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# **SECURITY COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR**

***SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1971***

**UNITED NATIONS**





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**UNITED NATIONS  
*New York, 1972***

## 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 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1971**

The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type.

Document No.	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/7930/ Add.1243- 1366	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 July, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31 August and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30 Sep- tember 1971	a	<b>Supplemental information received by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East</b>		1
S/10124/ Add.2	20 August 1971	a	<b>Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969) and 271 (1969) and General Assembly resolution 2254 (ES-V)</b>		23
S/10180/ Add.1	13 September 1971	b	<b>Note by the Secretary-General transmitting replies from Governments to his note ver- bale of 18 December 1970 requesting information on the implementation of resolution 290 (1970), concerning the complaint by Guinea</b>		23
S/10247	1 July 1971	a	<b>Letter dated 1 July 1971 from the repre- sentative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council</b>		26
S/10248	6 July 1971	c	<b>Letter dated 1 July 1971 from the repre- sentative of the Khmer Republic to the President of the Security Council</b>		27
S/10249	6 July 1971		<b>Letter dated 2 July 1971 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara- tion on the Granting of Independence to Co- lonial Countries and Peoples addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee at its 807th meeting</b>	Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assem- bly, Twenty-sixth Ses- sion, Supplement No. 23, chap. VI, para. 33</i>	
S/10250	6 July 1971		<b>Letter dated 28 June 1971 from the representa- tive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America</b>	Replaced by S/10250/ Rev.1	
S/10250/ Rev.1	8 July 1971		<b>Letter dated 28 June 1971 from the representa- tive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub- lics to the Secretary-General concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weap- ons in Latin America</b>	Also circulated under the symbol A/8336/Rev.1 (see <i>Official Records of the General Assem- bly, Twenty-sixth Ses- sion, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 98</i> )	

\* The letters in this column correspond to those in the index on page x and indicate the subject matter of documents whose titles are not self-explanatory.

Document No.	Date	Subject index <sup>a</sup>	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/10251	6 July 1971	d	Letter dated 6 July 1971 from the representative of Senegal to the President of the Security Council		28
S/10252	7 July 1971		Letter dated 6 July 1971 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General concerning the convening of a conference on nuclear disarmament		29
S/10253	6 July 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	
S/10254	7 July 1971		Report of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10255	10 July 1971	d	Letter dated 10 July 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council		29
S/10256	13 July 1971	a	Letter dated 25 June 1971 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		30
S/10257	12 July 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10258	12 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 12 July 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10259 and Add.1 and 2	12, 13 and 14 July 1971	d	Letter dated 12 July 1971 from the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia to the President of the Security Council		32
S/10260	13 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the representative of Mali to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10261	13 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the representative of Mauritania to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10262	13 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 12 July 1971 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10263	13 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 12 July 1971 from the representative of Togo to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10264	13 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the representative of Mauritius to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10265	14 July 1971	d, e	Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the representative of Zambia to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10266	15 July 1971	d	Burundi, Japan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria: draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 294 (1971) of the Council	
S/10267	16 July 1971	g	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)	Mimeographed. For the text of the Advisory Opinion, see I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16	

Document No.	Date	Subject index <sup>a</sup>	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/10268	16 July 1971		Letter dated 14 July 1971 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus	Replaced by S/10268/Rev.1	
S/10268/ Rev.1	19 July 1971		Letter dated 14 July 1971 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus		33
S/10269	20 July 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	
S/10270	20 July 1971	a	Letter dated 20 July 1971 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		35
S/10271	21 July 1971	a	Letter dated 21 July 1971 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		35
S/10272	21 July 1971		Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of resolutions adopted at the eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU		36
S/10273	21 July 1971	f	Letter dated 20 July 1971 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council		39
S/10274	21 July 1971	b	Report of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General concerning the composition of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971)		40
S/10275	23 July 1971		Letter dated 22 July 1971 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America	Also circulated under the symbol A/8346 (see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 98)	
S/10276	26 July 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	
S/10277	30 July 1971	g	Letter dated 30 July 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council		40
S/10278	30 July 1971	a	Letter dated 30 July 1971 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		40
S/10279	2 August 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10280	3 August 1971	b	Letter dated 3 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council		41
S/10281	3 August 1971	b	Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria: draft resolution	Adopted as amended at the 1573rd meeting of the Council. See resolution 295 (1971) of the Council	
S/10282	3 August 1971	b, e	Letter dated 3 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	

Document No.	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/10283	4 August 1971	b	Letter dated 4 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council		42
S/10284	6 August 1971	b	Letter dated 6 August 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council		42
S/10285	9 August 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	
S/10286	10 August 1971	a	Letter dated 10 August 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council		43
S/10287	12 August 1971	b	Letter dated 12 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council		44
S/10288	12 August 1971	g	Review of multilateral treaties to which South Africa became a party, and which either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law might be considered to apply to Namibia: report of the Secretary-General		44
S/10289	12 August 1971	a	Letter dated 12 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		51
S/10290	13 August 1971	a	Letter dated 13 August 1971 from the representative of Syria to the Secretary-General		51
S/10291	16 August 1971	b	Letter dated 15 August 1971 from the Amir of the State of Bahrain to the Secretary-General		53
S/10292	16 August 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10293	16 August 1971	a	Letter dated 16 August 1971 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General		53
S/10294	16 August 1971	b	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the applications of Oman and Bahrain for membership in the United Nations		54
S/10295	19 August 1971	a	Letter dated 19 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		54
S/10296	23 August 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10297	24 August 1971	a	Letter dated 24 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		56
S/10298	26 August 1971		Letter dated 25 August 1971 from the Chairman <i>ad interim</i> 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee at its 820th meeting	Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23, chap. VI, para. 34</i>	
S/10299	26 August 1971	b	Note by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General		56
S/10300	26 August 1971	a	Letter dated 25 August 1971 from the representative of Syria to the Secretary-General		57
S/10301	30 August 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	



Document No.	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/10302	31 August 1971	e	Letter dated 23 August 1971 from the representative of the Khmer Republic to the President of the Security Council		58
S/10303	3 September 1971	g	Letter dated 2 September 1971 from the Acting Chairman 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 to the President of the Security Council		59
S/10304	3 September 1971	f	Letter dated 2 September 1971 from the representative of Pakistan to the President of the Security Council		60
S/10305	4 September 1971	a	Letter dated 4 September 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council		61
S/10306	7 September 1971	h	Letter dated 4 September 1971 from the Emir of Qatar to the Secretary-General		61
S/10307	7 September 1971	a	Letter dated 7 September 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		62
S/10308 and Corr.1	16 September 1971	d	Report of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971)	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3</i>	
S/10309	15 September 1971	b	Report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 295 (1971)	Replaced by S/10309/Rev.1	
S/10309/Rev.1		b	Report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 295 (1971)	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special, Supplement No. 4</i>	
S/10310	7 September 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Mimeographed	
S/10311	8 September 1971	i	Note by the President of the Security Council		62
S/10312	10 September 1971		Letter dated 10 September 1971 from the Acting Chairman 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a resolution concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the Special Committee at its 825th meeting	Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23</i> , chap. V, para. 19	
S/10313	13 September 1971	a	Letter dated 13 September 1971 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council		63
S/10314	13 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 13 September 1971 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	
S/10315	13 September 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10316	13 September 1971	e, h	Letter dated 13 September 1971 from the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10317	14 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 14 September 1971 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	

Document No.	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/10318	14 September 1971	h	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Qatar for membership in the United Nations		63
S/10319	15 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 15 September 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	
S/10320	15 September 1971		Letter dated 14 September 1971 from the Acting Chairman 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a resolution concerning the question of territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the Special Committee at its 826th meeting	Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23</i> , chap. VIII, para. 32	
S/10321	16 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 16 September 1971 from the representative of Mali to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	
S/10322	16 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 16 September 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10323	16 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 16 September 1971 from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10324	16 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 16 September 1971 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10325	17 September 1971	a, e	Letter dated 17 September 1971 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10326	20 September 1971	g	Letter dated 17 September 1971 from the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia to the President of the Security Council		64
S/10327	21 September 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10328	20 September 1971	a	Letter dated 18 September 1971 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General		64
S/10329	20 September 1971	a	Letter dated 20 September 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council		65
S/10330 and Corr.1	23 September 1971	g	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Sub-Committee on Namibia	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 5</i>	
S/10331	23 September 1971		Letter dated 23 September 1971 from the Chairman of the ninth meeting of the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the consensus adopted by the Joint Meeting on 13 September 1971		65

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject index*</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>	<i>Page</i>
S/10332	23 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 23 September 1971 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	
S/10333	24 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 23 September 1971 from the representative of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10334	24 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 24 September 1971 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10335	24 September 1971	a	Letter dated 24 September 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		66
S/10336	24 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 24 September 1971 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10337	25 September 1971	a	Somalia: draft resolution		67
S/10338	25 September 1971	a	Syrian Arab Republic: amendments to document S/10337	Replaced by S/10338/Rev.1	
S/10338/Rev.1	25 September 1971	a	Syrian Arab Republic: revised amendments to document S/10337		67
S/10339	27 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 24 September 1971 from the representative of Liberia to the President of the Security Council	Mimeographed	
S/10340	27 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 27 September 1971 from the representative of Guyana to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10341	28 September 1971		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration	Ditto	
S/10342	28 September 1971	d, e	Letter dated 28 September 1971 from the representative of Senegal to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10343	29 September 1971	d	Letter dated 29 September 1971 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal to the President of the Security Council		67
S/10344	29 September 1971	b	Letter dated 29 September 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council		69
S/10345	30 September 1971	h	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Oman for membership in the United Nations		69
S/10346	30 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 30 September 1971 from the representatives of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Somalia to the President of the Security Council		70
S/10347	29 September 1971	e, g	Letter dated 29 September 1971 from the representative of Mauritius to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	
S/10348	30 September 1971	e, h	Letter dated 30 September 1971 from the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the President of the Security Council	Ditto	

## INDEX

*to matters discussed by, or brought before, the Security Council during the period covered in this Supplement*

- a The situation in the Middle East.
- b Complaint by Guinea.
- c Complaint by the Khmer Republic.
- d Complaint by Senegal.
- e Participation by States not members of the Council in the discussion of a question.
- f The India-Pakistan question.
- g The situation in Namibia.
- h Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
- i The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

## DOCUMENTS S/7930/ADD.1243-1366\*

Supplemental information received by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East

### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1243

[Original: English]

[1 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 30 June 1971 was received on 1 July from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (Map reference 2328-2668): between 0524<sup>1</sup> and 0526 sporadic machine-gun fire and three mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0540 and 0545 two tanks and two armoured personnel carriers, all Israel forces, first observed in the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines at approximate map reference 2330-2650 and recrossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side at approximate map reference 2316-2647. Penetration approximately 1,000 metres."

### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1244

[Original: English]

[1 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 30 June 1971 was received on 1 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

\* For documents S/7930 and Add.1-17, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967*; for documents S/7930/Add.18-41, *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1967*; for documents S/7930/Add.42-61, *ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1967*; for documents S/7930/Add.62-66, *ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*; for documents S/7930/Add.67-72, *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1968*; for documents S/7930/Add.73-92, *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1968*; for documents S/7930/Add.93-108, *ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1968*; for documents S/7930/Add.109-146, *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969*; for documents S/7930/Add.147-249, *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1969*; for documents S/7930/Add.250-367, *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1969*; for documents S/7930/Add.368-480, *ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1969*; for documents S/7930/Add.481-625, *ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970*; for documents S/7930/Add.626-808, *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1970*; for documents S/7930/Add.809-945, *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1970*; for documents S/7930/Add.946-1030, *ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1970*; for documents S/7930/Add.1031-1131, *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971*; for documents S/7930/Add.1132-1242, *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1971*.

<sup>1</sup> All times GMT.

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Charlie (MR 7396-6294): between 1224 and 1237 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft flying north to south crossed canal from east to west, north of OP. Aircraft then continued southwards crossing and recrossing canal several times, being last observed far south over Suez Bay. Report confirmed by OPs Echo (MR 7408-9005), Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Pink (MR 7661-8278), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Red (MR 7675-8125), Blue (MR 7677-8055) and Mike (MR 7657-8037)."

### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1245

[Original: English]

[2 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 July 1971 was received on 2 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0022 and 0023 and between 0727 and 0737 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0334 and 0359 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0508 and 0514 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0517 and 0543 one tank and one armoured personnel carrier, both Israel forces, crossed and recrossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side at approximate map reference 2324-2645. Penetration 800 metres. Between 0524 and 0528 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): at 0632 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1137 and 1143 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1542 and 1555 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 1543 and 1554 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces."

### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1246

[Original: English]

[3 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 July 1971 was received on 3 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo.

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 0332 and 0340 intense machine-gun fire and between 0945 and 0946 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0621 and 0625 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0622 and 0644 two tanks and one armoured personnel carrier, all Israel forces, crossed and recrossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side at approximate map reference 2324-2645. Penetration 800 metres. Confirmed by OP Victor (MR 2328-2668)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1247**

[Original: English]  
[5 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 July 1971 was received on 4 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0440 and 0443 and between 0857 and 0904 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1248**

[Original: English]  
[5 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 July 1971 was received on 5 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0612 and 0618 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0835 and 0902 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1850 and 1852 sporadic machine-gun fire and one flare by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1249**

[Original: English]  
[7 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 July 1971 was received on 7 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0336 and 0345 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1510 and 1517 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1920 and 1922 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1250**

[Original: English]  
[7 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 6 July 1971 was received on 7 July from

the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Orange (MR 7604-8415): between 0937 and 0940 two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft were observed flying north to south over Little Bitter Lake and over west side of canal. At 0938 Israel forces machine-gun fire was directed at the aircraft from the OP Red (MR 7675-8125) area for 15 seconds and between 0938 and 0940 machine-gun fire was heard south of OP Blue (MR 7677-8055).

