information of whomsoever may wish to view it.

*(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17813

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[10 February 1986]

The attached letter dated 10 February 1986 from Mr. Kwang Soo Choi, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 February 1986 from the observer of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to document S/17764 dated 27 January 1986 whose annex contains the North Korean statement dated 11 January on the military exercises in the Republic of Korea.

I should like to draw your kind attention to the following, which shows that the North Korean allegations in the above document are nothing but political propaganda aimed at shifting blame from themselves onto others for the heightening of tension on the Korean peninsula.

1. Faced with continuing violations of the Armistice Agreement [S/3079 of 7 August 1953, appendix A] and military build-up by North Korea, the Republic of Korea has been compelled to maintain an adequate defense posture to deter military activities by North Korea. It has conducted the annual military exercises named "Team Spirit" since 1976 to ensure the defensive preparedness of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea against another possible North Korean aggression upon the South.

2. Since 1981, the United Nations Command has notified the North Korean side every year at the Military Armistice Commission in Korea of the scope and duration of the "Team Spirit" exercises to forestall misunderstandings or uncertainties on the part of the North and thus help ease the tension.

3. Furthermore, the United Nations Command has extended since 1982 an invitation to the North Korean side to send its observer to the

South for the purpose of observing "Team Spirit" exercises so as to confirm the defensive nature of the exercises. North Korea, however, has always rejected the invitation.

4. On January 20 this year, North Korea announced that it would suspend all the planned inter-Korean talks in protest against the "Team Spirit 86" exercises scheduled to begin on 10 February. However, it should be noted that in 1979, 1980 and 1984 the inter-Korean talks took place during the "Team Spirit" training period. The North Koreans certainly could foresee the holding of the "Team Spirit 86" exercises, in view of their annual nature, when they agreed to the schedule of inter-Korean talks that they have just suspended.

5. It may also be recalled that North Korea rejected a proposal for confidence-building measures made by the United Nations Command on 23 January 1982. The proposal calls for, among other things, advance notification and mutual observation of military exercises by both sides. Every year, usually beginning in the month of November, North Korea has conducted a series of large-scale military exercises of an offensive nature. Most recently, during the past few months, they have conducted regimental- and division-level exercises all along the demilitarized zone. However, they neither announced such military exercises in public nor notified the Republic of Korea side in advance.

In view of the above, it is self-evident that the North Korean call for the suspension of military exercises is just another propaganda offensive, an attempt to mislead and deceive world public opinion by promoting a "peace-loving image".

If North Korea is truly interested in easing the tension between the South and North, it should desist once and for all from counter-productive propaganda campaigns and should negotiate sincerely to build trust between the two sides by holding the inter-Korean meetings on various levels, as scheduled by the agreement between the two sides.

Once again, it is not the defensive military exercises in the Republic of Korea, announced publicly and open to observers, that contribute to the tension on the peninsula. Rather, it is the North Korean secret military exercises and their accompanying smoke-screen of propaganda campaigns that aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

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

DOCUMENT S/17814

Letter dated 10 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[10 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the large-scale armed attack carried out by the Iranian armed forces on the night of 9/10 February 1986 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq in the southern area of the country.

I request you to have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mahmoud SUMAIDA
Alternate Permanent Representative
of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, at 2200 hours local time on the night of 9/10 February 1986, the Iranian armed forces launched a large-scale armed attack against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq in the sector east of Basra and the sector covering the entire Shatt al-Arab, in southern Iraq, and that the fighting is still continuing.

The Iranian régime is seeking, through this act of aggression, two strategic objectives: first, to occupy the area surrounding the city of Basra, and secondly, to occupy the southern parts of Iraqi territory situated along

the Iraqi-Kuwaiti frontier. It is well known that this is the first time that the Iranian régime has committed an act of armed aggression in this area as part of its military preparations for the future so that, should it succeed in its objectives, it would be able to threaten the territorial integrity of the countries of the Arabian Gulf and to achieve territorial expansion at their expense.

Nevertheless, the Iraqi armed forces courageously parried the treacherous Iranian armed attack and were able to control the military situation in the two sectors mentioned, after having repulsed the larger attack in the sector east of Basra. As a result, the Iranian forces failed in their attempts to throw bridges across the Shatt al-Arab, and those forces which were able to cross to the other side were perilously encircled.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq had previously warned the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, of the aggressive and expansionist intentions of the Iranian régime against Iraq and other countries of the region, and had urged the Council to assume its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations

with a view to preventing Iranian aggression and to achieving a full, peaceful settlement of the conflict in accordance with international law, instead of merely concerning itself with certain aspects thereof, thus providing the Iranian régime with one opportunity after another to perpetuate its war of aggression against Iraq.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq considers that the stage has been reached where the Security Council should tackle the dangerous situation threatening international peace and security in the region as a result of Iran's policy of continuing aggression, and that it should take seriously the responsibilities incumbent upon it under the Charter in order to put an end to the aggression through the attainment of a complete and just peace which would safeguard the rights and interests of the two sides.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/17816*

Letter dated 11 February 1986 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[11 February 1986]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the memorandum on the Vietnamese authorities' intensified aggression against Kampuchea and their creation of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and the memorandum as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Li Luyé
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities, while professing a desire to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations, have set their propaganda machine in motion to attack China blatantly. In a letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, which is entitled "Communiqué dated 8 January 1986 issued by the Commission for the Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Viet Nam" [S/17/34, annex], they have done their utmost to heap slanders on China, labelling China as aggressor and expansionist although they themselves are clearly the aggressor. Who on earth is perpetrating aggression and expansion? Who on earth is the arch-criminal responsible for disrupting peace and tranquillity in South-East Asia? And who on earth is creating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border? Facts speak louder than words.

* * *

It is a well-known fact that at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese authorities, massing a huge force of 200,000 troops, invaded and occupied a weak and small neighbour, Kampuchea, thereby brutally trampling upon the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea and seriously threatening peace and stability in the whole South-East Asian region.

For seven years and more, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been engaged in wanton attacks and mopping-up operations against the patriotic resistance forces in Kampuchea, brutally massacring innocent Kampuchean civilians and committing heinous crimes against the Kampuchean people. Pushing a policy of neo-colonialism in Kampuchean areas under their occupation, the Vietnamese authorities are systematically forcing large numbers of Vietnamese to emigrate into Kampuchean territories in an attempt to Vietnamize Kampuchea by assimilating the Kampuchean nation and annexing the country. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have thus emigrated to the most richly-endowed parts of Kampuchea, while the local Kampucheans have been driven into the "strategic villages" guarded by Vietnamese troops where they live a miserable life, forced to do hard labour of ultra-intensity and have Vietnamese culture imposed upon them. Tens of thousands of Kampuchean labourers have been press-ganged to maintain and build roads, clear jungle bushes and lay mines in western Kampuchea for the Vietnamese troops, and even dig trenches in malarial-stricken areas. The atrocities perpetrated by the Vietnamese occupation troops, such as making unwarranted arrests and torturing and humiliating and killing Kampuchean people, have long been known to the outside world. Even the Vietnamese press has to admit that serious "chauvinism", "discrimination against fraternal nationalities" and "gross violation of discipline" exist among the Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities' acts of aggression and expansion have caused the Indo-Chinese refugee problem that has shocked the world. At present, hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees have been held up along the Thai-Kampuchean border and inside Thailand. Repeated attacks by Vietnamese aggressor troops on Kampuchean refugee camps are endangering the personal safety of the refugees and in fact have already deprived many innocent people of their lives.

The Vietnamese authorities have not only carried out an armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and kept the whole of Indo-China under their control, but have also frequently intruded into Thai terri-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/158-S/17816.

tory. Recently, in the Thai-Kampuchean border area, there have occurred several serious incidents such as the shelling of a Thai marine base by Vietnamese troops, intrusions by those troops into Thai territory, the planting of mines inside Thailand and the killing of Thai residents. All these incidents constitute a grave threat to Thailand's territorial sovereignty and security.

The Vietnamese authorities obstinately pursue their policy of aggression and expansion in total defiance of the just call of the international community for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The General Assembly has adopted seven resolutions in succession calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops [resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7], but they were all rejected and vilified by the Vietnamese authorities. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have put forward a number of reasonable proposals for bringing about a political settlement of the Kampuchean question, which were also rejected by the Vietnamese authorities. Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have clamorously repeated that they will definitely not pull out their troops by 1990 if their demands, which are unjustifiable, are not met, and that even after 1990 they will not necessarily withdraw their troops unless their puppet troops have become strong enough by then, and so on and so forth. All this fully shows that the "negotiations", "withdrawal of troops" and "political settlement" as professed by the Vietnamese authorities are nothing but deceptive talk. Their real intentions are none other than to perpetuate their occupation and control of Kampuchea.

It must be pointed out that by upholding justice and firmly opposing all hegemonist practices, China has all along worked to safeguard regional and world peace. It is an entirely just act for China, a friendly neighbour of Democratic Kampuchea, to join the ASEAN countries and the majority of States Members of the United Nations in supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people against aggression and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities will get nowhere by slandering and attacking China on the question of Kampuchea.

Over a long period of time, the Vietnamese authorities have pursued an anti-China state policy, making armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border their important means of opposing China. Incomplete statistics show that in the period from April 1979 to the end of 1985 Vietnamese troops made over 10,000 armed provocations and intrusions in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and increasingly fired on China's Yunnan and Guangxi areas, killing and wounding many Chinese border inhabitants, upsetting the tranquillity of China's southern frontier and disrupting the normal life and production activities of Chinese border inhabitants.

During the past year, Vietnamese troops stepped up their armed provocations. They heavily bombarded Malipo, Hekou, Jinping and other counties in China's Yunnan province and Longzhou, Napo, Fangcheng, Ningming and other counties in China's Guangxi Zhuang autonomous

region, firing close to 500,000 shells of various types, killing and wounding more than 1,000 Chinese border inhabitants, destroying many buildings and other production facilities and inflicting heavy losses of life and property on the local people. Viet Nam kept sending ground forces of platoon, company, battalion and even regiment size to attack China's frontier positions in Laoshan and other areas in Yunnan province. Over 1,000 such attacks were made last year, exceeding any of the previous years since 1979. Sometimes over a dozen such attacks were launched in a single day. Moreover, the Vietnamese troops frequently dispatched armed agents to infiltrate Chinese territory for harassment and sabotage, kidnapping innocent Chinese border inhabitants, looting farm cattle, grain and other property, laying mines and assaulting passers-by. Last year, Vietnamese troops sneaked into China's territory where they conducted illegal reconnaissance and sabotage on over 100 occasions, kidnapped scores of Chinese border inhabitants and killed and wounded several hundred people.

Since the beginning of the current dry season, the Vietnamese authorities have deployed vast numbers of troops in the Thai-Kampuchean border for a new "dry-season offensive" and have stepped up their "mopping-up operation" in the interior region of Kampuchea. At the same time, they have intensified their provocations against China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas. Over the past two months and more, Vietnamese troops have kept shelling and harassing such areas as Laoshan and Longzhou, killing or wounding more than 100 Chinese border inhabitants and damaging many civilian houses and production facilities. At present, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border areas in an attempt to provoke new military conflicts.

Numerous facts show that the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border has been the sole making of the Vietnamese authorities.

China does not want a single inch of Vietnamese territory and yet it will never allow Viet Nam to seize a single inch of Chinese territory. Driven beyond forbearance by Viet Nam's wilful armed provocations, the Chinese frontier guards are fully justified in exercising their sacred right by striking back with force, an act performed entirely in self-defence under compelling circumstances.

The policy of aggression and expansion of the Vietnamese authorities have caused the Kampuchean people untold sufferings in the war of aggression, rendered the Sino-Vietnamese border tranquil and gravely menaced peace in the region. Furthermore, it has brought serious calamities to the Vietnamese people. Deeply cherishing the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, we hope that the Vietnamese authorities will mend their ways by immediately withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and halting all their provocations against China so as to create conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question, for the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations and for the restoration of peace and stability in South-East Asia, and thus the Vietnamese people will also be able to live in peace with enough food and clothing.

DOCUMENT S/17817

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[11 February 1986]

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations contained in document S/17770,

Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies and aggression of the apartheid régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting

threat they pose to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in the southern African region,

Reiterating its total opposition to the system of apartheid,

Reaffirming the right of all countries to give sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the oppression caused by the apartheid system,

Taking note of the communiqué of the Ministers of the front-line States and of the European Economic Community [S/17809, annex], in which, inter alia, the Minis-

ters condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization in all its manifestations, including the use of any direct or indirect armed actions in neighbouring States, and agreed to deny perpetrators of such actions any assistance or support,

Recalling its resolutions 567 (1985), 568 (1985), 571 (1985), 572 (1985) and 580 (1985), by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, Botswana and Lesotho,

Convinced that the *apartheid* system of the racist régime of South Africa and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia are the source of tensions and insecurity in southern Africa,

Gravely concerned at the recent threats by South Africa to continue to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other countries in southern Africa aimed at destabilizing them,

Conscious of the urgent need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to peace and security in the region posed by South Africa's recent threats to use force against countries in southern Africa.

Convinced that only the elimination of *apartheid* can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa in particular and in southern Africa in general,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its recent threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other States in southern Africa;

2. *Strongly warns* the racist régime of South Africa against committing any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States and its use of mercenaries;

3. *Deplores* the escalation of violence in the region and calls upon South Africa to respect fully the sanctity of international borders;

4. *Deplores* any form of assistance given by States which could be used to destabilize independent States in southern Africa;

5. *Calls upon* all States to exert pressure on South

Africa to desist from perpetrating acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of all States in the fulfilment of their international obligations to give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid*;

7. *Demands* the immediate eradication of *apartheid* as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, and to this end demands:

(a) The dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people;

(b) The abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(c) The unimpeded return of all the exiles;

8. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid* and lift the state of emergency;

9. *Deplores* the racist régime of South Africa for its disregard of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Commends* the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their support of freedom and justice in South Africa and requests Member States to extend urgently all forms of assistance to these States in order to strengthen their capacities to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in their respective countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to South Africa's threats to escalate acts of aggression against independent States in southern Africa and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

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

DOCUMENT S/17818

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[12 February 1986]

The attached letter dated 12 February 1986 from Mr. Li In Ho, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement dated 10 February 1986 of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the

aggravated tension in the Korean peninsula due to the joint military exercises of an aggressive nature code-named "Team Spirit 86", started by the United States and South Korea on 10 February.

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

STATEMENT MADE AT PYONGYANG ON 10 FEBRUARY 1986 BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

It is a unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world to ease the tension in Korea and create a favourable climate for a north-south dialogue.

Reflecting the expectations of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world and the urgent demands of the times, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided on its own initiative, on 11 January 1986, to stop the massive military exercises all over the northern half of the Republic as from 1 February and suspend all the military exercises while the north-south dialogue is on and urged the United States Government and the south Korean authorities to follow suit.

The justice- and peace-loving Governments of many countries and broad segments of world public opinion actively supported and welcomed this fair and peaceful initiative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demanded that the United States and the south Korean authorities do not fail to accept it.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, ignoring these sincere efforts of ours and the just demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world, started the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in an aggressive nature at last on 10 February.

Mobilized and deployed in these reckless war-games are the United States forces occupying south Korea, the south Korean puppet army and the United States ground, naval and air forces based on the United States mainland and the Pacific, more than 200,000 strong all told, and huge quantities of mass destruction weapons and military equipment of new types, including the carrier combat corps belonging to the United States Seventh Fleet, the United States 18th tactical combat flying corps, the United States 376 strategic flying corps and nuclear missiles, B-52 strategic bombers, and refuelling tankers.

Owing to the unprecedented in-scope military exercises launched by the United States and the south Korean authorities, the atmosphere of peace and dialogue has gone and a grave situation reminding us of the eve of a war has been created in the Korean peninsula.

Their act of answering the voices calling for dialogue and peace with confrontation and gun roar is a serious criminal act rupturing the dialogue in Korea and harassing security in Asia and peace in the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the reckless war exercises of the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets as an open challenge to the conscience of mankind, desirous of a dialogue and peace in Korea, and a wanton act, harassing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises staged by the United States and the south Korean authorities as an annual event are, for all intents and purposes, a rehearsal for an attack against the northern half of our Republic and a "test nuclear war" intended to establish domination over the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia.

Now the United States and the south Korean authorities continue arguing in a far-fetched way that the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises do not hinder the north-south dialogue because they are "annual exercises" of a "defensive nature".

The composition of the armament mobilized in the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises and the content of the operations clearly show what they mean by "defensive nature".

Mobilized in the war games are the latest types of attack weapons and their main content consists of land, river-crossing, air-lifting and commando operations.

These exercises are held in the areas along the military demarcation line, presupposing an attack on the northern half of the Republic, and all the means of attack are directed against the northern half of the Republic.

How can we sit at the conference table with them when such all-out and massive offensive exercises against the opposite side to the dialogue are going on?

It is self-evident that the talks would not be successful even if the dialogue were held.

It is utterly nonsensical to claim that the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises have nothing to do with the north-south dialogue.

They even talk about "inviting" the opposite side under threat from the offensive exercises as an "observer", contending that it would be a means of building "confidence". This is more ridiculous and is, in actuality, an insult aimed at making a mockery of us.

Under no pretext can they justify the aggressive and offensive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

Such belligerent acts on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities make it all the clearer that they are indifferent to the dialogue and to peace but would never hesitate at any time to provoke even a war in Korea, if need be.

The peace-loving peoples of the world were roused to a towering rage by the provocative and aggressive acts of the United States and the south Korean authorities which created a horrifying atmosphere of war by mobilizing vast armed forces, more than enough to conduct a whole war, when the world wants the tension in the Korean peninsula, the focal point of tension, to be relaxed and an atmosphere of peace to be created this year, the International Year of Peace.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must bear full responsibility for suspending the dialogue and creating acute tension in Korea again.

Lending an ear to the just demand of the peace-loving people of Korea, Asia and the rest of the world, the United States must discontinue at once the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises and withdraw from south Korea, taking along its forces of aggression and all the lethal weapons, including nuclear ones.

Our people are following the reckless war exercises of the United States and the south Korean authorities with heightened vigilance.

If they venture a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic, they will face a decisive punishment.

The "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises started by the United States and the south Korean authorities will only result in bringing the situation in the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world to the extreme pitch of strain and further increasing the danger of another world war.

The grave developments in the Korean peninsula today urgently demand that all the peace-loving forces of the world unite and wage a more energetic common struggle to thwart the United States imperialists' moves for the provocation of a new, criminal war and maintain and consolidate peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that the Governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world, the international organizations and peace organizations and figures from all circles who love justice and peace will pay deep attention to the developments in the Korean peninsula, where the danger of a nuclear war is growing, and extend more positive support and encouragement to our people's just cause of the maintenance of peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification against the new bellicose provocations of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

DOCUMENT S/17819

Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[12 February 1986]*

In connection with my letter dated 10 February 1986 [S/17814] enclosing the letter addressed to you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit

to you as an annex to this letter the texts of statements made by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other official Iranian statements broadcast by Radio Teheran. These testify to the fact that the Iraqi Government was justified in repeatedly calling the attention of

the international community to the expansionist and aggressive nature of the Iranian régime and to the fact that its fundamental objective in continuing the aggressive war against Iraq is to topple the Government and to replace it with a client government. The Iraqi people, who are defending their national sovereignty and integrity and upholding their honour and dignity in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, cannot but ridicule the utterances of the lackeys in Teheran, just as, on the battlefield, they have scorned the attacks of the aggressors and their hostile and expansionist policies.

I also wish to inform you that the latest Iranian attack against the Iraqi town of Al-Faw inflicted severe damage and caused numerous deaths among the civilian population.

I request you have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statements of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other official Iranian statements broadcast by Radio Teheran

1. In an interview broadcast in Persian by Radio Teheran at 1330 hours local time on 11 February 1986, Khomeini, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated the following:

"Our valiant combatants have crossed the Arvand Rud (Shatt al-Arab). They have, indeed, entered Iraqi territory and have encircled the Iraqi town of Al-Faw. Al-Faw is regarded as Iraq's second port. They have encircled and blockaded Al-Faw. The latest news to have reached me is that the town of Al-Faw has fallen to our forces, which are in full control of it. Those of our valiant combatants who have crossed the Arvand river have blocked off the approach to Al-Faw, which constitutes Iraq's only point of contact with the Persian Gulf. I have learned today that the combatants of Islam are standing on the shores of the Khawr Abd Allah. The waters of the Khawr Abd Allah represent the border separating Kuwait and Iraq. The fact that our combatants are standing at the waters of the Khawr Abd Allah means that they have taken Al-Faw from Iraq, that from the area of the Khawr Abd Allah they command the port of Umm Qasr and that they have cut this last remaining link. Iraq has no remaining means of access to the sea."

He went on to say:

"The area in which our forces have now taken up position is that of Al-Faw and the vicinity of Bubiyan Island, which belongs to Kuwait. Yesterday, I sent a letter to the Amir of Kuwait in which I said to him: 'You must be alert that Iraqi forces do not come and

occupy Bubiyan Island and make use of it against our forces. Therefore, you must caution the iniquitous Iraqis, since it is possible that they might come and make use of the facilities of Bubiyan Island against our armed forces and our dauntless soldiers. You must be alert that no such thing should happen. Hold Bubiyan Island yourselves. Do not allow Iraq to use the facilities located there. Do not allow them to bring their forces onto the island or allow them to take any action from there, for the island belongs to you. Should you not do that, however, and should you fail to stand up against the Iraqis and prevent Iraqi aggression against Bubiyan Island, then we shall not tolerate having the enemy at our back and we shall be obliged to defend ourselves."

"I have dispatched a special envoy to give the Amir of Kuwait this information, but I do not know whether he has yet met with him or whether or not the Amir has received the letter.

"Experience has shown that 'distortion' takes place, and for that reason I am again sending the letter from here to the distinguished Amir of Kuwait. I shall say to him: 'Hold Bubiyan Island yourselves, since it belongs to you, and do not let the Iraqis make use of it. If you do not act accordingly, then we, in our turn, shall be obliged to take action.'"

2. The fourth communiqué issued by the Khuaam el-Anbia base (the joint operations centre of the Islamic revolutionary guards and the army), which was broadcast at 0400 hours on the same day, included the following:

"Those proceeding on the road to Karbala, in continuation of the victorious Wa-al-Fajr II operations and having passed through the fortifications of the Baathist forces, have succeeded, on the Al-Faw axis, in cutting off Iraq's contact with the Persian Gulf and severing what constitutes a vital artery for the Baathists, who are on the verge of extinction. The soldiers of Islam are now in the immediate vicinity of Kuwaiti territory and are hoping, through co-operation with their new neighbour and the other countries of the Persian Gulf, to eradicate the evil of the Iraqi Baath Party in the waters of the Persian Gulf."

3. The fifth military communiqué, issued by the aforementioned source on the same day and broadcast at 0730 hours, contained the following:

"Our formidable forces west of the Arvand are continuing to destroy the malevolent Aflaqist forces. The important Iraqi industrial city of Al-Faw and its strategic port are now completely encircled by the Islamic forces."

4. The seventh military communiqué, issued by the aforementioned source on the same day and broadcast at 1930 hours, contained the following:

"The heroes of Islam, following mopping-up operations in the Iraqi town of Al-Faw this afternoon, proceeded to fortify their positions. After the conquest of the Iraqi industrial town of Al-Faw by the heroes of Islam, the commander of the 25th (Karbala) Division raised the green flag of the eighth imam, Imam al-Rida, which had been chosen as the flag for the operations, over the highest minaret in the city."

5. The eighth military communiqué, issued by the aforementioned source on 12 February and broadcast at 0730 hours on that day, stated that "the combatants of Islam" had proceeded to "liberate another 100 square kilometres and more of important territory" in the area of Al-Faw."

DOCUMENT S/17820*

Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 February 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Afghanistan at 7.30 p.m. on 9 February 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan confirmed that, in spite of the

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/160-S/17820.

repeated protestations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan are continuing their interference and aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, at 12.30 p.m. on 5 February 1986, a Pakistani jet aircraft penetrated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over the Shin-korak area of Khas Kunar district, Nengrahar province, and conducted a five-minute reconnaissance flight before leaving the airspace of Afghanistan through Soor Kanar area, Khas Kunar district.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns such provocative and irresponsible aggressions of the military forces of Pakistan and strongly protests against them to the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded from the military authorities of Pakistan to put an end to their provocative actions which have no result but the aggravation of the situation in the region. It is obvious that the responsibility for the consequences of such aggressions rests with the Pakistani authorities.

"Moreover, the military authorities of Pakistan, in order to divert the attention of the Pakistani public from events, problems and explosions inside Pakistan, have claimed that two Afghan helicopters allegedly entered the airspace of Khariachi village on 31 January and fired several rockets.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation of this allegation, considers it as totally false and void of reality and categorically rejects it. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should refrain from levelling such baseless charges which have no other result but the deterioration of the situation in the region."

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17821

Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Arabic]
[12 February 1986]*

At the request of the members of the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you and signed in Baghdad this evening by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen, the Minister of National Education of Morocco and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in which they request an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

itorial integrity of Iraq in the sector east of Basra and the sector of the Shatt al-Arab, which began on the night of 9/10 February 1986.

In view of the grave situation arising from this Iranian aggression, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, in general, and in this region, in particular, the Committee requests you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss these disturbing developments and to take serious practical and speedy measures to put an end to the war and to solve the conflict by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA, TUNISIA AND YEMEN, THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF MOROCCO AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to inform you that the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States, which was established in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs during its emergency session held on 14 March 1984 [S/16415, annex], has reviewed the situation that has arisen following Iran's new, large-scale armed aggression against the sovereignty and terri-

*(Signed) Prince Saud AL-FAISAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

*(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq*

*(Signed) Taher MASRI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*

*(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL-SABAH
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Kuwait*

(Signed) Azzeddine LARAKI
Minister of National Education
of the Kingdom of Morocco

(Signed) Béji Caid ESSBESI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Tunisian Arab Republic

(Signed) Abdul Karim AL-ERYANI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Yemen Arab Republic

(Signed) Chedli KLIBI
Secretary-General of the
League of Arab States

DOCUMENT S/17822

**Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[12 February 1986]

At 10 a.m. this day, 12 February 1986, as predicted in my letter of 4 February [S/17790], the coward Iraqi régime resorted to massive chemical attacks by air against the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the southern fronts.

According to our experts' findings, nerve, mustard and blood agents have been used.

As a result of this Iraqi inhumane action and gross violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹, 10 people are known to have been martyred while 700 to 800 others have been injured and are hospitalized in different hospitals in Khuzistán at this hour. There are about 300 to 400 injured who are in a state of trauma.

Upon instructions from my Government and in accordance with the constitutional responsibilities of the United Nations, I have the honour to request that the United Nations chemical expert team be dispatched to the area immediately in order to investigate the Iraqi flagrant violation of the rules of international law.

It would highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17823*

**Letter dated 11 February 1986 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[12 February 1986]

I am sending you the most recent information sent by Mr. Tahir Kan'an, Minister for Occupied Territory Affairs, on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories from September to December 1985. This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907¹⁶ and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,¹ includes the confiscation of Arab land.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

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

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative
of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Israeli settlement activity from September
to December 1985**

1. From September to December 1985, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 46,479 dunams of land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, broken down as follows:

Area (in dunams)	Location of confiscated land	Date of confiscation
20 000	Village of Shuwayak, Hebron district	4 September
1.5	Hisbah Centre, Hebron	5 September
60	Basin 24, belonging to the land of Beitunlya	13 October
2 000	Al-Zahiriyah, Hebron	"
20	Khan Yunis	14 October
10	Beit Hanun, north of Gaza	"
250	Beit Hanun	22 October
280	South of Gaza	"
50	Nuseirat Camp, along the shore	"
3 000	South of Al-Zahiriyah	24 October

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/161-S/17823.

Area (in dunams)	Location of confiscated land	Date of confiscation
130	Between Gaza and Nuseirat Camp	28 October
15 000	Al-Zahiriyah	5 November
1 000	Sur Bahir, south of Jerusalem	10 November
200	South of Deir al-Balah Camp, Gaza Strip	14 November
4	Beside the Semiramis Hotel, between Jerusalem and Ramallah	19 November
30	Khan Yunis shore	25 November
301	Khan Yunis shore	8 December
8	Village of Sharfat, Jerusalem district	15 December
700	Village of Kafr al-Labad, Tulkarm district	18 December
200	On the Tel-Nablu's road	21 December
400	On the Al-Samu'a-Al-Zahiriyah road	23 December
135	Beit Hanun	30 December
700	Village of Qatna, Ramallah district	31 December

2. The Israeli authorities also established four settlements during this period. They are:

Name of settlement	Location	Date of establishment
Elei Shomron	Nablu's area	2 October
Kidmat Tsevi	Golan Heights	3 October
Hagiborim	Village of Sandalah, Jenin	26 October
Natanael	West of Hebron	26 November

3. It appears from a report published in the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Sha'b* on 9 November concerning a statistical bulletin published by Meron Benvenisti, a sociologist and former Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, that:

(a) The number of settlers in the West Bank increased during 1985 by 9,165. This figure represents an annual increase of 21.5 per cent;

(b) During October 1984, the number of settlers in the West Bank reached 42,500;

(c) The number of settlers in the West Bank increased during the months of November and December by approximately 15,000. This increase exceeds by 65 per cent the percentage increase during 1985;

(d) By mid-1985, the number of apartments in settlements where construction work had not been completed reached 4,583.

DOCUMENT S/17824

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 February 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement made by the Minister of Culture and Information of the Republic of Iraq concerning the use by the Iranian régime of chemical weapons against our armed forces defending the sovereignty of Iraq against the Iranian invasion of Iraqi territory.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made by the Minister of Culture and Information of Iraq on 13 February 1986

For a long time, Iraq has been monitoring the schemes and preparations of the Iranian régime to use chemical weapons against it and has taken precautions in view of those schemes. The Iranian régime, because of the heavy losses that it has suffered, actually made use of chemical weapons against us yesterday and this morning, under the delusion that such a vile manoeuvre would extricate it from its dilemma and its deadly predicament.

We are placing this situation before world public opinion so that the Iranian régime may bear the responsibility for its use of this manoeuvre. Such weapons do not intimidate the Iraqis and shall not do so as long as the Iraqis have right on their side and are defending their honour, their way of life and the sovereignty and independence of their country. The rulers of Teheran, having imagined that the occupation of Iraq would be a simple matter, cannot be saved by such a course of action.

We hereby declare that this criminal act shall not go unpunished.

DOCUMENT S/17825*

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 February 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the text of the following aide-memoire was handed over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Kabul on 10 February 1986:

"As everybody is aware, the Islamic Republic News Agency, quoting the mass media of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has reported the assignment of a delegation under the supervision of Hojjat-ul-Islam Jawaheri, composed of Iranian clergymen, Afghans residing in Iran and counter-revolutionary bands of the so-called Pasdaran-e-Jehad-e-Islami, M¹sr, Nahzat-e-Islami, Harakat-e-Islami, Jabhah-e-Mottahed-e-Enqelab-e-Islami and Niro-e-Islami-Enqelab-e-Afghanistan, upon the instructions of Ayatollah Muntazeri to carry out a mission in the form of illegal entry into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in contravention of all norms of good-neighbourliness. The same source has described the purpose of the task force's trip as the elimination of internal differences and conflicts among the aforementioned groups and the creation of a so-called united Islamic front in Afghanistan with a view to establishing contacts with the residents of their assigned localities and informing them of Muntazeri's attachment to what has been termed the 'question of the oppressed people of Afghanistan'.

"Surprisingly enough, the delegation is said to have completed its provocative mission and has reported to Muntazeri, who has praised with satisfaction its activities and has suggested that it continue its mission, which is in fact nothing more than overt aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and incitement and instigation of the people against their legal Government.

"It is clearly evident that the Iranian authorities, contrary to their seemingly pleasant pronouncements about normalization of inter-State relations, have

upgraded the level of their interference and aggression in the internal affairs of Afghanistan with a new dimension and one that is worse than their previous offensive actions, in the form of direct instigation of the people against democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vehemently condemns such irresponsible actions of the Iranian leadership and considers these actions as far removed from the provisions of international law and respect for the national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, therefore, strongly protests against them. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the view that the aforementioned interferences are indicative of the fact that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken a position along the lines of aggression of United States imperialism, Pakistani militarism and reaction of the region against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Certainly, such Iranian interferences shall result in unpleasant events and consequences, the impact of which shall affect both those who dictate and those who perpetrate provocation and aggression.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vigorously demands that leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran strive to put an end to all forms of aggression, interference and provocation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and seriously refrain from committing such hostile actions. Otherwise, it is evident that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan shall have no choice but to take appropriate measures to repel such aggressions and provocations, the responsibility for which shall rest on the side of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/162-S/17825.

DOCUMENT S/17826

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 February 1986]

Further to my letter addressed to you this morning [S/17824] and on instructions from my Government, I have

the honour to inform you that Iranian military forces used chemical weapons against the Iraqi armed forces

which stood up to the Iranian attack yesterday and this morning.

Iraq has been keeping an eye on the schemes of the Iranian régime and its preparations to use chemical weapons against our armed forces. At the same time, it is taking precautions against these schemes. We were fully convinced that the Iranian régime, in keeping with its well-known practice and finding itself in dire military straits, would resort to a campaign of deception and distortion and a reshuffling of the cards in order to cover up its military defeat and provide a justification for the use of chemical weapons against our forces.

All of this has actually come to pass in reality. After the Iraqi military forces had thwarted the sinister, hostile designs that lay behind the round of Iranian aggression that commenced on the night of 9/10 February 1986 in the zone to the east of Basra and in the Shatt al-Arab zone, there began an Iranian campaign of distortion and deception that comprised a number of communiqués and statements, including the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran. I should like to call your particular attention to the following statement made by an Iranian military spokesman on 13 February 1986, which was carried by the Associated Press:

"Two days ago, in a desperate endeavour, Iraq began to use chemical weapons after Baghdad's defeat in the Wa-al-Fajr VIII military operations and the loss of the Iraqi town of Al-Faw".

The military spokesman went on to say:

"The Iraqi chemical assaults were basically concentrated on the date-palm groves in the liberated port of Al-Faw, along the road from Al-Faw to Basra, and on the west bank of the Arvand river."

I should like to call your attention, and that of the international community, to the fact that the Iranian

régime unreservedly acknowledges, in the statements and communiqués mentioned above and in others issued and disseminated by the Iranian information media, that its military forces are engaged in an invasion of Iraq. I hope that you do not fail to note the infamous and wretched attempt by means of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran has sought to justify the use, by the forces of his aggressive régime, of chemical weapons against Iraqi military forces exercising their right to legitimate self-defence under the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with international law in order to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the honour, dignity and attainments of its people and its right to an independent existence.

We are laying this situation before you and before world public opinion so that the Iranian régime may bear the responsibility for the use of such a manoeuvre. The Iraqis are not intimidated by such weapons, and they shall not be intimidated as long as right is on their side.

We, in declaring that this criminal act shall not go unpunished, hereby warn against the danger of being carried away by this shameless tactic on the part of the Iranian régime, a tactic that is being used to distract attention from the basic issue, namely, the grave situation threatening international peace and security, in general, and peace and security in the region, in particular, owing to the Iranian régime's persistence in waging war against Iraq and its invasion of the country in violation of the Charter and of international law, and to fragment any serious and decisive international approach to that issue.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17827

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia on 13 February 1986 regarding the latest developments in the Gulf war.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 13 February 1986 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia

We wish to express our grave concern about the latest developments in the conflict situation in the Gulf.

Zambia has friendly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and wishes to see an end to the hostilities between the neighbouring countries. The international communities have called upon the two

countries to end the tragic war between them. Thus, several peace initiatives have been attempted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations. Indeed, Zambia was a member of the non-aligned peace mission in the quest to end the war.

We know, as a fact, that Iraq has shown preparedness to submit to negotiation to resolve the problem peacefully. We, therefore, call upon

the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the appeal of the international community to settle the problem through negotiations.

Enough bloodshed and destruction of property have taken place. In the name of Allah, let there be an immediate end to this.

The people of Iran and Iraq deserve peace. Zambia and the rest of the international community want the two countries to be at peace with each other now. This is our appeal.

DOCUMENT S/17828

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement issued by the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States, established at the ministerial level by the resolution of the Council of the League concerning the war between Iraq and Iran [S/16415, annex], following the conclusion of its round of meetings in Baghdad on 12 February 1986.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KYTTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 February 1986 by the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States

At the invitation of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, on the initiative of the Republic of Iraq and on the basis of the resolution on the war between Iran and Iraq adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its emergency session held at Baghdad on 14 March 1984 [S/16415, annex], which stipulated that a ministerial committee should be established to monitor developments in the situation brought about by the continuance of the war, the Committee of Seven met at Baghdad on 12 February 1986, with all of its members in attendance. It reviewed the extremely grave situation resulting from the renewed large-scale aggression launched by Iran against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, in the zone to the east of Basra and the Shatt al-Arab zone, with the aim of occupying more Iraqi territory and threatening the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arabian Gulf region. Such conduct confirms Iran's persistence in rejecting the resolutions adopted by international organizations and in defying the

calls for peace and mediation and for recourse to international legitimacy in settling the conflict between the two neighbouring countries.

Given the obstinate attitude of Iran, which scorns the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Organization, the norms of international law, humanitarian values and world public opinion, the Committee finds itself obliged to be guided anew by the resolution adopted by the Council of the League at its above-mentioned emergency session. Paragraph 4 of that resolution reaffirms the need for compliance with the resolution adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, which expressed solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate defence against aggression, and warns Iran that its continuation of the war against Iraq, which is a member of the League of Arab States and has accepted all peaceful initiatives, would inevitably force the Arab States to reconsider their relations with Iran. The Committee further recalls the tenor of the Final Communiqué concerning the war issued by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States held at Casablanca in August 1985,¹⁷ which expressed its strong disapproval and deep regret at Iran's insistence on continuing the war and launching successive attacks against Iraq.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Committee calls upon Iran to halt its armed aggression against the fraternal country of Iraq. It deems it duty to warn Iran of the evil consequences for Arab-Iranian relations if Iran insists on continuing its aggression against Iraq and persists in its failure to respond to appeals to halt the war and enter into negotiations with Iraq with a view to reaching a peaceful, comprehensive and honourable solution to the conflict between them on the basis of the Charter and of international law.

In view of the gravity of the situation in the region brought about by the continuing Iranian aggression and its far-reaching impact on regional and international peace and security, the Committee calls on all States and international organizations and agencies to take serious and resolute action to bring about peace between Iraq and Iran on the basis of international law.

The Committee has decided to call for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the dangerous developments in the situation and to take practical and speedy measures to put a definitive end to the war and resolve the conflict by peaceful means. It has further decided that all of its members will attend the Council's deliberations.

DOCUMENT S/17829

Letter dated 13 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was just reported to me that the toll of casualties of Iraqi chemical attacks has increased to 2,500 people injured and 20 people martyred.

It was also reported that Abadan came under chemical bombardment and the toll of casualties is not yet available.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL

In my latest letter to you in which various cases of Iraqi violations of rules of international law were reported, I mentioned that during the 10 months following the statement of 25 April 1985 by the Security Council [S/17130], which condemned Iraqi use of chemical weapons, the Iraqi chemical attacks have, nevertheless, continued.

After the Iraqi chemical attacks, which occurred on 27 and 30 January 1986, it became evident that Iraq was paving the way for the use of chemical weapons on a large scale. However, your last statement concerning the imposed war regrettably made no reference to the Iraqi use of chemical weapons.

As you were already informed by the letter dated 12 February 1986 from our representative [S/17822], Iraq resumed its attacks on 12 February. It has been reported

that 10 people have so far been martyred and 700 to 800 others injured.

While I hereby reiterate our request for the immediate dispatch of United Nations chemical experts to the area in order to report the evidence of Iraqi use of chemical weapons, I express my deep regret over the lack of an effective and deterrent reaction on the part of the international organizations concerning the use of chemical weapons which in itself has undoubtedly been an encouraging signal to Iraq to embark on its latest chemical warfare.

On the basis of the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹, the non-use of chemical weapons is unconditional. Hence, the geographical or military situations of the war cannot be used as an excuse for violations of the said Protocol. Passive reactions of international organizations in general, and the United Nations in particular, have had no result but encouragement for preparation of reciprocal measures at both the international and regional levels. Now the entire international community is faced with the threat of a chemical arms race, but I am confident that you are well aware of the disastrous consequences.

I regret to announce that the large-scale use of chemical weapons by Iraq on 12 February 1986 will force the Islamic Republic of Iran to choose an effective and practical means, unlike what it had previously employed, in order to stop the Iraqi chemical attacks, unless the United Nations in general and you in particular could immediately and within the next few days come up with an effective measure to put an end to such Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VRLAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/17830

Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 February 1986]

On instructions from my Government and subsequent to my letter of 12 February 1986 [S/17819], I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. The ninth communiqué issued by the so-called Khatem-el-Anbia base (the joint operations centre of the Islamic revolutionary guards and the army), which was broadcast in Persian by Radio Teheran at 1330 hours local time on 13 February, contained the following:

"Following the Wa-al-Fajr VIII operations and the taking up of position by the heroes of Islam in the Al-Faw area and over tens of kilometres on its coast at Khawr Abd Allah, which constitutes Iraq's only access to the Persian Gulf and which is now in the hands of the forces of Islam, the remnants of the enemy's naval force are surrounded in the Umm Qasr area and the severance of the enemy's contact with the Persian Gulf will undoubtedly have a political and economic effect on the region."

2. Radio Teheran broadcast the following at 0630 hours on 12 February:

"Reports say that major installations in the town of Al-Faw have been destroyed by the liberation operations."

