

*"Israel-Lebanon sector*

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Hin: Between 0748 and 1203 Israel forces personnel and vehicles reoccupied position at approximate MR 1799-2788 near border pillar 11.

"(b) OP Ras: Between 0920 and 1130 Israel forces personnel and armoured personnel carrier reoccupied position at approximate MR 1907-2749 north of border pillar 19.

"(c) OP Mar: Between 1150 and 1515 Israel forces personnel and vehicle reoccupied position at approximate MR 2004-2904 west of border pillar 33."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.2126**

[22 September 1973]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo, has submitted the following report on incidents observed by United Nations military observers and complaints received from the parties on 21 September 1973.

*"Israel-Syria sector*

"Report from OP November: Between 1138 and 1149 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

*"Israel-Lebanon sector*

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Hin: Between 0645 and 0804 and between 1250 and 1345 Israel forces personnel and vehicle reoccupied position at approximate MR 1799-2788 near border pillar 11.

"(b) OP Mar: Between 0750 and 0845, between 1220 and 1300 and between 1530 and 1558 Israel forces personnel and vehicle reoccupied position at approximate MR 2004-2904 west of border pillar 33.

"2. Complaints by the parties:

"A complaint has been received from Lebanon alleging that on 20 September between 2205 and 2225 an Israel forces helicopter overflow the Lebanese regions of Markaba (approximate MR 1980-2934), Houla (approximate MR 1986-2906), Meiss Jabal (approximate MR 1991-2862) and Blida (approximate MR 1985-2827).

"The above complaint was not confirmed by United Nations observation. However, OP Mar reported between 2150 and 2310 one unidentified propeller-driven aircraft (United Nations military observers could not determine nationality or model because of darkness) circling in an area 5 to 15 kilometres south-south-west of OP."

**DOCUMENT S/10734/ADD.1**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 312 (1972)**

[Original: English/French]  
[17 August 1973]

1. The report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 312 (1972) was issued on 11 July 1972 [S/10734]. The annex to that report contained the substantive parts of 26 replies received up to 10 July 1972.

2. Since then the Secretary-General has received 8 additional replies, the substantive parts of which are reproduced below.

**BULGARIA**

[Original: French]  
[24 July 1972]

As is well known, the appeal in Security Council resolution 312 (1972) for the cessation of all assistance to Portugal is aimed at those allies of Portugal within NATO who have been engaging for years in acts wholly contrary to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Those acts, the purpose of which is to provide comprehensive assistance to Portugal in the war it has been waging for 10 years, are among the basic obstacles to the liberation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) from Portuguese domination.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria applies strictly the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the Territories which are still under Portuguese domination. Bulgaria has no diplomatic, economic, trade or military relations with Portugal. Quite the contrary, faithful to its internationalist duty as a socialist country and giving effect to its

obligations under United Nations resolutions the People's Republic of Bulgaria gives comprehensive moral and material support to the national liberation movements of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies.

**DENMARK**

[Original: English]  
[7 August 1972]

Denmark does not render any assistance that enables Portugal to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration. In particular for several years the Danish Government has not granted any permits for export of arms and other military equipment to Portugal.

**FINLAND**

[Original: English]  
[31 July 1972]

The Government of Finland has not offered nor will it offer the Portuguese Government any assistance which might enable it to continue the repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration and has taken all the necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for this purpose, including the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to be used in the Territories under Portuguese administration.

[Original: English]  
[24 July 1972]

In its policy towards Africa the Federal Government of Germany follows the principles of the United Nations Charter. It considers these principles the only possible basis for settling the tension prevailing in southern Africa in an evolutionary and peaceful process.

In particular the Federal Republic of Germany identifies itself with the universal principles of the right of all nations to self-determination and of racial equality. Otherwise it would have to disown the foundation of its own policy on Germany and would be contradicting its own constitution which explicitly prohibits any form of racial discrimination.

It has always been the policy of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to promote and to foster the implementation of the right of self-determination in Africa as in other parts of the world. Therefore the Federal Republic of Germany has not only welcomed in the past decade the independence of a great number of African nations but has also made considerable efforts to strengthen further the development of these nations by means of economic assistance and co-operation. The Federal Government continues to contribute towards the peaceful settlement of the remaining problems in Africa on the basis of the United Nations Charter.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not grant export licences for war material destined for Angola, Guinea (Bissau) or Mozambique.

The Federal Republic's military co-operation with Portugal as a member of the Atlantic Alliance is confined to the geographical area of NATO as defined in article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty which does not include the above-mentioned Territories.

Several allegations have been made in the past that Portugal has brought into its overseas Territories weapons of German origin. The Federal Government firmly states that it is devoting special attention to the prevention of any such occurrence.

In this connexion the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reiterates that it continues to watch carefully over the implementation of the conditions attached to any arms delivery to any of its NATO partners. The Federal Government, however, rejects any unsubstantiated allegations of a general nature and repeats once more that it is prepared to investigate scrupulously—as it has done in the past—any evidence offered to it with a view to prosecuting any offender of the stringent Federal law against trade with war material.

## INDIA

[Original: English]  
[14 September 1972]

The Government of India has always vigorously opposed the colonial policies of Portugal and has rendered all help to the people of these Territories in the legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The question of our rendering any assistance to the Portuguese authorities does not arise as the Government of India has no diplomatic or commercial relations with Portugal. The Government of India has already taken the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of reso-

lution 312 (1972) adopted by the Security Council on 4 February 1972, especially paragraph 6.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of India that all States will take immediate and adequate action to put an end to Portuguese colonialism.