"(b) OP Mike (MR 7657-8037): at 0939 one UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed from west to east 400 metres north of OP and recrossed south of OP over Suez Bay. At same time Israel forces machine-gun fire was seen and heard from east side.

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint was received from Israel Defence Forces assistant liaison officer 6 July: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire in the Suez area by the UAR: On 6 July 1971, between 1135 LT (0935 GMT) and 1138 LT (0938 GMT), two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Gineifa (south-east of Little Bitter Lake) to a point east of Port Tawfiq.' (see para. 1 above)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1251**

[Original: English]  
[9 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 July 1971 was received on 9 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0210 and 0245 machine-gun fire and one round tank fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): at 0301 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0347 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased at 0349 by Israel forces and at same time by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0540 and 0544 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1716 and 1721 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): at 1725 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1252**

[Original: English]  
[9 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 8 July 1971 was received on 9 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 1347 and 1351 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft flying east to west crossed east side of Great

Bitter Lake and recrossed west to east, north of OP Red (MR 7675-8125). Report confirmed by OPs Orange (MR 7604-8415), Pink (MR 7661-8278), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Red and Mike (MR 7657-8037)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1253**

[Original: English]  
[10 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 9 July 1971 was received on 10 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0617 and 0625 sporadic rifle and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1322 and 1339 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1254**

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 10 July 1971 was received on 11 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 0432 and 0434 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1740 and 1812 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1255**

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 11 July 1971 was received on 12 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP November (MR 2316-2564): at 1242 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1256**

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 11 July 1971 was received on 12 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity: nil.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer on 11 July: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire in the Suez area by the UAR: "On 11 July 1971 between 1310 LT (1110 GMT) and 1313 LT (1113 GMT) two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Sirdan to a point east of Deversoir.'"

"OP reports do not confirm the above air violation."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1257**

[Original: English]  
[13 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 12 July 1971 was received on 13 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports:

"OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 0937 and 0938 two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft were observed flying from south to north. One aircraft flew directly over the canal from one kilometre south of OP to two kilometres north of OP. The accompanying aircraft flew over west side of canal. At the same time ack-ack fire by Israel forces from north of OP.

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint was received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 12 July: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire by the UAR in the Suez Canal area: On 12 July 1971 between 1133 LT (0933 GMT) and 1135 LT (0935 GMT) two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Deversoir to a point east of Ismailia.' (see para. 1 above)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1258**

[Original: English]  
[13 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 12 July 1971 was received on 13 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1417 and 1421 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1259**

[Original: English]  
[14 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 13 July 1971 was received on 14 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Green (MR 7394-9401): at 0617 ack-ack (machine-gun) fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces from north of OP. At the same time two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft observed flying south to north on west side of canal.

"(b) OP Pink (MR 7661-8278): at 1208 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint was received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 13 July: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation by the UAR: On 13 July 1971 at 0830 LT (0630 GMT) two UAR Mig-21 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions in the northern sector of the Suez Canal near Km.10.'"

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1260**

[Original: English]  
[14 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 July 1971 was received on 14 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): at 0630 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0940 and 0948 and between 1226 and 1235 sporadic mortar fire and at 1735 machine-gun fire and flares, which ceased immediately, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP X-Ray (MR 2304-2891). between 1813 and 1815 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): At 2243 sporadic machine-gun and small-arms fire and flares by Israel forces. At 2245 rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by unidentified party (United Nations military observers could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2245 and by Israel forces at 2246."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1261**

[Original: English]  
[15 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 July 1971 was received on 15 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0506 and 0517 and between 1603 and 1604 sporadic machine-gun and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0614 and 0623 and between 1845 and 1846 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0646 and 0650 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 0713 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1112 and 1114 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1832 and 1835 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1262**

[Original: English]  
[15 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal area on 14 July 1971 was received on 15 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 1345 and 1351 GMT one Israel forces Phantom and two Mir-

age aircraft, flying north to south, crossed canal east to west, north of OP. Aircraft recrossed and crossed canal several times, finally recrossing west to east over OP Pink (MR 7661-8278). This report was confirmed by OPs Copper (MR 7409-9075), Hotel (MR 7391-8718), Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Orange (MR 7604-8415), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Red (MR 7675-8125), Mike (MR 7657-8037) and Pink."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1263**

[Original: English]  
[16 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 July 1971 was received on 16 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0643 and 0644 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1755 and 1800 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1807 and 1808 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): at 1826 GMT machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 2025 and 2031 sporadic machine-gun and small-arms fire and flares by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1264**

[Original: English]  
[17 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 16 July 1971 was received on 17 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP Charlie (MR 7396-9264). Between 0718 and 0720 sporadic light machine-gun fire by Israel forces. When queried, senior Israel representative stated that he could not confirm firing in the area at that time."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1265**

[Original: English]  
[17 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 July 1971 was received on 17 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): at 0414 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 0845 sporadic machine-gun fire which ceased immediately, and between 1725 and 1728 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1800 and 1802 machine-gun fire, and between 1820 and 1821 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."



**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1266**

[Original: English]  
[19 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 July 1971 was received on 18 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0452 and at 1507 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 0630 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): at 1236 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2316 and 2323 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0310 and 0312 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from east-south-east to west-north-west crossed the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side east-south-east of OP and the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side west-north-west of OP."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1267**

[Original: English]  
[19 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 18 July 1971 was received on 19 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0524 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 1427 and 1435 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1551 and 1556 two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1021 and 1023 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1268**

[Original: English]  
[19 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 July 1971 was received on 19 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Copper (MR 7409-9075): at 0938 one UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft was observed south of OP flying south to north low over waters of canal. Aircraft last observed thirty seconds later north of OP still over canal. At same time, a second Sukhoi-7 aircraft was observed flying on west side of Canal.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint was received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 18 July: 'I have been instructed to protest strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire in the Suez Canal area by the UAR: On 18 July 1971 between 1140 LT (0940 GMT) and 1144 LT (0944 GMT) two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point south-east of Kantara to a point south-east of Port Said.' (see para. 2 above)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1269**

[Original: English]  
[20 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 July 1971 was received on 20 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0002 and 0010 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0037 and 0040 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0537 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1725 and 1728 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1618 and 1642 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1270**

[Original: English]  
[21 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 20 July 1971 was received on 21 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Charlie (MR 7396-9264): at 0938 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 1603 and 1625 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"Note. Senior Israel representative stated that he could not confirm firings at those times in those areas.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 0939 and 0940 one UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft was observed flying from south to north over the canal from 500 metres south of OP to 2 kilometres north of OP. One burst of machine-gun fire by Israel forces from north of OP during flight.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"Following complaint was received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 20 July: 'I have been instructed to protest strongly against the following violations of the cease-fire by the UAR which took place on 20 July 1971 in the Suez Canal area: (a) Between 1137 LT (0937 GMT) and 1140 LT (0940 GMT) two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft flew over Israel positions from Kantara to a point south-

east of Port Said; (b) At 1152 LT (0952 GMT) a pair of UAR MIG-21 aircraft flew over Israeli positions east of Deversoir (see para. 2 above)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1271**

[Original: English]  
[21 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 July 1971 was received on 21 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0445 and 0452 and between 0744 and 0749 sporadic to intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1428 and 1432 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1833 and 1835 intense machine-gun fire and one flare by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1272**

[Original: English]  
[22 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 July 1971 was received on 22 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0751 and 0757 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1742 and 1751 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0833 and 0840 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0946 and 0947 two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1053 and 1105 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1801 and 1825 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1273**

[Original: English]  
[22 July 1971]

With reference to the reports on the cease-fire in the Israel-Syria sector circulated in documents S/7930/Add.1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1245 and 1246 during the period from 28 June to 3 July 1971, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo, reports that the Israeli Defence Forces liaison officer has objected to the reports from OP Uniform as incorrect, insisting that no Israel forces entered into the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines in the Israel-Syria sector on the dates of the reported incidents. General Siilasvuo further indicates that following receipt of the Israeli complaint, three successive verification inquiries were conducted by UNTSO on 3, 7 to 8 and 11 to 12 July 1971, respectively. The general conclusion of these inquiries is that although verbal and documentary evidence confirms the accuracy of the reports from OP Uniform no physical evidence could be found of the reported incursions.

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1274**

[Original: English]  
[23 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 July 1971 was received on 23 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 0301 and 0302 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1015 and 1031 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1112 and 1113 two mortar rounds and between 1832 and 1900 intense machine-gun fire and at 1954 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1801 and 1803 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1946 and 2016 tank fire by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1951 and 1955 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 2028 and 2033 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations.

"OP Two: between 1839 and 1848 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within 10 metres of OP."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1275**

[Original: English]  
[24 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 July 1971 was received on 24 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0626 and 0633 two rounds mortar fire, between 0822 and 0857 three rounds mortar fire, between 0943 and 0954 three rounds mortar fire, and between 1206 and 1216 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1341 and 1357 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1276**

[Original: English]  
[26 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 July 1971 was received on 25 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0840 and 0842 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0835 and 0845 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1425 and 1431 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1526 and 1559 six rounds of mortar fire, between 1617 and 1618 machine-gun fire, and between 2140 and 2153 machine-gun fire and mortar flares, all by Israel forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1277**

[Original: English]  
[27 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 26 July 1971 was received on 27 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“Report from OP Mike (MR 7657-8037): at 0902 one round of small-arms fire by UAR forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1278**

[Original: English]  
[27 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 July 1971 was received on 27 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“Report from OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1140 and 1142 and between 1217 and 1220 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1279**

[Original: English]  
[28 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 July 1971 was received on 28 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“OP reports.

“(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0445 and 0450 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(b) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0808 and 0832 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1521 and 1523 three mortar rounds by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): at 1738 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1280**

[Original: English]  
[29 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 July 1971 was received on 29 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“OP reports.

“(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): at 0903 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1229 and 1237 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 1735 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1818 and 1825 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

“(b) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1021 and 1024 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1316 and 1318 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1534 and 1546 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(e) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1859 and 1934 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares and between 1918 and 1925 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1281**

[Original: English]  
[29 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 28 July 1971 was received on 29 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“1. OP report on ground activity.

“OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 0740 and 0745 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces. The senior Israel representative stated that he could not confirm firing at that time in that area.

“2. OP reports on air activity.

“(a) OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 1358 and 1406 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft were first observed flying north to south 15 kilometres north-north-east of OP. The aircraft recrossed and crossed the Canal several times, finally recrossing west to east north of OP Lima (MR 7662-8173). Report confirmed by OPs Copper (MR 7409-9075), Yellow (MR 7432-8861), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Pink (MR 7661-8278), Kilo (MR 7660-8225) and Red (MR 7675-8125).

“(b) OP Blue (MR 7677-8055): between 1411 and 1414 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft crossed Canal east to west south of OP and recrossed west to east far south of OP. Report confirmed by OPs Pink, Kilo, Lima, Red and Mike (MR 7657-8037).”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1282**

[Original: English]  
[30 July 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 July 1971 was received on 30 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“OP reports.

“(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0950 and 1001 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

“(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1828 and 1830 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.”

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1283**

[Original: English]  
[31 July 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 30 July 1971 was received on 31 July from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

“1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0609 and 0648 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): at 0650 machine-gun fire which ceased immediately by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 2045 and 2048 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 0945 and 0946 one Israel forces light aircraft flying north to south crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side west to east west of OP and re-crossed the above-mentioned limits east to west south-west of OP."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1284**

[Original: English]  
[2 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 31 July 1971 was received on 1 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0810 and 0815 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): at 0941 one round of mortar fire and between 1813 and 1830 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1285**

[Original: English]  
[2 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 August 1971 was received on 2 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1955 and 1956 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1286**

[Original: English]  
[2 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 1 August 1971 was received on 2 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 1313 and 1327 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1287**

[Original: English]  
[3 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 August 1971 was received on 3 August 1971 from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1903 and 1910 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1288**

[Original: English]  
[4 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 August 1971 was received on 4 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0538 and 0540 and between 0625 and 0637 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1289**

[Original: English]  
[4 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 3 August 1971 was received on 4 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Echo (MR 7408-9005): between 1958 and 2038 sporadic machine-gun fire by UAR forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1290**

[Original: English]  
[5 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 August 1971 was received on 5 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1355 and 1420 six rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1638 and 1725 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 2304 and 2307 machine-gun and small-arms fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1291**

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 5 August 1971 was received on 6 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): at 0729 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1825 and 1829 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1292**

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 August 1971 was received on 6 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Pink (MR 7661-8278): between 1318 and 1331 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft flying north to south crossed east bank of Great Bitter Lake south of OP Silver (MR 7452-8583). Aircraft recrossed and crossed several times, finally recrossing north of OP Pink. Report confirmed by OPs Silver, Orange (MR 7604-8415), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Red (MR 7675-8125) and Blue (MR 7677-8055)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1293**

[Original: English]  
[7 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 6 August 1971 was received on 7 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0348 and 0349 tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0834 and 0840 two mortar rounds and between 1352 and 1401 three mortar rounds by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1294**

[Original: English]  
[9 August 1971]

The following report on the cease-fire in the Suez Canal sector on 7 August 1971 was received on 8 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity: nil.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received by the acting Israel Defence Forces liaison officer on 8 August: 'On 7 August 1971 at 0950 LT (0750 GMT) two UAR aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions in central sector of the Suez Canal area'.