3. The eleventh communiqué issued by the aforementioned source and broadcast by Radio Teheran at 1330 hours on 13 February, contained the following:

"Forty-five more square kilometres have been liberated from the hands of the Baathist infidels, so that the liberated territory now totals more than 700 square kilometres. Another portion of the Al-Milh lake has also been liberated."

This information once again categorically affirms the aggressive expansionist nature of the Iranian régime, whose basic aim in launching the aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980 and in persisting in the war of

aggression against Iraq for six years has been to annex it as a dependency of Iran. It also reveals the falseness of Iranian statements claiming that Iran has no ambitions in the region.

This situation constitutes a grave threat to peace and security in the region in particular, and, accordingly, it is the imperative duty of the Security Council to assume its responsibilities under the Charter to deter Iranian aggression and to exert serious, concrete and decisive pressure to establish peace through a comprehensive, just and

honourable settlement guaranteeing the interest and rights of the two parties in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17831

**Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[14 February 1986]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to recall that the Iranian régime has long shed crocodile tears over the humane exigencies of sparing civilians the scourge of war and boasted of its alleged humaneness in this regard, and to state, in addition to what is contained in my two letters of 31 December 1985 [S/17706] and 28 January 1986 [S/17768], that on 9 February 1986 the invading Iranian forces subjected the town of Abu Al-Khasib in the Basra governorate to heavy bombardment, as a result of which four civilians were wounded. On 11 February, the above-mentioned forces bombarded the same town with 500 artillery shells, killing two civilian citizens, wounding another, causing damage to a dwelling-house, a girls' school and commercial premises and destroying the main drinking-water pipe. On 12 February, the invading forces again fired 915 artillery shells at the same town, damaging 26 dwelling-houses and a civilian automobile.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17832*

**Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[14 February 1986]*

Further to my letter dated 4 February 1986 [S/17789], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that on 28 January and 5 February, Pakistan air force aircraft violated Afghanistan's airspace in the Paktia and Kunarha provinces. Pakistan's rejection of the allegations was conveyed to the Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 4 and 11 February.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative
of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/165-S/17832.

DOCUMENT S/17833

Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to the letter to you dated 13 February 1986 from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/17829], I must sadly report to you that, due to the apparent acquiescence of international organizations, the Iraqi régime again took the liberty to use chemical bombs against the city of Abadan. This second attack took place in the evening of 13 February, after the same city had been attacked with chemical bombs earlier on that day. According to the latest statistics, this incident left 20 people martyred and many more poisoned.

With regard to this highly crucial situation and in view of the policy of continuous employment of chemical weapons by Iraq, I request you to give urgent and special

instructions to expedite the trip of the United Nations chemical experts to the area.

In the meantime, my Government highly appreciates your having given the necessary instructions to the team stationed in Teheran to visit the city of Abadan in order to prepare a preliminary report on the fresh evidence of Iraqi chemical warfare.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17834

Letter dated 16 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 February 1986]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters addressed to you, the latest being that dated 13 February 1986 [S/17826], I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. In the twelfth communiqué issued by the so-called Khatani-el-Anbia base (the joint operations centre of the Islamic revolutionary guards and the army) and broadcast by Radio Teheran in Persian at 0730 hours local time on 14 February 1986, it was stated:

"An additional area of 50 square kilometres of Iraqi territory has been freed, bringing the total area of liberated territory to more than 750 square kilometres."

2. In a broadcast at 0730 hours on 15 February, Radio Teheran reported that Kharrazi, chief of the Military Information Committee of the Supreme Defence Council, speaking to foreign correspondents and to the Council, had stated:

"The sector of Al-Faw and the Arvand river (Shatt al-Arab) is considered to be the Iraqi régime's only link with the Persian Gulf. After we had captured that zone, the régime lost its sole route to the Persian Gulf. We are now keeping watch over Khawr Abd Aliyah for any movement in the region. Iraqi naval forces are

trapped in the northern part of this region, at Umm Qasr."

Kharrazi went on to say:

"We have plans the execution of which will enable us in the future to sever completely Iraq's route to the south."

3. In the fourteenth communiqué issued by the above-mentioned source and broadcast by Radio Teheran at 0830 hours on 16 February, it was stated:

"Last night your fighting sons succeeded, as part of the Wa-al-Fajr VIII military operations, in advancing several kilometres further along the road linking Al-Faw with Umm Qasr."

These statements constitute irrefutable proof of the hostile and expansionist nature of the Iranian régime, whose aggressive forces are attacking the southern part of Iraq with a view to attaining the primary objective of Iranian aggression, which has continued over the past six years, ever since Iran launched its aggressive war against Iraq on 4 September 1980 in an attempt to transform Iraq into an Iranian province.

These statements, which belie Iran's claims that it has no ambitions in the region and which constitute a serious

threat to peace and security, both in the region itself and at the international level in general, make it incumbent upon the Security Council to assume its responsibility under the Charter for preventing aggression by exerting serious, firm and effective pressure with a view to establishing peace through a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement that would safeguard the interests and rights of the two parties in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

I request you to have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17835

Letter dated 16 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[17 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to the letter to you dated 14 February 1986 from Mr. Said Rajaie-Khorassani [S/17833] and my discussion with your aides on Saturday, 15 February, I have the honour to inform you that the Islamic Republic of Iran will guarantee the safety of the United Nations chemical experts to the area of Abadan and the Abadan islands. However, should the régime of Iraq refuse to guarantee the safety of the team, it would be highly appreciated if you were to inform my Government accordingly. In that case, the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to request you to dispatch a team of physicians to Teheran to visit the victims of chemical weapons used by Iraq against Iran, and to prepare a report for you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17836

Letter dated 17 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[17 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to the letter to you dated 16 February 1986 [S/17835], I have the honour to inform you that the first group of victims of the chemical weapons used by Iraq are being sent to London, Frankfurt, Stockholm and Brussels on Monday, 17 February. The Islamic Republic of Iran urgently requests you to dispatch a team of physicians to these cities to visit and examine these victims. In the meantime, should you decide to send physicians to Teheran, they will be able to visit many victims of Iraqi chemical warfare, even those Iraqis who have been victims of the use of chemical weapons by their own régime.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[18 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you below the text of the message dated 17 February 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Korom Ahmed, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Chad:

"Considering the very serious war situation that Libya has once again imposed on Chad since 10 February 1986, referring to the content of the message dated 13 February addressed to the current President of the Organization of African Unity by El-Hadj Hissein Habré, a copy of which was addressed to you, and considering Libya's failure to respect the disengagement agreement between France and Libya, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the ill-advised acts of flagrant and overt military aggression against Chad perpetrated by the Tripoli régime, thus threatening peace and security in the subregion, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the resolutions of these two organizations, notably the resolutions and declarations concerning the dispute between Chad and Libya, the President of the Republic of Chad, El-Hadj Hissein Habré, in accordance with

Article 51 of the Charter concerning the inherent right of self-defence of States, requested military intervention from France to repel the Libyan attack. Responding favourably to this request from Chad, the victim of aggression, the French air force destroyed on Sunday, 16 February, the Ouadi-Doum airfield, built by the Libyans in 1985 in Chadian territory to serve as a central base for Libyan military operations against Chad. Moreover, during the fighting, the Chadian national armed forces captured a number of Libyan prisoners. Persisting in its aggressive conduct, this morning Libya bombed the civilian airport at N'Djamena rendering it temporarily unusable. Since the Security Council remains seized of the dispute between Chad and Libya, I request you to add this information to the dossier."

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

(Signed) Mahamat ALI ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17838**

Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[18 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a TASS statement of 14 February 1986 concerning the arbitrary actions taken by the United States of America in order to transform the strategic United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) into neo-colonialist possessions of the United States, in violation of the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1514(XV)].

I request you to have the text of this statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of the Trusteeship Council and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The President of the United States recently signed a bill, earlier adopted by the United States Congress, approving a "compact of free association" of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean with the United States. A similar agreement was imposed several years ago on the Mariana Islands. In Washington, they consider that the same fate will soon befall the Palau Islands, the last of the four vast island territories known collectively as Micronesia.

Thus, the process of the forced transformation of these islands by the United States into its neo-colonial possessions, spread over four decades, is coming to an end. Washington is doing this wilfully, through domestic legislative acts, in clear violation of international law.

As is well known, in 1947 the United States received a temporary mandate from the United Nations Security Council to administer Micronesia as a United Nations Trust Territory [resolution 21 (1947)]. Instead of undertaking efforts, as it says in the Charter of the United Nations, "to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence", the United States has done everything to deny the Micronesian people independence, sovereignty and the possibility of self-determination.

Micronesia has been divided into separate parts in order to complicate united action by the native population of the islands for their rights. The United States has not only failed to promote economic development, but, on the contrary, has done a lot to prevent the estab-

* Incorporating document S/17838/Corr.1 of 24 February 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/168-S/17838 and Corr.1.

ishment of a viable economy on the islands. As a result, Micronesia's self-sufficiency is currently far lower than during the initial period of the trusteeship.

Disregarding its commitments and flouting the rights of the native population of the islands, the United States has over the past years been painstakingly turning the Trust Territory into a military staging area designed to form a significant link in the Pentagon's chain of strategic military bases and strongholds in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. It is relevant to recall that the United States planes that dropped the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki took off from the Territory of Micronesia. Beginning in 1946, the United States has used the islands of Micronesia for testing nuclear weapons. At present, Kwajalein Atoll is used by the Pentagon as an intercontinental ballistic missile testing range.

In thrusting upon Micronesia the "compact of free association", the United States is pursuing an obvious goal—that of appropriating this Pacific Territory and permanently depriving the Micronesians of their independence. Under this "compact", the United States assumes the exclusive right to control the external relations, defence and finances of the Micronesian Territory. The Pentagon, moreover, intends to maintain and expand the missile-testing ranges, naval bases, strategic airfields and other military installations set up on the islands and to deploy nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction there. The transformation of this region into a United States strategic military staging area poses a serious threat to the security of the people not only of Micronesia but also of other countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

The United States unilateral action is also an open challenge to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [*General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)*]. The United States is attempting to force its decision concerning the fate of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia and, before long, the future of Palau through the United Nations, without its having been endorsed by the Security Council. In the meantime, the United Nations remains responsible for the fate of Micronesia until this Territory achieves genuine independence. As Article 83 of the Charter establishes clearly, any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory—and according to the agreement between the Security Council and the United States of America the Pacific Islands are such a Territory—must be made solely upon the decision of the Security Council, and cannot, therefore, be carried out by the Administering Authority.

The fate of the people of Micronesia is an integral part of the problem of decolonization and it is the duty of the United Nations, and of all States Members of the Organization, not to tolerate attempts to present the world with a *fait accompli* of the United States absorption of this Territory. Moreover, it is perfectly clear that the United States annexationist designs on Micronesia are one manifestation of its imperial ambitions, the practical application of the policy of "new globalism". If we do not prevent the usurpation of the Pacific Islands today, then other countries and territories will be the target of American expansionism tomorrow.

If we are to follow the Charter, the question of the Trust Territory must be resolved in the Security Council. The United Nations must ensure that the people of Micronesia exercise their natural right to establish a single, independent State. The United States neo-colonialist action and its arbitrary behaviour towards the tiny nation of the Pacific Islands must be fittingly rebuffed.

DOCUMENT S/17839*

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 February 1986]

Further to previous Lebanese letters of complaint concerning persistent Israeli acts of aggression and Israeli practices in the south that violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and contravene the norms of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 425 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following grave actions and measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the recent past in southern Lebanon:

1. Recently, Israel has, in practical terms, altered the international boundaries in the area opposite the colony of Metulla by moving the barbed-wire strip extending along the boundaries in the area about 1.5 kilometres to the north. The barbed-wire strip, which has now so to speak come to constitute the new boundary, extends in the following manner: from point A, as shown in the map annexed hereto, towards the north to point B, and then in a south-easterly direction along the TAPline underground oil pipeline.

2. Israel has also build a new road from point B to point C. It runs in a north-easterly direction to point D, and then south along the line of the heights to point E. This road has been paved with crushed stone in order to facilitate surveillance of infiltration into Israel.

3. A barbed-wire fence of about 2 metres in height has been erected, extending from point A to point E. Antennae and electronic sensors have been installed on it. A barbed-wire strip with stakes, lying on the ground, has also been observed south of this point.

4. New steel gateways have been erected at the following points: point B, point E and point F.

5. Prefabricated buildings have been erected in fields belonging to the town of Sha'ba, and they are presently used for military purposes.

6. There has recently been an increase in acts of aggression against areas adjacent to what Israel calls the "security zone", the most serious being the expulsion of the people from the town of Kunin on 30 December 1985.

The Israeli actions and measures set forth above may be characterized as being of an extremely grave nature in view of the following considerations:

1. The matter goes beyond the issue of the continued occupation of territory and relates to the question of altering international boundaries. This is particularly so since the new *fait accompli* on the ground may be perpetuated and take on a permanent character in view of the nature and scope of the Israeli actions, on the one hand, and, on the other, given the statements recently made by certain Israeli military leaders concerning the need to modify the boundaries with Lebanon in order to protect the town of Metulla directly.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/169-S/17839.

2. The Israeli actions in question may be classified as part of continuing preparations to pump water from the Litani to Israel through the underground TAPline pipes.

3. These actions represent yet another violation of the norms of international law, the provisions of the 1949 Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement¹⁸ and Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), which call for complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

The Lebanese Government considers that it has a fundamental and patriotic duty to call the attention of the Security Council and of the international community to the gravity of Israeli actions and measures prejudicial to internationally recognized boundaries. Should the Council fail to adopt a decisive resolution on such actions, they are likely to continue, to be repeated in other parts of southern Lebanon and, consequently, to perpetuate the *fait accompli*, a policy that Israel has distinguished itself by imposing on the Arab region for decades past.

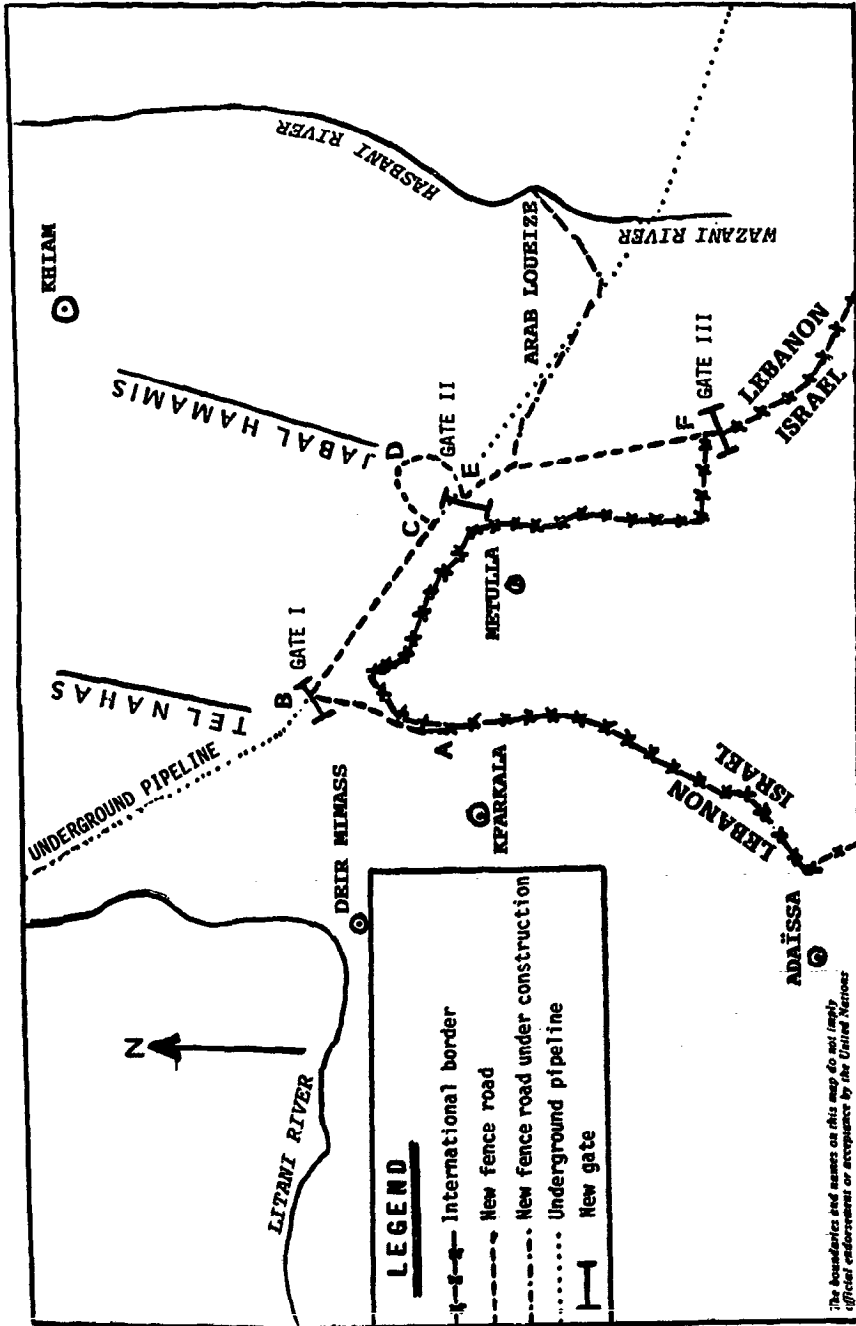
On the ground, the Israeli measures are an evident fact. Lebanon's right to its territory and its water sources is a demonstrable, manifest and indisputable right. No State Member of the United Nations can accept that a neighbouring State, on whatever pretext, should erect barbed wire and build roads within its territory, as a preliminary to appropriating a part of that territory,

without registering its opposition or striving to restore justice by all legitimate means.

In the light of the foregoing, the Security Council is called upon, by the very nature of the case and in accordance with the responsibilities entrusted to it, to take adequate measures to induce Israel to rescind the actions and measures that it has taken, to prevent their recurrence and to prevail on Israel to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial inviolability of Lebanon and the provisions of the 1949 Armistice Agreement. It is, moreover, incumbent upon the Council to take practical measures to ensure the implementation of those resolutions that it has already adopted, particularly its resolutions 425 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), which call for complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the deployment of international forces up to the internationally recognized boundaries in order to assist the restoration of Lebanese authority to all Lebanese territory and to transform the south into a zone of peace.

Accordingly, I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations



3477x

DOCUMENT S/17840*

**Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Lebanon
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[18 February 1986]*

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

Within the framework of its policy of provocation, on Monday, 17 February 1986, Israel carried out large-scale military operations in southern Lebanon, under the supervision of the Israeli Minister of Defence, Yitzhak Rabin. A military force composed of more than 600 troops, supported by large numbers of tanks and personnel carriers and also by helicopters and aircraft, attacked 15 Lebanese villages and penetrated deep into Lebanese areas until it reached the vicinity of the town of Tyre. After receiving reinforcements that brought the number of troops to more than 1,000 men and the number of vehicles to hundreds of tanks and personnel carriers, this force returned on 18 February to continue its operations. It again crossed the borders of what the Israelis call the "security zone" in a northerly direction, set up road blocks, raided houses and interrogated the inhabitants after assembling them in public squares or in hospitals, as was the case in the town of Tibnin, located in the area of operation of the Irish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Israeli forces are still occupying the villages of

Shaqrah, Sultaniya, Qa'qa'iyat, Haris, Kafra and Had-dathah. The helicopters and aircraft are flying in the air-space over the areas of Tyre, Marjayoun, Bint Jubayl and Nabatiyah, sometimes at a low altitude in order to terrorize the civilian population.

The pretext resorted to by Israel this time was the disappearance of two Israeli soldiers, not in Israel but in Lebanese territory. If Israel had implemented Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 509 (1982), none of its troops would have been exposed to danger in Lebanese territory and it would have spared the peaceful population in Lebanon much bloodshed and wreckage.

The Lebanese Government vehemently condemns these Israeli provocations and oppressive methods that tend to render the situation in southern Lebanon critical and explosive. The Lebanese Government renews its call for a final end to Israel's abusive and inhumane actions and practices and reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council at the appropriate time.

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

*(Signed) M. Rachid FAKHOURI
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/170-S/17840.

DOCUMENT S/17842*

**Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of Chad
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: French]
[14 February 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit to you below the text of the message dated 14 February 1986 to you by the President of the Republic of Chad, El-Hadj Hissein Habré.

"I have the honour to draw your attention once again to the dramatic military situation stirred up by the Tripoli régime in Chad at 1245 (GMT) on Monday, 10 February 1986. The cautious approach taken by the international community in the face of Libya's repeated challenges encourages the terroristic Tripoli régime to redouble its acts of terrorism, destabilization and aggression everywhere in the world and, more particularly, against Chad, thus constantly threatening international peace and security both in the subregion and throughout the world. Since it could do so with impunity, on 10 and 12 February the Qaddafi régime

successively attacked Kouba-Olanga, Oum Chalouba, Kalait and Korotoro. The Chadian national armed forces repulsed the Libyan enemy at Kouba and Korotoro, but the fighting is continuing at Oum Chalouba and Kalait. This further act of aggression committed by Libya against Chad was skilfully prepared and carried out with a view to sabotaging and destroying the successful efforts undertaken by Chad's allies and the complete open-mindedness of the Chadian Government and the other parties to the conflict, which led to the Libreville agreements on national reconciliation. As a result, the Tripoli régime hopes to complete its expansionist undertaking in Chad, over half of whose territory is occupied in flagrant violation of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Charter of the United Nations. The Chadian people will continue their just struggle to safeguard the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/166-S/17842.

"In view of the extremely serious situation brought about by Libya, the Chadian Government wishes to make an urgent appeal to all Member States to make use of their authority in such a way as to ensure that the Chadian people's inalienable rights are respected by the terrorist, Fascist and expansionist Tripoli régime.

"In its note dated 11 February 1986, the Chadian Government requested the Secretary-General of OAU to include the question of the conflict between Chad

and Libya in the agenda of the next Council of Ministers."

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

(Signed) Mahamat ALI ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17843

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 February 1986]

I am instructed by my Government to urgently call your august attention to your letter of 14 May 1985 to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of Iraq informing both of the necessary arrangements for the dispatching of the team of experts to the region upon the request of either of the capitals to immediately investigate the allegations of the use of chemical warfare.

My Government has already informed of several cases of Iraqi resort to chemical warfare and the chemical bombardment of Abadan in which 2,500 civilians were injured and more than 30 were martyred. To our surprise and in spite of your above-mentioned letter, the international body has not yet taken any action regarding the investigation of the flagrant and repeated violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹ by Iraq.

In recent days, contrary to all available facts, Iraq has even accused us of having resorted to chemical warfare, whereas it is the Iraqi chemical bombs which have inflicted both Iranian troops and some Iraqi ones. A good number of the latter are already under treatment in our hospitals. We therefore believe that in order to be consistent with its position, contained in your letter of 14 May, the international body is obliged to immediately meet our demand regarding the investigation of the alle-

gations of the use of chemical weapons, including those allegations in the letters dated 13 February 1986 of Iraq [S/17824 and S/17826]. My Government therefore urgently requests the following:

1. The dispatching of a team of experts to the city of Abadan, which is far away from the war fronts and which has been subject to massive chemical bombardment at least twice. If you believe that the evidence of chemical warfare in the war fronts cannot be examined there, it is indeed possible for us to bring the evidence to Abadan or Teheran for investigation by the team dispatched by you.

2. The dispatching of physicians familiar with the symptoms of chemical injuries to European hospitals, namely in Stockholm, London, Brussels and Frankfurt, in order to prepare a report for consideration by the Security Council.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17844* **

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the statement dated 8 February 1986 of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

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

* Incorporating document S/17844/Corr.1 of 21 February 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol AJ/41/171-S/17844 and Corr.1.

Statement issued on 8 February 1986 by the
Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been following with keen interest the various statements issued by Viet Nam, through the so-called conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, in the hope of detecting signs that would indicate any intention on the part of the Vietnamese leaders to engage in a process that would lead to a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Coalition Government reiterates once again that the root cause of the Kampuchean problem is the invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam. Real and lasting peace will return only when Viet Nam totally withdraws its troops from Kampuchea and the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people without external interference is restored.

The Coalition Government is greatly encouraged by the increasing support of the international community as overwhelmingly expressed on the resolution of "The situation in Kampuchea" at the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly [resolution 40/7].

The Coalition Government calls upon the Kampuchean people all over the world to join their fellow countrymen in the struggle to liberate Kampuchea from Viet Nam's occupation in whatever way possible. It also calls upon the international community to increase support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their political and military struggles to liberate their homeland from foreign occupation.

The Coalition Government has reviewed the military situation on the ground and notes with satisfaction that there had been in the past year many successful operations of its forces deep inside Kampuchea. This is the result of many factors, especially the high morale and co-ordination of the forces of the Coalition Government which are enjoying increasing support from the local population including patriotic elements within the Heng Samrin régime itself, together with the declining morale of the Vietnamese soldiers, especially the young ones. The Coalition Government reiterates its determination to continue its patriotic struggle until Hanoi agrees to negotiate with it for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Coalition Government has examined the Vientiane communiqué of 24 January 1986 of the so-called conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.¹⁹ It found that the

communiqué had not departed in substance from the previous stand of Viet Nam that seeks to achieve a *fait accompli* in Kampuchea. The fact remains that, being unable to impose its *fait accompli* on Kampuchea by the use of force, Viet Nam tries to achieve it through diplomatic manoeuvres which are always doomed to failure.

In the Vientiane communiqué it is stated that: "The internal problems of Kampuchea should be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves without outside interference." The Coalition Government agrees with any element which is essential to a political settlement that will be lasting. External interferences must not be allowed in the process of national reconciliation among the Kampuchean people who alone can decide on their own future. Viet Nam's condition that the régime it has installed in Phnom Penh must be in control of such a process is therefore totally unacceptable.

The Coalition Government is convinced that the Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions to allow the process of national reconciliation among the Kampuchean people themselves, leading eventually to free general elections, to be conducted free from external interference. This is central to any lasting solution.

The Coalition Government once again reaffirms its readiness to enter directly into negotiation or by way of proximity talks with Viet Nam to discuss the basic elements of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem as embodied in the relevant United Nations resolutions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea,²⁰ including:

- (a) Withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea;
- (b) United Nations control and supervisory commission;
- (c) National reconciliation;
- (d) United Nations supervised elections/exercise of self-determination.

The Coalition Government once again calls on Viet Nam to respond positively to these proposals in order to end the conflict in Kampuchea, thus allowing the peoples of the two countries to start a new peaceful life with the common objective of working towards national reconstruction and rehabilitation in both countries. Once Kampuchea is restored as a free, sovereign and independent nation, the government of national reconciliation will be ready to sign a treaty of peace, non-aggression, friendship and co-operation with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam have long been suffering from wars and deprivation. They too have an important role to contribute towards peace and prosperity in South-East Asia as a whole.

DOCUMENT S/17845*

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[18 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of two statements issued on 12 February 1986 by Mr. Khieu Samphan, President of the Democratic Kampuchea party, and Mr. Son Sann, Vice-President of the Democratic Kampuchea party and Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, confirming their position *vis-à-vis*:

(a) The present and future role of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia (annex I);

(b) The present and future role of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and its President (annex II).

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

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

ANNEX I

Statement issued on 12 February 1986 by the Democratic Kampuchea party *vis-à-vis* the present and future role of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia

On 12 February 1986, a meeting of cadres from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and various departments and services of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/172-S/17845.

Democratic Kampuchea was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea and President of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

After a minute discussion, the meeting adopted the following statement confirming the position of the Democratic Kampuchea party *vis-à-vis* the present and future role of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia:

"As was affirmed in successive statements by the Democratic Kampuchea party, in particular that of 6 July 1985 [S/17359, annex], in view of the situation in Kampuchea at present as well as in the future, it is imperative for us to achieve the great national union within the framework of a capitalist and parliamentary régime, in order to have the necessary forces to defend and build up an independent, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea without any foreign military presence on its territory. It is in this spirit that the Democratic Kampuchea party wishes to solemnly confirm once again before the nation and the international public opinion the present and future role of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia.

"*Firstly,*

"The Democratic Kampuchea party regards His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of present Democratic Kampuchea. In the future, after the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea, the Democratic Kampuchea party wishes to continue regarding His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Kampuchea.

"*Secondly,*

"The Democratic Kampuchea party regards the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia as a national political force at present as well as in the future, which takes part in the common task of the current struggle to drive

away the Vietnamese aggressors, of national defence and reconstruction within the framework of the great national union."

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 12 February 1986 by the Democratic Kampuchea party *vis-à-vis* the present and future role of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and its President

On 12 February 1986, a meeting of cadres from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and various departments and services of Democratic Kampuchea was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea and President of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

After a minute discussion, the meeting adopted the following statement confirming the position of the Democratic Kampuchea party *vis-à-vis* the present and future role of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and its President:

"As was affirmed in successive statements by the Democratic Kampuchea party, in particular that of 6 July 1985 [S/17359, annex], in view of the situation in Kampuchea at present as well as in the future, it is imperative for us to achieve the great national union within the framework of a capitalist and parliamentary régime, in order to have the necessary forces to defend and build up an independent, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea without any foreign military presence on its territory. It is in this spirit that the Democratic Kampuchea party wishes to solemnly confirm once again before the nation and the international public opinion, the present and future role of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and its President.

"The Democratic Kampuchea party regards the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and its President as a national political force at present as well as in the future, which takes part in the common task of the current struggle to drive away the Vietnamese aggressors, of national defence and reconstruction within the framework of the great national union."

DOCUMENT S/17846*

Letter dated 18 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by a responsible source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Monday, 17 February 1986, concerning recent developments in the war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

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

(Signed) Hussein Saeed AL-ALFI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of
Democratic Yemen
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 17 February 1986 by a responsible source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has followed with deep concern the recent developments in the war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq as represented in the escalation of military operations between the two countries. It considers that this escalation will lead only to more tension and instability in the region and to the creation of pretexts and justifications for imperialist and Zionist forces hostile to the Arab and Islamic peoples for intensifying their military presence in the region and for intervening in its internal affairs.

These recent developments in the course of the war between the two countries daily weaken and squander the capacity and potential of the two countries and the two neighbouring Muslim peoples and provide an opportunity for imperialist and Zionist forces to intervene in the affairs of the region.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which has from the beginning announced its stand against this war and has persistently called for a halt to it and for recourse to dialogue for a resolution of the conflict between the two countries, emphasizes once again the position which it stated formerly concerning the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory of others by force and calls upon the two parties to the conflict to employ dialogue and peaceful means to resolve the conflict between them in a way that will guarantee the national interest of both sides, safeguard their independence and national sovereignty and spare the region the dangers of imperialist and Zionist interventions against the Arab and Islamic peoples.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1086-S/17846.

Letter dated 19 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

On 22 September 1980, when the régime of Iraq commenced its war of all out aggression against Iran with the malicious aim of usurping the western and southern territories of our country and also of toppling the central Government in Iran, our expectation, based on international law, was that the United Nations and especially the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 39, 41 and 42 of the Charter, would take decisive action against this aggression. Regrettably, the Council, after some days of acquiescence, which simply served as a green light for Iraq to advance into Iranian territories and destroy our cities, passed a resolution which not only failed to condemn the aggressor but even rewarded the latter by calling on us to accept a cease-fire with the enemy in our territory.

Then, 22 months of silence elapsed and only when with the great sacrifices of our children we managed to liberate Khorramshahr and defeat the Iraqi forces, the second resolution was adopted, which again served as a shield to protect the aggressor. In other words, the Security Council took no action during those 22 months when the Iraqi forces were actually occupying our territories and cities and as soon as they were defeated, the Council adopted an Iraqi draft resolution. It was evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran could not have any confidence in the good faith of the Council and that therefore it had no choice but to rely on its defensive struggle.

For the positive efforts towards the limitation of conflict within international regulations and the reduction of the possibility of the escalation of the war, we and the international body are indebted to you for your impartiality and objectivity, and for your good offices which resulted in the drafting of the eight-point plan, which we accepted unconditionally although it remained abortive because President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was not happy with anything short of total war or total peace. When he made this lawless choice of "total war", President Saddam Hussein decided that his "war of the cities" would

force us to negotiate with the aggressor. Drunk with the vision of victoriously imposing upon us his terms of peace, he ventured to bombard our innocent civilians in every city, including Teheran. Yet, the Council's reaction was nothing but silence.

Moreover, when President Saddam made his choice of "total war" by his massive and repeated bombardment of Kharg Island and colossal damages to our only oil terminal, he actually and deliberately destroyed the actual circumstances within which the implementation of your eight-point plan could have constructively continued. Yet, the Security Council again turned a blind eye to these actions which were destructive of the process of trying to find a just and honourable solution to the conflict.

We also responded positively and unconditionally to your appeal for the renewal of both parties' commitment to the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹, whereas Iraq not only has not given any official response but also both practically and implicitly has given ample evidence of its lack of commitment to said Protocol. Violation of the Protocol by Iraq and our strict adherence to it is another case wherein the degree of co-operation of the two parties with the international body may be recognized.

However, in spite of our full co-operation with the international body, no action was taken in response to our oft-repeated request for decisive steps by the international body against the Iraqi attacks on our civilians and its repeated resort to chemical warfare. In the face of all this indifference and inaction on the part of the international body, the Islamic Republic of Iran had no option other than to rely on its own defensive military effort.

Prior to the recent operations, in my confidential note, I drew your attention to the continuous Iraqi inhumane actions. The recent operations have taken place for the following reasons and aims:

1. To prevent Iraq from utilizing the military potential of the harbour of Al-Faw and its vicinity in attacking our oil wells and facilities as well as the oil tankers and commercial vessels belonging to other countries in the Persian Gulf (such attacks have been carried out particularly frequently in recent months);
2. To limit Iraq's capability of using these areas to attack the cities and the residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
3. To warn and also to take practical measures against aggression.

Under the present circumstances and in connection with the recent developments, I deem it necessary to invite your attention to the following points:

1. The régime of Iraq, in accordance with its territorial ambitions and its policy of serving imperialist interests, invaded and occupied a large and vital portion of my homeland with a view to toppling our popular Islamic régime. The Islamic Republic of Iran, having lost all confidence in international machineries entrusted

with the responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security, had no choice but to rely only on the sacrifices of its own people. After suffering tremendous human and material losses, we have now successfully drawn the Iraqi régime close to a complete defeat.

Under the present circumstances, the régime of Iraq needs some time to receive assistance from its supporters and reorganize its military forces and logistical resources. We hope that such an opportunity will not be granted to the Iraqi régime by the Security Council.

Experience has proven that the present Iraqi régime with its client and dependent character will not heed any commitment after enhancing its military strength. Consequently, the Islamic Republic of Iran, committed to a policy of non-alignment and total political as well as military independence, once again will be confronted with Iraqi invasion and aggression.

Countering aggression is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of international peace and security and the Charter of the United Nations is unequivocally clear about it. Therefore, our firm and decisive military measures against the Iraqi aggression are not only absolutely necessary and morally justified but also sanctioned by the Charter.

2. Had the Security Council discharged its constitutional responsibilities and adopted just and effective measures to counter the Iraqi invasion and occupation of the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its first decision, the evil embryo of this war would have been aborted and thereby the Islamic Republic of Iran would not have had to continue to sustain tremendous human losses and material damages. Such irresponsible sloth on the part of the Council is not justified under any circumstances.

However, for any attempt towards the implementation of justice and the resolution of the issue of the war, the explicit condemnation of the aggressor Iraqi régime is primary and essential. Only by the adoption of such a condemnation can the Council demonstrate that it is prepared to undertake its moral and constitutional responsibilities and is therefore a reliable and effective organ.

3. Since, in spite of the Security Council statement of 25 April 1985 [S/17130], the Iraqi régime has massively and repeatedly employed chemical weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is constitutionally required of the Council to strongly condemn such criminal and flagrant violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the said statement by the Council; that is, if the Council wishes to be consistent and constructive.

4. In the statement of 25 April, members of the Council also condemned the violation of international humanitarian law and called for its observance. Ever since, Iraq has continued its violation of the rules of international humanitarian law by attacking purely civi-

lian residential areas, resorting to chemical weapons, attacking third party vessels and thereby obstructing the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, threatening civil aviation, practicing air piracy and mistreating prisoners of war. Reports of all these Iraqi violations have been submitted to you and have been properly documented. Such continued violations not only have added to human losses and material damages but have also escalated the conflict. The Security Council here again is duty-bound to take a decisive and clear position with regard to these violations.

5. The observance and non-observance of the rules of international law by Iraq does not have any strategic significance for the Islamic Republic of Iran because it has the capability to cope with Iraqi violations accordingly. However, due to its strong commitment to humanitarian principles and rules of international law and the unquestionable importance it attaches thereto, the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully prepared to consider any constructive and valid proposals by the United Nations in this regard.

6. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes all proposals and measures concerning the prevention of interference by other countries in the conflict because such intervention only widens the scope of the conflict.

7. The Islamic Republic of Iran once again appreciates your valuable efforts. My Government is of the opinion that the Security Council should reaffirm your mandate so as to enable you to pursue your constructive efforts. Although certain aspects of the eight-point plan have suffered greatly from the Iraqi bombardments of our ports and terminals, yet the plan does still contain the residue of an acceptable framework for further constructive co-operation.

8. As for the Security Council, which is constitutionally responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, its constructive contribution to peace has been limited only to the statement of 25 April 1985, which we do not wish to underestimate. This statement served as a step towards developing a spirit of understanding between the victimized people of Iran and the international body. Notwithstanding the present move in the Council, my Government wishes to see an effort on the part of the Council to enhance this spirit of understanding. We believe that the statement of 25 April, in conjunction with your valuable efforts and the remaining aspects of the eight-point plan, constitute a constructive framework for further co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the international body towards a just conclusion of the conflict.

*(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran*

DOCUMENT S/17850

**Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[20 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I invite your urgent attention to the saddest news of an unprecedented crime in history perpetrated by the criminal rulers of Iraq.

Today, at 850 hours Greenwich mean time (1225 hours local time), an Iranian F-27 passenger plane, belonging to Aseman Airlines, carrying 46 passengers, was attacked and shot down by the Iraqi air force while en route from Teheran to Ahwaz. The aircraft had been scheduled to land in Ahwaz at 1235 hours. It was shot down within 18 miles of Ahwaz, in the village of Veyse. It is feared that all the passengers and the crew have been martyred. Precise details will be available after the conclusion of the investigation at the site, which is currently under way.

So far, Iraq has committed every despicable crime in the book: aggression against our country, murder of innocent civilians, use of chemical bombs, threatening the freedom of navigation by neutral vessels in the waters of the Persian Gulf, attacks against passenger aircraft and the martyrdom of 46 civilians. There is no rule of inter-

national law and no international humanitarian norm that has not been violated by the rulers of Baghdad.

We do not know why and how the international community continues to condone these crimes. However, you may be assured that, in accordance with the law, the Islamic Republic of Iran will even all scores with Iraq. The failure of the international community to implement justice will only make us more determined in our struggle against the aggressor Iraqi régime.

It is incumbent upon the United Nations to strongly condemn and express its abhorrence at this Iraqi criminal attack against the Iranian passenger plane.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIÉ-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17851

**Letter dated 14 February 1986 from the representative of the United States of America
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[20 February 1986]

President Reagan signed legislation, on 14 January 1986, enacting the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia.

The Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia will achieve full self-government under the terms of the Compact. The Compact also recognizes their capacity to conduct foreign affairs in their own name and right, including diplomatic, consular, commercial and economic relations, and the right to enter into treaties. The United States will retain full responsibility for defence of the freely associated States.

The Compact was approved by the voters of the

Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia in United Nations-observed plebiscites in 1983.

Copies of the Compact of Free Association are being made available to the Secretariat for interested delegations.²¹ A copy of the Compact's subsidiary agreements is also available at the Secretariat for delegations that wish to consult it.²²

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of both the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council.²³

(Signed) Herbert S. OKUN
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17852*

**Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the Secretary-General**

(Original: Spanish)
[20 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter dated 19 February 1986 from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

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

*(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1986 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing to you with reference to the criminal acts described below.

On 16 February 1986, at 2040 hours, a group of mercenaries in the service of your Government entered the territory of Nicaragua, coming from Honduras, and ambushed a civilian truck belonging to the Bloque Intercomunitario pro-Bienestar Cristiano, in the sector known as Rancho Grande, 15 kilometres north-east of Somotillo, in Chinandega department. As a result of this criminal action, five civilians were killed,

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1087-S/17852.

including the Swiss agronomist Maurice Demierre, who belonged to the non-governmental organization Frères San Frontières and was working in co-operatives near that sector. The other civilians killed were the following: Valentina Castillo, 70 years old; Adilia Guillén, 28 years old; Petrona Castellón, 25 years old, and Rosa Castellón García, 50 years old. Moreover, the following persons were wounded and beaten: Rufina Betancourt Escalante, 45 years old; Lidia Betancourt Ruiz, 25 years old; Petrona Maradiaga Sánchez, 25 years old; Manuela Betancourt Mairena, 19 years old; Pilar Betanco Castillo, 15 years old; Socorro Espinoza, 15 years old; Martha Lorena Castellón B., 10 years old; Florinda Hernandez Flores, 19 years old; Gloria Espinoza, 15 years old; Reyna Guillén, 1 year old; Marvin Maradiaga, 6 months old, and Bismark José Morales M., 1 month old.

The Government of Nicaragua protests formally and vehemently against these veritable acts of terrorism perpetrated under the direction of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which have once more killed and injured innocent civilians, including, yet again, children and co-operation personnel of other nationalities. This indiscriminate attack shows clearly the criminal nature of the mercenary forces that your Government has created to attack Nicaragua.

Furthermore, I must point out that these murders are the tragic consequence of the operations manual prepared by the CIA for the terrorist groups that it directs, which gives instructions relating to the murder of defenceless civilians [S/16789 of 22 October 1984, annex].

