

3. *Calls upon* all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population;

4. *Calls for* international assistance in the relief of suffering and the rehabilitation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity to their homes and for full co-operation with the Secretary-General to that effect;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to lend his good offices in particular for the solution of humanitarian problems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of this resolution;

7. *Decides* to continue to discuss the further measures to be taken in order to restore peace in the whole area.

#### DOCUMENT S/10460\*

#### Letter dated 16 December 1971 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1971]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to convey to you my Government's deep concern at the bloodshed and destruction caused by the Indian aggression against Pakistan.

The failure of the United Nations to exercise its responsibilities in bringing to an end the aggression by one Member State against another, in spite of General Assembly resolution 2793 (XXVI) of 7 December 1971, adopted by an overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations, and in spite of the repeated efforts of the majority of the members of the Security Council, constitutes a direct and grave challenge to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to international law and to humanity as a whole.

The situation that existed in the eastern part of Pakistan was not without its mistakes, as was acknowledged by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in his statement of 15 December 1971 before the Security Council [*resumed 1614th meeting*]. These mistakes and the flow of refugees to India could not constitute a justification for a premeditated and executed full-scale invasion by the forces of a neighbouring State to Pakistan. This practice, if allowed to succeed with impunity, will undoubtedly jeopardize the course of normal relations among States and will constitute an open invitation to every State to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

The allegations by India that the international community did nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees are unfounded. It was India who rejected the Secretary-General's proposal. For, while the international community, including my Government, contributed hundreds of millions of dollars for the refugees, India imposed severe limitations on the work of international relief organizations. And, despite the promising discussions that were under way between Pakistan and certain other Governments to rectify the situation in the eastern part of Pakistan, India showed that its goal is the dismemberment of Pakistan by military

invasion, and not a solution to the problem by peaceful means, as required by the Charter.

It is regrettable that India, which has on many occasions been militant in its support of the principles of the Charter and international law, has become militaristic and aggressive, not only in its designs and pronouncements, which contributed greatly to the creation of the present tragedy, but in its armed and brutal invasion of Pakistan.

While the General Assembly and the Security Council were rendered ineffective and paralysed, tens of thousands of men, women and children were being killed and maimed, millions were made homeless and untold misery and suffering inflicted upon the innocent population.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should assume a major part of the responsibility for its clear complicity with the aggressor. The failure of the Security Council to reach a decision when the aggression was first launched was the sole responsibility of the USSR, without whose support India could not have continued its defiance of the collective will of the international community. As we have been witnessing the delaying tactics, the manoeuvres and the utilization of the veto by the representative of the USSR to further the chauvinistic designs of his country and in support of the aggressor with little regard for the killings and brutalities inflicted upon the population, one cannot but remember that the same position was taken by the representative of the imperialist United States of America in 1967 with regard to the Israeli aggression in the Middle East. The roles are identical, but the actors are different.

This deplorable behaviour could not be conducive to the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere of just peace and security which man is striving to achieve.

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

(Signed) Mahmood Suleiman MAGHRIBI  
Permanent Representative of the  
Libyan Arab Republic  
to the United Nations

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8614.