"OP reports do not confirm above complaint."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1295**

[Original: English]  
[9 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 7 August 1971 was received on 8 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0413 and 0414 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1317 and 1328 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1530 and 1534 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1296**

[Original: English]  
[9 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 August 1971 was received on 9 August

from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0351 and 0356 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1500 and 1504 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1551 and 1555 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1297**

[Original: English]  
[10 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 9 August 1971 was received on 10 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0902 and 0908 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0923 and 0925, between 0945 and 0947 machine-gun fire, between 1447 and 1506 sporadic machine-gun and small-arms fire, between 1909 and 1920 normal to intense machine-gun fire and flares and between 1940 and 1946 intense machine-gun fire and flares, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1445 and 1457 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1530 and 1534 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): at 1455 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces, and at 1458 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased immediately by Syrian forces and at 1502 by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1298**

[Original: English]  
[11 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 10 August 1971 was received 11 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0351 and 0352 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): between 1702 and 1711 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1299**

[Original: English]  
[12 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 11 August 1971 was received 12 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0355 and 0412 machine-gun fire and at 0814

machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0402 and 0407 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): at 0405 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 0630 and 0644 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1941 and 1946 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1300**

[Original: English]  
[12 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 11 August 1971 was received 12 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Mike (MR 7657-8037): at 0935 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1301**

[Original: English]  
[13 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 12 August 1971 was received 13 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0355 and 0400 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1302**

[Original: English]  
[14 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 August 1971 was received on 14 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0406 and 0418 sporadic machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0828 and 0835 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1303**

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 August 1971 was received on 15 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0508 and 0511 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): at 2236 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and one flare by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1304**

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 August 1971 was received on 16 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0410 and 0413 machine-gun fire and one round of mortar fire and between 1857 and 1859 machine-gun fire and one flare by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0505 and 0507 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1200 and 1219 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1405 and 1421 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1719 and 1725 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1920 and 1922 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1305**

[Original: English]  
[17 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 August 1971 was received on 17 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0354 and 0356 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1310 and 1317 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1410 and 1431 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1845 and 1852 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1306**

[Original: English]  
[18 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 August 1971 was received on 18 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0314 and 0320 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0332 and 0333 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0811 and 0813 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1416 and 1423 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1307**

[Original: English]  
[18 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 17 August 1971 was received on 18 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"(a) OP Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674): between 1238 and 1241 three Israel forces aircraft, one Phantom and two Mirage, crossed canal from east to west, north of OP, flying north to south and recrossed west to east, south-east of OP Silver (MR 7452-8583). Confirmed by OPs Silver and Orange (MR 7604-8415).

"(b) OP Red (MR 7675-8125): between 1247 and 1251 three Israel forces aircraft, one Phantom and two Mirage, crossed canal from east to west, north of OP, flying north to south and recrossed west to east over OP Blue (MR 7677-8055). Confirmed by OPs Pink (MR 7661-8278), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Mike (MR 7657-8037) and Blue."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1308**

[Original: English]  
[19 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 18 August 1971 was received on 19 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0323 and 0327 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1210 and 1220 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0710 and 0713 three Israel forces jet aircraft, flying north to south, were first observed within area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines north-west of OP, crossed and recrossed these units several times, finally recrossing west of OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459). Confirmed by OPs November (MR 2316-2564), Sierra (MR 2312-2523) and Romeo.

"(b) OP Romeo: between 0715 and 0719 three Israel forces jet aircraft, flying south to north, were first observed east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side, south of OP, crossed and recrossed these units several times, finally recrossing west-north-west of OP Uniform. Confirmed by OPs Sierra, November and Uniform."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1309**

[Original: English]  
[20 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 August 1971 was received on 20 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0324 and 0326 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0729 and 0738 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0959 and 1003 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): at 2129 machine-gun fire and flares, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1223 and 1225 one unidentified light aircraft (United Nations military observers could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude), was first observed within area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines, north-north-east of OP, flying north-north-east to south-south-west and crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, south-south-east of OP."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1310**

[Original: English]  
[21 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 August 1971 was received on 21 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0330 and 0333 sporadic machine-gun and small arms fire by Israel forces.

"(b) Op Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0450 and 0452 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0500 and 0504 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1400 and 1410 four rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1904 and 1926 sporadic to intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1311**

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 21 August 1971 was received on 22 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Lima (MR 7662-8173): between 0830 and 0835 sporadic rifle fire by UAR forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1312**

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 August 1971 was received on 22 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0602 and 0610 machine-gun and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1248 and 1302 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1313

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 August 1971 was received on 23 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0823 and 0830 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1310 and 1324 four rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1543 and 1547 sporadic to intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1615 and 1625 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1314

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 22 August 1971 was received on 23 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Echo (MR 7408-9005): between 1321 and 1335 one Israel forces Phantom and one Mirage aircraft flying north to south crossed canal from east to west north of OP Copper (MR 7409-9075), recrossed over OP Pink (MR 7661-8278) and crossed again east to west over OP Orange (MR 7604-8415), finally recrossing over OP Blue (MR 7677-8055). Confirmed by OPs Charlie (MR 7396-9264), Copper, Yellow (MR 7432-8861), Hotel (MR 7391-8718), Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Orange, Pink, Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Red (MR 7675-8125), Blue and Mike (MR 7657-8037)."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1315

[Original: English]  
[24 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 23 August 1971 was received on 24 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Red (MR 7675-8125): between 0842 and 0938 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1316

[Original: English]  
[25 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 August 1971 was received on 25 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0317 and 0318 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 0325 and 0328 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1550 and 1607 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1317

[Original: English]  
[26 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 25 August 1971 was received on 26 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0333 and 0334 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): at 2015 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, and one flare by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 2250 and 2258 sporadic to intense machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1318

[Original: English]  
[27 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 August 1971 was received on 27 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0334 and 0335 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 0459 and 0535 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1319

[Original: English]  
[27 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 26 August 1971 was received on 27 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Yellow (MR 7432-8861): between 1306 and 1318 two Israel forces jet aircraft flying north to south were first observed on west side of canal, north of OP Green (MR 7394-9401). Aircraft crossed and recrossed several times and finally re-



crossed west to east in OP Red (MR 7675-8125) area. Confirmed by OPs Green, Charlie (MR 7396-9264), Hotel (MR 7391-8718), Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Orange (MR 7604-8415), Pink (MR 7661-8278), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173), Blue (MR 7677-8055), Mike (MR 7657-8037) and Red."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1320\***

[Original: English]  
[28 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 August 1971 was received on 28 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0408 and 0409 machine-gun and small-arms fire and between 1503 and 1524 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1054 and 1105 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1232 and 1305 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): at 1313 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1351 and 1356 two rounds of mortar fire, between 1455 and 1500 machine-gun and small-arms fire and between 1528 and 1532 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1454 and 1457 machine-gun fire and at 1527 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(g) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): at 1815 machine-gun fire and mortar flares by Israel forces. At 1825 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces (exchange). Fire ceased at 1826 by Syrian forces and at 1827 by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1321**

[Original: English]  
[30 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 28 August 1971 was received on 29 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"OP Green (MR 7394-9401): at 0939 intense machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At the same time, one UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft was observed flying south to north at very low altitude on west side of Canal.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 0938 and 0939 two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft, flying south-south-east to north-north-west crossed from west to east south-east of OP and recrossed north of OP.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from Israel Defence Forces liaison officer, 28 August: 'Today, at 1137 LT (0937 GMT), a pair of Egyptian SU-7

aircraft overflew our positions between Kantara and Port Said. At the same time, another pair overflew our positions between Great Bitter Lake and Ismailia.' (see above)."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1322**

[Original: English]  
[30 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 August 1971 was received on 29 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0704 and 0707 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 0832 two rounds of mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1240 and 1255 five rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: nil.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received by the Chairman of Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission from the senior Syrian Arab delegate on 29 August:

"On 27 August 1971, at about 1052 LT (0852 GMT), two Israeli Phantom jets crossed the Israel and Syria cease-fire positions in the OP Victor (MR 2328-2668) area and penetrated to a depth of 10 kms. eastwards; then they flew westward towards the occupied land. The SSAD protests most strongly against this provocative action, which forms a violation to the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1357th meeting on 12 June 1967 and requests to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of such actions in the future."

"Complaint not confirmed by United Nations observation."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1323**

[Original: English]  
[30 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 August 1971 was received on 30 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0609 and 0610 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1324**

[Original: English]  
[31 August 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 30 August 1971 was received on 31 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0537 and 0540 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0549 and 0553 sporadic machine-gun and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

\* Incorporating document S/7930/Add.1320/Corr.1.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1251 and 1259 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1437 and 1442 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1325**

[Original: English]  
[31 August 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 30 August 1971 was received on 31 August from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"(a) OP Hotel (MR 7391-8718): at 1037 one unidentified aircraft (United Nations military observers could not determine nationality or type of aircraft owing to very low altitude and limited time) flying in north-easterly direction was observed crossing Canal west to east 3 kilometres north-east of OP.

"(b) OP Blue (MR 7677-8055): at 1039 one UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft flying north to south crossed west to east north of OP and recrossed immediately east to west south of OP. At the same time, another Sukhoi-7 aircraft was observed flying north to south on west side of Canal.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from the assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 30 August: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violations of the cease-fire by the UAR in the Suez Canal area. On 30 August 1971 between 1235 LT (1035 GMT) and 1240 LT (1040 GMT) two pairs of UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions. One pair flew from a point east of Ismailia to a point east of Firdan. The other pair flew from a point east of Ismailia to a point east of Suez.'"

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1326**

[Original: English]  
[1 September 1971]

The following report in firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 31 August 1971 was received on 1 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0344 and 0346 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0537 and 0538 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0644 and 0646 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1343 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At the same time, sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. United Nations military observers could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased at 1403 by Israel forces and at 1404 by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0824 and 0830 nine rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0837 and 0851 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 2000 and 2027 45 hand grenades by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0925 and 0943 eight rounds of mortar fire and sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1340 and 1348 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1500 and 1502 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1327**

[Original: English]  
[2 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 September 1971 was received on 2 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0323 and 0327 and between 0549 and 0553 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0514 and 0516 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0540 and 0542 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0911 and 0913 and between 1835 and 1838 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): between 0920 and 0923 machine-gun and small-arms by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0921 and 0925 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1506 and 1517 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): at 1515 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1328**

[Original: English]  
[3 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 September 1971 was received on 3 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0330 and 0335 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 0513 and 0514 and between 0600 and 0602 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0526 and 0529 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0721 and 0731 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1500 and 1534 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

[Original: English]  
[3 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 2 September 1971 was received on 3 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"(a) OP Echo (MR 7408-9005): between 1138 and 1146 three Israel forces jet aircraft, flying north to south, were first observed north of OP Green (MR 7394-9401) on west side of Canal. Aircraft crossed and recrossed Canal several times, finally recrossing west to east, south of OP Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674). Confirmed by OPs Green and Foxtrot.

"(b) OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 1145 and 1147 three Israel forces jet aircraft, flying north to south, crossed Canal east to west south of OP and recrossed west to east above OP Pink (MR 7661-8278). Confirmed by OPs Orange (MR 7604-8415), Pink, Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Lima (MR 7662-8173) and Red (MR 7675-8125)."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1330

[Original: English]  
[4 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 September 1971 was received on 4 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0343 and 0349 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0450 and 0518 sporadic machine-gun and small arms fire and at 0919 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0543 and 0555 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1456 and 1503 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 1632 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 1644 and 1701 seven mortar flares by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1925 and 1930 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare by Israel forces."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1331

[Original: English]  
[6 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Suez Canal sector on 4 September 1971 was received on 5 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"Report from OP Green (MR 7394-9401): at 0736 small arms fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces."

[Original: English]  
[6 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 September 1971 was received on 5 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0321 and 0324 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 0529 and 0538 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0757 and 0805 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1016 and 1020 four rounds of artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1105 and 1117 four rounds of artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1243 and 1250 five rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 1443 and 1454 four rounds of artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1554 and 1559 four rounds of artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Sierra (MR 2312-2523): between 2219 and 2220 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1333

[Original: English]  
[6 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 5 September 1971 was received on 6 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0319 and 0324, between 0440 and 0453 sporadic machine-gun fire, and between 0512 and 0513 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 1408 and 1416 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1735 and 1742 two mortar flares by Israel forces."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1334

[Original: English]  
[6 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 September 1971 was received on 6 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity: nil.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from the assistant Israel Defense Forces liaison officer 5 September: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire in the Suez area by the UAR. On 5 September 1971 between 1309 LT (1109 GMT) and 1313 LT (1113 GMT) a pair of Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Port Said to a point east of Ismailia'.

"United Nations reports do not confirm the above complaint."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1335**

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 6 September 1971 was received on 7 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0317 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0522 and 0523 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0517 and 0519 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1550 and 1600 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1700 and 1706 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1336**

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 7 September 1971 was received on 8 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0320 and 0326 sporadic machine-gun fire, and between 0535 and 0536 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0730 and 0735 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 1532 and 1536 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1337**

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 7 September 1971 was received on 8 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"(a) OP Blue (MR 7677-8055): between 1041 and 1042 one UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft, flying north to south, crossed canal west to east, north of OP and recrossed canal south-south-west of OP. At

the same time another Sukhoi-7 was observed flying north to south over canal waters.

"(b) OP Yellow (MR 7432-8861): between 1133 and 1138 two Israel forces aircraft, one Phantom and one Mirage, flying north to south, were first observed on west side of canal, north-north-west of OP. Aircraft crossed and recrossed canal several times, finally recrossing over OP Lima (MR 7662-8173). Confirmed by OPs Hotel (MR 7391-8718), Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674), Silver (MR 7452-8583), Orange (MR 7604-8415), Pink (MR 7661-8278), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Red (MR 7675-8125), Mike (MR 7657-8037), Blue and Lima.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from the Israel Defence Forces liaison officer 7 September: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violations of the cease-fire by the UAR which took place in the Suez Canal area. On 7 September 1971, between 1240 LT (1040 GMT) and 1243 LT (1043 GMT), two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Kabrit to a point east of Suez.'"