The tragic results of this action are the direct responsibility of the United States Government and its policy of State terrorism, which leads to gross and massive violations of the human rights of the Nicaraguan people and citizens of other nationalities. This unspeakable action reveals the brutal character of the war of aggression imposed on the Nicaraguan people and the irrational policy pursued by your Government in requesting additional funds for military aid to these terrorist groups which, incapable of winning military victories, devote themselves to attacking civilian targets and killing defenceless people with the aim of filling the population with terror and anxiety.

DOCUMENT S/17853

**Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

(Original: English)
[20 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following urgent matter.

At 1400 hours local time, on 19 February 1986, the city of Rabat was air raided by the coward Iraqi régime. This Iraqi air attack against a purely civilian area left behind 24 martyred civilians and 27 others severely injured.

I hereby strongly request of you to instruct the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit the city of

Rabat and document yet another Iraqi violation of international humanitarian law.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17854*

Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 February 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the continuing violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish fighter jets, which took place on 18 February 1986 as follows:

1. From 1120 to 1145 hours, three Turkish air force jet fighters, originating from the south of Turkey, flew over the areas of Kyrenia and Kythrea for the duration of 15 minutes and then headed to the north.

2. From 1247 to 1252 hours, three Turkish air force jet fighters, originating from the south of Turkey, flew over the sea to the north of the Karpas Peninsula, violating the Nicosia Flight Information Region.

3. From 1930 to 1950 hours, three Turkish air force jet fighters, originating from the south of Turkey, flew over the area of Kormakitis.

In strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, these recent manifestations of threats and use of force

against the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to point out that they occur at a most sensitive phase of your initiative and only a few days before the separate meetings to be held in Geneva between your representatives and representatives of the two communities.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus that you will take all appropriate measures to arrest such aggressive actions, which not only run counter to repeated United Nations resolutions and violate international law, but at the same time undermine your initiative and efforts for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem.

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

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1088-S/17854.

DOCUMENT S/17855

Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of Mongolia
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 February 1986]

Upon instructions from the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, I have the honour to state the following on recent developments in the Gulf region.

Since the war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq began in September 1980, the Mongolian People's Republic has time and again called upon the Governments of the two countries to end the fratricidal war and settle their disputes by peaceful means. The Mongolian People's Republic is deeply concerned about the recent escalation of the war. It consistently advocates an early cessation of this war, which has caused great suffering to the peoples of both Iran and Iraq. The continuation and escalation of this conflict run counter to the national interests of both countries and play only into the hands of the imperialist forces that are seeking to advance their selfish interests in the Gulf region and beyond it.

It is for this reason that the Mongolian People's Republic calls upon the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to cease forthwith the military operations and to respond positively to the international efforts to put an end to the hostilities and to proceed to peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute. The interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and tranquillity of the region as well as of the Asian continent require such a solution.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) G. NYAMDOO
Permanent Representative
of Mongolia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17856

**Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of India
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[20 February 1986]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement issued by the official spokesman of the Government of India on 18 February 1986 regarding the recent developments in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

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

*(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement issued by the official spokesman of the
Government of India on 18 February 1986**

The renewed escalation of the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq has caused considerable concern and anguish to India. Both countries are friendly to India and are fellow members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The conflict is already in its sixth year and has cost both countries incalculably in terms of tragic loss of human lives, destruction of property and retardation of the process of growth and development.

As Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, India has consistently endeavoured through many initiatives to bring about an end to the sad conflict and to promote peaceful settlement in the interests of both countries, as well as for stability and peace in the region.

India would like hostilities to cease immediately and appeals to both countries to move away from the path of conflict and confrontation to a negotiated peaceful settlement. In the spirit of solidarity of the non-aligned, India stands ready to assist them in a sincere and constructive manner in evolving a phased programme of de-escalation leading to a just, comprehensive and honourable solution of the differences that have divided them.

DOCUMENT S/17857

**Letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of Yugoslavia
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[21 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement issued on 20 February 1986 by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, regarding the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

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

*(Signed) Ljubomir SEKULIĆ
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Yugoslavia
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement issued on 20 February 1986 by the Federal Secretariat for
Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

We are deeply concerned over the latest renewal of large-scale armed operations and the flaring-up of the war between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq which, as has always been the case during this senseless five-year war, has claimed a heavy toll in irretrievable human lives and caused vast material damage to the peoples of these two non-aligned countries with which we maintain friendly relations. We are also worried by the threat to the security of other countries and by the immediate danger for peace in this region.

Ever since the beginning of the war, Yugoslavia has actively striven, either in direct contacts with the two countries or within the activities of the non-aligned countries and the broad international community, for a peaceful solution to the conflict, convinced that it is only through negotiations that its comprehensive, just and lasting solution can be found.

To this effect, we continue to support all peaceful initiatives which may lead to the cessation of the bloodshed and to the commencement of negotiations, as well as the actions of all those parties, including the Security Council of the United Nations, which are exerting efforts towards terminating the conflict and ensuring a solution based on the known principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the respect for the legitimate rights and interests of both countries.

DOCUMENT S/17858

Letter dated 2 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 February 1986]

With reference to the letter dated 1 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq [S/17783], in which the official military spokesman in Baghdad firmly rejected the Iranian communiqué of 31 January concerning the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi forces in the Khorramshahr area of operations [*ibid.*, annex II], I have the honour to inform you that the contents of the Iranian military communiqué of 31 January have been confirmed by Iranian authorities.

The purpose of such Iraqi allegations and the rejection of the facts concerning the case of the Iraqi use of chemical weapons is a desperate though naïve attempt by the Iraqi régime to dilute the matter and to divert the attention of the international community from their outright violations of all the generally accepted principles of international law, especially the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹¹

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17860*

Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[21 February 1986]

Further to my previous letters concerning the repeated Israeli raids and acts of aggression in the south and the continued arbitrary and inhumane practices of the Israeli army against Lebanese civilians, and further to my letter dated 18 February 1986 [S/17839], I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to inform you of the following.

The Israeli and client forces are persisting in their wicked aggression inside Lebanese territory, airspace and territorial waters and have extended the area of their operations from the area referred to by Israel as the "security zone" to points more than 15 kilometres inside the area of deployment of the international forces in Lebanon.

Throughout the past two days, Wednesday, 19, and Thursday, 20 February, Israel has continued, and is continuing today, 21 February, to bombard and to besiege dozens of Lebanese towns and villages, to detain their inhabitants, both young and old, and to bombard houses and farms with tank artillery, machine-guns and missiles from Cobra helicopters. Israeli gunboats are also taking part in these operations. Dozens of civilians have been killed, although it has not yet been possible to compile

exact numbers. The international forces in Lebanon, according to a statement made by their official spokesman, have been able to ascertain that five Lebanese were killed and two wounded in the town of Haris, that eight other Lebanese were killed in the town of Srifa, near the city of Tyre, and that large numbers of civilians (over 50) have been detained.

The Lebanese Government, in providing you with this additional information, draws attention to the danger posed by the Israeli military operations, which have continued without interruption for five days, inside Lebanese territory and to the resulting loss of life, destruction, material and economic damage, crisis and threat to the security and peace in the region. There is a need for appropriate reaction and for a rapid and effective move on the part of the Security Council to put an immediate end to the Israeli operations and practices and to bring about an immediate and full withdrawal from all Lebanese territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

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

(Signed) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/174-S/17860.

DOCUMENT S/17861

Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[21 February 1986]

With reference to the Iranian claims made in document S/17850, I have the honour to forward to you herewith the following information concerning the Iranian aircraft.

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

(Signed) ISMAT KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information on the Iranian aircraft shot down on
20 February 1986 and its passengers

- A. Type of aircraft:
 1. F-27 Friendship;
 2. Aircraft No. 5-815;
 3. Aircraft attached to Iranian air force Doshantappeh base.
- B. The aircraft was crewed by:
 1. Wing Commander Abdalbaqi Darvish;
 2. Squadron Leader Faraz;
 3. Flying Officer Seyyed Hassan Hosseini.
- C. A number of persons were on board the aircraft, including:
 1. Fathollah Mahallati, representative of Khomeini in command of Khomeini's guards;
 2. Mullah Abolqassem Razzaqi, representative for the town of Tankabon and Second Assistant for Defence Affairs in the Majlis;
 3. Mullah Nureddin Rahimi, representative for the town of Malavi and official in charge of internal affairs in the Majlis.

DOCUMENT S/17862*

Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward to you a text concerning the position taken by the Government of Honduras during the meeting of plenipotentiaries of Central America, sponsored by the Contadora Group, which was held at Panama City on 14 and 15 February 1986.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the said text, the contents of which have been communicated to the Organization of American States, as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Héctor ZELAYA COLMANN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Position taken by Honduras at the meeting of plenipotentiaries of Central America held at Panama City on 14 and 15 February 1986

During the meeting of the four Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group, attention was concentrated on the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [S/17736, annex], most especially with regard to its section II, entitled: "Actions to ensure the creation of the lasting

foundations for peace". Emphasis was placed on Central America's support for that Message, contained in the two statements issued in Guatemala on the occasion of the transfer of the presidential mandate in January 1986. In that connection, the objective pursued by the Contadora Group was that we Central Americans should express our views concerning the manner in which the actions referred to in the Caraballeda Message should be put into practice.

1. On this subject, the position held by Honduras can be summarized in the following points:

(a) Caraballeda gave an impetus for renewing the negotiating process of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17549 of 9 October 1985, annex V];

(b) It filled the diplomatic vacuum created by Nicaragua's refusal to continue negotiating (unless it has a prior security agreement with the United States);

(c) It opened new political opportunities making possible the holding of bilateral negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua.

2. With regard to the actions themselves, the delegation of Honduras stated:

(a) That all of those actions are contained in the Act, from which it follows that if the negotiation of the Act is completed, all of them will be given exhaustive treatment. What is more, on the majority (six actions) there already exists an approved text, and all that is lacking is agreement on the texts relating to disarmament and military manoeuvres;

(b) That the said actions, which some wish to see put into practice before the Act is signed, are identical with the substantive commitments contemplated in the Act, so that it is inconsistent to try to put into effect the actual object of the negotiation when it has not been completed and when the countries have not yet signed and ratified the Act;

(c) That it follows from all of the foregoing that the only path is that of concluding the negotiation of the Act at the plenipotentiary level.

On these points we wish to add the following comments:

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The said actions, formulated by the Contadora Group in order to "generate a climate of mutual trust that will revive the spirit of negotiation and reflect the political will" of the parties, constitute substantive commitments in the negotiating process, which has recently deteriorated owing to the lack of political will demonstrated by Nicaragua when it placed pre-conditions on the process and refused to make a commitment to

- (a) A Latin American solution;
- (b) A democratic solution;
- (c) A solution of the conflict without resort to arms.

The negotiating process has always taken place under very unfavourable conditions, indeed even more unfavourable than those of today, and this fact, we emphasize, is due to the aforementioned lack of political will on the part of Nicaragua; consequently, if progress in the negotiations is desired, it is urgent that that country should change its attitude towards the negotiating process.

3. The Contadora Group delivered to the Central American delegations a draft "Unilateral Declaration of Non-Aggression" for study by the Central American Governments. Unilateral declarations of non-aggression constitute one of the Caraballeda actions.

Honduras maintained that the important question is not that of determining whether or not there is an intention to commit aggression; what our countries are interested in is whether or not a Central American State has the capacity to commit aggression, and therefore we could not divorce that draft from the completion of the disarmament negotiations.

4. In the face of the position of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, calling for reopening of the negotiations of the Act (a position in which Guatemala joined, with the variant that it regarded the Caraballeda actions as "helpful"), Nicaragua stated, for its part, that progress should be made at the same time in the negotiations and in the actions (although in reality Nicaragua was never enthusiastic about the renewal of the negotiating process, holding instead the position that what was needed first was a bilateral security agreement between Nicaragua and the United States).

In conclusion, we can state that most of the meeting was devoted to an exchange of views regarding the interpretation of the Caraballeda Message, it being clear that those of us constituting the majority of the Central American countries held the position that the actions described in the Message are already contained in the Act and that our desire is to see the negotiating process of the Act completed.

DOCUMENT S/17863

Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[25 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward herewith to you the text of the letter of Mr. Abdol-Karim Moussavi-Ardebili, President of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the High Judicial Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAJE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 February 1986 from the President of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the High Judicial Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

By virtue of my humanitarian and legal duties, I feel obliged to address the United Nations and the international community in order to communicate the outcry of the victimized people of Iran and the Iranian societies of judges and lawyers, as well as my own indignation at the crimes perpetrated by the colonial régime ruling Iraq.

At the time when the Security Council was convened at the request of the Iraqi régime and its allies in order to consider the issue of war, and despite all the hue and cry made world-wide so as to portray the Iraqi régime as the victim, the criminal rulers of Iraq attacked with missiles a passenger F-27 airliner in the vicinity of Ahwaz on Thursday, 20

February 1986, at 1220 hours local time, thus massacring innocent passengers among whom there were a number of clergymen, 12 judges and lawyers and the heads of judicial courts, 8 members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament) and journalists. This blatant violation of the 1944 Chicago Convention¹³ regarding the guarantee for the safety of passenger airliners and disregard of all humanitarian principles and moral obligations, as well as of international regulations and agreements by the ruling régime of Iraq, have obliged us to convey the objections of our victimized and peace-loving people to the peoples of the world and to the political and legal international organizations through you with the utmost hope that whatever you consider as your humanitarian and legal duties will be discharged in order to preclude any doubts as to the credibility of these organizations.

We expect the legal organizations and centres of the world to condemn such crimes and not to allow the human conscience to suffer from witnessing further violations of human values. Now that the majority of the people conscious of freedom have raised their voices of objection through the mass media, we remain assured that political considerations will not hamper the raising of the voice of the awakened conscious of liberated humanity in its objection against aggressor fascism in this century.

Do the families of those judges and members of Parliament and of all the victims of the recent crime of Iraq against the passenger airliner have the right to ask the political and legal international organizations on what charges these innocent passengers were killed and why their killers, instead of being tried and punished, enjoy protection and why the Security Council, instead of condemning this disgraceful action and calling for punishment, is only deploring some of the actions and in its resolution only asks for the end of the war? Is this not an encouragement of the aggressor instead of its punishment?

Is this the meaning of justice and freedom which these organizations are duty-bound to guard?

DOCUMENT S/17864*

Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 February 1986]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to Security Council resolution 582 (1986) of 24 February 1986, concerning the imposed war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Security Council has finally come to realize the fact that in order to tackle the whole matter of the war, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council should consider the initial aggression by Iraq. Hence, the lack of an unequivocal and clear-cut position on the part of the Council clearly shows that the Council does not yet possess the necessary political will for such a measure. Therefore, the portion of resolution 582 (1986) pertaining to the whole issue of the war and the termination of hostilities is unbalanced and inadequate and hence unworkable. Yet, it is a positive step towards the condemnation of Iraq as the aggressor and a just conclusion to the war.

With its acquiescence to the Iraqi aggression of 22 September 1980, the Council has practically endorsed the military solution as the only means of meeting the aggression. Yet, some of the permanent members of the Council insist upon their one-sided and partial position. As long as the Council does not, in spite of the influence of certain permanent members, adopt a fair, objective and constructive position for discharging its constitutional duties, the responsibility for the continuation of the war remains with the Council.

Although the resolution has made a reference to territorial incursions, however, the Council still has not gained the necessary political courage to condemn Iraq for its invasion and occupation of a great part of the territories of the Islamic Republic of Iran over a long period of time.

The resolution does make a reference to the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes. However, it makes no mention of the blatant and all-out violation of this vital principle by Iraq and its resort to force through launching a year of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This discrepancy constitutes a major defect of the resolution.

Considering the fact that in the last statement of the Council of 25 April 1985 [S/17130] the use of chemical weapons against the Iranian forces was condemned, the Council was, this time, under the obligation to strongly condemn Iraq by name for its repeated and large-scale use of chemical weapons. The resolution takes a milder position than in the past *vis-à-vis* the use of chemical weapons. This set-back is illogical.

Considering the savage attack by Iraqi military aircraft against the Iranian passenger plane, the Council is obliged, in accordance with its responsibilities and the prevailing precedents, to condemn the Iraqi régime for this despicable crime and its continued threat against the safety of aviation, as well as its participation in acts of hijacking. These aspects should have been a major section of the resolution.

The mandatory character of the observance of the rules of international law was also clearly emphasized in the Council statement of 25 April. Considering the continued attacks against civilian centres, the use of chemical weapons, the threat against the safety of aviation, the violation of all conventions relating to hijacking and also attacks against neutral vessels by Iraq, the Council is duty-bound to take decisive positions against Iraq in all these areas.

The call upon all other States to refrain from actions escalating and further spreading the war is a policy which the Islamic Republic of Iran has always welcomed in the past and will continue to support in the future.

Some members of the Council made considerable efforts to prevent the adoption of this one-sided resolution. Due to the irresponsible attitude of certain permanent members, these constructive efforts were frustrated. The Council can find solutions to international problems when and only when it attaches priority to the achievement of justice over the selfish interests of certain of its permanent members.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again declares its preparedness to continue its co-operation with the Secretary-General in matters relating to the observance of the rules of international law and to the eight-point plan. The Islamic Republic of Iran is fully ready to co-operate towards the prevention of the expansion of the war and the involvement of other countries therein. While expressing its deep appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in these areas, the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes any further efforts in the said areas of concern.

* Incorporating document S/17864/Corr.1 of 6 March 1986.

DOCUMENT S/17865

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 March 1986]

The attached letter dated 25 February 1986 from Mr. Kwang-Soo Choi, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the

President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 February 1986 from the observer of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council

With regard to the statement by the representative of the Soviet Union at the 2655th meeting of the Security Council, on 6 February 1986, concerning Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 which was shot down by missiles fired from Soviet fighters on 31 August 1983, I have the honour to state the following:

1. We are indignant at the statement by the Soviet representative in which the Soviet Union once again attempted to deceive the world community and thus to evade its responsibilities for the destruction of Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 with 269 innocent people on board by claiming falsely that the airliner deliberately and with premeditation deviated from its course to carry out a spy mission.

2. Despite its belated and reluctant admission of the downing, which was made only after the release of the tape recordings containing communications by the Soviet pilots, the Soviet Union has continued to allege the aircraft was on an espionage mission, while at the same time it harassed and obstructed the international search and rescue efforts and refused to co-operate with the fact-finding efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

3. In September 1983, the ICAO Council reaffirmed that the use of armed force against civil aviation was incompatible with the norms governing international behaviour and the elementary considerations of humanity. Furthermore, the Council also reaffirmed that such use of force was incompatible with the rules, standards and recommended practices enshrined in the Chicago Convention¹³ and its annexes.

4. "Deeply deploring" the Soviet action, the Council also agreed that an urgent and impartial investigation of the Soviet downing of Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 was necessary to determine the facts of the tragedy. Despite the great obstacles posed by the refusal of the

Soviet Union to co-operate, the ICAO Secretary-General's final report, which appears in document C-WP/7764 of 2 December 1983, has provided an impartial, meticulously researched explanation of what happened to flight No. 007.

5. The ICAO Secretary-General's report, confirmed by a separate report of the Air Navigation Commission, has established that:

(a) There was no evidence to indicate that the flight crew of Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 was, at any time, aware of the flight's deviation from its planned route or that the pilot was ever aware of any Soviet effort to warn his aircraft;

(b) The Soviet Union did not make significant efforts to identify the aircraft;

(c) The aircraft was shot down by air-to-air missiles fired from Soviet fighters.

6. Further, the Air Navigation Commission substantiated the Secretary-General's conclusions that there was no evidence that Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 was on an intelligence mission.

7. In the face of the loss of relevant evidence, due to the aircraft's destruction, compounded by Soviet non-co-operation in the investigation and harassment of search and rescue efforts, we may never know for certain why flight No. 007 accidentally deviated from its planned flight route. However, it is clear from the ICAO reports that the deviation of the airliner was unintentional, and that the full responsibility for the tragedy of 31 August 1983 which shocked the entire world rests with the Soviet Union.

8. The world community is still entitled to expect the perpetrator of the Korean Air Lines tragedy to meet its responsibility. The Soviet Union should remember that, although it was able to block the adoption of a resolution condemning the Soviet action in the Security Council through the exercise of its veto power, it cannot escape the truth nor the judgement of history.

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

DOCUMENT S/17866

Letter dated 26 February 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[Original. English]
[26 February 1986]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a joint statement dated 25 February 1986 on the situation in southern Africa.

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

(Signed) Max VAN DER STOEL
Permanent Representative
of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement issued on 25 February 1986 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community on the situation in southern Africa

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community discussed recent developments in southern Africa. They reaffirmed their position as set out in the joint communiqué with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the front-line States, issued in Lusaka on 4 February 1986 [S/17809, annex], and expressed their grave concern about the progressively deteriorating situation and about the lack of real progress towards the abolition of *apartheid*. These concerns were conveyed in the most forthright terms

to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa by the Presidency, on behalf of the Twelve, in Geneva on 14 February.

The Ministers reviewed President Botha's speech of 31 January. They call upon the South African Government, as an earnest of its good intent, to implement as soon as possible the reforms announced in that speech. The Ministers concluded, nevertheless, that the proposed reforms as presented fell short of the urgent and far-reaching measures which are required to abolish *apartheid* in the shortest possible term. Recent events in Alexandra have once again highlighted the seriousness of the situation.

The Ministers once more stressed the need for a national dialogue with the genuine representatives of those South Africans excluded from the present government structure. They call upon the South African Government to take the necessary measures to promote this dialogue without delay. These measures should involve, *inter alia*, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and detainees, the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa and other political parties, the termination of the state of emergency as well as the suspension of the process leading to the "independence" of KwaNdebele.

The Ministers noted that the measures agreed upon in Luxembourg on 10 September 1985 are now being implemented. They noted that funds have been set aside for projects in favour of victims of *apartheid*.

The Ministers reaffirmed that in the absence of significant progress in the abolition of *apartheid* within a reasonable period, the attitude of the Twelve on South Africa will need to be reconsidered.

The Ministers condemned all acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against neighbouring States in the region. They demanded once again the complete withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola. In this context, they also addressed the concerns recently expressed by the Government of Angola.

DOCUMENT S/17867

Letter dated 26 February 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 February 1985]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a joint statement dated 25 February 1986 on the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

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

(Signed) MAX VAN DER STOEL
Permanent Representative
of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement issued on 25 February 1986 by the 12 States members of the European Community on the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

The 12 States members of the European Community are gravely concerned by the renewed escalation of the conflict endangering peace and

security in the whole region. They call upon the parties to the conflict to respect strictly the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring States and not to interfere with third countries' commercial navigation in international waters or with civil aviation in the area.

The Twelve are particularly alarmed by renewed violations of humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict, including the use of chemical weapons, and they condemn such violations wherever they occur.

The Twelve welcome and fully support the renewed appeal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 14 February 1986, to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq for a cessation of hostilities, in order to facilitate efforts to promote a just and peaceful solution of the conflict. They urge both parties to co-operate with these efforts of the Secretary-General. The Twelve believe that a solution should be based on a thorough examination of all aspects of the conflict. On such a basis, they urge both parties to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 582 (1986), adopted unanimously on 24 February 1986, and to co-operate with the Council in its efforts to help achieve a just and honourable peace between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

As before, the Twelve are ready to lend their support to these and other endeavours, which have the object of bringing a solution to the conflict in the shortest possible time, thus restoring peace and international security in the area.

DOCUMENT S/17868*

Letter dated 26 February 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of the statement issued on 22 February 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the Hanoi authorities' deception which states that China would use its influence on Kampuchea if they withdrew their troops from Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you would have this text distributed 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 issued on 22 February 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

India's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. P. Vekateswaran, said in Bangkok on 12 February 1986 that Viet Nam was afraid China would use its influence on Kampuchea if Viet Nam withdrew its forces from Kampuchea.

This is an old and oft-repeated statement of Viet Nam with which it tries to find a pretext to deceive world public opinion in order to continue to occupy Kampuchea indefinitely.

The Coalition Government has successively denounced such a statement by Viet Nam. However, the Hanoi authorities keep saying the same thing because they have no other deceitful argument to present.

Once again, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to solemnly state before the nation and the international community that

— "1. Viet Nam should stop presenting pretexts because the world community as well as the Vietnamese people themselves are aware that the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi are the aggressors causing untold sufferings and destruction to Kampuchea and its people, as well as to Viet Nam and its people. It is quite clear that the Hanoi authorities are the aggressors whereas Democratic Kampuchea is the victim of the aggression. The United Nations resolutions condemning the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea adopted at every session of the General Assembly make this question crystal clear. Therefore, Viet Nam can mislead no one in this matter.

"2. As for Viet Nam's statement that China would use its influence on Kampuchea if Viet Nam withdrew its troops from Kam-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/182-S/17868.

puchea, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to make it clear once again that after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will remain an independent country, united within its territorial integrity, neutral and non-aligned. For the neutrality of Kampuchea, we will be pleased to have international observers stay in Kampuchea for one, two, three years or even longer in order to:

"(a) Ensure that no accusation can be made against Kampuchea of being a military base for any foreign country;

"(b) Prevent Viet Nam from seizing any opportunity again to commit an aggression against Kampuchea."

All this is for the sake of the independence, security and stability of Kampuchea, as well as for the sake of security and stability in the region of South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/17869

Letter dated 27 February 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[27 February 1986]

I have the honour to transmit for your information the text of a statement broadcast by Radio Teheran in the Arabic language at 7 a.m. on 12 February 1986. The statement is further evidence of the Iranian régime's expansionist and aggressive character, regarding which the Government of Iraq has constantly warned the international community. In pursuing its war of aggression against Iraq, that régime is primarily bent on toppling the national Government and replacing it by a government that would collaborate with Iran.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Iraqi régime has requested that the Committee of the Arab League responsible for monitoring the war between Iran and Iraq should meet today in Baghdad. Ayatollah El-Hakim, President of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, has reaffirmed that the Iraqi Islamic *mujahidin* consider that they bear no responsibility with regard to the security of the members of the above-mentioned Committee who participate in that meeting.

The President of the Supreme Council has stated that the request for the convening of the meeting is a hostile act against the Iraqi people and that such manoeuvres would do nothing to change the attitude of the *mujahidin* towards Baghdad. On the contrary, the latter will pursue their jihad against Iraq until the Saddam régime has been toppled, the most recent of the jihad operations to date being the explosion in the Al-Rashid barracks at Baghdad.

DOCUMENT S/17870

Letter dated 27 February 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[28 February 1986]

With reference to the 2666th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 February 1986 to consider the situation between Iran and Iraq, and to the statements of three permanent members of the Council concerning the statement made by the Libyan delegation at the 2665th meeting, held on 20 February, I have the honour to make the following observations:

1. The Libyan delegation wishes to reaffirm the content of its statement before the Council on 20 February.
2. The above-mentioned delegations used language which exceeded the bounds of propriety, even though they had arrogated to themselves the right to draw the Council's attention to passages in the statement of the Libyan delegation which they considered unacceptable.
3. Not content with exercising their right of veto irresponsibly and preventing the Council from acquitting itself properly of its task of maintaining international peace and security, those delegations go so far in their statements as to withhold from non-members of the

Council or countries which do not have the right of veto the mere right to express opinions or address the Council, which is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of respect for the sovereign rights of Member States.

4. By their statements, the above-mentioned delegations clearly demonstrate that their objective is, in a nutshell, to attempt to introduce further restrictions by means of recourse to the rules of procedure so as to deprive non-members of the Council or countries which do not have the right of veto the right to express views, which is at variance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, in particular the principle of the equal sovereignty of all countries.

5. Invoking the rules of procedure in an attempt to take away from the Council what remains of its prestige is a nefarious and anti-democratic ruse, which all Member States should oppose firmly and condemn resolutely, especially as, among the delegations concerned,

the French delegation in particular claimed to be the spokesman of the Council, forgetting or feigning to forget that it represents its own Government alone.

6. The exercise of the right of veto by certain permanent members of the Council in order to defend acts of aggression, oppression and State terrorism perpetrated by colonialist, racist and Zionist régimes cannot, anywhere or in any circumstance, be overlooked, especially given the opposition of certain permanent members to all the efforts made by the Libyan and other delegations during the past seven years to set the Security Council on the right path and enable it to perform its role effectively and adequately—efforts which compelled the above-mentioned members to resort to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, even though this is at variance with the spirit of democracy of the Organization.

7. In support of the statements of the Libyan delegation before the Council, at its fortieth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/97 B of 13 December

1985 entitled "Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)", paragraph 14 of which states:

"Strongly condemns the use of the veto by the two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and appeals to them to desist from further misuse of the veto".

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

*(Signed) Rajab A. AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17871

Letter dated 28 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 February 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to the attention of the international community that the régime of Iraq has commenced repeated violations of the airspace of Iranian cities, in particular that of Bakhtarán and Mariván, as well as some other cities which were violated by the war planes of Iraq.

In the past few days, the régime of Iraq has threatened to bombard areas deep inside Iran with the weapons which it has acquired from the Soviet Union. It seems that the régime of Iraq is, once again, planning to attack the Iranian cities by aerial bombardments and recommence its war of the cities.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, considering how deeply it values and respects the lives of innocent human beings and civilian populations, as well as its respect for international humanitarian regulations, wishes to seriously warn the international community in this regard. Naturally, the

Islamic Republic of Iran will take appropriate measures to counter these criminal acts by Iraq, should they continue. In such a case, the régime of Iraq will be responsible for the consequences of its inhumane actions. However, at the same time, the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that the United Nations and the international community, given their grave responsibility to prevent these inhumane acts, will take the necessary measures to stop these acts by the régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17872

Letter dated 28 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 February 1986]*

Pursuant to my letter dated 28 February 1986 [S/17871] and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report to you, with sadness, that unfortunately the régime of Iraq carried out its previous threats and today the city of Baneh was attacked by Iraqi

war planes. As a result, 18 civilians have been martyred and 30 have been wounded so far.

The Iraqi régime, with this inhumane act, which is indeed the start of the war of cities, has taken its first step in a new round of this war.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, once again, condemns this inhumane act of aggression by the Iraqi régime, as it is beyond any civilized mode of behaviour and is a gross violation of international humanitarian law. The Islamic Republic of Iran declares that if these aerial bombardments of the Iranian cities and civilian population centres by the régime of Iraq continue, there will be no choice for the Iranian people but to decisively respond to these inhumane acts. In that case, the régime of Iraq will be fully responsible for the consequences.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17885

Letter dated 2 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 March 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 28 February 1986 [S/17872] concerning the aerial bombardments of the Iranian cities by the régime of Iraq, I have the honour to report to you with sadness that in the city of Baneh the toll of wounded civilians has reached 52.

and declares that, if Iraq continues its aerial bombardments of the Iranian cities and civilian population centres, there will be no choice for the Iranian people but to respond decisively.

The Iraqi régime has also attacked the vicinity of the city of Sardasht today, 2 March, with its warplanes and, as a result, three civilians were martyred and seven were wounded.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again draws the attention of the world community to the grave violation of international humanitarian law by the régime of Iraq

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17886

Letter dated 2 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 March 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the régime of Iraq continues to disrupt the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf by attacking commercial vessels. The two recent Iraqi missile attacks against the oil tankers are the following:

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

1. On 27 February 1986, the Liberian tanker *Kastor* was attacked by an Iraqi missile, as a result of which one person on board the vessel was killed.

2. On 28 February, the tanker *Karej* was attacked by an Iraqi missile, as a result of which two persons on board were killed.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17887

Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 March 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 2 March 1986 [S/17885] concerning the aerial bombardments of the city of Baneh on 28 February and the vicinity of Sardasht on 2 March, I have the honour to report to you details of two Iraqi attacks which took place prior to the said dates.

On 20 February, Abadan was subjected to Iraqi chemical aerial attacks, whereby five civilians were wounded, and on 27 February the Iraqi forces aeriaily bombarded the vicinity of Baneh, wounding three civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17888

Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[3 March 1986]*

I have received instructions from my Government to bring to your attention the fact that, while the United Nations team of experts dispatched by you was conducting its investigation of the Iraqi use of chemical weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Baathist régime of Iraq perpetrated yet another crime and carried out the chemical bombardment of Baneh at 0015 hours, local time, on Monday, 3 March 1986.

On 27 February, the Iraqi régime had dropped chemical bombs on the Fatemeh Zahra Hospital on the island of Abadan, causing injury to some patients, physicians and medical assistants. This incident was later investigated by the United Nations expert team.

It is noteworthy that, also in March 1984, during the visit of the United Nations team of experts to Iran, the Iraqi régime had resorted to the use of chemical bombs against the city of Ahwaz.

The persistence of the Iraqi régime in resorting to chemical weapons is evidence that the rulers of Baghdad, under no circumstances, have any respect for international rules and regulations, in particular, the provisions

of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 pertaining to the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare.¹¹

For the sake of the record, my Government wishes to point out that, although the United Nations team of experts was requested to extend the length of its mission so as to investigate the latest incident in Baneh, the team did not visit the said site. Following consultations with the members of the team, the co-ordinator reached the conclusion that if the chemical agent used against Baneh were mustard gas, then it was unnecessary to conduct another investigation considering the already available and sufficient evidence of the usage of the said agent.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

**Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]
[3 March 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, continuing its systematic defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the occupied Arab territories, Israel has since last week stepped up its terrorist and repressive operations in the occupied Syrian Arab territories of the Golan Heights, with the aim of destroying their Syrian Arab identity and expelling the Syrian Arab inhabitants from their land and property, replacing them by foreign settlers and settlements.

Most recently, the Israeli occupying authorities arrested 45 Syrian Arab citizens of the occupied Golan Heights.

These repressive Israeli practices and policies in the Syrian Arab Golan Heights constitute not only a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter and the International Covenants on human rights²⁴ but also a serious breach of the rules of international law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly, in particular resolutions 36/226 of 1981, ES-9/1 of 1982, 37/123 A of 1982, 38/180 of 1983, 39/146 B of 1984 and 40/168 B of 1985, and the resolutions of other international organizations. It is once again clear that Israel is not a peace-loving country and does not comply with its obligations under the Charter or with Security Council

resolutions, in particular resolution 497 (1981) which states, *inter alia*, that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect, and demands that Israel rescind forthwith its decision.

The cruel campaign currently being waged against the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights once again underscores Israel's aggressive, racist and fascist nature and its determination to defy the international community by violating the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reserves the right to request a meeting of the Security Council to consider these recent violations and this wave of arbitrary arrests and to take the necessary steps in accordance with the Charter; draws the attention of the Council to the fact that occupation, however temporary, constitutes aggression by virtue of General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), and requests that States members of the Council be informed of the seriousness of the situation and that this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17890

**Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[3 March 1986]

With reference to the letters from the representative of Iran [S/17871 and S/17872] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you once again that the Iranian régime is continuing to use Iranian towns close to the Iraqi border to mass troops which, from there, wage a constant expansionist aggression against Iraq.

Iraq has warned repeatedly against Iran's use of civilian centres as rallying points for its troops and as bases from which to launch its attacks on Iraqi territory. By using these towns and villages as rallying points, the Iranian régime makes them the targets of Iraqi bombing raids on the armed Iranian units which are ready to attack Iraq in order to occupy and subjugate it and strip it of its land, in defiance of the obligations entered into formally by Iran under the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

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

(Signed) Ismat KRITANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17891*

Letter dated 28 February 1986 from the representative of Cuba
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[3 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the declaration issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba on 26 February 1986 concerning the aid which the Reagan Administration is seeking to provide to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

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

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS-OLIVA
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration issued on 26 February 1986 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

The Reagan Administration, which has persisted in using against Nicaragua its threatening and provocative language, its economic

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1090-S/17891.

blockade and its political and logistical support for the counter-revolutionaries who are harassing the Nicaraguan people from bases outside Nicaragua, is determined, as a challenge to not only international law but also Latin American and world opinion as expressed explicitly in the recent talks held by the members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group with Secretary of State Shultz, to obtain from the United States Congress \$100 million, most of which would be used to supply the counter-revolutionaries with new and more modern weapons in order to encourage them in their pointless and bloody attempts to turn back the Sandinist revolution.

The position of the people and Government of Cuba concerning these attempts was stated clearly in the proposals put forward at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba by its First Secretary, Fidel Castro, and received the backing not only of Cuban communists but of our entire people. However, Cuba feels bound to state its opinion at a time when the countries of Latin America, and their Governments, and also the peoples and Governments of other regions, are condemning increasingly vigorously this sinister design of the Reagan Administration, which has also been rejected by a large number of legislators in the United States Congress.

This wave of condemnation must be maintained. International opinion must be mobilized as a matter of urgency, in order to put an immediate end to a conduct which, in addition to heaping further death and destruction on Nicaragua, is bound to exacerbate the situation in Central America and to cut short all the processes of dialogue currently under way concerning the problems of the region.

In reiterating publicly Cuba's well-known attitude, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba echoes the heartfelt wishes of our people.

DOCUMENT S/17892

Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the representative of South Africa
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 March 1986]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a letter dated 3 March 1986 which the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, has addressed to you.

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

(Signed) K. R. S. VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative
of South Africa
to the United Nations

(1978). I have noted that you confirm that agreement has been reached on the system of proportional representation and I accept that all parties, including SWAPO, have indicated their full agreement with this system.

The South African Government is concerned at the apparent lack of understanding on the part of so many Governments of the issues involved in southern Africa at this time. Surely they must be in a position to make a realistic assessment of the Soviet Union's designs in southern Africa. I trust that the democratic Governments of the world will take a wider and more balanced view of what is happening there.

The situation in Angola gives rise for serious concern. A massive Cuban expeditionary force is, after ten years, still inside that country to sustain the Government in Luanda against the wishes of the people. They are there in contravention of the Alvor Agreement.²⁵ The Government in Luanda is being constantly supplied with new and increasingly more sophisticated weapons by the Soviet Union. Over the past two years the Soviet Union has injected at least \$US 2 billion in military equipment

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1986 FROM THE MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26 November 1985 [S/17658] in which you respond to the decision regarding the electoral system to be used in South West Africa/Namibia for elections envisaged in terms of United Nations Security Council resolution 435

into Angola. There is evidence that the numbers of Cuban troops are being increased and that Soviet involvement through tactical and other advisors is growing. Moreover, it is expected that a major new offensive, on a larger scale than the offensive of late last year, is being prepared against the headquarters of UNITA at Jamba and that it will commence in May or June of this year.

The turn of events in Angola is a matter of great importance for the future of the sub-continent as a whole. There are alternatives available to the leadership in Luanda if they really desire peace. South Africa cannot be held responsible for the civil war which is raging in that country. Surely the international community must know that UNITA has been fighting for freedom in Angola for more than 20 years. The international community also ought to know that the South African Government complied in good faith with the Lusaka Agreement of 16 February 1984, despite the Angolan Government's inability to contain SWAPO's incursions across the Namibian border.

By pursuing the military option, the MPLA is progressively impoverishing the land and its people. The struggle ultimately is between those who wish to live in peace and who seek progress and those who wish to impose their will and ideology on an unwilling majority. What is required in Angola is reconciliation. This is not an unattainable goal.

The strategy which the Soviet Union is following in Angola can no longer be in doubt. It requires a subjugated Angola to extend its influence along the west coast of Africa, south and north of Angola. If the Soviet Union succeeds in its aims in Angola, no country in southern Africa will be safe from Soviet encroachment. The leaders of the countries immediately north of Angola are deeply concerned about this threat. Urgent action is required to ward it off.

None the less, as regards South West Africa/Namibia, in a sincere endeavour to facilitate the establishment of peace and stability in the region, the South Africa State President intends to make the following statement before a joint sitting of the South African Parliament to be convened on 4 March 1986:

"Just about eight years ago, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 435 (1978) which was intended to provide a definite programme for the independence of South West Africa/Namibia. Those

who know the history of this matter know that the fact that the Territory has not yet attained independence cannot be laid at South Africa's door. The last remaining obstacle to the implementation of the international settlement plan is the continuing threat posed to South West Africa/Namibia and to our region by the presence of the Cubans in Angola. Despite the progress which has been made in bilateral discussions since October 1984, when Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of the Cubans in conjunction with the implementation of the settlement plan, the Angolan Government has yet to agree to a satisfactory timetable for Cuban withdrawal. The people of South West Africa/Namibia have waited long enough for independence. In a serious attempt to facilitate a resolution of this difficult problem, I proposed that 1 August 1986 be set as the date for commencement of implementation of the settlement plan based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978), provided a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cubans".

I trust that you will find it possible to support this statement publicly as a significant attempt to attain a peaceful resolution of the Namibia/Angolan imbroglio.

The South African State President also intends to announce the early lifting of the state of emergency in those districts of South Africa where it is still in operation. At the same time, he will also make a further appeal to all the leaders of the country to come to the conference table to discuss a new constitutional order for South Africa. The South African Government trusts that you will support this appeal clearly and unambiguously.

If the proponents of violence should take advantage of the lifting of the state of emergency and continue their acts of lawlessness and violence, then clearly the South African Government will have to take appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of its citizens even if it means declaring a state of emergency once again in the areas affected.

In addition, the South African Government intends to introduce legislation, in line with legislation elsewhere in the world, to deal with situations of unrest without declaring a state of emergency.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/17893

Letter dated 4 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letters dated 28 February and 2 March 1986 [S/17872 and S/17885] concerning the Iraqi régime's contin-

ued "war of the cities", I have the honour to invite your urgent attention to yet another Iraqi violation of international humanitarian law.

On this day, 4 March, at 8.07 a.m. and 10.47 a.m., local time, the Iraqi forces bombarded the civilian quarters of the city of Shadegan. According to the latest statistics, 12 of our fellow countrymen were martyred and 72 were wounded as a result of this bombardment.