## JAPAN

[Original: English]  
[25 July 1972]

As repeatedly indicated in its previous communications to the Secretary-General on this subject, the Government of Japan strongly deplores the continuation of the colonial situation in Territories under Portuguese administration. Pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Government of Japan has not only maintained but will also adhere to the policy of neither offering any assistance nor granting approval for the sale or supply to the Government of Portugal of arms, military equipment or materials which may be used for the maintenance of its colonial administration as well as for the repression of the people in the Territories under Portuguese administration. Furthermore, the Government of Japan has not offered any military assistance to the Portuguese Government nor has it any intention of doing so in the future.

## NORWAY

[Original: English]  
[7 August 1972]

The Government of Norway has repeatedly expressed its strong opposition to the colonial policies of the Portuguese Government. In statements at the United Nations and elsewhere, for example, in the North Atlantic Council, it has expressed its full support of the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence.

The Government of Norway has for many years pursued a policy which corresponds to the appeal in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 312 (1972) and does not offer the Portuguese Government any assistance which could enable it to continue its repression of the people of the Territories under its administration. No export of arms and military equipment of any kind takes place from Norway to Portugal. As a member of the Security Council in 1963-1964 Norway raised the question of an embargo on the export to Portugal of arms and military equipment which might enable the Portuguese Government to pursue its colonial policies in Africa and voted for the Council's resolutions to this effect. Norway has appealed to Members of the United Nations to observe the recommendations of the Security Council scrupulously in this matter.

It is the declared policy of the Norwegian Government to place humanitarian and other forms of economic assistance at the disposal of the peoples in southern Africa which are struggling for their national liberation. In addition to assistance which for years has been channelled through United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, 700,000 Norwegian crowns were granted to the Mozambique Institute in Dar-es-Salaam in December 1971 and 1 million Norwegian crowns to the people of Guinea (Bissau)

through the PAIGC in May 1972. The Norwegian Government plans to increase this type of assistance in the years to come.

#### SWEDEN

[Original: English]  
[7 August 1972]

Sweden's firm opposition to Portugal's continued colonial policies has been manifested many times in the United Nations, both in the form of the votes cast and in statements and interventions. Sweden fully supports the right to self-determination and independence of the peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

It may be pointed out that for many years Sweden has upheld a total embargo on exports of all kinds of weapons to Portugal. In the opinion of the Swedish Government the recommendations of the Security Council regarding embargo on exports of war materials to Portugal should be scrupulously observed by all States and should be given the widest possible interpretation.

For a number of years Sweden furnished humanitarian assistance, including assistance in the field of education, to the oppressed peoples of the Portuguese

Territories in Africa. This assistance has been channelled through liberation movements in those Territories. For the fiscal year 1971-1972 this assistance totalled 5,700,000 Swedish crowns.

In addition Sweden contributes to the work done through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and is also one of the main contributors to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which renders assistance to persons from the Portuguese Territories.

The Swedish Government holds the view that the specialized agencies have an important part to play in supporting the freedom struggle of the Portuguese Territories. These agencies should therefore do their utmost to utilize the possibilities they have within the framework of their respective statutes in order to provide assistance to the population in the Portuguese Territories. The Swedish Government has noted with satisfaction the initiatives taken by UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNDP in this respect and expresses the hope that they will be followed up and that other agencies will find it possible to take similar action.

With regard to paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2795 (XXVI), it may finally be recalled that Sweden was represented in the Special Mission to the liberated areas in Guinea (Bissau).

#### DOCUMENT S/10964

Letter dated 10 July 1973 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/Russian]  
[10 July 1973]

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Joint US-Soviet communiqué relating to the negotiations in June 1973 between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, and the President of the United States of America, Richard Nixon.

We request that you circulate this text as a document of the Security Council.

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

(Signed) W. Tapley BENNETT  
Acting Permanent Representative of the  
United States of America  
to the United Nations

#### JOINT UNITED STATES-SOVIET COMMUNIQUÉ

At the invitation extended by the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, during his official visit to the USSR in May 1972, and in accordance with a subsequent agreement, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, paid an official visit to the United States from 18 to 25 June. Mr. Brezhnev was accompanied by A. A. Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, CPSU, N. S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade, B. P. Bugayev, Minister for Civil Aviation, G. E. Tsukanov and A. M. Aleksandrov, Assistants to the General Secretary of the

Central Committee, CPSU, L. I. Zamyatin, General Director of Tass, E. I. Chazov, Deputy Minister for Public Health of the USSR, G. M. Korniyenko, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, G. A. Arbatov, Director of the USA Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev held thorough and constructive discussions on the progress achieved in the development of US-Soviet relations and on a number of major international problems of mutual interest.

Also taking part in the conversations held in Washington, Camp David, and San Clemente, were:

On the American side: William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

On the Soviet side: A. A. Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, CPSU, A. F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, N. S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade, B. P. Bugayev, Minister for Civil Aviation, A. M. Aleksandrov and G. E. Tsukanov, Assistants to the General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU and G. M. Korniyenko, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

#### 1. THE GENERAL STATE OF US-SOVIET RELATIONS

Both sides expressed their mutual satisfaction with the fact that the American-Soviet summit meeting in