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1338**

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 September 1971 was received on 9 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0330 and 0334 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1135 and 1140 and between 1410 and 1414 three rounds of mortar fire both times by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1339**

[Original: English]  
[10 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 9 September 1971 was received on 10 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0400 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0441 and 0445 intense machine-gun fire and two rounds of tank fire and between 1505 and 1524 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0445 and 0500 machine-gun and small-arms fire and between 1500 and 1504 three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0632 and 0634 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0712 and 0713 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

[Original: English]  
[11 September 1971]

1. The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 10 September 1971 was received on 11 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0328 and 0344 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0546 and 0548 two rounds mortar fire by Israel forces."

2. With reference to supplemental information report S/7930/Add.1339, the following additional information was received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO on 11 September:

"Following additional information on incidents on 9 September received from OP November (MR 2316-2564):

"Move forward by eleven armed Syrian soldiers first observed at 0441 at MR 2315-2568. Move forward ceased at 0448 at MR 2321-2567. Maximum penetration 550 metres west."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1341

[Original: English]  
[12 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 11 September 1971 was received on 12 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Green (MR 7394-9401): at 1037 one UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft was first observed two kilometres south of OP over east side of Canal flying low south to north. Aircraft recrossed Canal one kilometre north of OP at 1037 plus thirty seconds and then turned west. Depth of penetration fifty metres. At the same time ack-ack fire by Israel forces, north of OP, which ceased immediately. A second Sukhoi-7 aircraft was flying over the waterway. After the two aircraft turned to west, four kilometres north of OP, smoke was observed coming from one aircraft which was last observed six kilometres north-west of OP flying low. This aircraft was the Sukhoi-7 which flew over east bank of Canal. Between 1240 and 1310 one UAR helicopter was observed circling an area five to six kilometres north-west of OP.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received at 1235 on 11 September from the assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire by the UAR in the Suez Canal area on 11 September 1971: Between 1236 and 1245 local time (1036 and 1045 GMT) two UAR Sukhoi-7 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israeli positions from a point east of Kantara to a point south-east of Port Said. As a result of anti-aircraft fire one of the above UAR aircraft was hit and was seen crashing on the West Bank of the Canal.'"

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 11 September 1971 was received on 12 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0418 and 0441 sporadic machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0558 and 0604 sporadic machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

(c) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): between 0800 and 0815 six rifle shots and at 0838 one rifle shot by Syrian forces."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1343

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 12 September 1971 was received on 13 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0130 and 0136 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0301 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0327 and 0328 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0628 and 0630 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0628 and 0630 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0746 and 0751 and between 1359 and 1403 two rounds of mortar fire on both occasions by Israel forces.

"(f) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1842 and 1847 intense machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces."

## DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1344

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 12 September 1971 was received on 13 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Yellow (MR 7432-8861): between 1306 and 1310 one Israel forces jet aircraft, flying north to south, was first observed north-north-west of OP on west side of canal. Aircraft recrossed above OP and crossed and recrossed south-east of OP Silver (MR 7452-8583). At same time another Israel forces jet aircraft was observed flying north to south-east of canal. At 1310 the two aircraft flying north to south crossed canal east to west, circling canal, thus recrossing and crossing several times, finally recross-

ing west to east at 1318 above OP Mike (MR 7657-8037). Confirmed by OPs Silver, Orange (MR 7604-8415), Kilo (MR 7660-8225), Red (MR 7675-8125), Blue (MR 7677-8055) and Mike."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1345

[Original: English]  
[14 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 September 1971 was received on 14 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): at 0332 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0710 and 0713 machine-gun fire and one round of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0424 and 0426 one Syrian forces jet aircraft flying north to south crossed the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side east to west, north of OP, and recrossed southeast of OP. Confirmed by OPs X-Ray (MR 2304-2891) and Six (MR 2300-2847). During same period machine-gun fire by Israel forces was directed at aircraft.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from assistant Israel Defence Forces liaison officer at 0735 GMT on 13 September: 'I have been instructed to complain strongly against the following violation of the cease-fire by Syria in the Golan Heights on 13 September 1971: At 0630 LT (0430 GMT) one Syrian MIG 17 aircraft violated the cease-fire by flying over Israel positions in the Kuneitra area.'"

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1346

[Original: English]  
[15 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 September 1971 was received on 15 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 0435 and 0445 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0605 and 0607 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0616 and 0635 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1149 and 1155 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces and between 1149 and 1155 sporadic machine-gun fire and at 1740 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(e) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): at 1151 three bursts of ack-ack fire by Syrian forces directed at one Israel forces light aircraft west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side.

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"The following written complaint was received by the Chairman of Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission from SSAD (senior Syrian Arab delegate) on 14 September:

"1. On 9 September 1971 at about 1020 LT (0820 GMT) an Israeli tank crossed the Israel CFP (cease-fire positions) at approximately MR 2326-2645 and fired two rounds and four bursts towards the BZ (buffer zone).

"2. On 9 September 1971 at about 1025 LT (0825 GMT) two Israeli APC (armoured personnel carriers) crossed the Israel CFP at approximately MR 2326-2645.

"3. On 10 September 1971 at about 0735 LT (0535 GMT) an Israeli tank situated at approximately MR 2314-2584 opened machine-gun fire across the Israeli and Syrian CFP towards Syrian positions in the area. The fire was not returned.

"4. On 11 September 1971 at about 0915 LT (0715 GMT) two Israeli tanks crossed the Israeli CFP at approximately MR 2328-2646.

"The SSAD protests most strongly against this provocative action which forms a violation of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1357th meeting on 12 June 1967 and requests to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of such actions in the future'.

"The above complaints not confirmed by United Nations observation".

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1347

[Original: English]  
[16 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 September 1971 was received on 16 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0623 and 0625 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 1714 and 1717 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 1713 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and immediately after machine-gun fire by Syria forces (exchange of fire). Fire ceased at 1716 by Israel forces and at same time by Syria forces."

#### DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1348

[Original: English]  
[16 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 15 September 1971 was received on 16 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity: nil.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Foxtrot (MR 7430-8674): between 1302 and 1303 one Israel forces jet aircraft, flying south-east to north-west, crossed canal east to west south of OP and recrossed north of OP. Confirmed by OP Silver (MR 7452-8583)."

[Original: English]  
[17 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 September 1971 was received on 17 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0350 and 0358 and between 1524 and 1529 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0354 and 0405 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 1450 and 1452 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 1544 and 1546 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1350\***

[Original: English]  
[18 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 September 1971 was received on 18 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0544 and 0550 sporadic machine-gun fire and one round mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): at 1844 machine-gun fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1853 and 1930 intense machine-gun fire, three rounds mortar fire and mortar flares by Israel forces."

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received by the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission from the senior Syrian Arab delegate (SSAD) on 16 September: 'On 14 September 1971 at about 1458 LT (1258 GMT) an Israeli Piper Cub plane crossed the Israeli cease-fire positions (CFPs) in the area of OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976). On 14 September 1971 at about 1500 LT (1300 GMT) the Israeli military positions situated at approx. MR 2251-2959 "buffer zone" opened machine-gun fire across the Syrian CFP towards Syrian positions in the area. The fire was not returned. The SSAD protests most strongly against these Israeli provocative actions which form a violation to the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1357th meeting on 12 June 1967 and requests to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of such actions in the future.'

"The above complaints were not confirmed by United Nations observation."

[Original: English]  
[18 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 17 September 1971 was received on 18 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Red (MR 7675-8125): between 0724 and 0731 mortar fire by Egyptian forces.

"(b) OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 1207 and 1208 anti-aircraft fire from west to east by Egyptian forces.

"(c) OP Orange (MR 7604-8415): at 1209 one missile by Egyptian forces from south of OP on west side to north-north-east on east side, and one explosion seen in air north-north-east of OP.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Orange (MR 7604-8415): at 1209 one unidentified aircraft (United Nations military observers could not determine type and nationality because of high altitude) observed south of OP. During same time anti-aircraft fire by Egyptian forces.

"3. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received from the assistant Israel Defense Forces (IDF) liaison officer on 17 September 1971: 'I have been instructed to submit the following complaint about a grave violation of the cease-fire by the Egyptian Arab Republic. On 17 September 1971 at 1412 LT (1212 GMT) anti-aircraft missiles were fired from EAR territory at an Israeli strato-cruiser transport aircraft while engaged in routine flight at about 25 kilometres east of the Suez Canal. The aircraft was hit and fell in Israeli held territory. This unprovoked and serious act of aggression is viewed with utmost concern by the Government of Israel.' The assistant IDF liaison officer requested that UNTSO conduct an investigation on 17 September 1971. The inquiry is now proceeding."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1352**

[Original: English]  
[18 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 September 1971 was received on the same date from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports on air activity. (In the following report all aircraft were Israel forces. Attacks were carried out on west side of Canal and weapons used were two rockets on each pass.)

"OP Silver (MR 7452-8583): between 0902 and 0903 one Mirage aircraft attacked target far west of OP and made two passes. Between 0916 and 0922 one Mirage and one Phantom aircraft attacked target one kilometre north-west of OP and made five passes."

\* Incorporating document S/7930/Add.1350/Corr.1.

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1353**

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 September 1971 was received on 19 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo. It does not include his report on air activity, which was circulated on 18 September as document S/7930/Add.1352.

"OP reports on ground activity.

"OP Copper (MR 7409-9075): between 0831 and 0852 machine-gun fire by Egyptian forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1354**

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 18 September 1971 was received on 19 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0331 and 0332 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0555 and 0557 machine-gun fire and one mortar round by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): at 1830 GMT machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and one mortar flare by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1913 and 1920 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1945 and 1946 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1355**

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 September 1971 was received on 20 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0313 and 0315 and between 0334 and 0336 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0542 and 0547 machine-gun fire and two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 0726 and 0734 five mortar rounds, between 0830 and 0836 GMT six mortar rounds and at 0855 one mortar round, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0728 and 0746 three mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Six (MR 2300-2847): between 0818 and 0826 five mortar rounds and between 1518 and 1523 two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(f) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0829 and 0856 six artillery rounds by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): at 1656 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces and between 1701 and 1704 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare by Israel forces."

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"The following written Syrian complaint, dated 19 September 1971, was received by the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission on 20 September:

"1. On 16 September 1971 at about 1507 LT (1307 GMT) two Israeli planes crossed the Israeli and Syrian CFPs (cease-fire positions) to the south of OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459).

"2. On 16 September 1971 at about 1052 LT (0852 GMT) two Israeli planes crossed the Israeli and Syrian CFPs at the south of OP Romeo.

"The Senior Syrian Arab delegate protests most strongly against these provocative actions which form a violation to the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1357th meeting on 12 June 1967 and requests to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of such actions in the future."

"The above complaints were not confirmed by United Nations observers."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1356**

[Original: English]  
[21 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 September 1971 was received on 21 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0314 and 0319 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 0335 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0543 and 0545 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): between 0648 and 0650 two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 0650 and 0653 three mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): at 1251 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1252 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces (exchange of fire). Fire ceased at 1305 by Syrian forces and at 1306 by Israel forces. This exchange was confirmed by OP One.

"(g) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1217 and 1225 two mortar rounds by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): at 1745 machine-gun fire and mortar flares by Israel forces. At 1756 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces (exchange of fire). Fire ceased at 1800 by Syrian forces and at 1804 by Israel forces.

"(i) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 1902 and 1922 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.



**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1357**

[Original: English]  
[22 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 September 1971 was received on 22 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0310 and 0312 and between 0350 and 0351 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0551 and 0553 machine-gun fire and two mortar rounds and at 1631 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke (MR 2271-2914): between 1506 and 1512 machine-gun and rifle fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): at 1610 one rifle shot by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1358**

[Original: English]  
[23 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 September 1971 was received on 23 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0230 and 0231 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0535 and 0536 machine-gun fire and one mortar round by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 1125 and 1139 four mortar rounds by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1359**

[Original: English]  
[24 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 September 1971 was received on 24 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Three (MR 2308-2678): between 0510 and 0520 and between 0540 and 0550 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0902 and 0911 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1360**

[Original: English]  
[25 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 September 1971 was received on 25 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0303 and 0314 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four (MR 2327-2596): between 0333 and 0335 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three (MR 2308-2678) between 0605 and 0610 four rounds of mortar fire and between 1025 and 1040 ten rounds recoilless rifle fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0637 and 0638 machine-gun fire and two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces."

**DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1361**

[Original: English]  
[27 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 25 September 1971 was received on 26 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0312 and 0316 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform (MR 2366-2621): between 0531 and 0534 intense machine-gun fire and one round of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five (MR 2290-2787): between 1935 and 1940 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): at 1936 two rounds of mortar fire (flares) by Israel forces.

"2. Complaints by the parties.

"The following complaint was received by the Chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission from SSAD (senior Syrian Arab delegate) on 26 September:

"(a) On 20 September 1971 at about 0950 LT the Israeli military position situated at approx. MR 2296-2799 fired two mortar rounds across the Israeli CFPs (cease-fire positions) towards shepherds in the "BZ" (buffer zone).

"(b) On 20 September 1971 at about 1025 LT the Israeli military positions situated at approx. MR 2320-2604 fired three mortar shells across the Israeli and Syrian CFPs towards Syrian positions in the area. The fire was not returned.

"(c) On 20 September 1971 at about 1030 LT the Israeli military positions situated at approx. MR 2320-2604 fired a mortar round across the Israeli and Syrian CFPs towards Syrian positions in the area. The fire was not returned.