This latest incident is another indication that the Iraqi régime intends, once again, to escalate its "war of the cities". The Islamic Republic of Iran warns that this criminal action by Iraq will not remain unanswered, and that if these savage acts continue, the Islamic Republic of Iran has the unquestionable right to retaliate in kind.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17894

**Letter dated 4 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[4 March 1986]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the allegations made today by the Iranian press agency to the effect that Iraqi fighter planes attacked the city of Shadegan situated 60 kilometres from the southern part of the Iran-Iraq border at 8 a.m. local time, killing and wounding 45 civilians, I have the honour to inform you that an authorized Iraqi military spokesman refuted these Iranian allegations today in Baghdad. The truth is that the Iraqi air force attacked the Shadegan camp, where troops are massed and where supply stores for Iranian military units and fuel depots which the Iranian army uses in its operations of armed aggression against Iraqi territory are located.

The Iranian accusations are completely baseless and are intended simply to conceal the truth from international public opinion by distracting the latter's attention from the crime actually perpetrated by Iran's leaders, who made their troops cross the Iraqi border while shelling continually populated areas with long-range artillery.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17895*

**Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[5 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made at Hanoi on 1 March 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

(Signed) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made at Hanoi on 1 March 1986 by the spokesman
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

On 27 February 1986, Thailand, on behalf of the President of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), issued a statement demanding that Viet Nam respond to the statement made on 5 February by the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (S/17844, annex) which proposed negotiations with Viet Nam on the Kampuchean problem.

This is, indeed, the same proposal made by Thailand on 3 July 1985. This proposal has already been rejected by the Indo-Chinese countries because it distorted the situation in Kampuchea and obdurately clings to the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their allies with a view to bringing them back to Kampuchea. The fact that Thailand once again repeated

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/186-S/17895.

its above-mentioned proposal on behalf of ASEAN showed that it still maintains its erroneous position and tries by all means to evade the reasonable and sensible proposals of the Indo-Chinese countries.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only authentic, legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and fully supports its position *vis-à-vis* the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms the position of the three Indo-Chinese countries, mentioned in the communiqués of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth conferences of the Indo-Chinese Ministers for Foreign Affairs considering it the correct basis to find a solution to the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia and that of Kampuchea. At the same time, it welcomes efforts made by other countries in order to promote the process of dialogue aimed at finding a solution to these questions.

DOCUMENT S/17896

Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 March 1986]

Pursuant to the letter dated 20 February 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/17850] concerning the shooting down of an Iranian civilian aircraft on that date by Iraqi jet fighters and with reference to the letter of 21 February from the representative of Iraq [S/17861], I have the honour to bring the following information to your attention.

At 12.25 p.m., local time, on 20 February, an Iranian F-27 passenger plane of Aseman Airlines, en route from Teheran to Ahwaz, was shot down in the village of Veyse, 18 miles north-east of Ahwaz.

On the same day and at about the same hour, an Iraqi military spokesman announced that the Iraqi air force had just shot down an Iranian C-130 military plane around the city of Ahwaz. In a press conference held at United Nations Headquarters on 20 February, the Iraqi spokesperson of the Iraqi delegation to the Security Council repeated that the Iraqi air force had shot down an Iranian C-130 military plane.

The letter of 21 February from the Iraqi representative clearly indicates that the alleged downing of a C-130 plane was only a fabrication directed at diverting the attention of international public opinion from their gross violation of the Chicago Convention¹³ by downing an easily identifiable civilian aircraft.

I enclose, as an annex to this letter, a list of 39 names of civilians aboard the Friendship F-27 aircraft, who became martyrs of this Iraqi crime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

List of martyrs aboard the civilian aircraft of Aseman Airlines shot down by Iraqi jet fighters on 20 February 1986

Hojjat-ul-Islam Fedolollah Mahallati, Representative of Teheran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament) and Imam Khomeini's representative in the Revolutionary Guards Corps
Abul-Ghassem Razzaqi, Representative of Tonekabon in the Islamic Consultative Assembly

Mehdi Ya'aghoobi, Representative of Torbat Heydarieh in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Abul-Ghassem Moussavi Damghani, Representative of Ramhormoz in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Gholam Reza Soltani, Representative of Karaj in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Noor-ul-Din Rahimi, Representative of Malavi in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Hassan Shahcheraghi, Representative of Damghan in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Mohammad Kalate'ie, Representative of Bojnourd in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Ali Moarrefzadeh, Representative of Shadegan in the Islamic Consultative Assembly
Mohammad Ali Rohanifard, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Seyyed Assadollah Isania, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Abul-Ghassem Ershadifar, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Seyyed Raahid Moussavi, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mohammad Mostafavi-Kermani, In charge of the Civil Court of the Martyr Foundation
Seyyed Hassan Tabatabainasab, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Vargha Mohabbi, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Ahmad Mahmoodi, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Enayatollah Ahmadi, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Seyyed Hossein Ma'anavi, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Ahmad Raghmi, Member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Mohammad Javad Sadeghian, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Seyyed Hassan Khazlari, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Ja'afar Nayyeri, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Farajollah Nasserri, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Mohammad Khodaparasat, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Mehdi Ashoori, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Mirza Ali Rafeei, Judge in the Ministry of Justice and member of the Organisation of Islamic Teaching
Ahmadkhan Ahmadlou, Passenger
Mohammad Shabiri, Passenger
Mohammad Moghaddasian, Passenger
Sadegh Motahhari, Passenger
Ahmad Ansari, Passenger
Arab Ali Eslami, Passenger
Soltan Morad Kozazi, Passenger
Mohammad Hossein Enayati, Passenger

DOCUMENT S/17897

**Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[5 March 1986]

With reference to your telegram dated 24 February 1986, by which you transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq the text of Security Council resolution 582 (1986) adopted unanimously by the Council on that date, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that my Government has studied the resolution carefully and that its position thereon is as follows:

1. The resolution contains essential elements which illustrate the basic principles for the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, international law and State practice. These elements are mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the resolution.

2. If the Iranian Government undertakes to accept the resolution formally and makes an effort to implement it unconditionally and in good faith, Iraq is ready to cooperate with the Security Council and with you in order also to implement it in good faith, once agreement has been reached on the following points:

(a) The resolution represents a comprehensive and indivisible approach to settling the conflict. Therefore, it must constitute a globally and comprehensively applicable practical framework within which the elements of the settlement interconnect, at all stages, according to an established timetable, the implementation of each stage being a guarantee that the next stage will also be implemented.

(b) The point of departure for implementing the resolution is paragraph 3, which provides for the obser-

vance of an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities on land, at sea and in the air and withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay. As a result, the time-limit between the cease-fire and the completion of withdrawal must be established clearly and must by no means exceed a few weeks.

(c) With regard to the submission of all aspects of the conflict to mediation or any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes, Iraq reaffirms its confidence in the Secretary-General and in the mediation efforts he has already made with a view to achieving peace.

(d) With regard to the comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war to be completed within a short period after the cessation of hostilities, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, it is essential that the procedures for such an exchange be defined in order to avoid any pretence or delaying tactic.

3. Iraq cannot undertake to comply with the resolution or any element thereof unless the above points, which conform to its objectives regarding a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict, are dealt with.

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

(Signed) ISMAT KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17898*

**Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[5 March 1986]

For many years now, terrorist bands have freely operated in Lebanon killing with indiscriminate abandon. But in recent months some of these killers have begun to be more selective about their victims. They have struck with particular cruelty against Lebanon's ancient Jewish community, kidnapping nine of its members. Since December 1985, four of these nine have been brutally tortured and murdered.

The murdered Jews are:

1. Mr. Haim Cohen-Halala, 39, a merchant from Beirut, murdered on 25 December 1985.

2. Dr. Isaac Tarrub, 70, a professor of mathematics at the American University of Beirut, murdered on 1 February 1986.

3. Dr. Abraham Benisti, 34, a physician from Beirut, murdered on 17 February (his body was found in a street gutter in Beirut; badly beaten and cut, it showed signs of cruel torture).

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/188-S/17898.

4. Dr. Eli Hallak, 52, a physician who was Vice-President to the Higher Council of Lebanon's Jewish community, murdered on 19 February.

The five Jews still being held by the terrorists are:

1. Mr. Isaac Sasson, 65, President of Lebanon's Jewish community, kidnapped on 1 March 1985.

2. Mr. Joseph Benisti, 56, father of one of the victims, Dr. Abraham Benisti, kidnapped on the same day.

3. Mr. Judah Benisti, 15, son of Dr. Abraham Benisti, kidnapped on the same day.

4. Mr. Salim Janous, 45, former Executive Secretary of the Lebanese Jewish community, kidnapped on 17 November.

5. Mr. Eli Sarour, 50, a merchant from Beirut, kidnapped on the same day.

These men were not fighters. They were not part of any of the many militias battling each other in Lebanon. They were not involved in any political activity whatsoever. They were decent law-abiding citizens: teachers, merchants and doctors. In the classic pattern of anti-Semitism, they were abducted and murdered for the simple crime of having been born Jewish.

The Government of Lebanon has not taken any measures to protect its citizens. This is hardly surprising since no effective government exists in Lebanon. Syria dominates not only Lebanon's leadership but also many of the gangs of terrorists who freely roam the country. Syria, consequently, also bears responsibility for these anti-Semitic outrages.

Incredibly, the Government of Lebanon has not found the decency to make even a single statement about these dastardly acts. President Gemayel, Prime Minister Karame, Minister Berri and other Lebanese leaders who repeatedly voice their concern for the safety of Lebanese citizens, apparently do not consider Lebanon's Jewish citizens worthy even of the most elementary humanitarian concern.

The Government of Israel categorically denounces these atrocities. In the absence of any official Lebanese response regarding this matter, it calls upon the international community to join it in holding the Government of Lebanon accountable for the protection and safeguarding of all its citizens, regardless of their religion or ethnic origin.

Immediate action is required to prevent the remaining hostages from being murdered and to stop future kidnappings of defenceless Jews. The Government of Israel reserves its right to seek out the perpetrators of these crimes in order to bring them to justice.

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) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17900

Letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[6 March 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to raise the question of the barbarous treatment meted out to Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran, which has been confirmed by the enquiries of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the report of the mission which you dispatched to review the situation of prisoners of war in Iran and Iraq [S/16842 of 27 November 1984, annex, and S/16962 of 19 February 1985, annex]. Although the international community has condemned this inhuman treatment, the Iranian authorities, contrary to what they maintain, continue to flout the most elementary humanitarian and moral values and principles in their behaviour towards Iraqi prisoners of war.

At noon on 5 March 1986, Radio Teheran announced in Persian that the so-called base of the Islamic revolutionary guards had stated in a communiqué that three groups of Iraqi prisoners captured in the Wa-al-Fajr VIII operation would be arriving in Teheran after having passed through numerous towns on that and the following day. In their communiqué, the revolutionary guards call

on the people to turn out to greet the prisoners chanting revolutionary slogans.

It should be mentioned that Radio Teheran reported at the same time that Iraqi prisoners had been paraded through the towns of Borujerd and Arak.

This treatment of Iraqi prisoners, the purpose of which is to use them for political and propaganda ends, is totally at variance with the obligations set forth in the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,²⁶ according to which prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour.

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

(Signed) Ismat KHITANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17901*

**Letter dated 5 March 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[7 March 1986]*

The Government of Israel rejects the unfounded allegations contained in the letter dated 18 February 1986 addressed to you by the representative of Lebanon [S/17839].

In the absence of an effective central authority in Lebanon, Israel has no choice but to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety of its citizens. In March 1985, the Israeli border town of Metullah and its environs were the target of a spate of terrorist car bombings. Metullah lies right on the border. The fence around its houses is the international border. Consequently, if a car bomb reached Metullah, as the March attempts nearly did, it would be too late. To prevent a repetition of such attacks, Israel's security authorities constructed a small security fence extending a few hundred metres beyond the border. The sole purpose of this fence is to provide

security; it does not alter the status of the international border in any way.

The policy of the Government of Israel regarding its border with Lebanon has been stated many times, including in my statement of 17 October 1985 in the Security Council [2623rd meeting]. More recently, on 11 February 1986, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said: "Israel is not interested in one inch of Lebanese territory, nor one drop of Lebanese water. However, security problems on the northern border occasionally necessitate the implementation of certain security measures. A return to normalcy in the area will bring an effective end to this problem between Israel and Lebanon."

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) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/203-S/17901.

DOCUMENT S/17902*

**Letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[7 March 1986]*

The Government of Israel categorically rejects the misrepresentations made by the representative of Lebanon in his letters addressed to you dated 18 and 21 February 1986 [S/17840 and S/17860].

On 17 February, two Israeli soldiers were abducted while a convoy was passing through a security zone established in southern Lebanon. On 22 February, after six days of searching in southern Lebanon for these soldiers, the units of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) involved in the search returned to their bases. The IDF search operation was precisely that and nothing more. Israel has no territorial interests in Lebanon. My Government's sole concern is that Lebanon should not serve as a launching ground for terrorist attacks against the towns and villages of northern Israel.

Given the lack of an effective central authority in Lebanon and the continuing state of anarchy and chaos there, the only way for Israel to ensure the safety of its citizens is to co-operate with local Lebanese, those in

southern Lebanon equally committed to preventing the resumption of terrorism through the maintenance of a security zone that adjoins Israel's border. On the whole, this zone has acted as a highly effective buffer against attempts by Hezbollah fanatics and other terrorists to infiltrate Israel.

In its search for the two abducted Israeli soldiers, IDF acted in line with their long-standing policy of going out of their way to protect the lives and well-being of their men. In several of the Lebanese villages, IDF authorities uncovered large quantities of military supplies, including Katyusha rockets, explosive devices and light arms, that were to be used for terrorist strikes against Israel. Some of these arms were found in the possession of Hezbollah—the fanatical Shiite group that is believed to be responsible for the abduction of the two soldiers.

The Hezbollah makes no pretence of confining its attacks to Israeli military targets in Lebanon. It openly proclaims its intentions to attack civilian targets in Israel, indeed to destroy Israel altogether and to "march to Jerusalem". Nor does it limit its attacks to Israel alone. Its victims have included nationals of France, Spain, the

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/204-S/17902.

United States and the Soviet Union. Thus the world's leading powers find themselves at the mercy of a small band of fanatics inspired and backed by the Khomeini régime and operating with apparent immunity out of the Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon. Preventing further spread of international lawlessness from this source should concern the entire international community.

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) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17903

Letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
{7 March 1986}

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 25 February 1986, the day after the Security Council adopted resolutions 582 (1986), the Iranian forces of aggression launched a large-scale attack called the Wa-al-Fajr IX operation in the northern area of the front, and that the so-called Khatam el-Anbia base, the joint operations centre of the Islamic revolutionary guards and the army, published several communiqués which were broadcast in Persian by Radio Teheran and extracts of which are reproduced below:

1. The first communiqué, broadcast at 1.30 p.m., local time, on 25 February, reported that important high ground at Sulaymaniyah, in particular Al-Raqim 1000, had been occupied and that 25 Iraqi villages had been liberated;

2. The second communiqué, broadcast at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, reported that there had been a sweeping advance inside Iraqi territory in the Sulaymaniyah region and that strategic high ground in the region had been liberated and totally overcome; that the heroes of Islam had been able to cross the little river of Zab and Kuh Su, and the Zirkuh mountain range which reaches 25 kilometres into Iraqi territory and rises to around 2,100 metres. They had also succeeded in occupying the Hilwan mountain range called Hezarqolleh, the summits of which rise to 1,400-1,500 metres, these successful operations enabling them to seize the Iraqi region of Juman and liberate 37 Kurd villages. The Zabarlin border post in the Zirkuh region was in their hands and the forces of Islam were establishing themselves in positions from which they had been barred previously and which they had occupied with the aid of divine Providence, 25 kilometres from the town of Sulaymaniyah;

3. The third communiqué, broadcast at 1.30 p.m. on 26 February, announced the victory of the heroes of Islam in the second phase of the operations which had culminated in the liberation of the Namnam and Asbi Dareh mountain range, comprising the points 1,350, 1,567, 1,500, 1,599, 1,560, 1,460, 1,320, 1,200, 1,480, 1,380, 1,437, 1,340, 1,170, 1,080 and 1,220.

After crossing the Binawila river in the Kalay region, the army of Islam had succeeded in seizing the strategic high ground of Kanatir and Shah Kawan and the points 1,862, 1,660, 1,560, 1,580, 1,600, 1,497, 1,460 and 1,625 at Kajan and 1,205, 1,301, 1,640, 1,319 and 1,150

at Zilan. This phase of the operations had culminated in the liberation of five other Iraqi villages in the Kalay region and, following the liberation of these regions by the troops of the Imam al-Mahdi al-Muntazar, the Iraqi muslim Kurds and the Peshmarga of the party of Allah (Hezbollah) could work to liberate those regions from the Zionist régime in power in Iraq. Over 200 square kilometres in the region to the north-east of Sulaymaniyah and 42 Iraqi villages had thus been liberated by the forces of Islam;

4. The fifth communiqué, broadcast at 1.30 p.m. on 27 February, announced that, pursuing the second phase of the operations, the heroes of Islam had managed to liberate the strategically important point 1,220 in the Sur passage and the Ni Bra range (comprising points 1,443, 1,400, 1,410, 1,479, 1,300, 1,431 and 1,444, as well as points 1,300 and 1,400 situated in the Jam Sangvar strategic area and other trouble spots in this area: 1,171, 1,210, 1,245, and 1,200). The heroes of Islam had moreover succeeded in thus far liberating 15 of the other villages occupying key positions in the region. After the liberation of the strategic points and areas situated in the north and north-east of the Sulaymaniyah district, the total area of the Iraqi land liberated in the Wa-al-Fajr IX operation amounted to 250 square kilometres.

5. The sixth communiqué, broadcast at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, announced that, in the course of the third phase of the Wa-al-Fajr IX operation, the soldiers of Islam had succeeded, with the aid of divine Providence, in liberating a further area of over 50 square kilometres situated to the north-west of the Iraqi district of Sulaymaniyah. The area of land liberated since the launching of the above operation thus totalled 300 square kilometres. They had thereby managed to liberate the Mamutran range, comprising points 1,461, 1,410, 1,394, 1,360, 1,358, 1,295 and 1,200, as well as four enemy posts on the strategic high ground of Hezarqolleh, which they had totally overcome, thus bringing the lines of communication between Gwartah and Sulaymaniyah within range of their artillery;

6. The seventh communiqué, broadcast at 1.30 p.m. on 1 March, reported the following: pursuing the Wa-al-Fajr IX operation, the soldiers of Islam had added to the list of strategic points encircled by them the summits of Tenka, Hul, Hezarqolleh, Kuh Namnam, Khaki Dareh, Khanasser, Shah Kawan, Siran, Zilan, Tenka Sur, Mubra,

Kurah Del and Mamuglan, as well as high ground in the Sulaymaniyah region. As a result, the soldiers of Islam had taken up position 20 kilometres from the latter town and had thus far managed to liberate over 300 square kilometres in the region.

The affirmations contained in these communiqués constitute unequivocal recognition of the occupation of Iraqi land by the Iranian invading forces. Likewise, by describing this operation as "liberation", the Iranian régime reveals its aggressive and expansionist designs, designs

which Iraq has always demonstrated and to which it has repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17904

Letter dated 7 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[7 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 4 March 1986 addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/17893], which stated that Iraqi forces had bombarded the civilian quarters of the city of Shadegan. This allegation was refuted by an authorized Iraqi military spokesman, who explained that the Iraqi attack had been launched against the camp in that Iranian city, where troops are massed and where supply stores for Iranian military units and fuel depots which the Iranian army uses in its operations of armed aggression against Iraqi territory are located, as I informed you in my letter dated 4 March [S/17894].

A point of the utmost importance to which I wish to draw your attention, and the attention of the international community, is that the above-mentioned Iranian letter accuses Iraq of intending "to escalate its war of the cities" and warns that this alleged action by Iraq will not remain unanswered and that Iran "has the unquestionable right to retaliate in kind".

Radio Teheran broadcast a statement in Persian by a spokesman for the Military Information Committee at 1.30 p.m., local time, on 5 March to the effect that "the attacks of the Iraqi régime against civilian areas in Iranian cities will not go unpunished, and retaliation in kind shall include depriving Saddam's men of their security and safety".

This sort of behaviour on the part of the Iranian régime is nothing new and it must be met with the greatest determination. In this context, I would like to remind you of the manner in which the Iranian régime behaved last year when it launched attacks against cities as a cover for its large-scale campaign of aggression in the Hawr al-Hawizah area. You will no doubt remember the assertion of the head of that régime on 8 February 1985 that Iraq had bombarded Iranian cities, and his threat to bombard the city of Basra and other Iraqi cities, of which you were notified in our letter on that date [S/16948]. You will also remember the Iranian régime's claim that Iraq had bombarded civilian targets in the city of Ahwaz on 4 March, its threat immediately thereafter to bombard the city of Basra within the next 12 hours,

and its call to the population to evacuate the city. The régime carried out its threat on 5 March without putting into effect the agreed inspection measures contained in the agreement of 12 June 1984 [see S/16609 and S/16610] which was in force at that time. A large number of casualties were caused among the civilian population, to say nothing of the damage to civilian property. We should recall today that the Iranian régime justified its action on that occasion on the basis of "retaliation in kind", although the target that had been bombed by the Iraqi aircraft was a steel plant in the suburbs of Ahwaz which was not covered by the June agreement in force at that time, as explained in the letter addressed to you by my country's Minister for Foreign Affairs on 6 March 1985 [S/17005]. Furthermore, following the concentrated bombardment by heavy artillery of the city of Basra and Iraq's request for a visit by the United Nations mission assigned to investigate such cases in order to verify Iran's violation of the June agreement, the Iranian authorities refused to guarantee safe passage to that mission, as mentioned in the letter from my country's Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 6 March [S/17016]. You will no doubt be aware that this action by the Iranian régime occurred only a few days before the large-scale Iranian aggression in the Hawr al-Hawizah area on 12 March, which was designed to lead to the occupation of the area of Basra.

Iran's latest claims, and the threats implied in them, which, as I have previously indicated, do not constitute any new departure in the behaviour of the Iranian régime, provide firm indications that the régime is preparing to attack cities with a view to confusing the situation after the heavy defeats and losses it has suffered as a result of its attempt to invade Iraqi territory and to occupy the Iraqi port of Al-Faw, diverting attention from this attack and avoiding the pressure exerted by the international community in order to halt the aggression and bring about a comprehensive peace. It is therefore incumbent upon you and the United Nations in general, and upon the Security Council in particular, to be aware of the facts and to act with the utmost determination and precision in curbing the inveterately twisted practices of

the Iranian régime, as demonstrated by its aggression and its denial of all the obligations laid down by the Charter of the United Nations and by international law, in order to prevent the recurrence of more of the miseries of the past six years, which have resulted from the persistence of the Iranian régime in its policy of war, aggression and expansionism.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17905*

Note verbale dated 10 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 March 1986]

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 9 March 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The Government of Pakistan, in continuation of its baseless and empty charges against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again claimed that

the frontier forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly fired 15 shells on Shaman, in the Khyber Agency, on 28 February 1986.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough investigations, considers the Pakistani charges as void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such insinuations which have no other result but the further deterioration of the situation in the frontier areas."

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request the circulation of this note as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/205-S/17905.

DOCUMENT S/17906*

Letter dated 7 March 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[11 March 1986]

We have the honour to transmit to you the annexed copy of the communiqué issued at the city of Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 28 February 1986 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, with the request that this note and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor E. BEAUGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Argentina
to the United Nations

(Signed) George A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALBÁN-HOLGUÍN
Permanent Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario MOYA PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

(Signed) David SAMUDIO
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

(Signed) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

(Signed) Julio C. LUPINACCI
Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1091-S/17906.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 28 February 1986 at Punta del Este by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela constituting the Contadora Group, and of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, members of the Support Group, met at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 27 and 28 February 1986 for the purpose of considering the development of the Central American situation, follow up their proposals and continue developing the actions provided for in the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [S/17736, annex].

The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the international community has explicitly supported the Caraballeda Message and, in particular, that the Central American Governments themselves have expressed their commitment to it in the Guatemala Declaration.⁴ Thus, the Contadora process for bringing about regional peace has been given a new impetus, demonstrating that it is the only way to achieve a just and negotiated solution of the crisis.

The Ministers emphasized the importance of normalizing relations between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and stressed the fruitful results of the meeting held by those two countries' Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs, with the participation of those of the countries members of the Contadora Group, on 24 February at the city of Managua. In that connection, they expressed their support for such actions, which help to generate a climate of trust in the region and demonstrate the desire to bring peace to the area at an early date.

At the Punta del Este meeting, a call was issued for a new meeting, which will be held on 12 March 1986 at San José, Costa Rica, and which will determine the arrangements for a civilian commission for observation, prevention and inspection on the frontier between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, equipped with the necessary technical and logistical means for its functioning, with international participation. That action will be taken by the Contadora Group, with the co-operation of the Support Group.

The said Commission will constitute in practice a clear demonstration of the advances which are being made and which will no doubt be accomplished through consensus and Latin American unity. Latin America must and can settle its problems without foreign intervention.

The Ministers agreed that the negotiation of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17549 of 9 October 1985, annex V] must be concluded immediately on the basis of the proposals made by the Contadora Group concerning the matters on which agreement has not yet been reached, in order to proceed to the prompt signing and entry into force of the Act. They also made it clear that the

Caraballeda Message, far from being a substitute for the negotiation of that Act, helps to speed its entry into force.

The Ministers emphasized, however, that all of the "lasting foundations for peace" mentioned in the Caraballeda Message must enter fully into force. Consequently, the efforts needed to initiate the actions provided for in that Message must be made. The actions referred to must be simultaneous in order to strengthen the mutual trust that is essential for achieving peace; a choice of some of them to the detriment of the others is unacceptable. It must be stressed that each of them is valid in itself. Therefore, none of them can be made contingent on others, since they constitute a political and legal obligation for each State.

The Ministers repeated that the cessation of external aid to irregular forces and insurgent movements operating in the countries of the region is imperative for the restoration of the international legal order and represents a contribution which will benefit peace initiatives.

The Ministers also issued an appeal for the indispensable negotiated solution of the internal conflicts being experienced by some countries of the region and pointed out how urgent it is that the Governments of those countries should take steps to promote genuine national reconciliation. In that connection, they reaffirmed their readiness to contribute, by whatever means are considered suitable, to the conclusion of the aforementioned processes.

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the calling and the holding in the near future of the summit meeting of Central American Presidents, which will unquestionably help to strengthen the climate of understanding that will restore the trust essential to peace.

Furthermore, the Ministers emphasized that the establishment of a Central American parliament would help to achieve the aforementioned purposes, and in particular to deepen and render permanent the democratic processes which must be consolidated in each of the Central American countries.

The Ministers decided to continue their peace initiatives and, to that end, they issued a cordial invitation to their colleagues of the five Central American States, with a view to analysing, at a meeting to be held during the second half of March at the island of Contadora, the advances made and the new courses of action to be followed.

Lastly, the Ministers stated that settling the Central American crisis means ensuring the peace, security and prosperity of the entire Latin American region. History teaches that any foreign intervention in Latin America, as well as any intervention by one country in the internal affairs of others, damages the international legal order and thereby gravely endangers peaceful coexistence between nations.

Democratic self-determination, territorial integrity and non-interference are the indispensable foundations for the solution of the present crisis in Central America and constitute irreplaceable conditions for our existence as free and independent nations.

DOCUMENT S/17907*

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 March 1986]

ANNEX

Memorandum issued at Hanoi on 10 March 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

On 11 February 1986, the Chinese authorities issued a memorandum [S/17816, annex] repeating their familiar arguments in justification of their policy of hostility and aggression *vis-à-vis* Viet Nam aimed at sparking off confrontation between the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Viet Nam, undermining peace and stability in South-East Asia and furthering their hegemonic ambitions within the region. However, the Chinese Government cannot deny their criminal course.

The Chinese authorities insist that the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations stems from "Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea and provocations against China". The truth is that ever since the early 1970s, China has taken advantage of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance to enter into collusion with the United States, bargained

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on China's hostile policy *vis-à-vis* Viet Nam, issued at Hanoi on 10 March 1986.

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) BUI XUAN NHAT
Acting Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/206-S/17907.

with the latter at the expense of the former, and reached an agreement on a solution that was supposed to help the United States withdraw its troops while maintaining its puppet régime in South Viet Nam in exchange for the withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan. In January 1974, with the assent of the United States, China seized the Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelago then under the control of the Saigon puppet forces. Further, in the course of 1974, China staged 174 armed provocations along the border between the two countries.

The total victory of the Vietnamese revolution in 1975 wrecked the bargaining process between China and the United States. From 1975 to 1978, China, on the one hand, intensified its military pressure and its acts of provocation along the northern border of Viet Nam: 294 cases in 1975, 812 in 1976, 873 in 1977 and 2,175 in 1978. On the other hand, along the south-western border of Viet Nam, it made use of the subservient Pol Pot clique, turning Kampuchea into a stepping stone from which to attack Viet Nam immediately following the liberation of the south. This two-pronged strategy having been defeated, on 17 February 1979, the Chinese authorities deployed 600,000 troops in a blatant, large-scale war of aggression against Viet Nam. Since then they have been waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage against Viet Nam with the evil purpose of undermining the latter's peace-time reconstruction. China constantly maintains large military forces 15-to-20 division strong close to the Sino-Vietnamese border, carrying out tens of thousands of armed provocations, regularly conducting fierce destructive shellings against numerous areas in the six northern-most Vietnamese provinces as well as many campaigns of encroachment upon Vietnamese territory, most serious of all being the encroachment of the cluster of heights in the Vi Xuyen area, Ha Tuyen province, carried out in April 1984. In 1985, on the approximately 10 square kilometres of the Vi Xuyen area alone, the Chinese side fired nearly 1 million shells. Since the beginning of 1986, they have kept up their intense shelling; not even during the Tet (New Year) festivities did they let the population in the Vietnamese border regions welcome the New Year in peace and cheerfulness. More sinister even, in 1985 they intentionally chose flood time to float thousands of mines into a number of streams flowing from China into Viet Nam. Such criminal acts of the Chinese Government have caused many human and material losses to the population of the six northern-most provinces of Viet Nam.

Having experienced 30 years of most fierce war against imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people cherish peace more than anyone else and would never of their own initiative provoke a new war, especially so with China, a large nation and immediate neighbour. For the past several years, while opposing the hostile policy of the Chinese Government, the Vietnamese side has constantly demonstrated its goodwill, putting forth on several occasions concrete proposals aimed at easing tension along the border between the two countries and thus facilitating the normalization of relations.

In the very first session of the first round of talks between the two countries at Hanoi in April 1979, the Vietnamese side set forth a three-point proposal [see S/13257] wherein the first point enunciates urgent measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas of both countries, namely, refraining from concentrating troops close to the border, disengaging the armed forces of each side, ceasing all acts of war provocation and all forms of hostile activities, establishing a demilitarized zone and setting up a joint commission in order to supervise and control the implementation of these measures. Later on, the Vietnamese side tabled a draft agreement whereby both sides would commit themselves not to undertake military hostilities whether on land, in the air or at sea. Since 1980, on the occasion of the traditional New Year festivities of both peoples, and from 1982, on the occasion of their respective national days, the Vietnamese side has regularly taken the initiative of proposing to China that both sides should cease all military hostilities before and after the holidays in order to allow the population of the border regions to enjoy an atmosphere of peace and to pave the way for a relaxation of tension along the border between the two countries. It is regrettable, however, that the Chinese side should persist in evading these constructive, fair proposals of Viet Nam, making erroneous contentions that if the Vietnamese side would put an end to its armed provocations against China, tension would ease down along the border. If so, however, then why were they so reluctant to sit down to discuss and reach an agreement with the Vietnamese side on effective measures to control the actions of both sides? Why do they not put forward concrete proposals for discussion with the Vietnamese side but only persist in putting the blame on the latter? According to the Chinese side, again, a

political atmosphere suitable for negotiations between the two countries does not yet exist and as long as the obstacle of the Kampuchean question has not been removed, it will not be possible to negotiate on the normalization of relations between Viet Nam and China. It is widely known that between China and the United States, Taiwan remains an outstanding problem which to this day China views as an obstacle, but since 1955 both countries have been holding talks. At present, the problem of Taiwan remains unresolved but China still tries to further improve its relations with the United States. These facts point to the absolute fallacy of the Chinese contentions which are aimed at covering their new criminal schemes and acts against Viet Nam.

As it is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, if China really desires peace and the improvement of its relations with neighbouring countries, let it put an immediate end to the policy of hostility and aggression against Viet Nam and join Viet Nam in talks on the settlement of outstanding problems in their mutual relations, first and foremost on ways to ensure tranquillity along their common border and thus create favourable conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries. Viet Nam is open to concrete proposals from the Chinese side, considering them a basis for discussion. At the same time, it welcomes every initiative taken by other countries aimed at contributing to the relaxation of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Over the past seven years, the Chinese authorities have always used the "Kampuchean question" to serve their hegemonistic and expansionist policy. They have used that question as their main card in colluding with imperialist and reactionary forces to oppose the revolution of the three Indo-Chinese countries and as their main instrument to perpetuate the state of confrontation in South-East Asia, pitting the ASEAN countries against the Indo-Chinese countries, maintaining the Pol Pot forces in an attempt to reimpose the genocidal régime on Kampuchea.

In order to justify their position in opposing the Kampuchean people, the Chinese authorities continually argue that they have no vested national interest in Kampuchea, that they do not object to dialogues aimed at finding a political solution and wish to settle in a fair and rational manner the Kampuchean question. Be it so, then why in the face of the strong demand for the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique should China keep on breathing life into them, encouraging them to oppose Viet Nam? Moreover, why do they object to every proposal put forth by the three Indo-Chinese countries on dialogues between the Indo-Chinese countries and the ASEAN group of countries and prevent contacts among Kampucheans aimed at achieving national reconciliation? Beijing is wont to say that the key to the settlement of the Kampuchean question is a public commitment by Viet Nam to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea to be proved by concrete deeds. But after Viet Nam stated that it would pull out all its forces from Kampuchea by 1990 and indicated the possibility of an earlier withdrawal in the context of a political solution, the Beijing authorities changed their tune, demanding from Viet Nam "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal", while they themselves retained the right to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique, opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, jeopardizing Viet Nam's security and perpetuating the state of instability in South-East Asia.

With the goodwill shown by the three Indo-Chinese countries, the trend towards dialogue is gaining momentum in the region; several ASEAN countries are working towards a dialogue between the two groups of countries. The fact that Viet Nam, representing the Indo-Chinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, have organized a working group meeting marks a new step forward in the trend towards dialogue between the two groups of countries. At present, no one but Beijing and the genocidal Pol Pot clique are still bent on opposing dialogue.

Obviously, Beijing's deeds are completely contrary to their words, going counter to the common trend in the world and in the countries of the region towards dialogue aimed at finding a solution for the Kampuchean question.

Viet Nam and China are neighbouring countries, whose peoples share an age-old tradition of friendship. The Government and people of Viet Nam consistently hold dear this traditional friendship and have done their utmost in striving for an early restoration of normal relations between the two countries. The responsibility for the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations and the present continued tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border rests entirely with the Chinese side.

DOCUMENT S/17908

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to you [S/17900], which questioned the treatment of Iraqi prisoners of war and stated that greeting the prisoners in the Iranian cities was not in accordance with the obligations set forth in the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.²⁶ I wish to inform you that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares the following:

1. There have been no actions by the relevant authorities to indicate ill treatment, violence or to instigate curiosity on the part of the people with regard to the prisoners.

2. Due to long distances between the war fronts and the prisoners' camps, it is necessary that during the transfer from the war fronts to the camps the prisoners travel long distances and pass through some cities.

3. All humanitarian and Islamic principles have been observed during the transfer of these prisoners. If Iraq presents any documented evidence regarding the ill treatment of the prisoners, the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to agree to any investigation by your representatives provided that the same investigation take place with regard to the Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if the contents of this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17909

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 4 and 7 March 1986 [S/17894 and S/17904] addressed to you by the representative of Iraq regarding the bombardment of the civilian quarters of the city of Shadegan in Iran by the Iraqi forces. In both letters, the representative of Iraq denies the bombardment of the civilian quarters in Shadegan and informs you that the Iraqi air force attacked military targets in Shadegan and not civilian quarters.

In order to investigate this matter and to prove that the civilian areas are attacked by Iraq, my Government once again requests that you dispatch the United Nations observer team from Teheran to Shadegan, since this team is a mechanism for the Secretary-General to determine the observance or violation of the international and humanitarian regulations of war.

With regard to Iran's "unquestionable right to retaliate in kind" which has alarmed the régime of Iraq, I wish to draw the attention of all concerned and particularly the representative of Iraq to the fact that the war imposed on Iran was started by the present régime of Iraq on 22 September 1980 by the invasion of western and south-western parts of my country by the Iraqi forces of aggression and, at that time, the United Nations and the international community did not seriously attempt to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and to con-

demn the aggressor and prevent that aggression. Now that the Iranian people are engaged in their defensive war, attacks on military targets of the aggressor régime of Iraq constitute our routine war operations and are in fact "retaliation in kind". However, when we say "retaliation in kind" with respect to civilian targets, it means that once we have utilized all efforts towards persuading the aggressor not to attack innocent civilians and only when the United Nations and the international community prove unable to persuade the Iraqi régime not to violate international humanitarian law, will we retaliate in kind with all the necessary measures that are to be taken in order to prevent the suffering of innocent people.

Therefore, as long as the régime of Iraq observes international law and does not violate international and humanitarian regulations and refrains from attacking civilian population centres and Iranian cities, it should not fear retaliation in kind.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

Report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq: note by the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/17911

[Original: English]
[12 March 1986]

1. In March 1984, at the request of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and after consultations with the Government of Iraq, the Secretary-General appointed a mission of specialists to investigate Iran's allegations that chemical weapons were being used by Iraq. The report of the specialists was transmitted to the Security Council on 26 March [S/16433]. On 29 June, the Secretary-General appealed to both Governments to undertake to abide by the terms of the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹ and received a positive response from Iran. In April 1985, on the request of the Government of Iran, the Secretary-General requested the medical specialist of the mission to examine Iranian patients hospitalized in Europe, allegedly as a result of the use of chemical weapons, and his report was transmitted to the Council on 24 April [see S/17127].

2. In March 1985, the Secretary-General presented to the Governments of Iran and Iraq an eight-point plan designed to attain a comprehensive settlement of the conflict between the two States. This plan, which, *inter alia*, addressed the issue of ending the use of chemical weapons, was discussed by the Secretary-General with the two Governments during his visits to Teheran and Baghdad in April 1985, on which he reported to the Security Council [S/17097]. Regrettably, despite continuing efforts, no further movement on the plan's proposal has materialized.

3. Following these events, the Secretary-General was requested by the President of the Security Council on 26 April 1985 to examine the feasibility of establishing arrangements to conduct a prompt investigation of any further allegations of the use of chemical weapons. In response, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council on 14 May that he had decided to utilize the team of specialists who conducted the original investigation in March 1984, should the need for any further such investigation unfortunately arise. Further allegations were made by Iran between 2 May 1985 and 31 January 1986 [see S/17143, S/17181, S/17217, S/17342, S/17606 and S/17782], which were rejected by Iraq on 6 November 1985 [see S/17611], but at that stage a new investigation was not considered to be warranted.

4. On 9 February 1986, Iran began an offensive into Iraqi territory. The Secretary-General, in a statement on 11 February, urged that concerted and determined efforts be made, on the basis of his eight-point proposal, to end the war. As the combat escalated, however, Iran alleged the renewed use of chemical weapons by Iraq [see S/

17790 and S/17858], which again denied this [see S/17783] and, in turn, accused Iran of using such weapons [see S/17824 and S/17826]. On 12 February and subsequently, while reiterating its allegations, the Government of Iran requested the dispatch of an investigation mission to the area [see S/17822, S/17829, S/17833, S/17835, S/17836 and S/17843]. This distressing situation was developing in an alarming direction with implied warnings by Iran that it was considering the use of chemical weapons in retaliation unless the United Nations could take effective measures to end their use, stating that "on the basis of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the non-use of chemical weapons is unconditional" [see S/17829].

5. On 14 February, the Security Council met in consultations on the request of the Secretary-General, who reported on developments and immediately after issued a statement calling for a cessation of hostilities in order to facilitate a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict. The statement pointed out that a cessation of hostilities would also make possible an investigation in the war zone where chemical weapons were alleged to have been used. The members of the Council expressed their support for the Secretary-General's approach. A number of them also urged that he dispatch an investigation mission at the earliest opportunity. Since a formal convening of the Council on the situation had been requested, the Secretary-General considered it advisable that a mission should be dispatched to the area after the Council had concluded its deliberations, and informed the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq accordingly.

6. On 24 February, the Security Council adopted resolution 582 (1986), which deplored the initial acts which had given rise to the conflict, its continuation and its escalation, in particular the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹¹ The resolution also called for an immediate ceasefire, a cessation of all hostilities, the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay, a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war, and the submission by both parties of all aspects of the conflict to mediation or to any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes. Further, it requested the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts to assist the two parties to give effect to the resolution. Also, it called on all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which might lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict.

7. On 25 February, the Iranian Government, in a statement on the resolution [S/17864, annex], stated *inter alia* that it was "a positive step towards the condemnation of Iraq as the aggressor and a just conclusion to the war". It further stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran was prepared to co-operate with the Secretary-General and was "fully ready to co-operate towards the prevention of the expansion of the war and the involvement of

* Incorporating document S/17911/Corr.1 of 14 March 1986.

other countries therein". It also commented that "the Council was, this time, under the obligation to strongly condemn Iraq by name for its repeated and large-scale use of chemical weapons".

8. On 5 March, the Iraqi Government, in a letter to the Secretary-General presenting its position on resolution 582 (1986) [S/17897] declared, *inter alia*, that the resolution contained "essential elements which illustrate the basic principles for the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts" and that "if the Iranian Government undertakes to accept the resolution formally and makes an effort to implement it unconditionally and in good faith, Iraq is ready to co-operate with the Security Council and with you in order also to implement it in good faith" on the basis of certain conditions, primarily that "the resolution represents a comprehensive and indivisible approach to settling the conflict. Therefore, it must constitute a globally and comprehensively applicable practical framework within which the elements of the settlement interconnect, at all stages, according to an established timetable, the implementation of each stage being a guarantee that the next stage will also be implemented.

9. Meanwhile, immediately upon the adoption by the Council of its resolution 582 (1986), the Secretary-General gave instructions for the mission to assemble in Vienna and proceed without further delay to Iran. At the same time he reiterated to the Government of Iraq his readiness to instruct the mission to visit Iraq also, to investigate Iraq's allegations in this issue should the Government so request while the mission was still in the area. The position taken by the Government of Iraq was that this matter already had been addressed in resolution 582 (1986) and that any further moves should, in compliance with that resolution, focus on securing a comprehensive settlement of the conflict and should not deal separately with its "secondary" aspects.

10. The four specialists who constituted the mission, and who had conducted the original investigations in March 1984 are:

Dr. Gustav Anderson, Ph.D
Head, Analytical Chemistry Section
National Defence Research Institute
Umea, Sweden

Dr. Manuel Domínguez
Colonel, Army Medical Corps and specialist in atomic,
biological and chemical weapons injuries
Professor of Preventive Medicine
Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Madrid, Spain

Dr. Peter Dunn, A.M., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons), FRACI
Superintendent Scientist
Materials Research Laboratories
Defence Science and Technology Organization
Department of Defence
Melbourne, Australia

Colonel Ulrich Imobersteg, Ph.D. in chemistry
Former Chief, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons
Defence Division
Ministry of Defence
Bern, Switzerland

Colonel Imobersteg was unable, due to a family emergency, to travel with the mission in Iran, but joined in the evaluation of the findings of his colleagues when they reached Switzerland to prepare the mission's report.

11. The work of the mission was co-ordinated by Mr. Iqbal Riza, Director in the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, who facilitated its organization and ensured liaison with the competent authorities. He was assisted by Mr. Sylvanus Tiewul, Senior Officer in the same office. The mission spent four days in Iran, and the specialists submitted a joint report to the Secretary-General on 7 March 1986.

12. The Secretary-General wishes to place on record his deep appreciation to the members of the mission for the highly dedicated and efficient manner in which they completed their assignment, in spite of constraints in resources and time, and under strenuous and even dangerous conditions. He also wishes to express his appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland for making available the services of these eminent scientists and the facilities of their laboratories.

13. In transmitting the report of the specialists to the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to unequivocally emphasize once again that his overriding motivation is to pursue every avenue to promote an end to this tragic conflict. While urging immediate compliance by the parties concerned with Council resolution 582 (1986), he considers that, until this is achieved, it is also incumbent upon him, in accordance with internationally accepted humanitarian principles, to minimize the suffering caused by war on civilians and neutral parties and on the combatants themselves.

14. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General cannot but note with regret that the specialists have confirmed the use of chemical weapons by Iraqi forces against Iranian forces in the course of the present Iranian offensive into Iraqi territory. The Secretary-General repeatedly has declared that he strongly condemns the use of chemical weapons wherever and whenever this may occur. In the present instance such weapons have been used in violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 against Iranian forces, in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

15. The Secretary-General remains convinced that both international security and humanitarian concerns can ultimately be met only by the termination of this ruinous conflict through a comprehensive settlement. He once again expresses his readiness to assist in all endeavours to that end, and appeals to the Governments of Iran and Iraq to respond to the efforts of the United Nations to bring to their peoples the peace that will enable them to deploy their human and material resources for the strengthening and development of their countries. The Secretary-General also expresses his earnest hope that other States will also co-operate in international efforts to open the way towards the restoration of peace between Iran and Iraq on the basis of justice and honour.

ANNEX

Report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Geneva, 6 March 1986

We have the honour to submit herewith our report on the investigation you requested us to undertake concerning allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

In order to undertake the investigation, three of us visited Iran from 26 February to 3 March 1986 for the purpose of carrying out on-site collection and examination of evidence. The fourth member of our team, Colonel Imobersteg, was unable to travel to Iran but he worked with us on our return to Switzerland in order to evaluate the evidence on the munitions aspects and to help us compile the final report. Although we were appointed in our individual capacities, we agreed to work as a team and our conclusions were reached unanimously.

In preparing our report, we have taken into account the reports of the missions undertaken at your request in March 1984 and April 1985 [see S/16433 and S/17127]. As the conclusions of the present mission are not in conflict with those of the previous missions, a summary statement has been included in the present report.

The number of chemical casualties we saw in Iran and the nature and extent of their injuries was distressing to all of us, particularly the death of an injured soldier in our presence.

We are, therefore, very concerned that although our reports of 1984 and 1985 confirmed that chemical weapons had been used against Iranian forces, attacks are still continuing in spite of appeals by the United Nations and on a more intense scale than used previously. This is in direct contravention of the 1925 Geneva Protocol¹¹ which has been accepted by both Iran and Iraq. We wish to make a special plea to ensure that every effort is made to stop the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In undertaking the present mission, we received support from many organizations and individuals. In particular, we would like to record our thanks to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the co-operation and assistance provided throughout our mission.

We also wish to express our appreciation for the assistance we received from the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly from Mr. Iqbal Riza and Mr. Sylvanus Tiewal of the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs.

Our special thanks are due to the laboratories in Switzerland and Sweden, which assisted us in the technical aspects of this mission. As well as undertaking analyses on our behalf, the AC Laboratory Spiez, Switzerland, under the direction of Dr. B. Brunner, provided facilities to us for the drafting of our report.

We wish to express our gratitude to you for the confidence you have again reposed in us.

(Signed) Dr. Gustav ANDERSSON
Dr. Manuel DOMÍNGUEZ
Dr. Peter DUNN
Colonel Ulrich IMOBERSTEG

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The mission was requested by the Secretary-General to determine, to the extent possible, whether chemical weapons had been used in the conflict between Iran and Iraq and, if so, the type, extent and circumstances of their use. It was also indicated that the mission's investigations were in continuation of those first conducted by it in March 1984. In accordance with the itinerary arranged by the United Nations, our investigations were conducted only in Iran.

II. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION

2. Prior to the preparation of the present report, we reviewed the following United Nations documents:

(a) Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons, of March 1984 [see S/16433];

(b) Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the medical examinations conducted in April 1985 [see S/17127];

(c) Letters from the Government of Iran to the Secretary-General concerning chemical weapons [S/15934, S/16128, S/16140, S/16154, S/16235, S/16340, S/16378, S/16380, S/16384, S/16397, S/16408, S/16416, S/16446, S/16447, S/16481, S/16498, S/16508, S/16572, S/16652, S/16656, S/16664, S/16690, S/16827, S/16941, S/16987, S/17027, S/17028, S/17031, S/17046, S/17088, S/17089, S/17095, S/17096, S/17129, S/17143, S/17181, S/17217, S/17342, S/17606, S/17782, S/17790, S/17822, S/17829, S/17833, S/17835, S/17836, S/17843 and S/17858];

(d) Letters from the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General concerning chemical weapons [S/16193, S/16240, S/16407, S/16438, S/17611, S/17824 and S/17926];

(e) Declarations by the President of the Security Council concerning chemical weapons [S/16454 and S/17130].

3. We also referred, during the drafting of our report, to the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

III. METHODOLOGY

4. In order to carry out our task, we adopted, as required, the following approaches:

(a) Interviews were held with Government officials in Teheran in order to obtain information regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons;

(b) A visit was made to the war zone in order to examine evidence of weapons used in alleged chemical attacks and to collect samples for chemical examination in specialized laboratories located in Europe;

(c) Clinical examinations were made of, and interviews conducted with, a number of patients who were allegedly exposed to an attack of chemical warfare agents (these included a number of Iraqi casualties). The clinical examinations were undertaken both in the war zone and in hospitals in Ahwaz and Teheran to which patients had been evacuated;

(d) An interview was held with a captured Iraqi pilot about his experiences with the use of chemical weapons.

5. Because of experience gained during the 1984 mission to Iran, we were able in this mission to be essentially self-contained in regard to protective clothing, masks and gloves, as well as sampling equipment and containers for transport. In addition, we had available the latest version of the British-designed and developed Chemical Agent Monitor (CAM, Graseby Dynamics Ltd). This battery-powered, portable instrument enables low concentrations of vapours of specific chemical substances to be detected. For the present investigation, the CAM was used in a mode suitable for the detection of the vapour of mustard gas and nerve agents. A visual scale on the instrument gave an indication of the concentration of vapour present. The CAM instrument used by us had previously been calibrated at the National Defence Research Institute, Umea, Sweden, against known concentrations of mustard vapour and nerve agents.

6. We believe the equipment used during this investigation is ideal in that it provides adequate protection against chemical agents for participants, is self-contained, readily transportable and, with the availability of the CAM, even low contaminated areas can be easily delineated for sampling.

7. We spent four days in Iran (for the chronology of activities, see appendix I). In Teheran we paid visits to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to several hospitals and the Coroner's mortuary. A visit was made to the war zone situated around Abadan. We were scheduled to fly to Ahwaz but were diverted to the Iranian air force base at Omidiyeh for safety reasons. We were then transferred to Ahwaz by helicopter. From Ahwaz, we travelled to the Abadan area by road and to a field hospital near Qofas to examine areas allegedly attacked by chemical weapons. We then returned to Ahwaz for visits to a hospital and an infirmary. From Ahwaz the return journey was by road to Omidiyeh and then by aircraft to Teheran, the tour having taken 24 hours (for a map of the area visited, see appendix II). The night before our departure from Teheran the Iranian authorities presented a list with details of other recent alleged attacks by chemical weapons, which we were not in a position to investigate.

IV. MEDICAL ASPECTS

8. The medical aspects of the report are based on examinations carried out between 27 February and 2 March 1986 inclusive, on 40 patients admitted to the Labbafi-Nejad and Baghiyat-Allah hospitals and the Val Fajr Infirmary in Teheran and to the Shaheed Baghai Hospital and the Seyed-o-Shehadeh Infirmary in Ahwaz. These 40 patients were selected personally by the medical specialist on the mission from among those exposed to chemical weapons. All were carefully observed and questioned through an interpreter. The report is also based on the examination of 42 patients who were being transferred, at the Ahwaz airport, from two buses to a Hercules aircraft for evacuation to Teheran. In addition, a cursory observation was made of some 300 patients admitted to the Seyed-o-Shehadeh Infirmary, 300 others admitted to the Val Fajr Infirmary, some 40 to the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital and about 80 to the Baghiyat-Allah Hospital. Also taken into account were the examinations made of 23 cadavers, reports of four Iranian doctors who were exposed—one of whom was in critical condition (Nos. 22, 23, 26 and 29 in addendum 1 to the present document)—and a reading of some clinical histories. The information obtained from the injured doctors was particularly valuable because of their ability to use scientific terms in describing their condition.

9. There were various reports by Iranian medical authorities that some 2,000 persons exposed to chemical weapons had been treated at Ahwaz hospitals and some 10,000 at the Val Fajr Infirmary in Teheran.

10. The lesions observed on the patients questioned led to the unanimous conclusion that they were exposed to bombs which were dropped from aircraft and exploded on contact with the ground. In some cases, the explosions had been detected by the flash; in many cases, by the odour of garlic or, according to others, a pungent smell.

11. The clinical history of those affected has been as follows.

12. The first symptom observed was conjunctivitis in varying degrees. It appeared from 20 minutes after exposure up to hours later, and in all cases increased in intensity in the following 8 to 48 hours, with intense palpebral oedema. Since photophobia was very intense, the patients had to be protected from light.

13. The skin began to itch early. In addition, some, generally the most seriously affected, experienced nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

14. At the same time, erythema similar to that produced by ultraviolet rays developed. Skin colour gradually darkened until it became black in some areas, especially in the armpits, genitals, inner surface of the thigh and, with less frequency and intensity, in the bend of the elbow and even less in the popliteal space (back of the knee). In some cases, the colour of the genitals became as black as tar.

15. In addition to this pigmentation, in some areas there were vesicles of various sizes, which could cover a large part of the trunk or limbs. Usually they were large. They could be found in any area of the body except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. The vesicles were filled with an amber liquid, which under pressure formed very high blisters.

16. The vesicles subsequently broke open, leaving cutaneous detachment over wide areas, which in some cases covered more than 85 per cent of the surface of the body, as in the case of second-degree burns. These ulcerations were painful, and the patients complained especially when they were moved or when the lesions were dressed.

17. Some patients developed rhinorrhoea, or more frequently pharyn-

gitis, laryngitis and tracheitis. They had productive coughs, which in some cases became hemoptysic. The progression of the respiratory symptoms led to chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pulmonary oedema, in short, respiratory distress.

18. The most seriously affected developed leukopenia, especially of the lymphopenic type which provokes infection of the ulcerations, especially by pseudomonas. A few others developed thrombopenia and even pancytopenia.

19. The pathogenesis of the lesions depended on the intensity of the intoxication. In serious cases, for example, shortly before death, the patient's face turned completely black, while in other cases it took six days or more to manifest itself.

20. The combined clinical and analytical data prove beyond doubt that the lesions observed were caused by the chemical warfare agent known as yperite, the chemical structure of which corresponds to bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphide.

21. This observation yielded no evidence of the use of tabun, which had been demonstrated during the 1984 observation. Nevertheless, earlier in February 1986, Dr. Sohrabpur of Labbafi-Nejad Hospital reported that he had treated 41 persons exposed to nerve gas who exhibited clear symptoms of intoxication by acetylcholine esterase-inhibiting substances. Similarly, cases of nerve-gas intoxication have been treated at the Shaheed Baghai Hospital of Ahwaz. It was believed that such intoxication was not due to tabun, because serum choline esterase was not very low and because large doses of atropine were required. In some cases, as much as 1,000 milligrams (1 gram) were needed to restore neuronal activity in the patients. Pralidoxime also produced satisfactory results. Lastly, Dr. Khatemi of the Val Fajr Infirmary reported that four to five days after the Iranian offensive began (on 9 February), about 1,000 persons were admitted to the hospital with symptoms of nerve-gas intoxication. He estimated that many more must have been exposed since, in mild cases, patients easily recovered after a few injections of atropine. In the cases he observed, an average dose of 200-300 milligrams in all was required (including doses received before admission to Val Fajr). In a few cases, 1,000 milligrams were needed.

22. Some information was collected regarding the use of hydrocyanide. The reported facts are as follows.

23. The staff at Val Fajr Infirmary attended to a casualty (a male nurse) who had shown symptoms of hydrocyanide intoxication and had been treated for it at the front, but when he was admitted to the infirmary there were no longer signs of such intoxication.

24. The doctor supervising the evacuation of the casualties at Ahwaz on 28 February 1986 told me that he had attended to a patient exposed to chemical bombs who had exhibited peculiar symptoms, somewhat similar to those from hydrocyanide, that had quickly killed him.

25. It should also be noted that patients Nos. 25 and 29 listed in addendum 1 to the present document, who were exposed to yperite, had shown signs of hydrocyanide intoxication, but by the time they were examined individually, such signs had disappeared.

26. It should be borne in mind that the explosion of a bomb containing tabun may produce hydrocyanide when the tabun decomposes. This does not happen with yperite.

27. It is perfectly possible to use hydrocyanide bombs and even to manufacture binary bombs. It is not very feasible, however, to produce bombs containing a fluid such as yperite and a gas such as hydrocyanide.

28. A case-by-case summary of the conditions observed in the patients examined is contained in appendix III (addendum 1 to the present document).

29. It should be placed on record here that immense efforts have been made to attend to those exposed to chemical agents; that the medical treatment provided is perfectly in order; that the quality of the doctors responsible for such treatment is very high; that all the victims are treated with the utmost compassion and care; and that the affected Iraqi prisoners are also treated with the utmost care and respect.

V. CHEMICAL ASPECTS

30. It is important to record that there was a lapse of about two weeks between the dates of the first alleged attacks and the arrival of the mission in Iran. In addition, unusually heavy rain had occurred in south-west Iran during February and many areas were flooded. The delays and the environmental degradation of chemical warfare agents that might have been used in attacks (particularly the nerve gas, tabun) made the chemical part of our work difficult.

31. Three specific areas were visited in the war zone in order to investigate the alleged use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces (see appendix II).

Survey area A

32. This area, located in a suburb 2 kilometres north-east of the centre of Abadan, was reached at 1300 hours on 28 February 1986. The attack on the area was stated to have taken place about 1600 hours on 13 February. We examined two bomb craters which had been decontaminated to make the area safe for personnel. Using the CAM, a low mustard vapour concentration of approximately 0.2-5 mg/m³ was found in one of the craters. This positive indication of mustard vapour, even in an area attacked two weeks earlier and subject to heavy rain in the intervening period, is strong evidence that chemical bombs were used.

33. Just as we were about to depart survey area A, an exchange of heavy artillery shells occurred between Iranian and Iraqi forces. We saw the impact of eight Iraqi shells a few kilometres away.

Survey area B

34. Located 15 kilometres south of Abadan on the road to Qofas, area B was reached at 1400 hours on 28 February 1986. In a flat, muddy area several hundred metres off the main road, three bomb craters were found resulting from an alleged attack two weeks earlier. We examined the craters using the CAM and although the area had been decontaminated, positive evidence of the presence of mustard gas was found. At the bottom of each of the craters low vapour concentration levels of the order of 0.2-5 mg/m³ were measured. This evidence again indicated the use of chemical bombs in the area.

Survey area C

35. From survey area B we travelled south by road and crossed the Bahmanshir River in order to visit the Hadhrat Fatima (AS) Field Hospital located about 40 kilometres from Abadan. The area was reached at about 1500 hours on 28 February and the alleged attack on the hospital had taken place at about 1000 hours on the previous day. It was stated that of 12 bombs dropped, 4 had fallen in the hospital area. One bomb had exploded 15 metres from the entrance to the hospital. To reduce danger to the patients, the area was immediately decontaminated and the crater filled with clean earth. In spite of the decontamination action, trace vapour concentrations of mustard gas of 0.0-1 mg/m³ were recorded in the area, using the CAM.

36. At about 50 metres from the hospital entrance, we were shown a crater from the same attack which had not been decontaminated, but filled with fresh soil. Using the CAM, we located an area which was heavily contaminated with mustard gas. The reading on the instrument was off the scale (greater than 4 mg/m³) when vapour levels near ground level were measured. Using special protective equipment, we collected about 1 kg of contaminated soil; this was transported back to Teheran by us.

37. At the clinical laboratory of the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital in Teheran, on 1 March, samples of soil were repacked for safe transportation to selected laboratories in Europe for chemical analysis. Three samples of the soil, each of approximately 100 grams, were placed in individual dry, screw-capped glass bottles. Each bottle was then repacked in a separate screw-capped plastic jar containing activated granulated charcoal as an absorbent. The screw cap was secured with thick adhesive tape and each bottle labelled for positive identification.

38. Sample number 1 was delivered by safe hand to the National Defence Research Institute (FOA4), Umea, Sweden, for analysis. Samples numbers 2 and 3 were delivered to the AC Laboratory, AC Central, Spiez, Switzerland. One sample was used for analysis and the other will be retained by the laboratory as a reference sample.

39. The soil samples were shown to contain between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent by weight, of mustard gas (bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulphide), together with some minor by-products. Mustard gas is a classical chemical warfare agent and was used extensively for the first time during the First World War. The results from the AC Laboratory in Switzerland and those from the Swedish National Defence Research Institute, which are similar, are given in appendices IV and V. Spectra, chromatograms and other experimental details can be obtained from the laboratories on request.

40. During the evening of 28 February, in the clinical laboratory of the Shaheed Baghai Hospital in Ahwaz, we were shown separate samples of human hair from two patients. It was stated that the hair was collected shortly after the victims had been attacked with chemical weapons. We examined the casualties in the hospital. One of the victims had been attacked at the Hadhrat Fatima (AS) Field Hospital on 27

February (case No. 20) and the other in the Al-Faw area (case No. 24). The two hair samples were carried by safe hand to the National Defence Research Institute, Umea, Sweden, for chemical analysis. It was shown that the hair sample associated with case No. 20 contained mustard gas. In the hair sample associated with case No. 24, no mustard gas was found.

VI. MUNITIONS ASPECTS

41. During the 1984 investigation of chemical attacks in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, several partially damaged aerial bombs were found and examined. These were sampled and shown to contain mustard gas as the sole chemical filling. Dimensions of the bombs were obtained, as well as the total mass.

42. On this mission no unexploded bombs were found. This is not surprising as we were told by a captured Iraqi pilot during an interview at the Shaheed Baghai Hospital at Ahwaz on 28 February (see section VII) that impact fuses were now being used in place of time fuses used previously and described in our earlier report. The pilot also stated that due to changes in tactics, chemical bombs were usually dropped from aircraft flying at high altitude instead of low altitude as used previously.

43. The Iraqi pilot also stated that the use of chemical bombs had to be specifically authorized and pilots were not permitted to critically examine those attached to their aircraft prior to undertaking a "special mission". In spite of this restriction, the pilot was able to accurately describe the colour, shape, marking and mass of chemical bombs currently being used in attacks against Iranian forces and his description coincided with our description of the bombs examined by us in 1984. In particular, he indicated that bombs of mass 250 kg were available as standard items.

44. The testimony of the Iraqi pilot, given through an interpreter in the presence of all members of the United Nations team, was obtained without prompting or duress. The evidence is so vital that it cannot be ignored.

45. At the three survey areas near Abadan inspected on 28 February the debris of exploded chemical bombs was examined.

Survey area A (2 kilometres north-east of Abadan)

46. At this site various parts of bomb casings were recovered. The parts were made of thin steel sheet (about 2.2 mm in thickness), weld lines were present and areas of greenish coloured paint still adhered to one side of the steel. The characteristics of these exploded bomb components were similar to bomb casings found during 1984. A single specimen (about 180 mm long and 70 mm wide) was retained for evidence.

Survey area B (15 kilometres south of Abadan)

47. In this area three bomb craters were examined and all contained debris of bomb casings similar to those seen at survey area A. In addition, a significant single component of a bomb was recovered. This consisted of a heavy steel suspension plate (about 130 mm long, 80 mm wide and 24 mm thick), into which was screwed a steel suspension lug, used to attach the bomb to the aircraft bomb rack. The plate also contained a threaded hole (about 50 mm in diameter) which is used to hold the filler plug. The external surface of the plate was painted green, of colour similar to that used on chemical bombs located in 1984. In the laboratory the suspension plug was removed. The cavity was tested with the CAM and a positive indication of mustard gas was obtained. An instrumental analysis of material from the cavity also confirmed the presence of mustard gas. The recovery of parts of bomb casings and the suspension plates indicated that the craters were caused by the explosion of chemical bombs. Most of the craters were quite large (usually 4 m in diameter and 2-3 m in depth) due to the soft nature of the water-soaked soil.

Survey area C (Hadhrat Fatima (AS) Field Hospital)

48. At this site two bomb craters were inspected, one of which had been decontaminated and refilled with earth as it was adjacent to the entrance of the field hospital.

49. Specimens of bomb casings were provided by the *Pasdaran* (Revolutionary Guards), which they claimed had come from the bombs that caused the craters we had observed. One specimen in particular (about 300 mm long by 200 mm wide) had large areas of greenish paint adhering to one side of the thin steel sheet. This indicated that the item almost certainly was part of a chemical bomb and it was therefore photographed for evidence.

50. Although we were told that artillery shells containing mustard gas had been used against Iranian forces, no evidence of this was found by us or was produced by the Iranian authorities.

VII. TESTIMONY OF IRAQI PERSONNEL

51. On 27 February, we interviewed 9 Iraqi casualties, from a group of 15 being treated at the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital for injuries suffered from chemical weapons in the Al-Faw area about three days before. The interview was conducted by the mission in the presence of two doctors and through an interpreter. The information was provided by the Iraqis voluntarily without duress, with no prompting and in a free manner.

52. The Iraqi personnel gave a consistent account of the attacks that caused their injuries, either after they had been captured by, or had surrendered to, Iranian forces or were in no man's land between the opposing forces. Almost all of the Iraqi personnel claimed that they had been injured by bombs dropped by Iraqi aircraft. When asked how they knew the identity of the aircraft they stated that the aircraft were bombing Iranian positions and were subject to Iranian anti-aircraft fire.

53. Late on 28 February, at the Shaheed Baghai Hospital in Ahwaz, we interviewed the Iraqi pilot whose aircraft had been shot down by an Iranian air-to-air missile several days before, causing injuries to his arm. The interview also was conducted by the mission through an interpreter in the presence of two doctors, the pilot responding freely and voluntarily and without any duress.

54. The pilot stated that in the present offensive his task had been to attack Iranian positions in the Al-Faw area. He also stated that he had participated in two "special missions" against Iranian forces using chemical bombs, although when his aircraft was shot down it was carrying high explosive bombs. (Some additional information provided by the Iraqi pilot on munitions aspects is given in section VI). We would like to record that the treatment provided to this casualty for his injuries apparently was of a similar standard to that provided to injured Iranians.

VIII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

55. At the specific request of the Secretary-General, we visited Iran from 26 February to 3 March 1986 in order to conduct an investigation into the alleged use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Experience, knowledge and results obtained during two earlier investigations conducted in 1984 and 1985 were used to support the present investigation. Although we examined many casualties from the current conflict in the Al-Faw area, we did not visit this war zone. Casualties were seen at hospitals in Teheran and Ahwaz, and a visit was made to sites in the area around Abadan.

56. Summary comments in relation to the present investigation are:

(a) Detailed examination of Iranian casualties showed ocular lesions ranging from mild to severe conjunctivitis with intense palpebral oedema, skin lesions including large vesicles filled with amber fluid, cutaneous separations, dark pigmentations and lesions approximating to second-degree burns. In some of the cases, respiratory injuries and reduced leucocyte levels were found. The same features were found in other casualties which were cursorily examined as well as in corpses. All the lesions observed were caused, without any doubt, by mustard gas (yperrite).

(b) Using a special instrument designed to detect chemical warfare agents, low concentrations of mustard gas vapour were detected in numerous craters at three sites around Abadan. Contaminated soil collected from a bomb crater (resulting from an attack the previous day on a field hospital) when analysed in laboratories in Europe was found to contain mustard gas. In addition, a hair sample collected from a victim after he had been attacked with chemical weapons was shown to contain mustard gas.

(c) Examination of metal components of aerial bombs, collected from bomb craters around Abadan, showed that the items had come from bombs that were similar to those examined by the team in 1984. (During the present mission we did not find nor were we shown any other type of chemical weapons, such as artillery shells).

(d) Significant new evidence was provided during interviews in Teheran of Iraqi casualties. They stated that their injuries had been caused by chemical bombs dropped by Iraqi aircraft during attacks on Iranian positions.

(e) Important new evidence was also provided by a captured Iraqi pilot. He confirmed that Iraqi aircraft had been used to attack Iranian

positions with chemical bombs and that he had personally participated in two such "special missions".

57. From the present investigation the following are our unanimous conclusions:

(a) In areas around Abadan inspected by the mission, chemical weapons have been used against Iranian positions by Iraqi forces;

(b) Based on medical examinations and testimony of Iranian and Iraqi casualties evacuated from the Al-Faw area, chemical weapons were also used in that war zone by Iraqi forces;

(c) From the evidence examined by the specialists, the types of weapons used were aerial bombs;

(d) The chemical used was mustard gas (yperrite);

(e) The extent to which mustard gas was used could not be determined within the time and resources available to us. However, from the over 700 casualties actually seen in Teheran and Ahwaz, it is our impression that the use of chemical weapons in 1986 appears to be more extensive than in 1984.

58. After having conducted the examination of various sites, weapons components and numerous casualties in our investigations undertaken in 1984, 1985 and 1986 according to the guidelines given by the Secretary-General, together with circumstantial evidence, we unanimously conclude that:

(a) On many occasions, Iraqi forces have used chemical weapons against Iranian forces;

(b) The agent used has mainly been mustard gas although on some occasions nerve gas was also employed.

APPENDIX I

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIVITIES

Tuesday, 25 February 1986

Mission assembles in Vienna

Wednesday, 26 February

Departure from Vienna (via Frankfurt) (1020)

Arrival in Teheran (2105)

Thursday, 27 February

Meeting in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Teheran

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Labbafi-Nejad Hospital, Teheran

Friday, 28 February

Departure from Ahwaz for surveys in the war zone (0615)

Survey of three sites in the Abadan area, examination of weapon debris and craters and collection of soil samples

Examination of and interviews with patients in a field hospital in the Abadan area

Return to Ahwaz

Examination of and interviews with patients at the Shaheed Baghai Hospital, Ahwaz

Saturday, 1 March

Visit to the Sayed-o-Shehada Infirmary, Ahwaz

Return to Teheran (0545)

Examination of and interviews with patients in the Baghiyat-Allah Hospital, Teheran

Visit to Coroner's Office and to Mortuary, Teheran, for examination of cadavers and collection of material for analysis

Sunday, 2 March

Visit to the Val Fajr Infirmary, Azadi Stadium, Teheran

Monday, 3 March

Departure from Teheran (0500)

Arrival in Spiez, Switzerland (1958)

Tuesday, 4 March

Preparation of report

Wednesday, 5 March

Preparation of report

Receipt of results of laboratory analysis at Spiez

Thursday, 6 March

Travel to Geneva

Preparation of report

Receipt of results of laboratory analysis at Umca

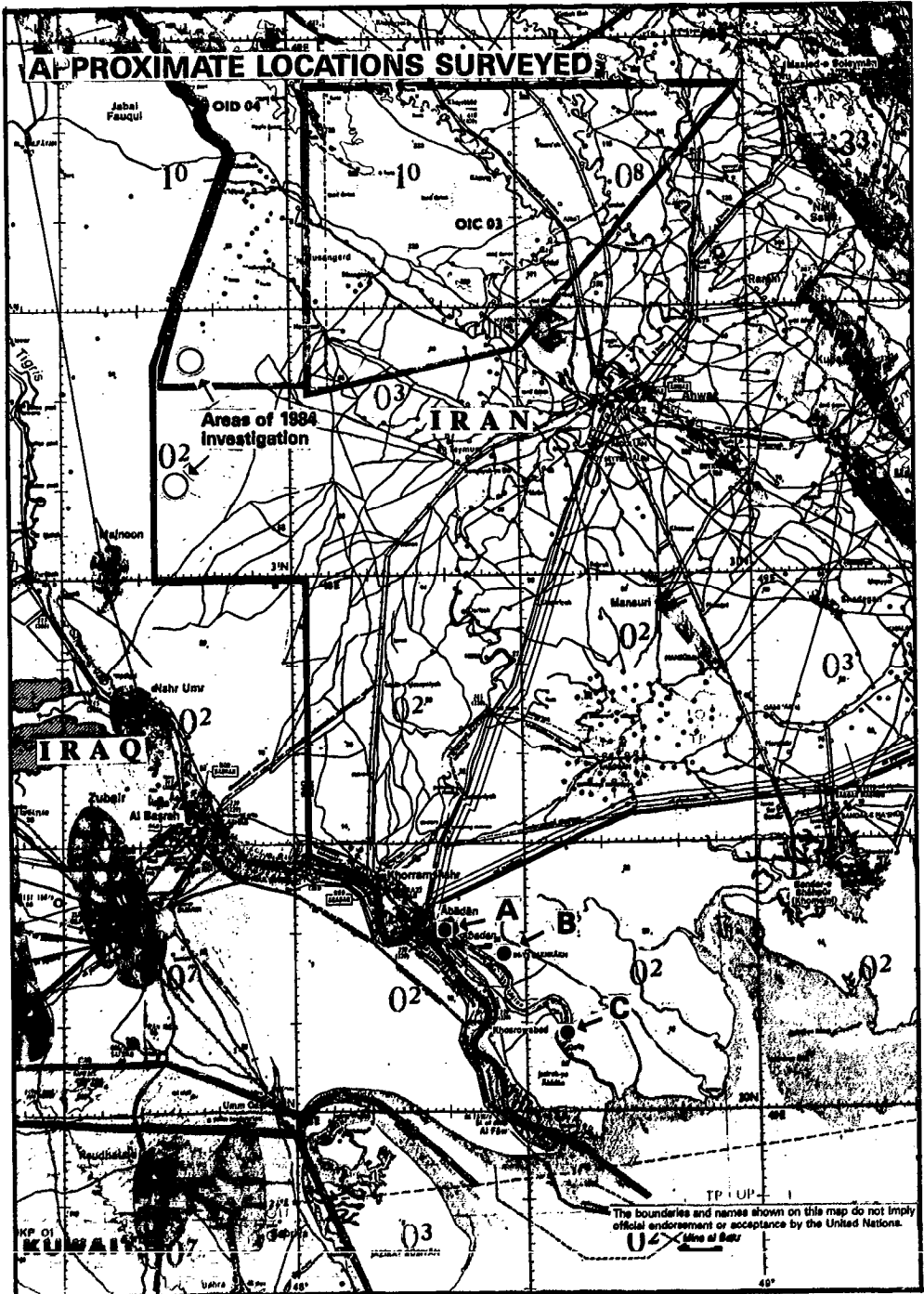
Friday, 7 March

Finalization of report

Mission disperses from Geneva

APPENDIX II

MAP



3388x

APPENDIX IV

REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF A SOIL SAMPLE FROM IRAN SUBMITTED ON
5 MARCH 1986 BY THE AC LABORATORY, SPIEZ, SWITZERLAND

1. Rapid verification

One gram of the soil sample was mixed with 1 gram of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filled into a 3 ml syringe and extracted with 3 ml of dichloromethane. The extract was analysed by GC/MS (HP 5988A). According to retention time and mass spectrum, the main constituent is bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfide (sulfur-mustard).

2. Detailed analysis

Ten grams of the soil sample were mixed with 15 grams of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and extracted for 1.5 hours with 50 ml of dichloromethane (Soxhlet-apparatus).

According to a quantitative analysis by GC (external standard), a concentration of 1-2 mg of sulfur-mustard per g of soil was calculated. The extract was then concentrated to a volume of 1.5 ml and analysed by GC/MS.

The following additional compounds could be detected:

- bis-(2-chloroethyl)-disulfide (traces);
- bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfoxide (approximately 5%);
- 1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane (sesqui-mustard, approximately 2%);
- 2,2'-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-diethylether (oxygen-mustard, approximately 1%);
- Hydrolysis products

The structures of some further compounds (traces) are not yet determined.

The analysed sulfur-mustard is of rather high purity. The detected trace components are usual by-products originating in industrial production.

The identified sulfur-mustard looks very similar to the sample analysed in March 1984.

Chromatograms and spectra are enclosed in the appendix.

(Signed) Dr. A. NIEDERHAUSER
AC Laboratory, Spiez

APPENDIX V

REPORT ON ANALYSES OF SAMPLES FROM IRAN FOR THE PRESENCE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UMEA, SWEDEN

1. The samples were received in Umea, Sweden, on 3 March 1986, at 10 p.m.

2. The samples consisted of:

(a) A plastic 250 ml vessel, labelled "Soil sample No. 1". Embedded in activated charcoal in the vessel was a 100 ml screw-capped glass vessel filled with a brownish solid material having the appearance of slightly moist soil;

(b) A plastic test tube labelled "Hair Badolla habibi Z 1", sealed with parafilm and adhesive tape, containing a material with the appearance of hair;

(c) A plastic test tube labelled "Hair Ghosh chehreh Z 2", sealed with parafilm and adhesive tape, containing a material with the appearance of hair;

(d) A plastic 1-litre screw-capped container, labelled "Soil Samples (4) 28 Feb 86", filled with activated charcoal in which four glass tubes, containing soil-like material, were embedded. These samples were, in an accompanying letter, stated to be duplicates of "Soil sample No. 1".

3. In the head-space of "Soil sample No. 1", mustard gas (bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfide) was identified by means of gas chromatography retention times and by comparison of mass spectra with spectra of an authentic mustard gas sample. Furthermore, 2-chloroethyl-vinyl-sulfide was tentatively identified on the basis of mass spectral data.

The concentration of mustard gas in the head-space was estimated to be $0.18 \text{ g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$.

4. In a dichloromethane Soxhlet extract of 10.0 grams of "Soil sample No. 1", the presence of mustard gas was demonstrated by means of gas chromatography retention times, by comparison of mass spectra with spectra of an authentic mustard gas sample, and by ^{13}C -NMR and ^1H -NMR spectrometry data.

The concentration of mustard gas in the soil sample was estimated to be $1.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$.

Furthermore, the following compounds were tentatively identified, mainly on the basis of mass spectral data, as present in trace quantities in the extract: 2-chloroethyl-vinyl-sulfide, bis-(2-chloroethyl)-disulfide, 2-chloroethyl 2-hydroxyethyl sulfide, bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfoxide and sesquimustard gas (1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane).

Further chlorine-containing compounds are present as traces in the extract. The identity of these compounds has not yet been ascertained.

5. In a dichloromethane extract of 0.58 grams of sample marked "Hair Badolla habibi Z 1", the presence of mustard gas was demonstrated by means of gas chromatography retention times and by comparison of mass spectra with spectra of an authentic mustard gas sample.

The concentration of mustard gas in the hair sample Z 1 was estimated to be between $0.5 - 1.0 \text{ ug} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$.

(Signed) Sten-Ake FREDRIKSSON
Lars RITTVELDT

DOCUMENT S/17911/ADD.1

[Original: English/Spanish]
[14 March 1986]

APPENDIX III

REPORT ON PATIENTS EXAMINED BY DR. MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ
WITH RELEVANT CLINICAL DATA

Key to information: A. Place and date of attack; B. Description of attack; C. Atmosphere and/or odour after attack; D. Decontamination of patient after injury; E. Date admitted to hospital.

Case No. 1

Patient's identity: Mohammad Zadeh, 17 years, Revolutionary Guard

- Open area, Al-Faw, 12 February;
- Bomb;
- Whitish grey smoke;
- Bath two hours after the attack;
- 14 February.

Medical condition: Severe conjunctivitis; dark erythema on both upper and lower limbs; darker in the bend of the elbow and on knees; scabs on the wing of the nose, together with meliceric cysts; thorax badly injured, with a desquamative surface, as in the case of a second-degree burn; initial analysis showed 4,610,000 erythrocytes and 4,600 leucocytes, and a later analysis 3,870,000 and 3,900, respectively.

Case No. 2

Patient's identity: Seyed Khorolam Sadat Rasul, 19, Revolutionary Guard

- Open area, Al-Faw, 12 February;
- Four air rockets;
- Vegetable smell;
- Bath one hour after the attack and an injection;
- 14 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; lesions on the face consisting of blackening and peeling of the skin in patches; black neck; an extremely blackened area on the right side; individual ulcers measuring approximately $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}$ on the anterior surface on the left foot and the medial surface of the left ankle.

Case No. 3

Patient's identity: Mohammad Baghati, 21, Revolutionary Guard

- Open area, Arvand Rood, 21 February;
- Iraqi airplanes, seven bombs;
- Smoke and smell of petrol;
- Bath and eyedrops three hours after the attack;
- 21 February.

Medical condition: Slight conjunctivitis; desquamative lesion on neck; ulcerations on the anterior surface of the thorax and abdomen; extensive ulceration on the sacrum; on the scrotum, large ulcers covering virtually

the entire area; cough; haemoptysic sputum; crepitations heard in both bases upon auscultation; extremely unfavourable prognosis.

Case No. 4

Patient's identity: Ali Rezaneydari, 23, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area with palm trees, Arvand Rood, 13 February;
- B. Bombs, eight explosions, four Iraqi planes;
- C. White smoke and garlic smell;
- D. Bath, skin ointment and injection;
- E. 14 February.

Medical condition: Slight conjunctivitis; blackened face and neck; dark erythema of the thorax covering both surfaces as far as a straight line at the level of the xiphoid process; dark pigmentation on the medial surface of the arms—darkest in bend of elbows and in armpits; blackening starting once again in a straight line at the level of the pubis; productive cough with no blood.

Case No. 5

Patient's identity: Mokhtaghar Rehmani, 35, volunteer

- A. Open area with palm, Arvand Rood, 17 February;
- B. Air bomb, three airplanes;
- C. Pungent smell, greyish smoke;
- D. Shower, eyedrops and injection, five hours after the attack;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Severe conjunctivitis; moderate pharyngitis; face, neck and trunk affected as far as a straight line at the level of the umbilicus; blackening starting again from another transversal line across the upper part of the pubis—darkest on the medial surface of thighs, scrotum and penis; same pigmentation on medial surface of the arms; analysis of leucocytes shows a tendency towards leucopenia, despite the fact that he is being given transfusions of leucocytes when the number of leucocytes drops below 3,000; the figures were 5,500 leucocytes in the first analysis, 1,600 in the second and 2,100 in the third.

Case No. 6

Patient's identity: Reza Beheshti, 60, volunteer

- A. Open area, Arvand Rood, 13 February;
- B. Two Iraqi airplanes and 11 bombs—a cluster bomb with multiple blasts;
- C. Smell of petrol;
- D. Shower, eyedrops and injections;
- E. 14 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; dark erythema on the face, more severe on the forehead; scabs on the nose and around the mouth; dark blotches in lines on the trunk; genitals very badly affected, with severe swelling and blackening; productive cough; leucopenia; analyses as follows:

- 24 February—5,350,000 erythrocytes and 13,700 leucocytes;
 - 25 February—4,240,000 erythrocytes and 16,000 leucocytes;
 - 27 February—4,320,000 erythrocytes and 2,900 leucocytes;
- (He is being given transfusions of leucocytes).

Case No. 7

Patient's identity: Mohammad Adian, 21, volunteer

- A. Open area, patient in a bunker at time of attack, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. One airplane and one bomb;
- C. Greyish smoke and pungent smell;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection immediately after the attack;
- E. 16 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; severe palpebral oedema; face completely black; thorax also blackened; skin blackened, with superficial ulceration, from a transversal line from the pubis to the knees; shoulder also ulcerated; oedema of the scrotum; medial surface of thighs and groin extremely inflamed and oedematous with ulcerations; cough; aphonia; dyspnea; rhonchus heard upon auscultation; overall condition extremely serious.