"(d) On 20 September 1971 at about 1030 LT the Israeli military position situated at approx. MR 2320-2604 fired three mortar rounds across the Israeli and Syrian CFPs towards Syrian positions in the area. The fire was not returned.

"(e) On 20 September 1971 at about 1555 LT the Israeli military positions situated at approx. MR 2251-2959 "BZ" opened machine-gun fire across the Israeli and Syrian CFPs towards a Syrian water cistern. The fire was not returned.

"The SSAD protests most strongly against these provocative actions which form a violation to the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1357 meeting on 12 June 1967 and requests to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of such actions in the future."

"Complaints in sub-paragraphs (a) and (e) confirmed, although with regard to the second complaint the United Nations OP report is at variance with the Syrian account (see S/7930/Add.1356, sub-paragraphs (e) and (f)). Complaints in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) not confirmed by United Nations observation."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1362**

[Original: English]  
[27 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 September 1971 was received on 27 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0310 and 0320 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0352 and 0355 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1363**

[Original: English]  
[27 September 1971]

The following report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 26 September 1971 was received on 27 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"OP Green (MR 7394-9401): between 0912 and 0939 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity.

"OP Green: At 1205 three Israel forces jet aircraft, flying south to north, crossed 10 km marker line north of OP and were last observed at 1206 east-north-east of OP."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1364**

[Original: English]  
[28 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 September 1971 was received on 28 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0313 and 0328 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 0810 and 0820 GMT eight rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0415 and 0417 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November (MR 2316-2564): between 0541 and 0542 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1025 and 1031 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Between 1434 and 1435 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1365**

[Original: English]  
[29 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 September 1971 was received on 29 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0315 and 0335 GMT sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven (MR 2203-2408): between 0358 and 0403 GMT machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): between 0414 and 0415 GMT machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Zodiac (MR 2253-2976): between 0620 and 0629 GMT sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP X-Ray (MR 2304-2891): between 0751 and 0752 GMT five rifle shots by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0857 and 0901 GMT sporadic machine-gun fire and between 0902 and 0916 GMT four rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 1640 and 1704 GMT sporadic machine-gun fire and five mortar flares by Israel forces."

#### **DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.1366**

[Original: English]  
[30 September 1971]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 September 1971 was received on 30 September from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo:

"OP reports.

"(a) OP Romeo (MR 2294-2459): between 0325 and 0330 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Victor (MR 2328-2668): at 0418 one round mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One (MR 2249-2960): between 0420 and 0428 sporadic rifle fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two (MR 2306-2736): between 0615 and 0635 four rounds mortar fire and between 1710 and 1712 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Winter (MR 2320-2792): between 1450 and 1500 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces."

**Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969) and 271 (1969) and General Assembly resolution 2254 (ES-V)**

[Original: English]  
[20 August 1971]

1. Since the publication of the report of 20 April 1971 [S/10124/Add.1], a further exchange of communications concerning the United Nations premises at Government House in Jerusalem has taken place between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations.

2. On 18 August 1971, the representative of Israel handed the following note to the Secretary-General in reply to the latter's communication of 12 April 1971 [*ibid.*, para. 3]:

"The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, on instructions from his Government, to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 12 April 1971.

"The Government of Israel has examined with great care the above note and, while reserving its position as recorded in the exchange of letters of 4 July 1967 and 22 August 1967 between the representative of Israel and the Secretary-General contained in document S/7930/Add.29, wishes to inform the Secretary-General that no changes are contemplated with regard to the situation which has ensued from the above exchange of letters in 1967."

3. On 19 August 1971, the following note was addressed by the Secretary-General to the representative of Israel:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Permanent representative's note of 18 August 1971 in response to the Secretary-General's note of 12 April 1971, part II of

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8282/Add.2.

which reiterated the Secretary-General's previous request of 26 January 1971 for the unreserved return to the United Nations of the remainder of its Government House premises.

"The Permanent representative's reply of 18 August 1971 is to the effect that the Government of Israel has examined with great care the Secretary-General's note of 12 April 1971 and, 'while reserving its position as recorded in the exchange of letters of 4 July 1967 and 22 August 1967 between the representative of Israel and the Secretary-General contained in document S/7930/Add.29, wishes to inform the Secretary-General that no changes are contemplated with regard to the situation which has ensued from the above exchange of letters in 1967'.

"The Secretary-General has carefully considered the above reply which he understands to mean that the Government of Israel, having already discontinued all construction and other work within the area of the United Nations premises at Government House as constituted on 5 June 1967, will refrain from reinitiating such construction or other work within the said area until the difference of opinion reflected in the 1967 exchange of letters has been satisfactorily resolved.

"Should the Secretary-General's understanding set out above be incorrect, the Secretary-General reiterates the observation made in his note of 12 April 1971 to the effect that 'one way of resolving any differences now arising would be to have resort to the procedure for settlement laid down in section 30 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations'.

"As in the case of the previous correspondence on the subject of Government House, the Secretary-General is arranging for the circulation of the present exchange in a report to the Security Council and the General Assembly."

## DOCUMENT S/10180/ADD.1

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting replies from Governments to his note verbale of 18 December 1970 requesting information on the implementation of resolution 290 (1970), concerning the complaint by Guinea**

[Original: English/French/Russian]  
[13 September 1971]

In his note of 23 April 1971 [S/10180], the Secretary-General reproduced the substantive parts of replies received as of that date to his note verbale of 18 December 1970, transmitting the text of Security Council resolution 290 (1970) to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. It will be recalled that resolution 290 (1970) was adopted by the Security Council at its 1563rd meeting on 8 December 1970, in connexion with the item entitled "Complaint by Guinea".

As of 10 September 1971, the Secretary-General has received eight additional replies to his note verbale of 18 December 1970, the substantive parts of which are reproduced hereafter.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[Original: English]  
[3 September 1971]

The relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with other States are based on the respect of their

sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany is particularly anxious to co-operate with the countries of the third world and to assist them in their economic development. It thereby wishes to contribute towards their economic progress and to strengthen their political independence.

In November 1958, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was among the first to recognize the Republic of Guinea, whose independence had been proclaimed on 2 October of that year. In July 1959, the Embassy of the Federal Republic in Conakry was opened. On the basis of an agreement concerning economic and technical co-operation concluded as early as March of that year, harmonious and fruitful relations developed between the two countries.

On 29 January 1971, diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Guinea were broken off. The German nationals, most of whom had been working in Guinea within the framework of development aid, were ordered to leave the country, severe accusations being levelled against them. Two Germans were imprisoned, one of whom perished in a Guinean gaol under circumstances unclarified. The other, Mr. Adolf Marx, is still being detained. Without any regular trial, he was given a life sentence of hard labour. To this very day he has been refused any of the consular protection provided for in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963.<sup>2</sup>

The Federal Government states in this connexion:

The accusations levelled against the Federal Republic of Germany and against German nationals to the effect that they had been a party to the invasion of Guinea of 22 November 1970 are entirely unfounded. The detailed report of 3 December 1970 on the inquiry conducted by the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 289 (1970)<sup>3</sup> makes no mention whatsoever of the alleged participation of the Federal Republic of Germany in that invasion.

More recently, the Guinean Government has added new charges to the old ones, accusing the Federal Republic of being a party to alleged plans for a second invasion of Guinea and of making available agents to this end. The Federal Government strongly rejects these charges as utterly untenable. It welcomes the decision of the Security Council to send a delegation to Guinea to examine whether, and if so from what quarters, an attack on Guinea is being prepared.

The Federal Government hopes that the entirely untenable and partly fantastic accusations Guinea has levelled in this connexion against the Federal Government in past months will now cease once and for all.

The Federal Government, which has always considered the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States as one of the pillars of its foreign policy, emphatically condemns any interference by individual German nationals with the internal affairs of other States. This applies in particular to participation of Germans in armed conflicts in other countries.

In this connexion the Federal Government points out again that under paragraph 1 of article 26 of the

basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany it is unconstitutional for Germans to commit acts, either at home or abroad, tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and that paragraph (h) of article 109 of the penal code makes the recruitment of German nationals for foreign military service a punishable offence.

The Federal Republic of Germany has invariably respected and supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Guinea, and will continue to do so. In early December 1970, the Federal Government, in a statement addressed to the Organization of African Unity and to the Guinean Government and referring to the invasion of Guinea, explicitly condemned any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

The Federal Government, in order to help decontaminate the atmosphere, is prepared to receive and examine any material on the purported participation of German nationals in actions allegedly being planned against the Republic of Guinea. Such material could be transmitted to the Federal Government by the Government of the Republic of Guinea either directly or via the United Nations.

It is the determined policy of the Federal Republic of Germany not to send weapons into areas of tension and to prevent any such arms deliveries. Therefore the Federal Republic has at all times taken particular pains to ensure that defence *matériel* delivered to Portugal strictly within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation remains exclusively in the area of the Alliance.

The German Government has repeatedly and emphatically advocated the right of peoples to self-determination and condemned any attack on the integrity and sovereignty of States. It will continue to work for general recognition of those principles within the framework of the established norms of international law and to the best of its ability.

#### FINLAND

[Original: English]  
[27 April 1971]

The view of the Finnish Government with regard to Portugal's policies in Africa has been expressed in the statements made by the representative of Finland in the Security Council during the Council's deliberations of this matter in 1969 and 1970. In the General Assembly, it was expressed, *inter alia*, in a statement on the matter made by the representative of Sweden on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden at the 1928th plenary meeting on 14 December 1970.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the resolution in question, concerning military assistance to Portugal, the Permanent Mission of Finland wishes to reaffirm that the Government of Finland has not authorized exports of arms or military equipment of any kind to Portugal in the past and has no intention of doing so in the future.

#### GREECE

[Original: French]  
[18 May 1971]

Greece has always opposed any threats or use of force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State and has consistently

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596 (1967), No. 8638.  
<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 2*

supported the action taken by the United Nations to safeguard the inalienable rights of the peoples of the African countries with which it maintains close and friendly relations.

The Greek Government wishes it to be known that the arms export regulations in force in Greece are consistent with the resolutions of the Security Council.

#### INDIA

[Original: English]  
[7 May 1971]

Indian moral and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea was through a message of full sympathy and support from the President of India to the President of Guinea, Indian participation in the informal Afro-Asian working group which assisted in the preparation of the draft on the basis of which the resolution under reference was adopted, and through the supply of medicines to the Government of Guinea for the victims of the Portuguese attack.

India has no relations with and provides no assistance to Portugal. On the contrary India has fully supported all action taken by the United Nations against that country's violation of the Charter in the Territories which continue to be under its domination.

#### NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]  
[14 June 1971]

The Permanent Representative has been instructed to confirm to the Secretary-General that New Zealand provides no military or material assistance to the Government of Portugal, nor does it collaborate with the armed forces of the Government of Portugal.

#### NORWAY

[Original: English]  
[23 April 1971]

The opinion of the Government of Norway in this matter was expressed in a statement that the representative of Sweden made on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden before the General Assembly at the 1928th plenary meeting on 14 December 1970 during the debate concerning the territories under Portuguese administration.

The statement contained the following passages:

"We stand firmly behind the resolution of the Security Council and join our voices to that of the Council in its strong condemnation of the Portuguese Government and its solemn warning to that Government. We therefore welcome the decision of the Council to remain actively seized of the matter.

"This latest action of the Portuguese Government illustrates only too clearly the grave dangers inherent in the course it is at present following. It is high time for the Portuguese Government to do some rethinking and to realize that a colonial policy which leads to conflict and tension with independent sovereign states is tantamount to courting disaster. Our previous appeal to the Portuguese Government to change its present course has assumed an increased urgency on account of recent events."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1928th meeting, paras. 59 and 60.*

With reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 290 (1970), the Permanent Mission of Norway wishes to confirm that, according to a policy of long standing, arms and military equipment are not exported from Norway to Portugal.

The Permanent Mission of Norway wishes further to confirm that the Government of Norway will continue to work for a solution of the problem presented by the Portuguese colonial policy in Africa on the basis of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
[29 July 1971]

The Ukrainian SSR has repeatedly declared its unflinching support for the struggle waged by the peoples of Africa against the aggression and crimes of the colonialists.

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR decisively condemned the act of aggression of the Portuguese colonialists against the Republic of Guinea, as well as other criminal acts of the colonialists and their supporters. Our delegation stated that Portugal would never have dared to take such a provocative step if it had not had the support of the forces of imperialism, which arm it in the struggle against the national liberation movement. The Portuguese mercenaries who encroached on the sovereignty of the Republic of Guinea used weapons from the NATO arsenal.

The Ukrainian SSR considers it essential that all States should strictly carry out the decisions of the United Nations aimed at the quickest possible elimination of colonialist and racist régimes and the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Taking this position of principle, the Ukrainian SSR is fully implementing the measures to be undertaken by States in accordance with Security Council resolution 290 (1970) and also supports Security Council resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971, which condemns the Portuguese acts of aggression against Senegal and demands that the Government of Portugal should stop immediately any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory, and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Senegal.

The repeated violations by the Portuguese colonialists of the sovereignty of independent African States show that, so long as even one colonialist régime continues to exist on the African continent and until all the troops and military bases of the colonialists have been withdrawn from this region, the peaceful and independent development of African States will be in jeopardy. The Ukrainian SSR decisively condemns the acts of aggression by the Portuguese colonialists against the Republic of Guinea, Senegal and other African States and affirms its solidarity with the just struggle of the African peoples for freedom and progress and for the complete elimination of the criminal system of colonialist and racist oppression.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]  
[24 May 1971]

The people and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia most energetically

condemned the aggression by foreign forces against the sovereign, independent and non-aligned Republic of Guinea and extended full support to the people of Guinea in the defence of the freedom and achievements of their revolution.

In statements given at the time of the invasion, the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, the Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, and the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, expressed full solidarity with the people of Guinea and their struggle for safeguarding the independence.