Case No. 8

Patient's identity: Yaqhub Saleemi, 45, volunteer

- A. Open area; patient was in bunker, Al-Faw, 12 February;
- B. Five airbombs;
- C. Cloudy atmosphere and foul smell;

D. Bath, eyedrops and injection two hours after the attack;

E. 13 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; slight darkening of face, small scab on the chin; skin peeling off trunk, as in the case of a second-degree burn; black groin; black and oedematous scrotum.

Case No. 9

Patient's identity: Hosein Taheri, 19, Revolutionary Corps; artillery man working with anti-aircraft unit

- A. Open area; patient a few metres away from attack site, behind cover; Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. One bomb, 10-12 Iraqi planes flying at high altitude;
- C. Pungent smell;
- D. —
- E. 24 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; swollen face, with lesions, as in the case of a second-degree burn; remainder black; neck extremely black; thorax also black—darker in the armpits; in the centre of the armpit, skin peeled off leaving an ulcerative lesion; upper and lower extremities and genital area also badly injured; cough, with laborious expectoration; analysis carried out on 26 February showed 2,200 leucocytes; overall condition extremely serious.

Case No. 10

Patient's identity: Khosrukeh Askar, 38, volunteer

- A. Open area; patient a few metres away, Al-Faw, 12 February;
- B. Fifteen Iraqi planes and one rocket blast;
- C. Whitish smoke and garlic smell;
- D. Shower and injection;
- E. Same date, 4 hours later.

Medical condition: Photophobia with conjunctivitis; slightly dark face; thorax and upper limbs, particularly the right limb, black; testicles and penis badly affected.

Case No. 11

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 48, water-tanker driver, captured on 12 February

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, 12 February;
- B. Heard bomb explosions;
- C. After bombing, grey smoke and entire area burnt;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection two hours after the attack;
- E. 16 February.

Medical condition: Severe oedema of the eyelid with watering of the eye, making it impossible to observe the eye; face and neck black; entire trunk a uniformly dark colour; black groin; scrotum and medial surface of thighs black-violaceous; cough; dyspnea; breathing difficulties.

Case No. 12

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 24, army sergeant, captured on 12 February

- A. Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Bombs, several Iraqi aircraft;
- C. Burning and foul smell;
- D. Bath and eyedrops;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; ulcers around the mouth, with scabs in the left corner; irregular black blotches on trunk and upper limbs; scrotum and groin blackened, with ulcerated areas; considerable desquamation on the upper part of the right lower limb and on a somewhat more extensive area on the left lower limb; cough.

Case No. 13

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 25, soldier, captured on 13 February

- A. Open area; patient not too far away from attack site, Al-Faw, about 2 p.m., 13 February;
- B. Bomb, several Iraqi aircraft;
- C. Whitish grey smoke causing cough and blinding patient;
- D. Bath, injection and eyedrops;
- E. 16 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; on the thorax, lesions similar to those in the case of second-degree burns; typical black erythema in

armpits and bend of the elbow; two enormous ulcerations on the scrotum.

Case No. 14

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 21, Commando, Special Forces, captured on 18 February

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, 13 February;
- B. Bomb, several explosions;
- C. Could not see, foul smell;
- D. Bath and injection about six days after the attack;
- E. 21 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; inflamed mouth; some ulcerations on the mouth; dark face, neck (darker) and lower limbs; scrotum and medial surface of thighs extremely black, with skin peeling readily; ulcerations on the penis.

Case No. 15

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 27, captured on 11 or 12 February

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, 11 or 12 February—second day after Iranian attack;
- B. Bombs, five or six Iraqi airplanes;
- C. Cloudy visibility and pungent smell;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection;
- E. 14 February.

Medical condition: Photophobia; face inflamed, remaining dark; black neck; trunk free of lesions; scrotum and groin extremely black; cough.

Case No. 16

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 22, mechanic in the army, captured on 11 February

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, 11 February;
- B. Bombs, seven Iraqi planes;
- C. Whitish smoke;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection;
- E. 14 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; entire skin surface, except hands and feet, extremely dark; darker colouration on neck, medial surface of thighs and genitals; cough.

Case No. 17

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 22, farmer, drafted into army and captured

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, night of 12 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Could not see but foul smell;
- D. Bath and injection;
- E. 14 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; black face; neck even darker; torso bronze-coloured, similar to colour resulting from exposure to ultraviolet rays; an ulceration measuring approximately 4 x 3 cm on the right elbow—the residue of a ruptured vesicle; similar lesion on left knee; genitals and lower limbs extremely black; cough; expectoration.

Case No. 18

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 16, driver in the Iraqi army, captured on 20 February

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Airbombs, several Iraqi planes;
- C. Did not say;
- D. Bath and injections;
- E. 22 February.

Medical conditions: Face not affected much; only a small dark area remaining on the forehead, at the hair-line; black neck; brown tinge on thorax; black armpits; pubis, genitals and medial surface of thighs extremely black.

Case No. 19

Patient's identity: Iraqi casualty, 25, Sergeant, Special Forces, captured on 15 February

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, about 7 p.m., 14 February;
- B. Air bombs from Iraqi planes, gas blown on patient by wind;
- C. Could not see, pungent smell;

D. Bath, eyedrops and injections;

E. 16 February.

Medical condition: Photophobia; conjunctivitis; dark face; neck almost black; dark thorax; genitals, medial surface of thighs black, without oedema.

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT SHAHEED BAGHAI HOSPITAL
IN AHWAZ ON 28 FEBRUARY 1986

Case No. 20

Patient's identity: Assadholla Habibi, 23, volunteer, ambulance driver

- A. Field hospital, Ahwaz field hospital, 11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. As above;
- D. Patient unable to speak;
- E. 27 February; Patient died in presence of experts.

Medical condition: From the clinical history it may be deduced that on the preceding day a bomb exploded upon contact with the ground. The patient was approximately 5 metres from the place where the explosion occurred and was injured as a result of the explosion, by a piece of schrapnel. Approximately 10 minutes later he began to be aware of a severe burning sensation in his eyes, to have nausea and to vomit; he expectorated phlegm in the night. When he was examined, it was noted that he was unconscious (intubated). His face was completely black. There were four rigid vesicles on his neck and an enormous vesicle on his left wrist. There was a vesicle approximately 7 cm long, 4 cm wide and 2.5 cm high on his scrotum and another somewhat smaller one on the left thigh. There were also signs of pulmonary oedema. The patient died while under observation.

Case No. 21

Patient's identity: Mehdi Habibi, 21, volunteer, ambulance driver

- A. Field hospital, Ahwaz field hospital, 11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bombs;
- C. Patient unable to speak;
- D. As above;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Enormous palpebral oedema making observation of the eye impossible; purulent rhinitis; dark face; skin of the face already peeled off in some areas. Four large vesicles on the neck; right arm erythematous; two large vesicles in the bend of the left elbow; severe erythema on the lower left limb; vesicles on the left forearm, the largest measuring 10 x 15 cm; tracheitis; bronchitis; patient considered in a serious condition.

Case No. 22

Patient's identity: Dr. Shahzad, 34, medical officer, internal medicine ward, University of Isfahan, working as intern in charge of field hospital.

- A. Outdoors, Ahwaz field hospital, 11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bombs;
- C. Patient could not say as he was busy evacuating victims of attack;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection about two hours after the attack;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Oedema of the eyelids; severe photophobia; oedematous, dark face; neck and thorax reddish.

Case No. 23

Patient's identity: Dr. Dannijnian, 48, surgeon, Ahwaz field hospital

- A. Outdoors, Ahwaz field hospital, 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Pungent smell;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Oedema of the eyelid; dark erythema on the neck.

Case No. 24

Patient's identity: Mohammad Zuhayr Hoshcherch, 18, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area; patient was 2 metres away from blast, Al-Faw, 8.30 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Patient unable to speak;

- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection four hours after the attack;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Oedema of the eyelid; secretion solidifying on the edge of the eyelids; enormous vesicles on the left hand, right elbow and left side, and a small one on the right thigh; ulceration measuring approximately 5 x 2 cm on the right forearm, leaving a place similar to that left by a second-degree burn, with reddish tissue; two smaller satellite ulcers.

Case No. 25

Patient's identity: Baghre Morshedi, 27, medical assistant, volunteer

- A. Ahwaz field hospital, 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Patient could not communicate;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injections;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Severe palpebral oedema; reddened, oedematous face. A few minutes after the attack, the patient went into a coma, which meant that oxygen had to be administered. Since it was believed that he might be suffering from hydrocyanide intoxication, sodium thiosulphate was administered to him intravenously.

Case No. 26

Patient's identity: Dr. Sohrab Sayedi, 27, medical officer, field hospital

- A. Patient was attending to injured in emergency room, Ahwaz field hospital, 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Patient could not see;
- D. Eyedrops and bath;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Only conjunctivitis noted; no anomalies of the skin or organs noted; overall condition good.

Case No. 27

Patient's identity: Abdullah Wali Sharif, 18, volunteer

- A. Ahwaz field hospital, patient about 5 metres away from attack site, around 11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Patient could not communicate;
- D. Bath and injection;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Slight oedema of the eyelids; watering of the eyes; photophobia; on the neck, two rigid vesicles measuring approximately 2 x 1 cm and approximately 1 cm in height; a further vesicle in the right armpit, measuring approximately 3 x 2 cm; severe dyspnea, with respiratory difficulties; rhonchus; overall condition serious.

Case No. 28

Patient's identity: Dr. Reza Chekle Abadi, 28, medical officer, field hospital

- A. Ahwaz field hospital, patient about 50 metres away from site of blast, 11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Thick smoke and pungent smell;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injection about 10 hours after attack;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Slight oedema of the eyelids. The patient reported that seven hours after a bomb had exploded at an approximate distance of 50 metres from him he had experienced salivation, nausea and a burning sensation in the genital area. His skin is normal.

PATIENT EXAMINED AT SAYED-O-SHEHADA INFIRMARY
ON 28 FEBRUARY 1986

Case No. 29

Patient's identity: Dr. Parviz Salahi, 38, surgeon

- A. Ahwaz field hospital, patient was attending to injured in the operating room, 8-11 a.m., 27 February;
- B. Heard bombs;
- C. Could not see;

- D. Bath, eyedrops and injections;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Erythema of the eyelids; severe conjunctivitis; vesicles on the genitals; and vomiting in the previous night, requiring an anti-emetic. Since the patient had had convulsions and breathing difficulties and it was possible that he had been the victim of a hydrocyanide attack, amyl nitrite was administered to him, together with intravenous sodium thiosulphate.

PATIENTS EXAMINED AT BAGHIYAT-ALLAH HOSPITAL
ON 1 MARCH 1986

Case No. 30

Patient's identity: Hodara Noorozi, 24, volunteer

- A. Open area, but patient was in shelter, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Bombs, about two metres away from patient;
- C. Thick whitish smoke and strong smell of garlic;
- D. Bath one or two hours after injury;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; black thorax; skin peeling off neck in some areas; ulcerations on the right hand; genitals and anterior and medial surfaces of thighs dark; some slightly erythematous areas noted on the feet; cough.

Case No. 31

Patient's identity: Abbas Kholdi, 19, volunteer

- A. Ahwaz field hospital, 27 February;
- B. Bomb, three to four metres away from patient;
- C. Could not speak;
- D. Bath and injection;
- E. 27 February.

Medical condition: Eyes normal; on the trunk, dark erythema with rounded ulcers measuring approximately 5 cm in diameter; also ulcers on the right forearm; on the shoulder, an area approximately 10 x 15 cm with violaceous pigmentation and second-degree burns in its centre; another similar area measuring approximately 11 x 4 cm and other much smaller ones; almost entire surface of buttocks ulcerated; genitals, however, not badly injured.

Case No. 32

Patient's identity: Hojalini Konejad, 24, volunteer

- A. Arvand Rood, 16 February;
- B. One airplane, five bombs;
- C. Whitish smoke, garlic smell;
- D. Bath and injections;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Moderate conjunctivitis; face extremely black; thorax black; even darker in the armpits; abdomen also blackened; lesions, such as those in the case of second-degree burns, covering extensive areas on the neck, arms and hands.

Case No. 33

Patient's identity: Heda Reza, 22, volunteer

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, 5.30 p.m., 16 February;
- B. Bombs;
- C. Whitish grey smoke and garlic smell;
- D. Bath, injections and eyedrops;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Moderate conjunctivitis; face irregularly blackened; thorax darkened, blacker towards the sides; skin blackened from a transversal line situated below the umbilicus to the knees; lesions, such as those in the case of a second-degree burn, on both sides of the trunk; black scrotum; ulcerated penis; severe pain when touched; serious respiratory problems (patient is being treated with aminophylline and corticoids).

Case No. 34

Patient's identity: Sayed Askar Hoseini, 17, volunteer

- A. Open area; patient moved inside shelter, Arvand Rood, 16 February;

- B. Bomb, several Iraqi aircraft;
- C. Could not speak;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injections;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Severe conjunctivitis; moderate blackening of the face; neck darker; on the arms, lesions as in the case of second-degree burns; on the medial surface of the right thigh, an ulcer measuring 5 x 3 cm; both thighs black, the legs also but not so dark; black testicles; ulcerated penis, with completely red glans; cough and expectoration.

Case No. 35

Patient's identity: Sayed Jalid Azin, 35, teacher, volunteer

- A. Battlefield, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Chemical and conventional bombs dropped by about 20 Iraqi airplanes;
- C. Saw white smoke but did not smell anything;
- D. —
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Moderate conjunctivitis; superficial ulcerations on the medial surface of the left thigh, and blackening of both thighs; ulcerations such as those in the case of second-degree burns on the right leg; black genitals.

Case No. 36

Patient's identity: Mohammad Kolami, 23, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Smoke and foul garlic smell;
- D. Bath and injections;
- E. 18 February.

Medical condition: Severe conjunctivitis was noted. For the three days following the explosion of the bomb the patient could not see. There are no lesions on the face. Some scabs can be seen on the scalp. On the anterior surface of the thorax there is erythema similar to that resulting from over-exposure to the sun. The skin has peeled away from an area stretching from the shoulders to a line crossing the spinal column at the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra, leaving a surface such as that in the case of a second-degree burn. There is dark erythema on the arms. Blackening of the skin in the popliteal fossa and on the inner part of the leg. Respiratory difficulties.

Case No. 37

Patient's identity: Ali Amini, 42, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, around 20 or 21 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Could not say;
- D. Bath and injections;
- E. 20 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; itching skin; dark pigmentation of the genitals.

Case No. 38

Patient's identity: Mohammad Fatemi, 20, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, around 21 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Could not see;
- D. Bath, eyedrops and injections;
- E. Two or three days after injury.

Medical condition: Severe conjunctivitis; some black exuvia on the face; slight blackening in the bend of the elbow.

Case No. 39

Patient's identity: Aziz Galesh, 19, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Abadan, 14 or 15 February;
- B. Bomb;
- C. Could not see;
- D. Bath;
- E. 16 February.

Medical condition: Slight conjunctivitis; no lesions on face; blotchy darkening, like brown smudges, on the thorax; very dark armpits; genitals and groin badly injured, with ulcerations.

Case No. 40

Patient's identity: Mohammad Ghajar, 22, Revolutionary Guard

- A. Open area, Al-Faw, 16 February;
- B. Bomb and several Iraqi aircraft;
- C. Greyish smoke and foul smell;
- D. Bath;
- E. 20 February.

Medical condition: Conjunctivitis; blackened neck, with ulcerated areas; cough; respiratory difficulties.

DOCUMENT S/17912*

Note verbale dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[12 March 1986]*

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2 p.m. on 12 March 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan inform that in spite of repeated complaints and protestations by the Democratic Republic of

Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan continue their interference and aggression aimed at the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as also their direct support of the Afghan miscreants and bandits.

"For instance, from 3 to 9 March 1986, around 1,500 ground-to-ground rockets and other heavy weapons barraged the residential area of Chamkani county of Paktia province from Sangak, Sulimani, Chawki and Matia Sangar. As a result of these attacks, 13 persons, including women and children, were martyred, another 52 were wounded and 20 residential houses, 40 kilometres of irrigation network, 280 tons of food items and a large number of fruit-bearing and other trees were destroyed.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/211-S/17912.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests over these provocative and irresponsible aggressions of the Pakistani forces against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which have inflicted enormous human and material losses to our compatriots. It is once again demanded from responsible Pakistani authorities to put an end to such hostile actions which have no other

result but an aggravation of the situation in the frontier areas. It stands obvious that the Pakistani authorities shall have to bear the responsibility for all these aggressions."

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request the circulation of this note as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17913*

Letter dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 March 1986]

The Government of Israel has repeatedly pointed out Syria's destructive role in preventing the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Maintenance of a formal state of war with Israel has long been a guiding principal of Syria's foreign policy. In recent weeks, this principle has been reinforced by Hafez Assad, President of Syria, in a series of speeches that indicate growing hostility and belligerency in Damascus.

On 27 February 1986 over Radio Damascus, Assad urged Egypt "to tear the Camp David accords to shreds",²⁷ and added that "time is working in our favour . . . we ourselves shall work towards locating the Golan in the heart of Syria, and not on its border". Nine days later, on 8 March, also over Radio Damascus, Assad declared that Syria was preparing to act against "Zionist plans". He went on to add: "We [Syrians] have a date, soon, with our brothers in the Golan, on the day of victory".

These statements by themselves are enough to warrant international concern regarding Syria's intentions. However, these threats take on new meaning in light of Syria's steady increase in its military forces. In its pursuit to wage war against Israel, Syria has been expanding its armed services to unprecedented levels in an attempt to reach a "strategic parity" with Israel. Syria's vast arsenal already includes ground-to-ground and surface-to-air missiles which could easily reach Israel's major cities. Syria has moved SAM-5 missiles close to Israel's border as well as across its border with Lebanon. In addition to this, the Syrian arsenal currently includes over 4,000 tanks, 2,500 pieces of artillery and over 600 combat aircraft, while its standing army has increased from five divisions in 1982 to nine divisions in 1986.

Along with these exhortations and its military build-up, Syria continues its active role in supporting and promoting international terrorism. Under Syrian protection, terrorists headquartered in Damascus have recently increased the range of their heinous activity. Syrian-based terrorists are provided with a full range of organizational and logistical support, weapons, ammunition, training facilities and direction. According to *The Washington*

Post of 5 March, the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Farouk Al-Sharea, openly admitted that his Government "allowed the Palestinian terrorist, Abu Nidal, to maintain an office in Damascus". (In statements from Damascus, both Abu Nidal and George Habash declared responsibility for the recent murder of Zafer Masri, the Arab mayor of Shechem. Earlier, Abu Nidal also took responsibility, in a statement from Damascus, for the Rome and Vienna airport massacres.) In addition to Abu Nidal, the "Palestinian Salvation Front"—which includes such terrorists as George Habash, Ahmed Jibril, Abu Musa, Naif Hawatmeh, and Hezbollah fanatics—is also headquartered in Damascus.

Syria openly uses terrorism to further its hostile policies. In his speech on 8 March, President Assad bosed about Syria's ability to train and "inspire" suicide bombers. He said: ". . . The [Syrian] armed forces is a training school for death in the service of God . . . We will teach our children to cherish death . . .". Assad went on to brag about the "success" of several young people who had been enlisted for suicide missions in Lebanon. Of the 15 suicide attacks against Israel and Lebanese army troops in southern Lebanon from April through November 1985, responsibility for five was claimed by the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and another six were perpetrated by members of the Syrian Baath Arab Socialist Party. Israelis and Lebanese have not been the only targets of these inhuman attacks. In October 1983, two suicide missions originating in Syria killed 241 Americans and 58 French nationals.

In light of these ongoing developments, Syria's aggressive policies and its support of international terrorism necessitate immediate action by the international community. The Government of Israel will continue to adopt measures in order to protect and safeguard its citizens, while at the same time, it will continue to follow its policy aimed at strengthening the peace process in the Middle East.

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) Johanan BEIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/212-S/17913.

DOCUMENT S/17914

Letter Dated 13 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning the recent Iraqi resumption of the bombardment of civilian quarters and civilian populations centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the honour to report to you, with great sadness, that on 12 March 1986 the régime of Iraq once again bombarded the civilian area of Rabat, as a result of which 3 civilians were martyred and 15 were injured.

I hereby request that you instruct the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit the said area and document this violation by the aggressor régime of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17915*

Letter dated 12 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the statement dated 7 March 1986 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterating the root cause of the Kampuchean problem and the right way to its political settlement.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 7 March 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

As the failure of the Vietnamese aggressors during the present eighth dry season becomes clearer, thus underlining the total impasse of their war of aggression in Kampuchea on the military field, and as the difficulties they are facing in Viet Nam itself are increasing, and as they are more isolated than ever at the international level, the Hanoi authori-

ties are intensifying their fallacious diplomatic manoeuvres by pretending that they are willing to seek a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem. Meanwhile, they keep rejecting time and again any negotiation with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, pretending instead that they are willing to have regional negotiations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterates its consecutive statements, in particular the statement dated 8 February 1986 [S/17844, annex]. In this statement, "the Coalition Government reiterates once again that the root cause of the Kampuchean problem is the invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam". This fact is well known the world over, and there cannot be any doubt about that.

Therefore, to make possible a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, the following is necessary:

1. The parties who have been at war against each other for more than seven years already, the Hanoi authorities and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, should accept to negotiate with each other, so that all the Vietnamese aggression forces will withdraw from Kampuchea and the two countries, Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, will have the possibility to live in peace and in good-neighbourliness, and peace and security will be guaranteed in South-East Asia.

2. As for other countries in the world directly or indirectly involved in the Kampuchean problem, they could take part in the negotiations between Viet Nam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to help bring about a settlement.

As long as the Hanoi authorities keep on refusing to negotiate with the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, any statement by the Vietnamese aggressors about their willingness to seek a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem is merely a fallacious manoeuvre aimed at tricking world opinion into forgetting the root cause of the Kampuchean problem in order to permit them to occupy Kampuchea forever.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/214-S/17915.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterates once again the statement of 8 February, as follows:

"The Coalition Government once again reaffirms its readiness to enter directly into negotiation or by way of proximity talks with Viet Nam to discuss the basic elements of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem as embodied in the relevant United Nations resolutions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea,²⁰ including:

- "(a) Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea;
- "(b) United Nations control and supervisory commission;
- "(c) National reconciliation;
- "(d) United Nations supervised elections/exercise of self-determination."

We once again call on Viet Nam to respond positively to the above proposal.

DOCUMENT S/17916*

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[14 March 1986]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 40/96 D on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, on 12 December 1985. The operative part of that resolution reads:

"The General Assembly

"...

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General [S/17014 of 11 March and S/17581 of 22 October 1985];

"2. Reaffirms again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/58 C;

"3. Stresses the urgent need for additional constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay and for the achievement of its peaceful objectives;

"4. Determines that the question of Palestine is the root-cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

"5. Calls upon the Governments of Israel and the United States of America to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of the Conference;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1986;

"7. Decides to consider at its forty-first session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. In pursuance of the request contained in paragraph 6 of the above resolution, on 21 January 1986 the Secretary-General addressed the following letter to the President of the Security Council:

"I have the honour to refer to resolution 40/96 D, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session on 12 December 1985, concerning the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. The text of the resolution is attached.

"As you are aware, this question was first raised by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session when it adopted resolution 38/58 C on 13 December 1983 and subsequently at its thirty-ninth session when it adopted resolution 39/49 D of 11 December 1984.

"In pursuance of those resolutions, and after consultations with the Security Council, I reported to the General Assembly in March and September 1984 [S/16409 and Add.1] and in March 1985 [S/17014]. As you will recall, the Council invited me to continue consultations on the subject, in any manner I deemed appropriate in light of the General Assembly resolution. Accordingly, I pursued my contacts and reported on them to the General Assembly and Security Council on 22 October [S/17581]. In the concluding part of that report I stated, *inter alia*, that 'In the contacts I have had with leaders of the parties concerned during the past weeks, I have gained the impression that they are fully conscious of the urgency of finding an agreed settlement of this most complex problem and of the dangers that a further delay could entail for their region and beyond. I have also noted that, although their respective positions on the basic issues have remained far apart, there have been some signs of flexibility as regards the negotiating process. I continue to believe that it would be possible to work out a generally acceptable procedure which would enable the parties to embark on a negotiating process if a determined effort were made by all concerned with the full support of other Governments in a position to help. I strongly feel that, despite the existing difficulties, a new and determined effort should be made to explore and to use the various possibilities of the United Nations machinery appropriately to promote progress in the peace process in the Middle East.'

"At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, after considering the above-mentioned reports, adopted resolution 40/96 D in which it reaffirmed again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, stressed the urgent need for additional constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay and for the achievement of its peaceful objectives, called upon the Governments of Israel and the United States of America to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/215-S/17916.

the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference.

"In light of the debate of the General Assembly on the above resolution and other available information, I believe that the obstacles which have so far prevented the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as called for by the General Assembly still exist. However, I also believe that the observations contained in my report of 22 October 1985, which are recalled above, remain valid.

"Bearing in mind the efforts made during the past two years towards the convening of an international peace conference and the difficulties experienced and in light of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 40/96 D, I feel it essential to consult the Security Council once again on this matter. I hope that the views of the Council can be conveyed to me by 1 March 1986 since I have been requested to report on this matter to the Assembly not later than 15 March."

3. On 28 February 1986, the President of the Security Council sent the following reply:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter of 21 January 1986, concerning the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, by which you sought to consult the Security Council on this question once again, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/96 D of 12 December 1985.

"You recalled the efforts you have continued to make, which you described, in particular in your report of 22 October 1985 to the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the obstacles which continue to prevent the convening of the Conference.

"In accordance with your desire to be informed, before 1 March 1986, of the views of the members of the Security Council on this question, I have undertaken the necessary consultations in this regard.

"Members remain concerned by the situation in the Middle East. It is clear from these consultations that almost all members are in favour of the principle of holding such a Conference. The majority of them feel that it should be convened as early as possible. Others consider that the conditions for the success of this Conference do not yet exist and feel that new efforts should be made in this respect.

"In this context, members of the Council invite the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and consultations on the subject in the light of General Assembly resolution 40/96 D."

4. The Secretary-General intends to pursue his efforts in the light of General Assembly resolution 40/96 D and the views expressed by the members of the Security Council. He will keep the Assembly and the Council informed of any new developments in this regard.

DOCUMENT S/17917*

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[14 March 1986]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the two consecutive letters addressed to you by Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, representative of the Greek Cypriot administration to the United Nations, dated 17 and 23 January 1986 [S/17743 and S/17759], which deal with alleged attempts by Tur-

key to affect changes in the demographic structure of Northern Cyprus—a recent pet project of the Greek Cypriot propaganda machine—and to bring to your kind attention the following facts and considerations.

As you are well aware, the Greek Cypriot administration, particularly since 1974, has considered it its duty, as a deliberate act of policy, to do everything it can in order to internationalize the Cyprus problem by using various tactics, the most notorious one being an intensive campaign of baseless propaganda, in order to discredit Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot people in the eyes of world public opinion. Mr. Moushoutas' latest allegations on the "Turkish settlers" is but one element of this wider scheme of baseless slander, which has been deliberately picked out at this particular time because of the fact that other favourite topics of exploitation are no longer paying dividends, as the world community, with an increasing awareness of the true facts about the Cyprus question, is more and more viewing this incessant campaign with disinterest and, indeed, distaste.

Having made these general observations about the intentions behind Mr. Moushoutas' letters, I would now like to dwell upon some of the most glaring examples of misrepresentation and distortion of facts contained in the said letters. In this connection, I wish to stress that Mr. Moushoutas' references to Ankara's "systematic colonization", "occupied territories and to "settlers from mainland Turkey" are of a totally unfounded and malicious nature, which do not in the least correspond to the true facts of the situation in Cyprus. Recent history clearly shows who has attempted to occupy Cyprus, to alter completely the demographic structure of the island and to have it colonized under Greece, not only by infiltrating as many as 20,000 mainland Greek troops and officers into Cyprus between 1963 and 1974, but also by means of

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1092-S/17917.

armed violence aimed at suppressing or completely eliminating the Turkish Cypriot element in Cyprus.

A few examples from the then Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council will suffice to illustrate the point: for example, the Secretary-General's report of September 1964 [S/5950] states, in paragraph 41, that "an estimated 5,000 personnel entered the island . . . from Greece" during the month of July of that year alone; another report of December 1967 [S/8286] indicates, in paragraph 24, that the Greek Cypriot "House of representatives passed a bill designed to give legal status to the Greek army officers and men serving, hitherto covertly, with the National Guard in Cyprus".

While we have no precise information as to how many of the 20,000 Greek mainland troops and officers had actually left the island following the 1967 crisis, it is clear that thousands of them either continued to stay (including those who were illegally resettled in Cyprus after being discharged from the Greek contingent stationed in the island under the 1960 Treaty of Alliance²⁸ or were brought back to Cyprus, as these were the officers and men, together with local armed elements, who staged the *coup d'état* against the régime of Archbishop Makarios on 15 July 1974, in order to expedite the materialization of enosis—the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. It was Archbishop Makarios himself who had called this *coup* "an invasion of the island by Greece" in his address to the Security Council on 19 July 1974 [1780th meeting].

It is significant to note, in connection with Greek Cypriot attempts to alter the demographic structure of Cyprus, that the number of the Greek Cypriot electorate has shown a dramatic increase, by about 40,000, since the previous Greek Cypriot elections about five years ago—an increase that cannot be explained by the low growth of the Greek Cypriot population.

It should be noted that the long-standing policy and efforts of the Greek Cypriots to hellenize Cyprus (the ultimate change in the demographic as well as the political structure of the island), in addition to causing much bloodshed and suffering to both peoples of the island up to 1974 have, since then, continued to be a source of political and social instability within the Greek Cypriot community in Southern Cyprus. These efforts, culminating in the above-mentioned *coup d'état* of 15 July 1974, have left a legacy of conflict, tensions and deep divisions within the Greek Cypriot community, aggravated by the laxity shown by the Greek Cypriot administration towards terrorism in general. Indeed, the violent incidents and acts of terrorism ranging from political murders, kidnappers, going as far as the kidnapping of Mr. Kyprianou's own son in 1977, to bombings and smuggling of all kinds of explosives, turning Southern Cyprus into a virtual supply centre for international terrorism, show the extent which such developments have reached in Southern Cyprus. Meanwhile, assaults on tourists, incidents of rape and drug smuggling have become a familiar feature of everyday life in the Greek Cypriot zone, and are reported daily by the Greek Cypriot press.

In the face of this utter political and social chaos that has been afflicting the Greek Cypriot community in recent years, it is ironic that the Greek Cypriot administration should be blaming Turkey and the Turkish Government for allegedly causing social instability and unrest in Northern Cyprus by the introduction of "settlers" from mainland Turkey.

I need hardly stress that movement of workers is an international phenomenon affecting all developed and developing countries. As a democratic country respecting human rights, Northern Cyprus could not have stayed outside this phenomenon by sealing off its borders, especially at a time when, after 1974, there existed an acute shortage of skilled labour in Northern Cyprus arising out of the needs of the Turkish Cypriots who had been strangled economically by the Greek Cypriots for 11 years and had, for the first time, been provided with the opportunity for development in the conditions of security and stability

created by the Turkish Peace Operation of that year. Within this context, skilled and unskilled workers have been admitted, mainly from Turkey but also from the Asian sub-continent, the Far East, the Middle East and even from some European countries, on a transitional and seasonal basis in order to help the Turkish Cypriot economy in its development efforts.

I am sure you would appreciate that this is completely within the competence and jurisdiction of our governmental authorities, and the Greek Cypriot administration does not have any right or authority over this matter. It should be noted that the Greek Cypriot administration, whose competence and jurisdiction extends only over Southern Cyprus, has allowed resettlement and employment, in Southern Cyprus, of thousands of non-Greek immigrants, in addition to the settlers from mainland Greece, but the Turkish Cypriot side has not made any propaganda on this subject.

Notwithstanding the above, I wish to reiterate that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has not in any way attempted to change the demographic structure of Cyprus by bringing in "settlers" from Turkey or anywhere else, and by giving them citizenship, as there is clearly no need for the Turkish Cypriot side to do so. Had it been our intention to build up population by artificial means, we could easily have brought over a great number of the hundreds of thousands of Turkish Cypriots who are currently living abroad, in such countries as Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Canada and others. It will be recalled that most of these people had been forced to leave the island against their will, because of long years of persecution, oppression and discrimination meted out to them in order to eliminate the Turkish Cypriot population. It should be stressed, however, that our economy could not possibly have stood a sudden or artificial increase in population of 60,000, as the Greek Cypriot side claims, and accusations of this nature are, therefore, devoid of any substance or logic.

The fact that some of the people of Turkish Cypriot origin have, indeed, opted to return to Northern Cyprus in exercise of their most natural right of citizenship, after conditions of peace, security and stability have returned to the island since 1974, cannot be interpreted as an attempt to change the demographic structure of Cyprus. It should be pointed out that legislation regarding citizenship is the same on both the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot sides, and the Greek Cypriot accusations on this matter are, therefore, of a totally artificial and malicious nature, as they are trying to present the Cyprus question to the world as a case of abstract numbers and statistics and of majorities and minorities, as opposed to one of political equality between the two ethnic peoples of Cyprus who were co-founders under the Republic of Cyprus. It will be recalled that under the 1960 Constitution of that Republic, which the Greek Cypriots falsely claim to uphold, minorities are clearly defined as "Maronites, Armenians and Latins".

As regards the mainland Turkish citizens who visit Northern Cyprus as tourists, I wish to point out the obvious fact that we welcome tourists not only from Turkey, but also from all parts of the world. We shall always do our best to be good hosts to our visitors from other countries. Greek Cypriot propaganda on this matter is aimed at curtailing tourism to the north by fabricating false alarms and is part of the inhuman Greek Cypriot economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriots.

While viewing this new upsurge in Greek Cypriot propaganda against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side with serious concern, I would also like to draw your attention to the negative implications of this political offensive for your current efforts for resuming the negotiations between the two sides. I sincerely hope that you will do everything you can in order to put an end to this baseless propaganda in the interest of your initiative and that of a peaceful solution in Cyprus.

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

**Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representative of Turkey
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[14 March 1986]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

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

ANNEX

**Letter dated 11 March 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

**LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1986 FROM MR. KENAN ATAKOL
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

I have the honour to refer to the current preparations by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives in southern Cyprus for enacting legislation aimed at legalizing and legitimizing the notorious EOKA terrorist organization and to invite your attention to the following pertinent facts and considerations.

As is well known and fully documented, the Greek Cypriot EOKA organization began its campaign of terror in 1955 with the active participation of the Greek Orthodox Church and with the full military and material backing of Greece. The sole aim of EOKA was the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. With such an aim, EOKA became one of the most ruthless terrorist organizations of the time and, over the years, perpetrated countless crimes ranging from armed intimidation to cold-blooded murders, rape and robbery. The targets of this notorious organization were all those who stood as barriers to enosis (the union of Cyprus with Greece), be it the British (the then colonial administrators of Cyprus), the Turkish Cypriots, whose objection to being colonized by Greece was well-known to EOKA, and some 400 dissident Greek Cypriots who believed in self-government and objected to enosis.

There is nothing in its abhorrent history that would justify the description of this organization as a national liberation organization. This, above all, is borne out by the fact that there has never been a Cypriot nation, historically, culturally or otherwise. Archbishop Makarios' own words, soon after the signing of the Zurich and London agreements in 1959, that the agreements had "created a state but not a nation" and that no Greek who knew him "would ever believe that" he "would work for the creation of a Cypriot national awareness" are the best proof of this fact. It was this chauvinistic mentality on the part of

the Greek Cypriots—their attempt to bring Cyprus under their monopoly, both demographically and politically, by ejecting the Turkish Cypriots from all organs of the binational Cyprus State, and even by eliminating them completely by massive armed attacks in 1963—that formed the essence of the Cyprus dispute.

It will be clearly apparent from these facts that EOKA's violent campaign, which started in 1955 and cost hundreds of Turkish Cypriot, British as well as Greek Cypriot lives, was neither national nor for liberation, since it aimed at the annexation of Cyprus to Greece and, hence, the colonization of the island by that country—a concept which is the antithesis of both liberation and independence.

It was the Turkish Cypriot resistance to the EOKA campaign for the union of Cyprus with Greece that had brought about the binational independence of Cyprus in 1960, since without this resistance, Cyprus would have long been annexed by Greece and there would have been no question of an independent Republic of Cyprus, either in 1960 or afterwards. Indeed, EOKA continued to exist and continue the campaign for enosis even after 1960, and it was the offshoot of this organization, the equally notorious EOKA-B, together with the officers and men from mainland Greece serving in the National Guard that staged the *coup d'état* of 15 July 1974 against Archbishop Makarios in order to expedite the enosis process.

The bloodshed and violence caused by this terrorist organization and its successor constitute such a shameful page in the recent history of Cyprus that even those who have had remote association with it should remember it with horror and a sense of guilt. Yet, what we see on the Greek Cypriot side today is, unfortunately, just the opposite.

The present attempt by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to legalize and to posthumously turn the EOKA terrorist organization into a national liberation organization is not only a sign of the unrepentant attitude which prevails on the Greek Cypriot side, but is also an unfortunate and futile effort aimed at rewriting the recent history of Cyprus. It is, furthermore, a clear indication that the attitude of fanatic militancy and hostility of the Greek Cypriots towards the Turkish Cypriots has not changed in the course of time.

It is significant that the move by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to legitimize the EOKA terrorist organization coincides with your on-going efforts to bring the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sides together, around the negotiating table for a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal solution based on the political equality of the two peoples of the island, and closing the door to enosis by effective national guarantees.

It should not be forgotten that one aspect of the bitter legacy left by the terrorist EOKA organization was the deep division caused between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples of Cyprus accompanied by a strong sense of fear and mistrust. I am sure that the proposed legislation by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives would do nothing but deepen the existing rift and mistrust between the two peoples of the island, as it would demonstrate clearly, once again, that the Greek Cypriot people have not, as yet, given up their demand for enosis, a demand which is rightly regarded by the Turkish Cypriot people as a demand that would lead to the loss of their freedom, dignity and the right to live, as a result of colonization by Greece.

I am sure you will take into account the negative implications of this ill-timed and ill-conceived action of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives on your current initiative aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, and will make appropriate representations which you might deem necessary.

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/40/1093-S/17918.

DOCUMENT S/17919

Letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Russian]
[14 March 1986]*

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations would like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the decision taken by the President of the Council for the month of March, the representative of Denmark, to circulate document S/17865 of 5 March 1986 as an official document of the Security Council.

The question of the publication of the aforementioned document was discussed at the consultations of the Council held on 28 February; not all members of the Council were agreed on that question. It was no accident, therefore, that the President of the Council in February did not circulate the letter as an official document.

Some members of the Council emphasized at those consultations that letters from observers to the United Nations which had been published in the past as official documents had related either to questions directly involving their interests, irrespective of whether or not the Council was currently concerning itself with those questions, or to questions officially included in the agenda of the Council meeting to which the observer referred. It was pointed out that document S/17865 did not fall into either of the above-mentioned categories, and therefore its circulation was contrary to established practice.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union has always opposed any limitation of the circulation of official statements made by Governments, whether those of States Members of the United Nations or of non-member States, on matters which are within the competence of the Council. In a letter from the representative of the USSR dated

23 May 1972 [S/10660] it was pointed out that the President of the Council has an undisputable right to circulate, as official Council documents, letters from Governments both of States Members of the United Nations and of non-member States. However, the letter specifically emphasized that the President must be guided in the matter by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and must follow the established practice in the system of work of the Council rather than by the arbitrary judgements of individual Members of the United Nations.

Thus, the circulation of the letter from an observer to the United Nations in connection with a reference to a statement made by a member of the Security Council at a meeting which dealt with a completely different question is a flagrant violation of established practice.

We regret that in this matter the President of the Council was unwilling to settle the question on the basis of consensus, as is customary at informal consultations of the Security Council, did not take into consideration the views of some countries members of the Council and let himself be ruled by a particular group of countries members of the Council.

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

*(Signed) Vasilij S. SAFRONCHUK
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17920*

Letter dated 13 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[14 March 1986]*

In continuation of my letter dated 14 February 1986 [S/17832], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 28 February. On that date, at 1115 hours, Pakistan standard time, Afghan armed forces fired 15 rounds of artillery which landed in Shilman area approximately 10 miles north of Landikotal, in Khyber Agency; as a result of this shelling, one soldier of the Khyber Rifles was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on the morning of 2 March, and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/217-S/17920.

I request you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17921*

Letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[14 March 1986]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement dated 31 January 1986 concerning the consultations between the Soviet Union, Angola and Cuba which were held in Moscow on 27 January and which dealt with certain urgent international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

We request you to arrange for the text of this statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the United Nations Council for Namibia and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Toko SERÃO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS-OLIVA
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

(Signed) Vasily S. SAFRONCHUK
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement concerning the consultations between
the Soviet Union, Angola and Cuba

Consultations between the Soviet Union, Angola and Cuba were held in Moscow on 27 January 1986 and dealt with certain urgent international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

In evaluating the international situation, the parties emphasized that a change for the better in that situation would be considerably facilitated by the implementation of the series of new Soviet peace initiatives addressed to the United States, to the other nuclear Powers and to all peoples of the world, which were put forward in the statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev, on 15 January.

It was noted that implementation of the Soviet programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, of measures to curtail the arms race on Earth and to ban it in outer space and of other proposals would bring about a change from confrontation to international détente and strengthening of peace and would create conditions

for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world. The parties also drew attention to the fact that the new Soviet proposals are based on the principle of equal security for all. They do not infringe anybody's interests and are of a mutually beneficial character.

The participants in the consultations strongly objected to the fact that the implementation of disarmament measures had been made dependent on so-called regional conflicts and to the fact that they were being used, in accordance with the American concept of "new globalism", for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States and fostering East-West confrontation.

At the same time, it was emphasized that the conflicts which are breaking out in various regions of the world threaten to escalate into a general war, so that it is important to eliminate them by collective efforts based on just principles, through negotiations with full respect for the peoples' independence and right to self-determination.

Particular attention was devoted to a thorough consideration of the situation in southern Africa, where a source of sharp international tension has appeared and continues to exist, through the fault of the South African racist régime enjoying the support of the imperialists and, above all, of the United States. It was noted that, since the most recent tripartite consultations (in March 1985), the situation in that part of the world had not improved. On the contrary, confronting the growing opposition of the majority of the South African population to the inhuman system of apartheid and the growing struggle of the Namibian people for its liberation, the Pretoria racist régime has expanded its acts of bloody repression inside South Africa itself and stepped up its aggressive activities against neighbouring independent African States.

Through ceaseless acts of aggression against sovereign Angola and direct participation on the side of the puppet group of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), the South Africa racists, with the complicity of the United States, are trying once and for all to eliminate the progressive system in Angola and to force that country to be a vassal of South Africa and of world capital. The United States is pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime—a policy which is condemned not only by the international community but also by broad sectors of the progressive public in the United States itself.

Consideration was given at the consultations to the possible development of the situation around Angola in connection with the open support and increased assistance given to UNITA by the United States Government, which is evidence of direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Angola. In compliance with their treaty obligations, and in accordance with the well-known resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in September and October 1985 [resolutions 571 (1985) and 574 (1985)], the Soviet Union and Cuba advocate drastic measures to halt the aggressive encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the continuing selfless struggle of the Angolan people to defend its independent political choice.

The Angolan side expressed gratitude to the USSR and Cuba for the international assistance provided to the People's Republic of Angola in repelling external aggression.

The parties emphasized that the hotbed of tension existing in southern Africa should be eliminated by political means, with complete rejection of the policy of State terrorism and of interference in the internal affairs

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/218-S/17921.

of the States in that region. An important role in this process can be played by the United Nations, as well as by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It was stressed that a real improvement of the situation and the attainment of peace in southern Africa will be achieved only when South Africa and the States supporting it, primarily the United States, are prepared to take into account the interests of Angola and of the Namibian people, of which the South West Africa People's Organization is the sole legitimate representative.

The USSR, Angola and Cuba strongly condemn South Africa's attempts to legitimize its colonial dominion in Namibia by establishing a puppet Government in that country. They consider that it is urgently necessary to continue to achieve real progress in the solution of the Namibian question through unconditional implementation of the United Nations decisions, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978), representing the only internationally recognized basis for the settlement of that issue.

The parties also expressed their unswerving support for the just struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) for the elimination of the hateful *apartheid* régime and their complete solidarity with the demands of that heroic organization for the repeal of the state of emergency, the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and of all political prisoners, the cessation of the so-called treason trials and of all trials of opponents of *apartheid*, a halt to the persecution of Winnie Mandela and other patriots, the lifting of the ban on ANC activities and the withdrawal of troops and police from the black townships.

The five-point platform announced by the Angolan Government in September 1984 [see S/16838 of 26 November 1984] and the subsequent additions thereto, which have won universal recognition, remain a just basis for the achievement of a comprehensive agreement, which would ensure independence for Namibia and security and peace in South West Africa. The good will of the Angolan Government and its readiness to achieve a settlement of the conflict in the region and to engage in a dialogue on a constructive and honest basis with a view to ensuring

peace and stability in southern Africa were reaffirmed in the statements made by the President of the Angolan People's Republic, J. E. dos Santos, on 8 and 23 January 1986. He said in these statements that, so long as the *apartheid* régime exists in South Africa, there will also be danger for Angola and other independent States of southern Africa.

The parties noted the timeliness and usefulness of the consultations between the Soviet Union, Angola and Cuba being held in Moscow for the further co-ordination of the three countries' actions in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and for the achievement of a just and honest settlement in southern Africa.

The exchange of views took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

The participants in the consultations were:

For the Soviet side: E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister for Foreign Affairs; B. N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; S. L. Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defence; and other officials.

For the Angolan side: P. Maria Tonha (Pedalé), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola-Partido do Trabalho (MPLA-PT), Minister of Defence; M. Alexandre Rodrigues (Kitu), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT, Minister of the Interior; L. Ferreira do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT, Minister of Planning; and other officials.

For the Cuban side: J. Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; L. Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR; and other officials.

DOCUMENT S/17922

Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 March 1986]

On the occasion of the distribution of the report contained in document S/17911 and on instructions from my Government, I wish to draw attention to some established facts, whose meaning should be understood by all, relating to the question of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq in general and the question dealt with in the report in particular.

My country's Minister for Foreign Affairs said in his statement before the Security Council on 18 February 1986 [2663rd meeting] that international law as a whole grants rights to States and imposes obligations on them and that is not legally correct for a State to adhere to its rights without at the same time honouring its obligations and respecting the rights enjoyed by another State under international law.

He also emphasized that, in the case of the conflict brought before it, the Security Council is faced with Iran's insistence on violating all fundamental rules of international law while, at the same time, adhering to the substance of the subsidiary rules and that, even in adhering to those subsidiary rules, while in maintaining its own rights under them, it omits to recognize the rights that the same rules give Iraq.

We believe that the selective manner in which the Iranian régime treats international law has been demon-

strated by one proof after another during our dealing, over the course of three years, with piecemeal treatments of the war. We believe that any neglect or disregard of this method in the investigation of any aspect of the conflict cannot be accidental, whatever arguments may be put forward to justify it.

On the one hand, it must be clear to all that the unrestricted and unconditional jurisdiction of the Council over conflicts that present a threat to international peace security, which is provided for expressly in the Charter of the United Nations, is rejected by Iran, because it has made its acceptance of the said jurisdiction conditional and optional. This Iranian position is aimed at providing the practical requirements at the international diplomatic level to keep the international organization occupied with dealing with some aspects of the war so that the Iranian régime can continue its declared policy of continuing the war for the sake of territorial expansion at the expense of Iraq and the States of the Arabian Gulf region.

On the other hand, although the Council adopted its last resolution, resolution 582 (1986) of 24 February 1986, unanimously and entirely uninfluenced by the positions of the two parties to the conflict, it must also be clear now to all how the Iranian régime expressed its position with regard to that resolution in the statement of

the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs [S/17864, annex], wherein it interpreted the provisions of the resolution in the same selective manner it had adopted previously. The Iranian régime considers that the Council "has practically endorsed the military solution as the only means of meeting the aggression" and that "as long as the Council does not, in spite of the influence of certain permanent members, adopt a fair, objective and constructive position for discharging its constitutional duties, the responsibility for the continuation of the war remains with the Council".

The statement concludes, finally, by expressing alleged preparedness to co-operate with the Secretary-General only in what it calls "matters relating to the observance of the rules of international law and to the eight-point plan". This position of the Iranian régime, as is quite obvious, actually means a categorical refusal to accept Council resolution 582 (1986), which constitutes a flagrant violation of the provision contained in Article 25 of the Charter.

Iraq has warned the international organization and the Secretariat on many occasions during the past three years, and most recently in the Security Council in February 1986, of the consequence of going along with the Iranian policy of exploiting the step-by-step method in order to gain time to prepare to invade Iraq time after time. Iraq, which in recent years has faced large-scale Iranian attempts to invade its territory and which is even now resisting a major Iranian invasion in the southern part of its territory, deems it its duty to remind the Council of the unanimous adoption of its resolution 582 (1986), which deals with the war within a comprehensive framework and calls for an immediate halt to it in accordance with the principles laid down in the Charter, international law and relations among States, and to draw attention to the Iranian régime's selective method of interpreting the said resolution in order to disengage

itself from commitment to it. We hope that all will be fully aware of the critical nature of the situation, which requires abstention from any unbalanced measure that would let escape the opportunity to proceed with the responsible international campaign for peace and would enable the Iranian régime to lend a veneer of legality to its selective method for the sake of continuing the war.

In concluding my letter, I would recall the words of my country's Minister for Foreign Affairs towards the end of his statement before the Security Council, when he said that Iraq will not accept any effort that is not clearly and quite unambiguously directed towards the termination of the war and will not participate in any other kind of effort or assume responsibility for it.

I wish to emphasize once again that our people, which is defending the sovereignty of the country and its territorial integrity, pride, dignity and honour most bravely and competently and which has made enormous sacrifices of men and *matériel* for this noble purpose, will spare no effort to continue its defence, using all available potentials and means that will enable it to repulse aggression and oppression. The only proper course for the Security Council hereafter is to assume its responsibilities as provided for in the Charter and to place the Iranian régime decisively before its commitments under the Charter: either it will accept them or the Council will take the measures appropriate to the situation deriving from its rejection thereof. This is the only way that will demonstrate to the international community in general, and to us in particular, the credibility of the Council and of the international organization.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17923*

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 March 1986]

With reference to the letter of the representative of Israel dated 12 March 1986 [S/17913], I wish to inform you of the following:

1. The establishment of a lasting, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of the resolutions of the General Assembly and international legality is the goal towards which Syria's foreign policy strives, and not "maintenance of a . . . state of war" as the Israeli letter alleges.

Syria has called for and continues to call for the settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and international law, in particular the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of terri-

tory by force and the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. Syria has been assiduous in urging the need to find a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its pertinent resolutions on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Accordingly, Syria has supported the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, calling for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices with a view to arriving at a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/220-S/17923.

East question that will ensure Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the attainment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in its national territory.

Whereas Syria has declared its desire for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Israel assiduously defies the international community by its rejection of the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 38/58 C and the resolutions based thereon, and rejects all solutions and peace initiatives based on international legality. Israel continues its occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories and other occupied Arab territories, denies the Palestinian people its national rights and pursues policies of annexation and settlement of the occupied Arab territories and of terrorism directed against the indigenous Arabs suffering under occupation, in accordance with Zionist plans to rid the Arab territories of their indigenous inhabitants and to create a racist Zionist entity extending from the Euphrates to the Nile. This confirms once again that Israel is not concerned about peace, contrary to what the Israeli letter alleges, and is not peace-loving. It violates its commitments under the Charter, and this established fact has been stated in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly. It is also established that Israel's policy is based solely on rejection of the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with United Nations resolutions and international legality. Israel's rejection is confirmed by the launching of further aggression and further threats against the Arab States, and most particularly against Syria. It has become clear that the policy of force and the imposition of the *fait accompli* which Israel pursues, with the unlimited support of the United States of America, constitutes a major obstacle to the arrival at a comprehensive and just peace in the region. Israel bears the exclusive responsibility for its obduracy and its rejection of peace efforts and for the continuation of tension, the lack of stability and the breach of international peace and security.

2. Syria has endeavoured to build up its own military strength in order to achieve a strategic balance, which is only in accordance with its legitimate right of self-defence, as enshrined in the Charter, in the face of the overwhelming Zionist threat and Israel's constant aggressive and expansionist ambitions. In its endeavour to

achieve a strategic balance, Syria merely seeks to create more propitious circumstances and wider possibilities for arrival at a just and lasting peace in the region, not the contrary. The Israeli threats directed against Syria because of its endeavour to establish a strategic balance are a part of Israel's assiduous attempts to impose its will, its plans and its hegemony on the Arab side.

3. Israel openly uses terrorism to consolidate its occupation and to intensify and strengthen its racist, expansionist policy of aggression. Ever since its establishment, it has adopted planned terrorism as an official policy. Hence the recent actions of the Israeli occupation authorities in escalating their repressive operations in the Golan and in southern Lebanon: in the Syrian Arab Golan alone, it arrested more than 65 Arab citizens, and it is continuing its aggression against peaceful villages in southern Lebanon. This is in addition to its seizure of more than 200 Lebanese women, old men and children and their removal to the occupied territories and its acts of air piracy against the Libyan aircraft in international airspace.

4. The Syrian Arab Republic, in reiterating its condemnation of all forms of international terrorism in general, and of Zionist terrorism in particular, declares that it will continue to be keenly concerned about the distinction between terrorism and the national resistance of peoples struggling for liberation, self-determination and the elimination of foreign occupation. National resistance is not only a right but a duty carried out by peoples in order to regain their usurped rights and resist foreign occupation and domination. Accordingly, the international community is bound, under the Charter and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, to support the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli occupation, domination and usurpation. Syria is determined to continue to support the Arab resistance because of its national commitment towards the Arab people in general, and towards the people of Palestine and Lebanon in particular.

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

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17924*

Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 March 1986]

Further to my letter dated 13 March 1986 [S/17920], I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 12 and 14 March.

On 12 March, the Afghan armed forces fired 10 rounds of artillery which landed near the village of Burgi, approximately 10 miles south-west of Parachinar, in the Kurram Agency. As a result of the shelling, two Afghan refugees were killed and three were injured.

On 14 March, the Afghan armed forces fired 27 rounds of artillery which landed in the area two and a

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/221-S/17924.

half miles north-west of Kharlachi, in the Kurram Agency.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office on 16 March and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as totally false the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that during the period from 3 to 9 March ground-to-ground rockets were fired from Pakistan towards the Chamkani area in the

Paktia province of Afghanistan. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires of Islamabad on 13 March.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17925

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 March 1986]

I have the honour to express the deep appreciation and gratitude of my Government to you for the dispatching of the United Nations team to the Islamic Republic of Iran to investigate the use of chemical weapons and inspect the affected sites, as well as for the well-balanced and fair report [S/17911 and Add.1] issued subsequent to the team's visit.

There has been clear and unambiguous evidence of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime against the Iranian forces. Therefore, in view of such evidence, we can expect the international community in general and the Security Council in particular to condemn Iraq for its use of chemical weapons against the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The international community and the Council cannot justifiably remain silent in the face of the deployment of such barbaric weapons in violation of all rules of humanitarian law and particularly the 1925 Geneva Protocol.¹¹ We hope that this time, the Council will take a balanced position and improve upon its statement of 25 April 1985 [S/17130] in passing a resolution which clearly and directly condemns the aggressive Iraqi régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17926*

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 March 1986]

In a statement addressed to you by the representative of Democratic Yemen dated 17 February 1986 [S/17846, annex], a "responsible source" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen claims that the war between Iran and Iraq serves as a justification "for imperialist and Zionist forces . . . for intensifying their military presence in the region and for intervening in its internal affairs".

It seems that Democratic Yemen's "deep concern" for peace and stability in the region excludes the war and upheaval in Democratic Yemen itself. During the months of January and February 1986, over 15,000 residents of Aden, Democratic Yemen's capital city, were killed in street battles and at least four members of the ruling politburo were murdered along with 55 other top officials in the Government. The wholesale destruction of Aden has left the majority of that city's population homeless and close to starvation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/223-S/17926.

In order to deflect international attention away from its own domestic turmoil, the Government of Democratic Yemen seeks to blame the "Zionists" for these and other problems in the region. This libel is part of the familiar pattern set by certain Arab and other Governments of blaming the "Jews" or the "Zionists" for all the world's calamities. No amount of obfuscation, however, will clear the Government of Democratic Yemen from its leading role in the murder, violence and devastation that its country recently suffered.

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

(Signed) JOHANAN BEIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17927*

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[19 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for information, two documents issued on 17 March 1986 by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, namely: a press communiqué of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (annex I) and a proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement to the problem of Kampuchea (annex II).

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

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

ANNEX I

Press communiqué issued at Beijing on 17 March 1986 by the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On 17 March 1986, at Beijing, a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was held under the high chairmanship of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, and other Ministers of the Coalition Government.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers proceeded in a warm atmosphere of solidarity, unity and cordiality with a firm conviction on the final victory of the struggle of the whole nation and people of Kampuchea for national liberation.

The Council of Ministers has reviewed the military situation and expressed great satisfaction with the favourable development of our struggle in the current eighth dry season.

It warmly congratulates the people of Kampuchea, the compatriot Khmer soldiers and the members of the Khmer administration forcibly set up by the Vietnamese enemy to serve their war of aggression in Kampuchea for their lofty patriotism by joining the resistance forces of the tripartite Coalition Government in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We call on them to keep on waging ever more actively the patriotic struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors along with the resistance forces of the Coalition Government.

The Council of Ministers has been greatly encouraged by the growing support of the international community given to the struggle of our people.

The Council of Ministers, prompted by a genuine desire to seek a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, has thoroughly examined and adopted a clear proposal on 17 March in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

As long as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam refuses to negotiate with the tripartite Coalition Government to settle the problem of Kampuchea by political means, the Coalition Government will always continue to carry on resolutely its unswerving patriotic struggle.

To carry on our struggle with increasing efficiency and to make new progress, the Council of Ministers has decided to adopt a number of measures.

The Council of Ministers has decided to set up a military co-ordination committee in order to develop military co-operation among the resistance forces of the three parties of the Coalition Government on the battlefield, at present as well as in the future.

The Council of Ministers has also decided to set up a committee for press and information with the task of diffusing the military results and successes of the tripartite coalition's resistance forces on the ground and the Coalition Government's activities.

The Council of Ministers denounces and condemns the "exchange of instrument of ratification on the Treaty of border delimitation" between Kampuchea and Viet Nam, staged recently at Hanoi.

The Coalition Government has time and again rejected these so-called accords. It reiterates its appeal to the international community not to recognize this so-called treaty or any other accords between the Hanoi authorities and the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh.

The Council of Ministers expresses grave concern at the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their chemical and biological warfare during the current eighth dry season by poisoning the water sources used daily by the population and by shelling toxic gas through artillery. Hundreds of innocent inhabitants, men, women, children, elderly people, without discrimination, have been intoxicated and many of them have been killed.

The Council of Ministers denounces and condemns in the strongest terms these odious crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean people.

The Council of Ministers launches an urgent appeal to the international community to firmly condemn these genocidal crimes and take efficient measures to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from exterminating the people of Kampuchea through the use of chemical and biological weapons.

The Council of Ministers calls upon the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to put an end to its genocidal crimes against the people of Kampuchea. This war of aggression not only sows immense

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/225-S/17927.

destruction to the nation and people of Kampuchea but it also brings destruction and suffering to Viet Nam and its people as well.

Therefore, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam must respond positively to the proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea by clearly showing its sincerity.

ANNEX II

Proposal for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea submitted at Beijing on 17 March 1986 by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

This proposal is inspired by the Kampuchean people and the genuine desire on the part of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to seek a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and is based on the relevant United Nations resolutions adopted in the past seven consecutive years and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea held in 1981.²⁰

1. The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to enter into negotiations with it in order to discuss the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. We do not demand that Viet Nam withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea at once. We accept the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea in two phases, within a definite period of time. Other countries may take part in the negotiations, according to their judgement, in order to help bring about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

2. After the agreement on the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, there will be a cease-fire so as to allow Viet Nam to withdraw its forces according to the said agreement.

3. Both the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the cease-fire must be supervised directly by a United Nations observer group.

4. After the first phase of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, Heng Samrin and his faction will enter into negotiations with the tripartite Coalition Government in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President and Mr. Son Sann as Prime Minister, in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation so that each of the four parties will have the same rights as a political force in the national community.

5. The quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea will hold free elections under the supervision of a United Nations observer group.

6. Kampuchea will be restored as an independent country, united in its territorial integrity with a liberal democratic regime, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, without any base of foreign troops on its soil. Kampuchea's neutrality will be guaranteed by the United Nations with the presence of its observer group on the spot for the first two or three years.

7. Kampuchea welcomes the assistance of all countries from the West as well as from the East, and of neutral and non-aligned countries, to help rebuild the country.

8. As for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, independent Kampuchea, united in its territorial integrity, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, is willing to sign with it a non-aggression and peaceful co-existence treaty and to establish economic and trade relations between the two countries for ever.

The above proposal is put forward for the sake of peace in Kampuchea as well as peace and security in the region of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

DOCUMENT S/17928*

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[19 March 1986]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the joint agreement signed between the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, and of Costa Rica, Mr. Gerardo Trejos, expressing the political will of both Governments to establish a Permanent Mission to Investigate and Inspect Frontier Incidents between our countries and establishing the bases for the same, under the auspices of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group.

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

*(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Joint agreement signed between the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and Nicaragua

In the spirit of creating a climate of confidence and security in the frontier zone and within the framework of the peace process promoted

by the Contadora Group, the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, representing their respective Governments, have decided to draw up, as soon as possible, an agreement establishing a Permanent Mission to Investigate and Inspect Frontier Incidents on the following agreed bases:

1. Nature

It shall be a permanent civilian mission enjoying the assistance of competent advisers in the field of defence and security.

2. Functions

(a) Observation, investigation, on-the-spot inspection and verification of incidents or acts that might produce frontier tensions;

(b) Preparation of reports and recommendations to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and transmittal of the said reports to the Governments of the countries members of the Commission.

3. Undertaking of the Parties

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua undertake to ensure the implementation of the recommendations or measures necessary to rectify the situations that are the subject of the investigations.

4. Structure and composition

(a) An Executive Commission, composed of civilian representatives of the participating countries (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Contadora Group and Support Group); the Commission shall be the administering body and shall be co-ordinated by the Contadora Group and the Support Group on a rotating basis;

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1094-S/17928.

(b) An Inspection and Observation Corps, composed of advisers in the field of defence and security, who shall be stationed on both sides of the frontier and shall be nationals of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group.

5. Security of the Commission

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua shall furnish all means available to them in order to guarantee the safety and security of the members of the Commission.

6. Supplies and financing

(a) Contributions of the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua: the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua undertake to provide for housing, food, health care, premises, secretarial support and office equipment in their respective territories. The supply of fuel shall be determined at a later date. The Parties shall also permit the representatives of the Commission to use their communication systems in those cases where conditions so permit and within the capacities of each host country.

(b) In order to carry out the above commitment, both Parties undertake to prepare the necessary budgets for that purpose.

(c) Contributions of the Governments of the Contadora Group, the Support Group and other countries: the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have expressed the view that, for the proper functioning of the Commission, aircraft, river launches, light land vehicles and communication equipment are required. Crews, mechanics and operators, as well as spare parts for the aircraft and communication equipment mentioned, are also essential. Accordingly, both Governments request that the Contadora Group, with the collaboration of the Support Group, approach the international community in this regard with a view to obtaining the necessary material and financial support.

7. Immunities and privileges

In order to ensure the proper conduct of the work of the Commission and its staff, questions relating to the régime of immunities, privileges

and facilities shall be the subject of an agreement to be concluded by the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua with the Governments of the States participating in the Commission.

Pending the conclusion of the said agreement, both parties agree to extend the privileges and immunities provided for in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations²⁹ to the staff of the Mission, provided that they are attached to the respective diplomatic missions in each country.

8. Questions relating to insurance and civil liability shall be dealt with at a later date in the envisaged Agreement.

9. Within the framework of these measures, the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have agreed to request the members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, with the participation of representatives of the two countries, to ensure the conduct of a general reconnaissance of the common frontier zone, to be carried out as soon as possible.

For the purpose of the conduct of the said reconnaissance, both Governments have expressed their willingness to provide the means available to them and the appropriate facilities.

10. The Agreement to be signed shall be valid for a term of one year, renewable automatically for equivalent periods. Upon the expiry of that year, either of the Parties may denounce it six months in advance of the date of renewal, in which case the denunciation shall be set forth in a written note to the other Party and notified to the participating countries.

Done at San José, Costa Rica, on 12 March 1986.

For Costa Rica:
(Signed) Gerardo TREJOS
Deputy Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica

For Nicaragua:
(Signed) Victor Hugo TINOCO
Deputy Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/17929

Letter dated 20 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 March 1986]

In a letter dated 6 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq addressed to you [S/17903], some communiqués were quoted regarding the military operations of the Iranian forces in the northern front of the war imposed on us by the present régime of Iraq since 22 September 1980 when that régime invaded the western and south-western parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is not our business to convey military communiqués to the Secretary-General; however, since the representative of Iraq brought up this subject and in order to show the world community only a few examples of the behaviour of the present régime of Iraq during the beginning of their war of aggression against my country, I hereby quote the texts of some of the Iraqi military communiqués released in 1980 and obtained from the Islamic Republic News Agency.

Communiqué No. 8 of the General Command of the Iraqi Forces dated 23 September reads:

"On this great day the armed forces are announcing with pleasure their deployment on parts of the Soumar region and the fall of Soumar town and the city of Qasr-e-Shirin. Our army has surrounded this area from all sides.

Communiqué No. 15 dated 24 September reads:

"Our forces could concentrate in the region of Qasr-e-Shirin and totally clean this city. In addition to that, the region of Zeidi in the south of the city of Mehran came under the control of our forces. Our forces continue their siege of the city of Mehran."

Communiqué No. 18 dated 24 September reads:

"After futile efforts by the enemy to defend the city of Mehran, our forces have occupied this city and the city has fallen."

Communiqué No. 24 of the High Command of the Iraqi Army dated 25 September declared that the city of Naftshahr was invaded.

Communiqué No. 99 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces dated 24 October, which was incidentally issued less than one month after resolution 479 (1980) of the Security Council of the United Nations, reads:

"The Iranian forces have encountered defeat in the face of the perseverance of the heroic Iraqi forces in the city of Mohammarah (Khorramshahr) and Iraqi flags have been raised over the centres and the buildings of this city. The strategic bridge in this city fell

under the control of our forces. At present, all the routes leading to the bridge and all the neighbouring buildings as well as the Governor's office are under the occupation of our forces."

There is a proverb in the Farsi language which says: "For a thing which initiates reciprocity, a complaint is not in order".

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoon DAMAVANDI KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17930*

Letter dated 19 March 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 March 1986]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 19 March 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 March 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 7 February 1986 [S/17804] addressed to you by Mr. Phedon Phedonos-Vadet, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Greek Cypriot administration, and to invite your kind attention to the following pertinent facts and considerations.

Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's letter is the latest example of the vicious attempts by the Greek Cypriot administration to paint a false picture of the conditions affecting the Turkish Cypriot people, by means of baseless allegations, misrepresentations and half-truths generated by their own propaganda machine. Such unwelcome acts and distortions might give a passing satisfaction to their perpetrators but, needless to say, they are, by their very nature, not enough to deceive the dispassionate and unbiased observers of the Cyprus situation.

Here I would like to stress most emphatically that such baseless propaganda by the Greek Cypriot administration, at the expense of the Turkish Cypriots, does nothing but dampen the hopes for a negotiated settlement that would pave the way to reconciliation; and an atmosphere of co-operation between the two peoples of the island. This is particularly so, at a time when you are fully engaged in efforts to bring the two sides together, around the negotiating table, to find a just and durable solution to the problem, based on the political equality of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples.

It is regrettable to observe that, in his letter, the Chargé d'affaires of the Greek Cypriot administration in no way voices the readiness of his administration for a solution based on equality and mutual compromise; instead he chooses the way of invective against the Turkish Cypriot people.

I must take strong exception to Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's description of the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus as "illegal". As is well known, Turkey had no alternative but to intervene militarily in 1974, in exercise of its rights and obligations under the Treaty of Guarantee,³⁰

in order to save the independence of the Republic of Cyprus and prevent its annexation to Greece, and to protect the Turkish Cypriot people against the imminent danger of elimination or colonization by Greece.

Let us not forget that Archbishop Makarios was unequivocal in his statement before the Security Council on 19 July 1974 [1780th meeting] that Greece was occupying Cyprus and that Turkish Cypriots as well as Greek Cypriots were in grave danger.

I believe that the recent slanderous propaganda campaign against the Turkish Cypriot people should be viewed in the light of the Greek and Greek Cypriot political and military activities in Cyprus. For, such a perspective would clearly reveal the real intentions behind this massive campaign, namely, Greek and Greek Cypriot search for a cover for the military designs against Cyprus, by confusing world public opinion through deliberately concocted, fictitious non-issues.

Few examples will suffice to elucidate this point:

On 30 January 1986, the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives adopted a decision to increase the rate of contributions to the "defence fund", from 0.5 to 1 per cent. This is a compulsory contribution or tax, deducted from the personal incomes of all Greek Cypriot public servants and wage earners. Concurrently, the London based International Institute for Strategic Studies revealed that the Greek Cypriot administration was spending about 30 million Cyprus pounds on military equipment.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Eleftherotipia* had reported earlier, on 28 April 1984, that the Greek Cypriot administration had also decided to equip and further strengthen the Greek Cypriot "National Guard", which is an illegal establishment, with new anti-tank and anti-aircraft systems. The paper added: "It has also been decided to include South Cyprus in the defence structure of Greece". The Greek Cypriot weekly *Mesivri*, on the other hand, in a report published on 6 May revealed that "an anti-aircraft umbrella is to be set up over South Cyprus with Artemis-30 anti-aircraft guns manufactured in Greece. The decision was taken at a recent meeting held in Athens between the Greek Cypriot political party leaders and the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Papandreu". It was widely reported, at the time, that Mr. Papandreu, during the congress of his party, PASOK, held on 10 May, had said: "We consider Istanbul, Bozcaada, Gökceada (Turkish city and the islands) and Cyprus within the area of interest of Hellenism".

In this connection, it is worth noting that the commander, as well as the senior officers of the Greek Cypriot army—the "National Guard"—are all Greek nationals and that the visits of these officers to Athens within the context of their duties in Cyprus have become regular and frequent occurrences in recent months.

In view of the above, it is no wonder that Greeks and Greek Cypriots should try to use every available means in order to divert the attention of the world community by false reports and distortions.

By misquoting President Denktas' statement on the subject, Mr. Phedonos-Vadet tries to convey the impression that the airport of Gecitkale and the harbour of Girne were constructed solely for military purposes. Nothing can be further from the truth than this portrayal. These two facilities were designed to meet the Turkish Cypriot peoples' expanding needs in the fields of trade and communications. It should not be forgotten that the economic activities of the Turkish Cypriot people were pushed to the point of stagnation, verging on virtual collapse,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1095-S/17930.

as a result of the Greek Cypriot siege and economic blockade imposed upon them which lasted for more than a decade, from 1963 to 1974. It was due to the Turkish Peace Operation that year that the Turkish Cypriot economic activity began to gather pace, thanks to the free and stable conditions created by that timely intervention. It is natural that steady economic development will call for new and modern facilities to meet its expanding needs. The airport of Gecitkale and the harbour of Girne are but two such facilities. That they are equipped with up-to-date instruments cannot be disputed, bearing in mind that they are designed to meet the present as well as the future needs of the Turkish Cypriot people. I believe that in this technologically competitive age, such forward-looking planning should only be applauded. It is regrettable that Mr. Phedonos-Vadet, by distorting my President's recent statement on the question of the Turkish Cypriot defence requirements, attempts to "prove" that the said airport was designed for military use, on account of its modern equipment. It is also interesting to note that the presence of similar equipment of the airport of Larnaca, in southern Cyprus, does not alter the civilian character of that airport.

The author of the letter also tries to justify—by the unworthy method of quoting a statement out of context and coupling it with another as he sees fit—that well-worn allegation that Turkey is trying to place the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus under its absolute political and military control. The facts and the prevailing conditions about the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are enough to disprove that allegation. The Turkish Cypriot people with their multi-party political system, freely-elected Parliament and flourishing democracy are well placed and fully capable of organizing their own affairs in a manner that they deem fit for their own welfare. The decision to construct the airport of Gecitkale and the harbour of Girne was taken in the Turkish Cypriot Parliament following a thorough debate on the subject. So, their

construction can, in no way, be described as "illegal". Such an attempt goes only to show the unchanging mentality of the Greek Cypriots who have been masquerading under the title of "the Government of Cyprus" ever since their usurpation of power in 1963, following the forceful ejection of the Turkish Cypriot people from the Government and the entire State machinery.

As regards the financing of the construction of the airport of Gecitkale and the harbour of Girne, the Greek Cypriot administration has no right whatsoever to comment on the matter. Indeed, as an administration which has, for the past 23 years, been usurping the Turkish Cypriot share in all international financial assistance advanced to the "Republic of Cyprus" in various forms, it is in no position to criticize us. I should like to underline the fact that Turkey, in accordance with economic protocols freely entered into by the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, has spent for water development and conservation projects 5 billion Turkish liras. Somehow, these activities are not ascribed by the Greek Cypriot leaders to "military spending" by Turkey, but when an airport is built, they are quick in raising the alarm that this airport is for military purposes.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that the best method for the solution of the Cyprus problem is direct negotiations between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples. The attempt by the Greek Cypriot administration to seek new avenues for a solution by internationalizing the issue, clearly demonstrates the lack of sincerity and the absence of a constructive approach on the part of the Greek Cypriots to your efforts within the context of the mission of good offices entrusted to you by the United Nations Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17931

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 March 1986]

I have the honour to request you to circulate the message dated 13 March 1986 from the President of Angola, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, to you, submitted by my Minister of External Relations at Stockholm, as a document of the United Nations Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1986 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Angolan people have tenaciously resisted the occupation of their national territory in the south of the country by the armed forces of the Pretoria régime. Our defence against the systematic acts of aggression by such forces has caused considerable additional military expense, heavy damage to property and loss of human life in the People's Republic of Angola.

Direct military intervention by the South African armed forces has been seconded by Angolan insurgent subversive action, organized, orchestrated and backed by the South African Government, which provides not only military and financial aid, but also political and diplomatic

support, with the objective of imposing, with the use of force, political changes in a sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations. I am alluding to the notorious UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*] group which, in the past, was associated with the colonial Portuguese forces then waging war on the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola and is today an instrument of destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola by racist South Africa.

The situation is a serious one. Even more serious, however, is the fact that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola tends to gain a broader, more dangerous dimension. At the invitation, or rather, with the complicity, of the Reagan Administration, the leader of that group, Jonas Savimbi, recently visited the United States. The United States Government's attitude left the Angolan people deeply outraged, in that such an attitude shows not only flagrant interference in the internal affairs of their sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations, but also open hostility, and implies the direct involvement of the United States, hand in hand with Pretoria, in the acts of aggression and destabilization which the racist régime continues to perpetrate against the People's Republic of Angola, causing further destruction of the economic and social infrastructure, kidnapping of foreign nationals, the random, savage massacring of unarmed civilians and other acts of terrorism. Such acts, similar to those that occurred recently in the municipal districts of Camabeta, Damba, Andrada and Caconda,

where more than 300 poor peasants lost their lives, have been condemned by the international community.

We are, therefore, in the presence of a flagrant violation of the norms of international law governing relations between States and of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, Organization of which the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the Republic of South Africa and the United States of America are Members, and we call upon you to see to it that the rules of the United Nations are respected.

The People's Republic of Angola, anxious to make its contribution to the efforts towards a peaceful, negotiated solution to the problems afflicting southern Africa, and willing to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), proposed, during your visit to the People's Republic of Angola in August 1983, the conditions for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. These conditions were further formalized with specific action proposals, contained in the five-point platform for the negotiation of a global peace agreement for south-western Africa (Angola and Namibia) and its complementary text, transmitted to you in November 1984 [see S/16838].

Simultaneously, and in an effort to reaffirm our political will, expressed in the platform proposal, a Government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola held successive talks with a United States Government delegation, on the one hand, and with the South Africans themselves, on the other. Consequently, in January 1984, a United States Government leader and an Angolan Government leader signed the Mindelo (Cape Verde) agreement, in which future action was agreed upon, specifically the disengagement of South African forces from the territory of Angola, the cessation of acts of aggression against Angola and support to UNITA, the cessation of hostilities between South Africa and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia, the announcement of the date for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and the announcement of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. In this context, on 16 February 1984, the Lusaka agreement for the withdrawal of South African forces from the south province of Cunene was concluded as the initial step towards the creation of concrete conditions for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and, subsequently, the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, as well as the necessary mechanisms for the supervision of the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

Unfortunately, and despite the flexibility displayed by the Angolan Government, none of the necessary conditions was fully met, neither the cessation of acts of aggression on the part of the South African armed forces against Angola, nor the cessation of aid to UNITA's armed groups, nor the cease-fire agreement between SWAPO and South Africa. A mere abstract indication of a date to mark the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) cannot be considered sufficient as in itself it does not provide an indication of the sequence of complementary steps. Furthermore, it is conditional on a prior agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, in contradiction to the Mindelo agreement.

In fact, the Angolan Government submitted a package of concrete proposals, which are included in the five-

point platform document and its complementary text, forwarded to you in November 1984. These documents set forth the measures to be adopted for the gradual withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces, thus respecting the Mindelo agreement.

In the last meeting with a United States delegation, headed by the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Chester Crocker, in January 1986, the Angolan delegation reasserted its willingness to pursue talks on the basis of the constructive proposals previously submitted. Nevertheless, in contrast to the willingness and flexibility displayed by the Angolan side throughout the negotiating process, the Reagan Administration has not only repealed the Clark Amendment, which banned aid to the puppet Angolan groups of UNITA, but overtly made a commitment to provide military and financial support and other assistance, thus making the situation even worse and aggravating the suffering of our people.

In view of the attitude of the current United States Administration, we have to conclude that the latter is not, unlike ourselves, seriously and impartially engaged in negotiations for an honourable, peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. On the other hand, the United States Administration has made the Angolan issue part of the so-called East-West regional conflict, in order to delay resolution of the Namibian problem and extend the life of the *apartheid* system. In overtly supporting UNITA and South Africa, in its armed aggression against Angola, the Reagan Administration has jeopardized its credibility as a mediator.

In conclusion, bearing in mind that the question of the decolonization of Namibia flows from the mandate conferred on the Secretary-General by the United Nations, it is the understanding of the Angolan Government that, in the context of the United Nations, you have the responsibility to conduct the negotiations for the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978) leading to the independence of Namibia and security and peace in this region. Accordingly, the Angolan Government requests you to undertake all necessary measures towards these ends.

In the specific case of Angola's security, the moral and material responsibility for the escalation of the military situation and for the disastrous consequences of the war must lie with those who support violence, supplying military financial and other aid to the aggressive *apartheid* régime and its UNITA puppet surrogate forces.

It is our wish to attain a just and lasting peace, beneficial on the one hand to the Angolan people, as far as their needs and aspirations are concerned, and on the other hand to the colonized people of Namibia, in terms of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). The Angolan Government, therefore, reiterates its willingness to continue to develop diplomatic efforts in order to make its contribution honestly to the independence of Namibia and to the creation of a climate of lasting peace in southern Africa, and in doing so it will not tolerate that the sovereignty and independence of the Angolan people, so hard won, be at stake.

The Angolan Government will also not relinquish the right to which it is entitled under the Charter of the United Nations, nor will it disregard its responsibilities to defend its people and the privileges they have won. Thus, as for the increased acts of aggression against our terri-

tory, our Government will not hesitate to request support from the international community, in particular from among its allies.

I wish to inform you that one part of the Angolan province of Cuando Cubango is still under occupation; more than 10 South African battalions are stationed around the Cunene province, in contravention of the 1984 Lusaka agreement.

Thus, considering that such signals indicate a possible escalation of the situation, the Angolan Government trusts that you will not spare any effort to seek, like us, and together with us, solutions likely to safeguard peace,

in this year proclaimed as "International Year of Peace" by the United Nations.

We pledge to you the best possible co-operation that we can extend in the negotiation process aimed at leading Namibia to independence within the parameters of Security Council resolution 45 (1978) and reiterate our wish for peace and respect for the integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
People's Republic of Angola

DOCUMENT S/17933*

Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[21 March 1986]

Further to my letter dated 17 March 1986 [S/17924], I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 16 and 18 March.

On 16 March, at 1015 hours, Pakistan standard time, three Afghan aircraft fired 10 rockets at Karshya post, two miles south of Kharlachi in the Kurram Agency as a result of which four personnel of the security forces were injured. The same aircraft then rocketed the refugee camp of Matta Sangar, 200 yards south of Karshya post, as a result of which two refugees were killed and three wounded.

On 18 March, at 1535 hours, four Afghan aircraft bombed and rocketed Karshya post. As a result of this

firing, four personnel of the Kurram militia were killed and 15 injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the afternoon of 20 March, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these wanton acts. He was told that the Government of Pakistan deplored the reckless course being pursued by the Kabul authorities and warned that if these criminal attacks did not cease, the Kabul authorities would be totally responsible for the consequences.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/227-S/17933.

DOCUMENT S/17934

Letter dated 23 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Arabic)
[23 March 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, containing a statement on the position of the Iraqi Government on the statement issued by the Security Council on 21 March 1986 [S/17932].

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1986 FROM MR. TARIQ AZIZ, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ, ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following the perusal by the Government of the Republic of Iraq of the statement issued by the Security Council on 21 March 1986 [S/17932], I have the honour to remind you of the letter sent by the representative of Iraq on 17 March [S/17922], which called upon the Council to be fully aware of the critical nature of the situation, which required abstention from any unbalanced measure that would let escape the opportunity to proceed with the responsible international campaign for peace and would enable the Iranian régime to lend a veneer of

legality to its selective method for the sake of continuing the war.

It is a cause of regret to the Government of Iraq to note that the statement issued by the Council clearly lacks the required degree of balance.

The most significant conspicuous point in this connection is that the statement entirely fails to refer to the Charter of the United Nations, which represents the current global constitution whereby international relations are determined. This failure considerably weakens the effect of all the clauses of the statement which call for peaceful settlement of the conflict, particularly since the Council did not clearly name the party which insists on continuing the war, as if that party were not known to the Council. Moreover, there is an evident contradiction in the reference to the attitudes of the two parties to resolution 582 (1986), which determines once again the reluctance of the Council to name the party which has rejected that resolution, namely Iran.