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemned the armed invasion of Guinea which was aimed at preventing the people of Guinea from deciding independently the course of their internal, social and economic development as a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the fundamental norms of international conduct.

The armed attack and invasion of Guinea, inspired by the Portuguese colonialists, serve as an additional proof of the danger which the remnants of colonialism constitute for the independent development of Africa. The attempts of the colonial and racist régimes to use force and to resort to armed interventions for the purpose of preserving their strongholds in Africa, are transforming this continent into a crisis area and, in turn, seriously threatening the peace in the world.

This makes imperative the need for undertaking resolute international action aimed at the total liquidation of colonialism and racism on the African continent, and for accentuating the struggle against all forces which, through the policy of force, are undermining independence in the hope of retaining the inequitable relations and thereby preventing the emancipation of the people.

In the struggle for full emancipation and final liberation of the peoples of Africa, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as in the past, will continue to extend support and assistance to all the liberation and progressive forces in Africa. In consistence with such a policy and in pursuance of Security Council resolution 290 (1970), the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia gave material assistance to the Republic of Guinea in the form of medical supplies, food, clothing and footwear, it likewise provided medical treatment in Yugoslavia for a number of casualties, the victims of the aggression.

Immediately after the armed attack some Yugoslav enterprises, in addition to this assistance, also shipped food and medical supplies to the families of the victims of the foreign armed intervention in Guinea.

With a view to alleviating the consequences of the criminal attack by foreign forces against the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Guinea, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to extend, within the limits of its possibilities, its assistance to the Government of the Republic of Guinea.

#### DOCUMENT S/10247

#### Letter dated 1 July 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 July 1971]

Further to my two recent letters of 16 June [S/10226] and 23 June 1971 [S/10235] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following new acts of aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon:

(a) On 7 June at 1435 hours, units of Israel armed forces crossed the Lebanese border and undertook construction works on a road one and a half kilometres west of the village of Ramya;

(b) On 8 June at 0700 hours, they crossed the Lebanese border east of Aiteroun;

(c) On 15 June at 0805 hours, they shelled the area south of Helta with mortars;

(d) On 17 June at 2330 hours, they fired at the villages of Albustan and Alzalluta from the heights of Almanarah: two houses were damaged. On the same day they fired at the village of Yarin and at its military post at 2015 hours;

(e) On 20 June at 0720 hours, they fired at the valley of Alsalhani, shelled the valley with artillery at 0730 hours, crossed the border to the valley at 0840 hours and at 1630 hours fired at the village of Mazra'ah Alsalhani, killing a number of herds;

(f) On 24 June at 2015 hours, they fired at the valley between Maroohin and Alzallootab;

(g) On 28 June at 2330 hours, they crossed the Lebanese border to the village of Blida and destroyed three houses;

(h) Furthermore, on 29 June at 0700 hours, larger units crossed the Lebanese border to the villages of Aladyseh and Altaybeh; they were engaged by units of the Lebanese army and forced to retreat at 0930 hours; one woman was wounded and three houses were destroyed in the Aladyseh;

(i) On 30 June at 0200 hours, they crossed the Lebanese border to Aladyseh and blew up one house.

The persistent intensification of Israel's acts of aggression reveals once more its premeditated designs to foment turmoil and terror in southern Lebanon and to maintain a state of tension in the Middle East endangering peace and security.

Lebanon strongly protests against Israel's breach of Lebanon's territorial integrity, its violation of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement, its disregard of the United Nations Charter and its disrespect for the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

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

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA  
Permanent Representative  
of Lebanon to the United Nations

Letter dated 1 July 1971 from the representative of the Khmer Republic  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[6 July 1971]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 9 June 1971 [S/10221], I have the honour to communicate the following to you for the information of the members of the Security Council.

During the night of 19 to 20 May 1971, at about 7.15 p.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese harassed with 82 mm mortar fire the position of the Khmer forces at Preah Prasap, province of Kandal, situated 26 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh, wounding three persons.

During the same night, at about 8.20 p.m., the Khmer forces based 10 kilometres south-west of the town of Kompong Speu on National Highway 4, returned the harassing fire of the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese. No damage was reported.

During the same night, at about 9.30 p.m., the Khmer forces based 10 kilometres south-west of the town of Kompong Cham came under harassing fire from the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors for several minutes, one person being wounded.

On 21 May, at about 5.30 a.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese harassed a position of the Khmer forces based 15 kilometres north-west of the town of Kompong Cham. No damage was reported.

During the same morning, a sharp engagement occurred between the Khmer forces and the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors three kilometres north of Chong Kal, province of Oddar Meanchey, causing 7 killed and 20 wounded on the Khmer side and 16 killed on the enemy side; one 60 mortar, three sub-machine guns and one 75-SR canon were recovered by the Khmer forces.

During the night of 21 to 22 May at Kambaul, 15 kilometres south-west of Phnom-Penh; at Preah Prasap, in Kandal, 26 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh; and at Bat Doeung, 25 kilometres north-west of Phnom-Penh, the Khmer forces forcefully returned the harassing mortar and automatic-weapons fire of the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors. One Khmer was killed and two wounded at Preah Prasap.

On 27 May, at 9 a.m., Khmer forces operating in the field engaged Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese forces in the area of Svay Chek, province of Svay Rieng, 12 kilometres north of the town. The engagement lasted several hours and resulted in 2 dead and 5 wounded on the Khmer side. The enemy left behind 14 dead. Four sub-machine guns, two Chinese light machine-guns and 12 B-40 shells were recovered by the Khmer forces.

On the same day, at about 11 a.m., the Khmer forces engaged a force of Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors estimated at 300 men in the area of Preah Prasap, in Kandal, 26 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh. After several hours of heavy fighting, the aggressors withdrew, leaving behind 40 dead. On the Khmer side, there were 2 killed and 14 wounded.

On 29 May, at 5.20 a.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese fired three 122 rocket shells at the Khmer Naval Base at Chruoy Changvar. At about 1.10 a.m., the Khmer forces at Vihear Suor, in Kandal, were subjected to an enemy attack which left 10 wounded,

and at about 1.40 a.m., the Khmer forces at Khnor Kac, in Kandal, 16 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh, returned the harassing fire of the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors. On the Khmer side, there were 4 wounded, and on the enemy side, three killed were left behind. Four AK-47 and one carbine were recovered by the Khmer forces.

On 30 May, at 8.15 a.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors launched an attack against the Khmer forces at Kompong Popil, nine kilometres south-east of Vihear Suor, province of Kandal.

On the same day, at 8 p.m., Khmer forces on patrol in the area of Vihear Suor, in Kandal, 19 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh, were involved in an engagement with the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese. At 8.30 p.m., the Khmer forces at Preah Prasap, in Kandal, with the support of fire from the Khmer Navy, warded off an attack of the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese, who were compelled to withdraw after heavy fighting.

On 31 May, at 12.30 a.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese fired five 122 rocket shells at the Khmer forces at Preah Prasap, and three 122 rocket shells at Prek Tameak, province of Kandal; at 5.10 a.m. on the same day, the Khmer Naval Base at Chruoy Changvar was likewise harassed by three rounds of 122 rockets. No damage was reported.

During the night of 31 May to 1 June at about 7.15 p.m., the Khmer forces at Barong Khnor Kar, in Kandal, seven and a half kilometres south of Vihear Suor, were subjected to harassment from 82 mortar-fire and the fire of automatic weapons.

During the same night, at about 9.50 p.m., an engagement took place between Khmer forces and the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors in the area of Prek Tameak, in Kandal, resulting in two killed on the Khmer side.

During the same night, at about 10.25 p.m., the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese fired five B-40 shells at a Khmer position north of Troeung, province of Kompong Cham, without, however, causing any damage.

On 1 June, at about 2 a.m., another Khmer position, six kilometres east of Prey Totung, in Kompong Cham, was likewise harassed by three rounds of 60-mortar shells, the result being one killed.

On the same day, at 4 a.m., the Khmer forces at Vihear Suor, in Kandal, returned the harassing fire of Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors. No damage was reported.

I wish to reiterate the firm and vigorous protest of the Government of the Khmer Republic against the illegal and permanent occupation of Khmer territory, followed by savage attacks perpetrated by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors against a neutral and peace-loving country to which they have no right and with which they have no ethnic affinity, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements. These criminal attacks reveal clearly the annexationist aims of the

Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese communist imperialists and represent a dangerous threat to peace and security not only in the Khmer Republic but throughout the region of South-East Asia.

The Government of the Khmer Republic holds the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam fully responsible for all the extremely grave consequences resulting from this situation and reserves the right to take the necessary action

to defend the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

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

(Signed) Mme NHOUNG PENG  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of the  
Khmer Republic to the  
United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10251

### Letter dated 6 July 1971 from the representative of Senegal to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[6 July 1971]

You will recall that on 16 June 1971 I sent you a letter which was circulated as document S/10227 of 17 June 1971.

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 19 June 1971, at about 11.05 a.m., the official vehicle of the chief of the district of Dioulacolon, department of Kolda, struck a mine at a point between the villages of Saré N'Diaye and Medina Alpha Sadou. Four persons were in the vehicle, which bore the registration number 4901S1D. The chauffeur of the district chief and the apprentice chauffeur were wounded; the mechanic was killed outright and the assistant mechanic was seriously wounded. The wounded were taken to the hospital at Ziguinchor; the vehicle was completely destroyed.

Prior to this incident, on 11 June, at about 5 p.m., an anti-tank mine was discovered on the Faradianto trail, three kilometres from Samine. This mine bore a Russian marking and was contained in a Model 52 double charge wooden box.

During the night of 30 June to 1 July, between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., two anti-tank mines were laid on the Cap Skiring road, 100 metres from the Senegalese village of Santiaba Mandjack. The mines were laid about one and a half metres apart. The Senegalese Army was sent to the scene and removed the mines. The governor of the Casamance area was due to travel along this road on 3 July 1971 during a visit to the department of Ooussouye.

During the same night, probably also between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., a further anti-tank mine was laid about one kilometre away from the two mines referred to above. A public transport vehicle struck this mine; it was hurled ten metres away and blown to pieces by the explosion. The toll of casualties was one dead and nine seriously wounded and two slightly wounded who were taken to the hospital at Ziguinchor.

On 2 July, a fourth mine was discovered on the Cap Skiring road near the Basse Casamance Park, at a point between the villages of Emaye and Santiaba Mandjack. The removal of the mine was witnessed by the governor of the area, who was visiting at the time.

On the same day between 2.10 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., six Portuguese jet aircraft flew over the sector of Basata, district of Diattacounda, department of Sédhiou.

Also on the same day, an anti-tank mine was discovered at a point 500 metres south-west of the village of Saré Alpha, department of Kolda. The mine was removed without damage.

During the night of 2 to 3 July, a group of mercenaries launched an attack on the village of Diaby Counda, district of Diattacounda, department of Sédhiou, killing one person.

As promised in my letter of 16 June, I am supplying you with the following additional information.

With regard to the incident of 5 June, the military vehicle of the 7th Rifle Company based at Samine—type U 55, registration number 204403S8—struck a mine laid on the track linking Samine to the village of Touba Counta, three kilometres south of the village of Samine; the explosion occurred at about 2.40 p.m. The identity of the persons wounded is as follows: Jean-Pierre Malack, No. 27100512; seriously wounded; Mandiaye Babou, No. 77001162; Mory Tall, No. 37100653; Momar Lissa Sarr, No. 37001494.

With regard to the incident of 21 May, the anti-personnel mine which was removed at a point 800 metres from Sarré Mansaly was marked "Russian RP BCC-200", main part plastic, wooden box, pressure-operated. A second anti-personnel mine was removed at a point 850 metres north-west of Sarré Mansaly, near a rice plantation separating Sarré Mansaly from the village of Tidally; this mine was marked "Russian AP TP ONVOBAR allika 200 BC", main part plastic, wooden box, pressure-operated. As indicated in my previous letter, the removal of these two mines was witnessed by the prefect of the department of Kolda, the sector chief, a non-commissioned officer in the Gendarmerie and the captain serving as commandant, the GMI at Kolda.

In view of all these facts and also the facts related in my previous letters of 27 April [S/10182] and 16 June, my Government requests that a meeting of the Security Council should be convened as a matter of urgency.

My Government considers that the laying of mines in Senegalese territory by the regular Portuguese armed forces constitutes a further obvious and flagrant violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity, which should be punished by the international community.

The Senegalese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Karim Gaye, requests your permission to take part in the Council's discussions without vote.

(Signed) Ibrahima BOYE  
Permanent Representative of Senegal  
to the United Nations



Letter dated 6 July 1971 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General concerning the convening of a conference on nuclear disarmament

[Original: English]  
[7 July 1971]

I have the honour to enclose a statement by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, dated 24 June 1971, concerning the convening of a conference on nuclear disarmament.

I should appreciate it very much if you would kindly arrange to have this statement circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Zdeněk ČERNÍK  
Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia  
to the United Nations

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CONCERNING A CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

1. At its meeting held on 24 June 1971, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considered the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to the convening of a conference of nuclear-weapon Powers which would deliberate questions of nuclear disarmament.<sup>5</sup> It believes that the convening of such a conference would be an important step aimed not only at nuclear disarmament, but also at general and complete disarmament which constitutes the long-lasting desire of all mankind.

2. Such a conference would also greatly contribute to the alleviation of tensions in the world, strengthen confidence among States and thereby uphold the development of an all-round peaceful co-operation among countries having different social systems. We

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8337.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971*, document S/10236.

are fully conscious of the devastating consequences which a possible use of nuclear weapons would have for all mankind. Consequently, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic welcomed and immediately signed and ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Together with our allies and many other countries in the world we have been striving for the prohibition of their use, production and storing as well as for the liquidation of their stockpiles. Even if our ultimate objective is the liquidation of nuclear weapons from world arsenals, we likewise support all partial measures conducive towards this end.

3. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic highly appreciates the initiative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emanating from the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The proposals submitted by the Soviet Government provide significant ideas and encouragement for the efforts of peace-loving nations directed at putting through the materialization of the idea of disarmament, at alleviating tensions and strengthening peace throughout the world. By its positive impact on the situation in the world, the convening of a conference of nuclear-weapon Powers would undoubtedly contribute to attaining positive results also in other disarmament talks under way at the present time.

4. Peoples in all countries of the world call for nuclear disarmament. However, the efforts aimed at its materialization should be made in the first place by those countries which possess nuclear weapons and have the main responsibility for peace and security in the world.

5. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expresses its conviction that the convening of a conference of nuclear-weapon Powers is a matter for all peace-loving people and hopes that it will take place within the shortest possible time.

## DOCUMENT S/10255

Letter dated 10 July 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[10 July 1971]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of the representative of the Republic of Senegal, dated 6 July 1971, placing before the Security Council a complaint against Portugal, which was circulated as document S/10251.

My Government regrets that the Government of Senegal should have considered it its duty to ask for the convening of the Security Council without having first sought recourse to the procedure, provided for in the Charter, for seeking to clarify, by means of direct contacts, the truth of the facts, as has always been and continues to be the desire of the Portuguese Government. For a long time past, the Government of Senegal has been complaining of incidents taking place on the Luso-Senegalese frontier, the responsibility for which it has systematically attributed to Portugal,

without in the meantime this ever having been proved. On the other hand, the Senegalese Government refuses to recognize that the Portuguese continue to suffer aggressions that are due solely to the facilities granted by the Senegalese authorities to a subversive group, which organizes, prepares and promotes, in Senegalese territory, armed attacks directed against the population of the Portuguese province of Guinea. The activities of this group have, moreover, become intensified during recent months in the territory of Senegal, by reason of the utter repudiation and complete hostility it has been experiencing on the part of all the population of Portuguese Guinea; the group has even gone to the point of making frequent bombardments with guns installed in the territory of Senegal itself, carrying from there death and destruction into Portuguese territory.

My Government has not let pass any occasion for drawing the attention of the Government of Senegal to the circumstance that all the problems that have arisen in our respective frontier areas are exclusively the result of the activities of the subversive group that calls itself the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC). This group seeks, at all costs, to create in those areas a climate of tension, with a view to achieving its objective of aggression against the people of Portuguese Guinea, for which it needs to impede those friendly relations between Portugal and Senegal which would be beneficial to the interests of the two peoples, and which Portugal has never ceased to desire, as is also well known to the Government of Senegal.

As regards the contents of the letter to which a reference has been made above, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it is not understood why the Government of Senegal has presented it as a complaint against Portugal, seeing that in that letter mention is made only of explosion or of discovery of mines in Senegalese territory, without indication being given of any factual elements which might permit clarification regarding those who placed them there. In fact, on more than one occasion, it was shown that the mines in question were of Russian origin, a circumstance which would appear rather to confirm the idea of a manoeuvre of PAIGC, with the objective already indicated. For it is known to all, and the leaders of that movement have themselves affirmed it, that their armaments have, in great part, come from that source. On the other hand, there does not appear to exist any data or reports indicating proof of any sale of Russian armaments to Portugal.

At another point in the same letter, mention is made of an attack by a group of "mercenaries", from which the Government of Senegal itself would appear to recognize that it is dealing with the actions of bands

of PAIGC, as the Portuguese Government does not use the services of mercenaries for the defence of its frontiers, safeguarding its sovereignty by the presence of Portuguese security forces.

For these reasons, my Government cannot accept that the aforementioned letter presents any justified accusation against Portugal, but feels rather that it ought to be considered as a complaint by the Government of Senegal against the groups which, inside of its territory, disturb the peace and the security of its population, and by which Portugal also is victimized. Notwithstanding, the Portuguese, who have so frequently suffered the treacherous consequences resulting from the placing of mines by the terrorists of PAIGC, do not find any consolation in the knowledge of similar consequences being suffered by the Senegalese. Since those groups of irregulars dedicated to violence benefit from the hospitality and the very special privileges accorded to them by the Government of Dakar, a circumstance that permits them to act with the greatest irresponsibility, the Portuguese Government thinks that it is by maintaining order in the interior of its own territory, and not through gratuitous and unfounded accusations made against Portugal in the Security Council, that Senegal must find a remedy for the evils of which it now complains, and which derive solely and exclusively from its own policies.

For its part, Portugal repudiates with the utmost firmness the Senegalese accusations and categorically rejects any responsibility for the alleged incidents, in which it did not have the least participation.

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

(Signed) Rui de MEIRA-FERREIRA  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of  
Portugal to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10256\*

Letter dated 25 June 1971 from the representative of Iraq  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[13 July 1971]

I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to refer to General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and to enclose herewith a copy of the interview given by Israel Shahak, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University and President of the Israeli League of Human Rights, to Pâquerette Villeneuve and published in *Témoignage chrétien* of Paris on 13 August 1970.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its enclosure be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and that its contents be brought to the attention of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Talib EL-SHIBIB  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8335.

ARTICLE ENTITLED "A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS: AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ISRAELI LEAGUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS", PUBLISHED IN *Témoignage chrétien* OF PARIS DATED 13 AUGUST 1970

*The positive response from the United Arab Republic and Israel to the United States proposals has now created a glimmer of hope for the restoration of peace in the Middle East. Yet, despite the attempt at negotiations and after the evacuation of the occupied territories, the problem of the Palestinian people themselves will remain. It appears that there can be no real solution to this problem until the very nature of the State of Israel has been radically altered. This is once again clearly illustrated by the remarks made to Pâquerette Villeneuve by the President of the Israeli League of Human Rights.*

With his round, cheerful face, enormous, ungainly build and little blinking eyes, Professor Israel Shahak looks like a snowman, or like one of the absent-minded old scientists one used to see in the strip

cartoons of the last century. He is a lover of classical music, and the songs of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* formed the background to our conversation in his Jerusalem apartment. Mr. Shahak teaches chemistry and manipulates the most explosive ideas with a passionate interest.

He is a Spinozist who never leaves for his period of army reserve training without the *Ethica* in his suitcase. In his view Israel, "by giving top priority to its material survival, is denying two thousand years of Jewish tradition". Anxious to defend the humanitarian values of this tradition, he has just accepted the presidency of the Israeli League of Human Rights, which is resuming its activities after three years of silence. The League will devote its efforts to fighting the Emergency Laws inherited from the United Kingdom Mandate and still applied in Israel.

The new President has many files: "Collective punishment; destruction of houses; ill-treatment of prisoners; administrative detention; we protest against them all."

On the subject of administrative detention he mentioned the case of an Israeli Arab, Mohammed Usuf Sadik, author of a play in Hebrew about Arab-Jewish relations, which the University drama group had decided to put on (considering it excellent). "The author was arrested shortly before the opening night and the performances were cancelled. Mr. Sadik stayed in prison until August 1969 and was not released until he agreed to emigrate to the United States. Then a professor of comparative religion (Mr. Verblovski) helped him to get his visa.

"Kashua Darwish has been in prison for more than a year after having been arrested for no reason. We held a joint meeting with the Arab students to insist that he be released or put on trial. We delivered a petition to this effect to the dean, who has never replied."

Another source of concern for the President of the League is mass emigration.

"Uri Avnery—author of *Israel without Zionists*—recently noted something rather strange in his newspaper: the tourist agency Petra, subsidized by the Israeli Government, gives away almost free one-way tickets to Brazil, to encourage Arab emigration. It is quite openly admitted that the aim of the agency is to 'dredge' the Gaza zone.

"The deed is shocking," said Mr. Shahak, "but the expression is a hundred times more so." Here is another example of the same attitude, taken from the daily paper *Haaretz*: "An important official who signs himself X proposes that Israeli society should be 'cleansed' of all foreign elements."

"To see something like that written in Hebrew! I lived as a child in Hitler's Europe, and I cannot help but remember the 'Reich cleansed of Jews'. To apply such words to human beings is depraved.

"I have talked about these matters twice in public. First, to a committee of 'old liberals' to which I still belong because I do not like burning bridges unnecessarily. At a recent meeting the chairman declared himself 'against annexation but for a cleansed Israel'. I told him that, if one can openly use such an expression in a newspaper and if even a liberal does not hesitate to employ it, then the spirit of Hitler and Goebbels has eaten into us. My words were met with disapproval, but in silence."

*And the second time?*

"I spoke of this again at a meeting of young people a few days later. There—and this is the ray of hope—everyone was horrified. When we asked for volunteers to set up a committee at Tel-Aviv, over thirty people volunteered their services."

*Has this hostility developed recently?*

"In an issue of the *Histadruth* (trade union) journal in September 1967 an important Zionist, who had been director of the Settlement Department for years and who was then adviser on Arab affairs to the Prime Minister, wrote: 'Between ourselves it must be clear that there is no room in this country for two nations. As long as the Arabs are here we shall never reach our goal, which is to become an independent nation on this little stretch of territory. The only solution is for at least western Palestine to be without Arabs and to achieve this there is no other way except to displace them towards the neighbouring countries, and to displace them all. No Arab must stay here. We shall find money to do it, a great deal of money, and only if we succeed shall we be able to absorb the millions of our brothers (who are still in the Diaspora). There is no other solution.'

"On 7 July 1968 a newspaper quoted the following words of General Dayan: the Minister of Defence said 'For a century the nation has been constructing a country by receiving Jewish immigrants and implanting colonies with the aim of enlarging our frontiers. Let no one say that we have already fulfilled our programme; let no one say that we are already nearing the desired goal!'"

Mr. Shahak continued his quotations with an extract from a text dated April 1969, which appeared in the official publication of the Rabbinate of the Army: "The Arabs, who are elements foreign to the essence and destiny of this country, must be considered in all respects like the ancient foreign elements. Our war with them was just as inevitable as were our wars with the nations which ruled the country during our ancient colonization. To live here with the Arabs is impossible, because the Arab turns towards Mecca to say his prayers whereas we turn towards Jerusalem. Only he who turns towards Jerusalem is the true son of this country. The conclusion is simple: either the Arab will cease to honour the ideals of Mecca and will honour those of Zion and Jerusalem or he will return to the country of Mecca and leave the sons of Zion to fulfil their destiny without bothering them. The Bible is the sole and unique basis for the development of this country, it is its very essence. All our steps must be inspired by the Bible."

"Believe me", said Professor Shahak after this long quotation, "I was never a great Zionist before 1967, but you could have killed me before making me believe they were capable of that! In 1967, when I went to war and the Prime Minister and the others told us that they did not want a single inch of territory, I believed them. How they deceived us!"

*Many Zionists neither believe nor practise their religion, even some of the politicians who frequently quote the Bible. How do you explain this?*

"They are religious," answered Mr. Shahak, "but their God is the Jewish nation. The anti-Christian sentiment that used to be disguised because of fear in the Diaspora is now developing in a very ugly way. We are told that it is a religion without any originality which owes everything good it has to Judaism."

"They have found a Spanish book dating from the fourteenth century, which is used as a manual of religious instruction in secondary schools. It explains why non-Jews ought to be the slaves of Jews, 'because Jews are the *élite* of the human race and were specially created to pay homage to the Creator. Because of this they deserve to have slaves, and these must be non-Jews, because a Jewish slave could not devote himself entirely to God. Non-Jews can serve Jews after they have been rid of their idolatry.'

"No culture in the world, except perhaps the Chinese, tries to seal itself off so hermetically. Even the most chauvinist of Frenchmen is conscious of what he owes to Greco-Roman culture. But we are literally convinced that Adam spoke Hebrew in paradise!

"The worst of it is that over the last three years we have become more and more ethnocentric, more and more hostile to European values."

*What are the reactions to your activities?*

"Most people, here and in the Diaspora, regard us with very little sympathy. The Jews in the Anglo-Saxon countries are the worst."

*What do you mean?*

"American Jews have an inferiority complex towards Israeli Jews. They deify everything that symbolizes the State. An American university professor who talks to you with enthusiasm about the New Left cries with emotion at the sight of an Israeli tank. How can you interest him in the fate of the Arabs?

"In July 1968 I had great hopes. Several hundred Reform rabbis who claimed to be followers of Martin Luther King came here. From the way they talked about the Arabs it was clear they had absolutely no idea what civil rights are. What hypocrisy!"

#### A FEW RAYS OF HOPE

*Were they not active?*

"Their action in the United States stemmed far more from their contempt for the Whites of Alabama than from a desire to help the Blacks.

"Yet the only way to change Israeli public opinion is through the Diaspora. It is useless for a non-Jew

to waste his breath criticizing Israel. A 'goy' does not count here. But if American Jews were to criticize our attitude towards the Arabs we would take notice because we need their money!

"So far, unfortunately, this has not happened. The fault certainly lies with the leaders, because Jewish students in the United States can be made to understand the Arab problem. The trouble is that when they come here they are closely escorted, are never alone and never see anything that would help them to understand."

*You paint a very gloomy picture . . .*

"Perhaps there are a few rays of hope. The younger generation in Israel, particularly the older school-children, are beginning to ask questions. I have some confidence in the Jews of the American New Left, the young ones. They make a better impression on me than their elders. But my greatest hope lies in the Arabs who are now suffering in our prisons. If we fight with them for their rights, we can build something very solid. I have been moved by the profound sympathy built up between the members of our committee and the Arabs with whom we work. I am convinced of one thing: all the Israeli so-called realists are wrong. We cannot buy our security through power. It is only through the restoration of equal rights for all that we shall achieve peace. For me, before the war, Israel counted more than anything else. Today I believe that I was wrong and that we could live together with the Palestinian refugees in a democratic State. Before 1967, I agreed that we should let some refugees return. Now I insist that we give them the basic human right of returning to their homes. I am not a master permitting them to return, but an equal, and I demand equality for them."