The imbalance in the statement is aggravated by the fact that the Council has not given accurate expression to the situation in calling upon the two sides to respect the territorial integrity of all States in the course of expression of its concern over the risk of an extension of the conflict to other States in the region. This call should have been directed to the party which threatens those other States, namely the same party which insists on continuing the war, refuses to recognize the authority of the Council and has not accepted the implementation of resolution 582 (1986). It is the Iranian régime which does not respect the sovereignty of the countries in the region and persists with its insolent threats to those countries and its continued interference in their internal affairs. The Council's ignoring of this fact, which is not disputed by anyone, is unjustifiable, particularly since members of the Council and the General Assembly are well aware of it. We also know that international public opinion cannot choose to ignore the fact, after the inclusion of the following paragraph in the statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the States of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its eighteenth session held at Riyadh, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 1 to 3 March 1986:

"The States of the Council have always maintained relations of good-neighbourliness based on mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, but Iranian threats have created an atmosphere of tension, and the Council therefore calls upon Iran to desist from its threats, which serve to undermine the security and stability of the region."

The statement also ignores, in a manner which cannot pass unremarked, the Iranian invasion of Iraqi territory and the repeated attacks launched by the Iranian forces with the aim of threatening the Iraqi people and destroying their freedom and independence. It also entirely disregards the various barbarous means, inspired by blind fanaticism, which are used by the Iranian régime in its destructive and expansionist war against a country which is three times smaller than Iran in terms of area and population.

Among other matters which may not pass without comment is the fact that certain international parties which shed crocodile tears for international agreements are the same parties which provide the barbarous Iranian

régime with the means to evil and aggression, including arms, ammunition, spare parts and military equipment. Some of these parties are members of the Security Council, and it is now high time that their names and the fact of their disgraceful dealings with the Iranian régime should be revealed, since they are conniving with it to threaten security and stability in the region in the hope of obtaining material benefits. This constitutes conduct incompatible with the responsibility entrusted to them as members of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Iraqi Government is well aware that some parties which pressed for the issuance of the statement under discussion, under the pretext of respect for the 1925 Geneva Protocol,¹¹ were inspired by motives which had no connection with the facts of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Iraqi Government has not wished to enumerate in detail the many errors contained in the report of the Secretary-General [S/17911 and Add.1], as regards the mission's performance of the task entrusted to it, its many transgressions of the boundaries of its jurisdiction and the overstepping by the Council of the boundaries of objective balance in its expression of condemnation in relation to the subject under discussion, in order that Iraq might avoid being swept along by the Iranian régime's plan to fragment discussion of the conflict.

The people of Iraq, who have made a memorable contribution to the building of human civilization and to the establishment of humanitarian values, cannot permit a barbarous force to invade their country and to rob them of their sovereignty and freedom. They are solidly determined to crush the barbarous invaders and cannot forget that the barbarian Hulagu destroyed their great capital of Baghdad, killed its inhabitants and burned its libraries and universities. Khomeini, and the fanatical beliefs and thirst for slaughter and destruction which he stands for, is simply another Hulagu.

Another fundamental point which cannot be ignored is the timing of the Council's statement. At a time when the Iraqi forces had achieved decisive successes in crushing the hostile barbarous invaders, it appears that certain parties wished, by issuing this statement, to encourage those barbarians to persist in their aggression and to threaten the security and stability of the region.

We once again pronounce a firm warning against the unjustified and apparently impure attempts to concentrate on secondary issues arising from the conflict at a time when it is incumbent upon the Security Council and the United Nations to direct all their efforts towards halting the hostilities and obliging the aggressor to accept peace and the Charter of the United Nations, which is the most exalted document to have been agreed upon by mankind in modern times.

In conclusion, I should remind you that I announced to the Council on 18 February 1986 [2663rd meeting] that Iraq would not accept any initiative which was not clearly, unequivocally and directly designed to end the war, nor would it participate in or accept any responsibility for such an initiative.

In this connection, and in order that the position should be entirely clear in the future with regard to the manner in which the Security Council and the General Assembly

assume the responsibilities entrusted to them under the Charter, I must point out that the reference in the final paragraph of the Council's statement to the expression by both parties of their readiness to co-operate with the Secretary-General was not strictly correct, since Iran, which is determined to pursue the war, expressed a conditional readiness, stating that it would co-operate with the Secretary-General in very limited areas, the same areas which enable it to continue the war and its aggression, as demonstrated in the statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs [S/17864, annex]. By contrast, Iraq's

position has been to express its absolute readiness, to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Security Council in implementing all, we repeat all, international laws and agreements, and especially the Charter, with a view to bringing about a just and honourable peace, which is the noble object of all mankind.

(Signed) Tariq Azz
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/17935*

Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[24 March 1986]

I wish to express the grave concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the fact that the Israeli authorities have once again refused travel permits to Palestinians living in the occupied territories to attend a United Nations-sponsored meeting. The Palestinians in question, Ms. Sameeha Khalil, of the Family Welfare Society, West Bank, and Mr. Haidar Abd-al Shafi, of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, Gaza, had been invited by our Committee to participate in the preparatory meeting for the International Meeting on the Question of Palestine for Non-Governmental Organizations, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 6 and 7 March 1986. In inviting them, the Committee felt that their expertise and involvement in humanitarian activities on behalf of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories would have been of great benefit and inspiration to the other participants in the meeting.

You will recall that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had occasion in the past to deplore measures by the Israeli authorities against participation by Palestinians in United Nations meetings on the question of Palestine. The Committee reported to the General Assembly at its fortieth session³¹ that Ms. Sameeha Khalil and Ms. Siham Barghouty from the West Bank had been invited to attend the International Meeting for Non-Government Organizations

held at Geneva from 9 to 12 September 1985 but had been refused a travel permit by the Israeli authorities. In 1983, Mr. Mohammad Mi'ari, now a Knesset member, and Mr. Maysara Sayyid of Haifa, were arrested for having attended the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at Geneva, where they had met with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization in working sessions of the Conference.

In the opinion of the Committee, these measures are not based on security considerations but rather aim at barring international exposure of conditions in the occupied territories and at preventing a meaningful dialogue among the various forces devoted to a peaceful solution, including the Palestinian people themselves. The Committee wishes to reiterate that such discriminatory measures violate the right to freedom of movement, and can only make the search for a peaceful solution ever more difficult.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to appeal to you to do all in your power to ensure that in the future the Israeli authorities will not prevent Palestinians from participating in meetings organized by the Committee.

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

(Signed) OSCAR ORAMAS OLIVA
Acting Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/229-S/17935.

Letter dated 24 March 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 March 1986]

I have the honour to write to you in order to transmit the text of a statement made by Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, on 17 March 1986, in which he elucidates and gives the correct interpretation of the document signed by the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and Nicaragua at the meeting held on 12 March.

I request that the enclosed statement be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edwin Muñoz
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 17 March 1986 by the President
of Costa Rica

It seems necessary that I should make it quite clear that the Government of Costa Rica has not signed any agreement with the Government of Nicaragua. What actually occurred at the conclusion of the meeting between the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs on Wednesday, 12 March 1986, was that the basis for a potential agreement was put into writing. It is therefore incorrect to say that an agreement exists between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The talks held derive from a proposal which I made three years ago, to the effect that an international group should monitor the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with a view to determining the cause of the incidents which have occurred over the years and which have caused anguish to the Costa Rican families dwelling in the border areas. My original proposal was rejected by the Government of Nicaragua. This leads me to believe that any change of opinion on the

part of that Government has resulted from the international pressure brought to bear on it, and I can only conclude that such pressure is necessary.

The fact that Costa Rica took part in those talks by no means signifies that it has lost interest in the conclusion of a general agreement for the settlement of the crisis in Central America. To this end, it is necessary to go beyond a solution to the border incidents. There must be an agreement which covers the issues of peace, security, democratization and the economic and social development of Central America. I therefore believe that any solution to the border question is necessarily of a temporary nature, pending the conclusion of a general agreement of the kind contemplated in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/17349 of 9 October 1985, annex V]. For three years now, negotiations for such an agreement have been taking place and, although there has not been much progress recently, there can be no doubt that the said Act represents the only hope that Central America has for a general agreement.

In this respect, Costa Rica does not believe that it is fitting to engage in bilateral agreements; instead, it aspires to an integral solution of the Central American crisis. We have espoused the principle of a political and peaceful outcome. Accordingly, we have supported the proposals which the Contadora Group has developed on the basis of that principle. Yet, we note with regret that three years have elapsed without the emergence in Nicaragua of positive developments that would give rise to the necessary conditions for the achievement of peace and democracy throughout Central America. In the mean time, definite progress on the path of democracy is being made in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Democracy is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of peace. For the first time in the history of Central America there simultaneously exist, alongside the centennial democracy of Costa Rica, civilian governments in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras which have been elected by the peoples of those countries. I have discussed with Mr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, President Elect, the results of his visit to the Presidents of those three countries, and we are in full agreement regarding support for the proposal of President Napoléon Duarte, to the effect that the leaders of Nicaragua should be induced to recognize the urgent need for their participation in the dialogue with their opponents in order to create favourable conditions for bringing peace to the isthmus and strengthening democracy.

We wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude to President Reagan for the forthright and resolute support which he has offered, without political conditions, to the Costa Rican democracy.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1096-S/17936.

DOCUMENT S/17937**

Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the representative of China
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[24 March 1986]

I have the honour to enclose the full text of the speech by Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China at the Chinese people's rally for world peace on 21 March 1986.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and the text of the speech as an

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

(Signed) Li Luyue
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

** Incorporating document S/17937/Corr.1 of 17 April 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1.

Speech by Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China at the Chinese people's rally for world peace on 21 March 1986

The rally of today, 21 March 1986, is held by the Chinese people in response to the call by the United Nations for marking the International Year of Peace. It reflects the profound desire for peace on the part of the Chinese people of all nationalities and their determination to strengthen their unity with the people of other countries in maintaining peace. I wish this programme, initiated by the United Nations, complete success throughout the world.

During the first half of this century, mankind went through two world wars with untold sufferings. Despite the absence of a new world war in the past four decades since the end of the Second World War, the turbulent international situation indicates that the danger of war has yet to be removed. It is therefore a matter of common concern to the people of all countries whether peace will reign for the rest of this century and whether there will be continued peace in the next.

China needs peace; the Chinese people love peace. In peace lie the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. As a developing socialist country, China can achieve prosperity only through peaceful development. It requires sustained efforts of several generations for a country like ours to achieve socialist modernization and to approach or catch up with the developed countries economically. We need peace not only in this century, but also in the next. As China is a big country in the east with a population accounting for nearly one quarter of the world's total, its position on the question of world peace and its efforts towards this end have a major world-wide impact now as well as in the future. Aware of this important mission entrusted by history, China is ready to make its due efforts and contributions for the sake of world peace and stability.

The Chinese Government pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. The basic objective of our foreign policy is to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. Firmly standing by the third world, we will steadily strengthen and increase our solidarity and co-operation with other third world countries. We are actively seeking to establish and develop normal relations and friendly co-operation with various countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. We will never enter into alliance or establish strategic relations with any super-Power. We are opposed to interference and aggression against any country and the use or threat of force in international relations. We are in favour of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and on a fair and reasonable basis. No matter how the world situation may evolve, we will steadfastly implement these foreign policies, which have been proved correct through practice.

At present, the ever-intensifying arms race between the super-Powers has caused concern among the people of various countries. Although numerous disarmament proposals have been put forward, they have not brought people any sense of security, because disarmament can only be achieved through deeds, not words.

China opposes the arms race and will never take part in such race. The level of our military expenditure and armament is far lower than that of other big Powers, and yet we have taken repeated measures on our own to reduce our military forces and cut our defence expenditure. China's limited nuclear force is for the sole purpose of defence. From the very first day China possessed nuclear weapons, we explicitly undertook not to be the first to use them under any circumstances. China has not conducted nuclear tests in the atmosphere for many years and will no longer conduct atmospheric nuclear tests in the future.

Disarmament is now a question of universal concern. I would like to take this opportunity to outline the Chinese Government's basic position and views on this question.

1. The nuclear arms race constitutes a grave threat to world peace and security. The ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament should be the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

2. The United States and the Soviet Union, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, should take the lead in halting the testing, production and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons and drastically reduce all types of nuclear weapons they have deployed anywhere inside and outside their countries and destroy them on the spot. This will make it possible to create favourable conditions for the convocation of a broadly representative international conference on nuclear disarmament with the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States to discuss measures for further nuclear disarmament and complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

3. In order to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, all nuclear-weapon States should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in any circumstances and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones. On this basis, an international convention should be concluded with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, ensuring the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

4. There should be a simultaneous and balanced reduction and on-the-spot destruction of the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe and Asia by the Soviet Union and the United States.

5. Along with nuclear arms reduction there should be a drastic reduction of conventional arms. The conventional arms of all countries should be used only for self-defence, and not to threaten the security of other countries.

6. Outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. No country should develop, test or deploy space weapons in any form. An international agreement on the complete prohibition of space weapons should be concluded through negotiations as soon as possible.

7. An international convention on the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons should be concluded at an early date. Pending this, all countries capable of manufacturing chemical weapons should pledge never to use chemical weapons and to stop the testing, production, transfer and deployment of such weapons.

8. To effect the implementation of arms reduction, it is essential for disarmament agreements to provide the necessary and effective measures of verification.

9. As the question of disarmament concerns the security of all countries, it should not be monopolized by a few big Powers. Disarmament agreements between them must not jeopardize the interests of other countries. All countries, big or small, militarily strong or weak, should enjoy equal rights to participate in the discussions and settlement of problems related to disarmament.

The above position and views of the Chinese Government on the question of disarmament have taken into account the desire of all the peoples in the world and the viewpoints of all the interested parties. We support all proposals truly conducive to disarmament and are ready to continue our efforts to promote genuine progress on disarmament together with other countries.

Of course, the question of disarmament is not the only issue affecting world peace and security. World peace and national security are closely interrelated. In this sense, encroaching upon a nation's independence and sovereignty means jeopardizing world peace. The Chinese Government wishes to reiterate that in order to relax tension and eliminate regional conflicts, it is imperative to observe strictly the principle of equality among all countries, big or small, in international relations and to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs or encroaching upon the sovereignty of other countries in any form. Only thus will it be possible to contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

The maintenance of world peace is the dedicated goal and sacred duty of the people of all countries. Human destiny must be held in the hands of mankind itself. The factors making for peace are growing faster than those making for war. So long as the people of the world keep up their unremitting efforts, they will certainly win peace.

DOCUMENT S/17938

**Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[25 March 1986]*

In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that United States forces have exercised their right of self-defence by responding to hostile Libyan military attacks in international waters in the Gulf of Sidra.

United States forces exercised great restraint. It was only after several missiles had been launched by Libya that the United States reacted. In the ensuing action, two Libyan naval vessels were disabled in an area where the United States fleet was operating. Key components of the missile complex at Sirte from which SA-5 missiles had been fired were also damaged.

The United States Government protests the unjustified attacks against American naval units which were operating in and/or above international waters in the exercise of the freedom of navigation under international law and in accordance with a standard "notification of intent" filed with the International Civil Aviation Organization. That notification covered operations to begin at 0000 GMT, on

23 March, and to conclude at 2359 hours, on 1 April. Those operations in no way threatened the security of Libya. Similar operations have been conducted many times over the last few years.

The Government of the United States of America views this unjustified attack with grave concern. Any further attacks against United States forces operating in and over international waters off Libya will also be resisted with force if necessary.

In view of the gravity of Libya's action and the threat that this poses to the maintenance of international peace and security, I ask that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) VERNON A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17940

**Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of Malta
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[25 March 1986]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the grave situation which has arisen in the central Mediterranean and to consider what appropriate action could be taken to reduce tension and restore peace and stability in the region.

*(Signed) GEORGE AGIUS
Permanent Representative of Malta
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17941

**Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Russian]
[25 March 1986]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the southern Mediterranean.

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

DOCUMENT S/17942*

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Czechoslovakia
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 March 1986]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 25 March 1986 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

I wish to request you to have the text of this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jaroslav ČEŠAR
Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 25 March 1986 by the Federal
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia

The provocative military manoeuvres of the United States air and naval forces off the coast of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, thousands of miles distant from United States shores, have resulted in a violation of Libyan airspace and territorial waters in the area of the Gulf of Sidra and led to a direct attack by the armed forces of the United States upon the sovereign territory of Libya.

The use of military force against the sovereign territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya cannot be viewed as anything but a gross violation of the fundamental norms of international law and disregard of the Charter of the United Nations. This act of aggression by the United States falls within the framework of provocations, pressure and intimidation directed against this Arab country, one of the representatives of anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world, and constitutes a manifestation of the policy of State terrorism. Representatives of the United States, particularly of the Pentagon, take upon themselves a great responsibility when provoking military confrontation with the Libyan armed forces and aggravating an atmosphere of war psychosis. In the long run, their action poses a serious threat to world peace.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic condemns the provocation by United States armed forces against the sovereign Libyan State. It expresses its full support for and solidarity with the Libyan people and their leadership. It demands that the United States immediately halt further actions of gross pressure and blackmail against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/233-S/17942.

DOCUMENT S/17943*

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[26 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a TASS statement of 25 March 1986.

I request you to circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The United States Administration, continuing its policy of aggravating the international situation, has committed an aggressive act against the sovereign State of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. On the night of 24 to 25 March 1986, United States warships and military aircraft struck at a number of Libyan targets.

The deliberate nature of this action is beyond doubt. Washington had, for a long time, made no secret of its hostile intentions against Libya.

United States naval and air forces had been off the Libyan coast almost constantly. In recent days, the concentration of United States armed forces in the area had reached an unprecedented magnitude. The aggravation of military tension around Libya had been accompanied by direct threats against it.

The reason for all of this is that Washington does not like the progressive nature of the internal reforms in Libya and the anti-imperialistic and independent course pursued by that country on the international scene.

No matter what fabricated excuses Washington resorts to now, it will not be able to justify the bandit-like nature of its actions. What the world is witnessing is an undisguised policy of State terrorism, disregard of the Charter of the United Nations and of the universally recognized norms of international law, an attempt to impose Washington's will on other peoples by force of arms and to destabilize the situation in States that have chosen to follow the path of independent development.

The piratical action against Libya greatly aggravates the already explosive situation in the area, which could lead to grave consequences extending beyond the limits of that area.

This is also a manifestation of the general United States policy of interfering in the affairs of sovereign States, inflaming hotbeds of tension in various parts of the globe and creating threats to peace and international security.

Washington is clearly attempting to maintain and intensify tension in world affairs in order to prevent any normalization of the international situation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/234-S/17943.

Such actions inevitably arouse universal concern and indignation. The world community must raise its voice in defence of the cause of peace and the inalienable right of every people to determine its own destiny.

At this difficult time for Libya, Soviet citizens express their solidarity

with the Libyan people. The Soviet Union has been and continues to be on Libya's side in its just struggle for freedom and independence. The Soviet Union strongly condemns the aggressive actions of the United States and demands their cessation.

DOCUMENT S/17944

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the recent statement by the President of the Security Council [S/17932] on Iraq's continuous use of chemical weapons, in which members of the Council strongly condemned this continued use of chemical weapons, I am disheartened to inform you that as a mockery of the Council and its statement, Iraq attacked Abadan with chemical weapons on 23 and 24 March 1986. Five hundred people have so far been reported affected and hospitalized.

Had the Council actually had the political will to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,¹¹ it should have gone beyond mere condemnation and, following so oft-repeated cases of the deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq, it should have acted more decisively and punitively *vis-à-vis* the unequivocal report of the Secretary-General on the Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iranian troops.

In the face of this latest Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iran and in connection with Iraq's total disregard

for international law, I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 14 May 1985 regarding the United Nations commitment to act promptly under such circumstances, in light of which you may duly consider dispatching again the United Nations team of experts on chemical weapons to Iran. This will obviously not be necessary if the United Nations and its pertinent organs are prepared to stand up to their responsibilities and fulfil their obligations by adopting some new, definite, decisive and practical measures on the basis of the present report on the further Iraqi use of chemical weapons.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) SAID RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17945*

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[26 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement issued on 5 March 1986 by Professor Thiounn Thooun, Minister and member of the Co-ordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, condemning the Vietnamese aggressors for their continued use of chemical and biological warfare to exterminate the people of Kampuchea.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 5 March 1986 by the Minister and member of the Co-ordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The peace- and justice-loving countries the world over know quite well that whenever the genocidal Vietnamese invaders of Democratic Kampuchea are confronted with difficulties on the battlefield, they do not hesitate to use chemical and biological weapons prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925.¹¹

For instance, on 27 February 1986, in Sisophon district, Battambang province, the Vietnamese aggressors poisoned ponds, pools and rivers, the only water-supplying sources for the population which are drying up in the current period of the dry season. Ten people died after drinking this poisoned water while 169 others were more or less seriously affected. A physician who took care of the victims also died, while other colleagues of his were poisoned by contamination.

In Pailin region, in the same province of Battambang, the Vietnamese aggressors have proceeded in the same way as they did in Sisophon district. In addition, they have fired toxic gas shells causing 80 cases of intoxication, including 20 deadly ones.

The victims manifest the following symptoms that can be classified into four syndromes:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/235-S/17945.

1. Central nervous syndrome: cephalalgia, dizziness and loss of consciousness;

2. Gastro-intestinal tract syndrome: repeated bloody vomiting (sometimes leading to death), hiccup in transient episodes with prolonged and recurrent attacks; the victims cannot rest or sleep; this symptom did not exist in previous intoxications;

3. Feverish syndrome: high temperature reaching 40 degrees centigrade a few days after if the victims survive;

4. Painful and paralytic syndrome of lower limbs, preventing the victims from walking.

The bacteriological and toxic chemical substances in the victims' blood must be found if their lives are to be saved.

On behalf of the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I strongly denounce and condemn these genocidal crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors in flagrant violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol as being crimes against mankind.

I call again on the conscience of all mankind as well as the reason of all peace- and justice-loving Governments in the world to raise their voices further so as to condemn more energetically the above-mentioned crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. I especially call on them to take appropriate measures in order to thwart in time the deadly schemes of the Vietnamese aggressors who shrink from no crime, however odious it may be, to achieve their ambition of swallowing up Kampuchea and exterminating its people in order to make this country a Vietnamese province according to their ominous "Indo-China federation" strategy.

In this regard, the best way is to continue to bring increasing pressure to bear upon the Hanoi authorities in the political, diplomatic, economic and financial fields to compel them to withdraw all their aggression troops from Kampuchea according to the seven relevant United Nations resolutions adopted successively since 1979, so as to let the people of Kampuchea exercise their sovereign right to decide for themselves their own destiny, free from any foreign interference.

DOCUMENT S/17946

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[26 March 1986]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of March and on behalf of this Group, I have the honour to request the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17947*

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1986]

I have the honour to forward the text of a communiqué adopted on 26 March 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York regarding the situation in the central Mediterranean, with the request that this be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 26 March 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 26 March 1986 to consider the grave situation that has arisen in the central Mediterranean. It heard a statement by the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the provocations and aggression by the United States of America against the Jamahiriya and the grave violation of the territorial integrity of that country.

The Bureau noted with grave concern the recent United States manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra and the attacks on Libyan vessels as well as Libyan territory. These acts of aggression pose a serious threat not only to regional security but also to international peace and stability.

The Bureau recalled that at their meeting at New Delhi in March 1983, the heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries had noted with concern "that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat of use of force continued to be pursued against many non-aligned countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security" [S/15675, Political Declaration, chap. XXIV, para. 172] and had called upon all States "to abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of States" [ibid., chap. XXVII, para. 193]. It further recalled that, at its meeting of 6 February 1986, the Bureau had "cautioned against any precipitate steps by the United States of America, as such situations were best resolved through dialogue and not through pressure or use of force" [S/17811, annex].

The Bureau also recalled the resolution adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Council of the League of Arab States at its eighty-fifth session, held at Tunis from 24 to 26 March 1986, by which it had "forcefully condemned the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, considering it as a grave violation of the sovereignty, independence and safety of the Libyan country".

The Bureau expressed grave concern over the provocations and the use of force against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/237-S/17947.

condemned these acts of aggression, which created a dangerous escalation of the situation in the central Mediterranean and endangered international peace and security. The action by the United States was all the more condemnable since, by virtue of its position as a permanent member of the Security Council, it has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and stability and to abide by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/17949

Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1986]

I have the honour to forward herewith to you the text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the statement of 21 March 1986 by the President of the Security Council on the chemical weapons report [S/17932].

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the statement of 21 March 1986 by the President of the Security Council

From the outset of its barbarous aggression against the territories of the Islamic Republic of Iran and up to now, the present régime of Iraq has committed numerous war crimes. However, in the face of all those crimes and violations of international law, the international organizations, unfortunately, have done nothing but acquiesce to and in some instances even support this criminal régime.

It is obvious that if the United Nations in general and the Security Council in particular had fulfilled their responsibilities under the Charter and in every instance of the conflict had initially dealt decisively with Iraq's aggression, then the war would not have been prolonged to this day.

The criminal régime of Iraq has been using prohibited chemical weapons against Iran for the past three years and no one doubts how dangerous a precedent this sets for the whole world and the extent of fear and apprehension which the Iraqi régime's war crimes have created in the minds of the world's peoples.

Has the Security Council achieved anything more than the encouragement of the aggressor following its three years of acquiescence?

The Bureau demanded an urgent cessation of military operations that endanger the peace and security of the region and particularly the security and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as international peace and stability. It affirmed its full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a fellow non-aligned country, in safeguarding its independence, stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The condemnation of the present régime of Iraq has been achieved today following the commendable efforts of the Secretary-General. Had this condemnation been effected three years ago when the régime of Iraq introduced these prohibited weapons into the conflict, the continuation and extension of the use of chemical warfare by the Iraqi régime would obviously have been prevented.

The Council must not cease its efforts in this respect and limit its action only to the issuance of a statement, but instead must pass a resolution to uphold its constitutional obligation to identify and condemn the aggressor, which initially started the war. It also has an obligation under the Charter to prevent the criminal aggressor from committing war crimes.

The prolongation of the war is a result of not taking seriously the responsibilities delegated to the organs of the United Nations and the Member States respectively under the Charter. It is also a result of the overt and covert support for the aggressor.

The Council must not associate itself with those countries that have encouraged the initial aggression and in fact were co-conspirators in the initial act of aggression by the régime of Iraq.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, which resulted in the condemnation of the régime of Iraq for its use of chemical weapons, wishes to draw the attention of the world body to the fact that on this date, the régime of Iraq is attempting to expand the war in the region. The United States Government is also preparing the grounds for more intervention and ever-increasing military presence in the region and is therefore trying to establish a pretext for such presence by approaching certain other countries in the region and using psychological tactics.

The Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it does not recognize any right of the United States Government or any other country in the world to interfere and create disturbances in the region.

The security of the Persian Gulf region, which is a regional issue, should be maintained solely by the countries of the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran is strongly and powerfully committed to support and guarantee the security of the region. It has absolutely no desire to see that the conflict between Iran and Iraq is extended to the other parts of the region.

There is no doubt that the total neutrality of the countries of the region in this imposed war will be the best means of preventing the expansion of the war and the disturbances in the Persian Gulf region. This neutrality constitutes an appropriate framework for collective actions to maintain security in the Persian Gulf and in the whole region.

**Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1986]

I have the honour to write to you in order to transmit the text of a press communiqué issued by the Government of Honduras, through the Office of the President of the Republic, concerning further incursions by the Sandinist People's Army into Honduran territory.

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

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
*Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Press communiqué issued by the Government of Honduras
on 25 March 1986**

The Government of Honduras has information, which has been confirmed, that there have been further incursions by the Sandinist People's Army into Honduran territory, in the eastern border sector in the department of Olancho.

In order to control the situation, the Government of the Republic has dispatched troops to that sector, with orders to protect the population and to repel Nicaraguan troops that enter national territory.

Because the area in question is very difficult to reach by land and the presence of national troops is urgently required, the necessary support for the air transport of the Honduran troops has been obtained from the Government of the United States of America, in conformity with the special security relationship between the two countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras has been in touch with the Government of Nicaragua, urging it to order the immediate withdrawal of its troops so as to avoid confrontations that might endanger peace between the two countries and once again jeopardize the regional peace-making efforts sponsored by the Contadora Group. Honduras, for its part, will maintain its resolve to resort to all peaceful means and to the various international bodies in order to settle the crisis in Central America.

The Honduran people can rest assured that the Government and the armed forces will deal with the situation sensibly and calmly, but with the determination which is called for. There should therefore be no unjustified alarm or concern.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1097-S/17950.

DOCUMENT S/17951

**Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[27 March 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution concerning developments in the conflict between Iraq and Iran adopted at the meeting, at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of the Council of the League of Arab States during its eighty-fifth session, held at Tunis from 24 to 26 March 1986.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
*Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the resolution

Activities of the Committee of Seven entrusted with the task of monitoring developments in the war between Iraq and Iran.

The Council of the League,

Invoking the Charter of the League of Arab States and the Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty,

Recalling its resolution 4334, adopted at its emergency session in Baghdad on 14 March 1984, and its resolution 4432, adopted at the second meeting of its eighty-third ordinary session on 28 March 1985,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Committee to implement resolution 4324 of the Council of the League, adopted at its emergency session, and noting the report of the Secretariat on the activities of the Committee of Seven,

Recalling the resolution adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez in the Kingdom of Morocco from 6 to 9 September 1982, and the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 582 (1986), which was adopted unanimously on 24 February 1986,

Noting with increasing concern Iran's continued aggression against Iraq, its violation of international boundaries, its occupation of Iraqi territory and its consistent rejection of all international initiatives, appeals and resolutions to halt such aggression and to resolve the conflict by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and rules established by international law and co-operation between States,

Noting with particularly grave concern the highly dangerous situation arising from the initiation by Iran of a further large-scale armed attack against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq in the area to the

east of Basra and the area of Shatt al-Arab, together with the real threat posed by Iran to the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Arabian Gulf,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Iranian armed aggression against Iraq and against its security and territorial integrity;
2. *Condemns* the Iranian threat to the Arabian Gulf region;

3. *Reaffirms* the full solidarity of member States with Iraq in the legitimate defence of its sovereignty, security and territorial integrity;

4. *Decides* to remain in session with a view to monitoring developments in the situation and entrusts the Secretary-General with the task of presenting a report on such developments in order that the necessary measures may be taken to deal with the situation.

DOCUMENT S/17952*

Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1986]

I have the honour to write to you in order to transmit the text of an urgent communication which Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group on 25 March 1986.

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

(Signed) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communication dated 25 March 1986 sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group

In view of the attempt by the United States Government to create a serious situation of tension on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, the Government of Nicaragua formally requests the Contadora Group to establish forthwith a commission of supervision and control of the border territory between the two countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1098-S/17952.

DOCUMENT S/17953*

Note verbale dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1986]

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"At 10.30 a.m. on 18 March 1986, a jet aircraft of the Pakistan air force violated the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the area of

Karokoh, 60 kilometres east of Jalalabad city, penetrating 8 kilometres and conducting reconnaissance flight at an altitude of 2,000 metres.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this provocative aggression of the military forces of Pakistan and protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded from the military authorities of Pakistan to put an end to such provocative actions which have no result but further aggravation of the situation in the frontier areas.

"It is obvious that the responsibility for the consequences of these aggressions shall rest with the Pakistani authorities.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/239-S/17953.

"Furthermore, the military authorities of Pakistan, in order to divert the attention of the Pakistani people from the internal incidents and problems, have claimed that Afghan armed forces have allegedly opened artillery fire on Burgi village, south-west of Parachinar, on 12 March and on Kharlachi village on 14 March. It has also been alleged that on 16 and 18 March three aircraft of the Afghan armed forces have fired several rockets at an area in Kurram Agency.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating these charges, categorically rejects them as void of reality and demands that the Pakistan authorities put an end to such baseless accusations."

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request the circulation of this note as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17954

Bulgaria and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

[Original: Russian]
[31 March 1986]

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned about the threat to peace and security in the southern Mediterranean that has arisen as a result of the attack by the armed forces of the United States of America against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force, in accordance with the Charter,

1. *Firmly condemns* the act of armed aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which constitutes a

blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

2. *Demands* an immediate halt to any hostile actions against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

3. *Demands* that the United States of America immediately withdraw its armed forces from this area;

4. *Considers* that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is entitled to appropriate compensation for the loss of lives and damage to property resulting from this act of aggression;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

DOCUMENT S/17955*

Letter dated 27 March 1986 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 March 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward to you the text of a statement of the Bulgarian News Agency issued at Sofia on 26 March 1986.

I wish to request you to have this declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan GARVALOV
*Acting Permanent Representative
of Bulgaria
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the statement

It was with concern that the Bulgarian public learned about the aggressive act of the United States against the independent and sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: the attacks against targets on Libya's coast and Libyan vessels launched on 24 and 25

March 1986. The oft-repeated threats of new similar acts have provoked justified concern among all honest people in the world.

The assertion that three-million-strong Libya constitutes a threat to the United States is too incredible to be used as a pretext for playing four times in the last three months large-scale naval manoeuvres in the southern Mediterranean near Libya's coast.

The real reason for these actions of the United States is the anti-imperialist policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, its persistent struggle against the plans for imposing separate deals in the Middle East useful to imperialism, its progressive internal transformations and the will to decide alone, without outside interference, who its friends are.

It is well known that there are no arguments legitimizing forcible methods in international relations, as there is no force which can compel peoples to succumb to foreign will. The actions of the United States are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law. They are leading to a worsening of tensions not only in the region, but in the entire world as well.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has invariably supported the struggle of the Libyan people in defending their independence, sovereignty and progressive achievements, expresses its unqualified solidarity with the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Bulgarian public demands that an end be put forthwith to the extremely perilous escalation of tensions in the region of the southern Mediterranean close to our country, an escalation which endangers peace and security in the entire world.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/240-S/17955.

DOCUMENT S/17956*

**Letter dated 28 March 1986 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[31 March 1986]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to the letter of the representative of Thailand dated 29 January 1986 [S/17771], I have the honour to draw your attention to a series of acts of crimes and aggression committed during February and March by the Vietnamese forces in Democratic Kampuchea against Thailand, in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as follows:

1. On 11 February, a group of Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory at Ban Nong Pak Wan, Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province, and clashed with Thai village defence volunteers. As a result, two Thai volunteers were killed and two others were seriously injured.

2. On 17 February, Vietnamese troops made an incursion into an area 2 kilometres deep inside Thailand, south-east of Khao Ta Ngoc, Klong Had sub-district of Prachinburi province, and clashed with Thai troops who were conducting a routine border patrol. One Thai soldier was wounded as a result of the clash and four Vietnamese intruders were captured.

3. Between 17 and 19 February, a Thai military patrol unit found Vietnamese caches of ammunitions, including 95 sets of different kinds of land-mines, in Thai territory, in the area of Ban Paed Um, in Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani province. This clearly indicates Vietnamese ill intention towards the Thai Government and people.

4. On 20 February, Thai rangers and local defence volunteers stepped on Vietnamese-planted land-mines in the area of Ban Paed Um, which resulted in 10 killed and 18 severely injured.

5. On 23 February, two innocent Thai villagers were injured and five houses and high-voltage wires in the area of Ban Noen Soong, Nam Yun district, were severely damaged by Vietnamese shells fired from inside Kampuchea.

6. On 10 March, from 0900 to 1030 hours, Vietnamese troops fired 56 rounds of artillery shells at Klong Yai district, Trat province, causing damages to 16 houses of innocent Thai villagers.

7. On 12 March, five Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory in the area of Ban Dan, Kantharalak district, Sisaket province, and fired at houses of villagers causing serious injuries to three innocent Thai villagers.

8. On 14, 18 and 21 March, Vietnamese forces deliberately threatened Thai civilians by firing a barrage of artillery shells (123 rounds) at Ban Khao Sarapee, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province. Those shellings not only destroyed four houses and severely damaged property of Thai farmers but also destroyed high-voltage wires, thus cutting off the power supply to the villages in the area.

These acts of Vietnamese aggression are inhumane crimes against innocent Thai civilians and constitute serious breaches of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, contrary to pronouncements by Viet Nam of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate hostile acts against Thailand by Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the lives and the property of Thai citizens.

The Royal Thai Government demands that Viet Nam immediately cease further acts of armed aggression against Thailand, for which the Vietnamese Government would have to bear full responsibility and consequences.

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) Chuchai KASEMSARN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Thailand
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/253-S/17956.

DOCUMENT S/17957*

**Note verbale dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[31 March 1986]*

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the

honour to transmit the following text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"On the basis of reports by world mass media, measures taken by the United States of America against the independence, territorial integrity and

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/256-S/17957.

national sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and against its nationalist and anti-imperialist leadership have recently led to aggressive military operations against this developing and non-aligned country and have seriously aggravated the situation.

"For instance, military manoeuvres by the naval and air forces of the United States conducted in the vicinity and within the Libyan territorial waters for the purpose of provoking an armed confrontation with Libya have been converted into a direct military aggression.

"This blatant aggression is taking place in the chain of terroristic actions against Libyan leadership, which follows a progressive, anti-imperialist policy and unessentially democratic aims and independent development.

"The recent operations of the naval forces of the United States against Libya are an example of State terrorism perpetrated as a result of repeated failures of Washington's administration to exert economic coercion, to intimidate through military manoeuvres, to level fabricated charges against the Libyan leadership and other hostile actions, due to the courageous and legitimate resistance of the people and leadership of Libya. All these actions demonstrate that Washington, in total disregard of the opinion of peace-loving humanity, once again intends to subvert the security and stability of northern Africa.

"The recent aggressive actions of the Reagan Administration against the fraternal country of Libya run counter to the recognized norms and principles of international law and grossly violate the Charter of the

United Nations, the purposes and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African unity.

"The recent American military aggression on Libya once again demonstrates that Washington's leadership only talks loud of the need for solving regional conflicts in the world but in effect fuels the flames of such conflicts and, thus, not only disturbs the tranquility of these regions but also poses a threat to international peace and security.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns the aggressive operations of the United States which have been condemned with equal force by the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, the national liberation movements and all conscious humanity. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is itself a victim of aggression and interference by imperialism and its subservients, demands that an immediate end be put to aggressions and provocations of the United States against Libya.

"While expressing their fraternal solidarity with the people and Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declare, in these difficult times, that they maintain their stand and emphatically demand an end to these naked aggressions against Libya as soon as possible."

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request the circulation of this note as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17958*

Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[31 March 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an excerpt concerning the Mediterranean from the speech given on 26 March 1986 by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, at a dinner in honour of the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front, Mr. Chadli Bendjedid.

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

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

ANNEX

Excerpt concerning the Mediterranean from the speech given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at a dinner in honour of the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front

The situation in the Mediterranean affects many countries, including the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is in favour of turning the Mediterranean, that cradle of many civilizations, into a zone of stable peace and security. We stand by our proposals for extending agreed confidence-building measures to that region, reducing armed forces, removing from the Mediterranean Sea ships carrying nuclear weapons, banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries and securing a commitment by the nuclear Powers not to use such

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/257-S/17958.

weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow them to be deployed in its territory.

We are prepared to go even further. For the Soviet Union there is, in principle, no need for its navy to stay in the Mediterranean Sea on a permanent basis.

The Soviet Union is forced to keep its ships there permanently for only one single reason—the immediate proximity to our borders of the United States Sixth Fleet, equipped with nuclear missile systems and threatening the security of the Soviet Union, its allies and friends.

If the United States, situated as it is thousands and thousands of miles from the Mediterranean, were to withdraw its fleet from there, then the Soviet Union would do so at the same time. We are ready to enter into talks on this question without delay.

In the Soviet Union, we view with understanding the initiatives of the non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean, which are preparing to hold their second conference this year in Malta. We believe that a useful role could also be played by a larger conference, similar to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, in which, in addition to the Mediterranean States and States bordering on the region, the United States and other interested countries could participate.

In this first phase there would be no kind of limitations on the naval activities and naval armaments of the coastal States of the Mediterranean. Further steps to strengthen security in the region could, in our view, be determined taking into account the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January 1986 declaration on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

DOCUMENT S/17959

Letter dated 31 March 1986 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

{Original: English}

{31 March 1986}

With reference to the letter dated 14 March 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General [S/17919], I wish to state that the circulation of document S/17865 of 5 March as an official document of the Security Council was in accordance with the practice established by the Council. Under this practice, the President of the Council circulates as official documents of the Council, without regard to their contents, letters addressed to him from Governments of non-member States of the United Nations on matters within the competence of the Council, when the letters contain such requests.

I would appreciate the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ole BIERRING
President of the Security Council*

1. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
2. Convention entre la France et la Chine relative à la délimitation de la frontière entre la Chine et le Tonkin [*British and Foreign State Papers*, 1892-1893, vol. LXXXV (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1899), p. 748].
3. Convention entre la France et la Chine, complémentaire de la Convention de délimitation de la frontière entre le Tonkin et la Chine du 26 juin 1887 [*Ibid.*, 1894-1895, vol. LXXXVII (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1900), p. 523].
4. A/40/1078, annex I.
5. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 63rd meeting.
6. See A/36/138, annex I.
7. See A/40/1070.
8. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499, No. 13446, p. 14.
9. General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
10. See A/40/666, annex I.
11. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.
12. *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.
13. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102, p. 295.
14. Issued subsequently as document S/18049 of 14 May 1986.
15. The photographs and the film may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.
16. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).
17. A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.
18. *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4 (S/1296/Rev.1)*.
19. A/41/119, annex.
20. *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.
21. The Secretary-General received a limited number of copies in English. The document may be consulted in the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.
22. The Secretary-General received a copy in English which may be consulted in the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.
23. Also distributed as a document of the Trusteeship Council under the symbol T/1883.
24. General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
25. Agreement signed at Alvor, Portugal, on 15 January 1975, between the Government of Portugal and the three liberation movements of Angola.
26. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.
27. A Framework for Peace in the Middle East, Agreed at Camp David, and Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel, signed in Washington, D. C., on 17 September 1978.
28. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 397, No. 5712, p. 289.
29. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.
30. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 382, No. 5475, p. 4.
31. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 35*, sect. IV, para. 24.