*Are you not afraid to express these opinions?*

"I am not afraid of anything. Someone has to say these things. Those who act according to their conscience are seldom numerous, but they point the way. If they call me mad—perhaps rightly—I shall reply that I am a Jewish madman. They will have to listen to me."

#### DOCUMENT S/10259 and Add.1 and 2\*

Letter dated 12 July 1971 from the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[12 July 1971]

On behalf of our respective Governments, we have the honour to support the request for a meeting of the Security Council made by our sister delegation of the Republic of Senegal [S/10251] following the aggression and obvious and repeated violation of the

\* Document S/10259/Add.1, dated 13 July 1971, indicated the addition of Lesotho and document S/10259/Add.2, dated 14 July 1971, the addition of Gabon to the list of signatories of the letter.

territorial integrity of the Republic of Senegal due to the laying of mines in Senegalese territory by the regular Portuguese armed forces, which has resulted in the death of several members of the peaceful population of Casamance.

This criminal act marks a new escalation of the aggression perpetrated by the Portuguese fascists against the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Senegal and against the independent States of Africa

which border on the African Territories under Portuguese domination.

At its eighth session held at Addis Ababa from 15 to 23 June 1971, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity adopted resolution CM/Res.241 (XVII) which, in paragraph 11: "*strongly condemns* the repeated and flagrant violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal by incursions of regular Portuguese troops into Senegal, particularly by the laying of mines."

We, the representatives of African States, acting on behalf of our respective Governments and in implementation of the above-mentioned resolution, request the Security Council to take such measures as are necessary to ensure that Portugal conforms to the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly by putting an end to these flagrant acts of aggression and by granting self-determination and independence to its colonies in accordance with the historic Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

*Signed by the representatives of the following States  
Members of the United Nations:*

Algeria	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	Rwanda
Congo (Brazzaville)	Senegal
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	Uganda
Kenya	United Arab Republic
Lesotho	United Republic of Tanzania
Liberia	Upper Volta
Libyan Arab Republic	Zambia
Madagascar	

### DOCUMENT S/10268/REV.1

**Letter dated 14 July 1971 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus**

*[Original: English/French/Spanish]  
[19 July 1971]*

I have the honour to address once again an appeal to your Government for a voluntary contribution to meet the costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

On 26 May 1971, in its resolution 293 (1971), the Security Council extended the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force for a further period ending 15 December 1971. The basis for the financing of UNFICYP as decided by the Security Council is, as you know, by voluntary contributions. Even so, having in mind that the Force has been indispensable in restoring and maintaining quiet in Cyprus and continues to be there at the request of the parties and the unanimous decision of the Security Council, it would seem clear to me that there is a certain moral obligation for all peace-loving States to provide the United Nations with the financial means necessary to maintain that Force.

I make this renewed appeal for contributions because of the serious financial plight of UNFICYP, which is due largely to insufficient response to previous appeals for voluntary contributions.

The cost of maintaining the Force for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1971, inclusive of repatriation and liquidation costs, is estimated at \$6,429,000. UNFICYP's deficit at this time is of the order of \$20,900,000. This figure was arrived at on the basis of the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the period from the inception of the Force to 15 December 1971 and takes into account the voluntary contributions paid or pledged by Governments to meet those costs, excluding those pledges of one Government which are conditioned on a matching requirement which so far has not been met, as well as miscellaneous income of the UNFICYP Special Account. The conditional pledges referred to amounting

to approximately \$11,725,000, are available for release to UNFICYP when, and to the extent that, additional contributions are received from other Governments on a two to three matching basis.

The attached table lists the voluntary contributions paid or pledged to the UNFICYP Special Account since the beginning of the operation in March 1964, as well as the pledges received so far for the current period and the immediately preceding period, covering the costs of maintaining the Force from 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971. In addition, Governments contributing contingents are continuing to bear at their expense considerable extra costs incurred as a result of this operation. Based on their reports, it is estimated that these absorbed costs would total approximately \$2,760,000 for the current six-month period.

For the past several years I have drawn the attention of the Members of the Organization to the continuing and growing deficit of UNFICYP, which jeopardizes the proper support for the Force and may even put its continued existence in doubt. My responsibility in regard to UNFICYP can be discharged only if Governments are prepared to provide the necessary support for this important United Nations peace-keeping effort. The above figures make it all too clear that this support has been forthcoming to an increasingly inadequate degree, as indicated in particular by the diminishing number of countries making voluntary contributions. Unless this situation is substantially corrected during the next few months, I shall be obliged to report to the Security Council on its serious implications with regard to the future of UNFICYP.

I might add that UNFICYP's contribution to maintaining peaceful conditions in Cyprus is of particular importance at the present time, since the continuation

and ultimate success of the intercommunal talks would be seriously endangered by any recurrence of violence. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is carrying out its task "in the interest of preserving international peace and security", which is the joint responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations. I therefore appeal again to the Governments

of all States Members of the Organization or members of specialized agencies to respond promptly and generously with voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support that will enable UNFICYP to carry on its important function.

(Signed) U THANT  
Secretary-General

#### ANNEX

#### Contributions pledged to the UNFICYP Special Account for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1971 as at 6 July 1971

(In US dollar equivalents)

Government	Pledges for period 16 December 1970 to 15 June 1971	Pledges for period 16 June to 15 December 1971	Total pledges for period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1971	Payments received
Australia .....	50,000	50,000	1,519,875	1,419,875
Austria .....	80,000	—	1,080,000	1,080,000
Belgium .....	50,000	—	1,633,950	1,583,950
Botswana .....	—	—	500	500
Congo (Democrat- ic Republic of) .	10,000	—	30,000	30,000
Cyprus .....	—	—	582,600	582,600
Denmark .....	120,000	—	1,845,000	1,845,000 <sup>a</sup>
Federal Republic of Germany ...	—	—	9,500,000	9,500,000
Finland .....	—	—	525,000	525,000 <sup>a</sup>
Ghana .....	10,000	—	21,667	21,667
Greece .....	500,000	—	9,750,000	9,750,000
Guyana .....	—	—	2,473	2,473
Iceland .....	—	—	10,000	10,000
Iran .....	—	—	26,000	26,000
Ireland .....	—	—	50,000	50,000
Israel .....	—	—	26,500	26,500
Italy .....	180,000	—	3,099,778	2,198,534
Ivory Coast .....	—	—	60,000	60,000
Jamaica .....	—	—	15,800	15,800
Japan .....	—	—	690,000	690,000
Khmer Republic .	—	—	600	600
Laos .....	—	—	1,500	1,500
Lebanon .....	—	—	1,297	1,297
Liberia .....	—	—	10,155	8,655
Libya .....	—	—	30,000	30,000
Luxembourg .....	—	—	45,000	45,000
Malawi .....	—	—	5,590	5,590
Malaysia .....	—	—	7,500	7,500
Malta .....	—	—	1,820	1,820
Mauritania .....	—	—	2,041	2,041
Morocco .....	—	—	20,000	20,000
Nepal .....	—	—	400	—
Netherlands .....	—	—	921,000	921,000
New Zealand ....	—	—	42,000	42,000
Niger .....	—	—	2,041	2,041
Nigeria .....	—	—	10,800	10,800
Norway .....	120,280	—	1,735,751	1,735,751
Pakistan .....	—	—	14,800	14,800
Philippines .....	—	—	4,000	4,000
Republic of Korea	—	—	16,000	16,000
Republic of Viet- Nam .....	—	—	4,000	4,000
Sierra Leone ....	—	—	11,900	11,900
Singapore .....	500	—	4,000	4,000
Sweden .....	180,000	—	2,800,000	2,800,000 <sup>a</sup>
Switzerland .....	—	—	1,495,000	1,495,000
Thailand .....	—	—	2,500	2,500
Trinidad and To- bago .....	—	—	2,400	2,400
Turkey .....	—	—	1,839,253	1,839,253
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1,500,000	1,500,000	28,470,476	24,691,549 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

## ANNEX (continued)

Contributions pledged to the UNFICYP Special Account  
for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1971 as at 6 July 1971

(In US dollar equivalents)

Government	Pledges for period 16 December 1970 to 15 June 1971	Pledges for period 16 June to 15 December 1971	Total pledges for period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1971	Payments received
United Republic of Tanzania . . .	—	—	7,000	7,000
United States of America . . . . .	2,400,000	2,400,000	56,900,000 <sup>b</sup>	40,100,000
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—	3,000	3,000
Zambia . . . . .	—	—	38,000	28,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,200,780</b>	<b>3,950,000</b>	<b>124,918,967</b>	<b>103,276,896</b>

<sup>b</sup> Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

## DOCUMENT S/10270\*

Letter dated 20 July 1971 from the representative of Israel  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 July 1971]

On instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the activities of the "Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories". The Committee continues to serve as a tool of Arab propaganda and dissipates United Nations funds on visits to Arab capitals and the dissemination of falsehoods regarding the situation in Israeli-held territories.

In a statement made yesterday, 19 July 1971, in the Knesset, Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, declared *inter alia*:

"The hundreds of statesmen, public figures and press men who visit this country on our initiative are the best eyewitnesses of the true picture, and what they say upon their return to their own countries outweighs immeasurably any other testimony. We are convinced that even the Arab visitors who come to us, either voluntarily or to reach a safe

haven in our midst, see for themselves that the propaganda spread by hostile elements is baseless. At the same time as a United Nations committee, composed of the representatives of Somalia, Ceylon and Yugoslavia—States which refuse to maintain relations with Israel—is gathering, for the purposes of the Arab propaganda machine, false testimony on Israel's alleged misdeeds against its Arab inhabitants, Arab terrorists—sworn enemies of the State—are seeking refuge here, fleeing from certain death at the hands of their brethren. This is because their 'enemies' have a stronger attachment to human values than have their adversaries at home."

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8343.

## DOCUMENT S/10271\*

Letter dated 21 July 1971 from the representative of Israel  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[21 July 1971]

On instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 25 June 1971 by the representative of Iraq and circulated on 13 July 1971 as document S/10256, enclosing the text of an interview with Mr. Israel Shahak, of the Chemistry Department of the Hebrew University, which was published in *Témoignage chrétien* of Paris on 13 August 1970.

The Iraqi representative has seen fit to use the platform of the United Nations to disseminate an inter-

view, published about a year ago, with a gentleman who is known to speak for a handful of avowed supporters of Arab belligerency against Israel. In his interview, Mr. Shahak has delivered himself of such a concoction of falsehoods and distortions imbued with self-hatred, that he himself found it necessary to conclude the interview with the following statement recorded in the Iraqi letter: "If they call me mad—perhaps rightly—I shall reply that I am a Jewish madman."

It is noteworthy that this odd by-product of the freedom of expression obtaining in a democratic so-

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8344.

ciety should be seized upon by the representative of a dictatorial régime which stands for social and political backwardness and the suppression of fundamental rights of its citizens. One would expect of Iraq, whose methodical and cruel persecution of opposition groups and of minorities is a matter of record and whose barbaric hangings of innocent, defenceless Jews are still fresh in the world's memory, a degree of greater reti-

cence in misinterpreting the manifestations of freedom of thought and expression in other countries.

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

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10272

Letter dated 13 July 1971 from the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of resolutions adopted at the eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU

[Original: English/French]  
[21 July 1971]

In accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Security Council, the resolutions enclosed herewith, which were adopted at the eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

(Signed) Mamadou Moctar THIAM  
Executive Secretary of the Organization of  
African Unity to the United Nations

### RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA (AHG/Res. 65 (VIII))

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting at its eighth ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 23 June 1971,

Noting with approval the International Court of Justice's opinion<sup>a</sup> that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory,

Urges the immediate summoning of a special meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to discuss ways and means of enforcing the past decisions of the United Nations in the light of the legal obligation imposed on the world community by the decision of the World Court,

Agrees that the current Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government should lead a delegation of Foreign Ministers to attend this special meeting of the Security Council,

Expresses appreciation of the splendid work done by the lawyers who presented the OAU case in the World Court.

### RESOLUTION ON THE CONTINUED AGGRESSION AGAINST THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (AHG/Res.66 (VIII))

The Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting at its eighth ordinary session in Addis Ababa, from 21 to 23 June 1971,

<sup>a</sup> Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p.16.

Having heard the declaration of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the delegation of the United Arab Republic,

Recalling its previous resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) of September 1970, concerning the situation prevailing in the Middle East in general, and in the United Arab Republic in particular, calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and appealing to all Member States of the OAU to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of that resolution and support the present efforts of the United Nations Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General,

Mindful of the constructive efforts of the United Arab Republic aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, especially the positive position recently taken in response to Ambassador Jarring's peace initiative of 8 February 1971,

Seriously concerned that the present grave situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the territories of three Arab States, one of them a Member in this Organization, constitutes a serious threat to the regional peace of Africa and to international peace and security,

Determined that the territory of a State should not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from threat or use of force, which is a basic principle enshrined in the United Nations Charter and reiterated in Security Council resolution 242 (1967), as well as the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970,

1. Takes note of the declaration of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the delegation of the United Arab Republic;

2. Reaffirms emphatically the contents of its resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) of September 1970, and calls for immediate withdrawal of Israel armed forces from all Arab territories to the lines of 5 June 1967 in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967;



3. *Expresses its full support* to the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to implement Security Council resolution 242 (1967), and to his initiative for peace of 8 February 1971, in particular;

4. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the United Arab Republic and appreciates the positive attitude reflected in its reply on 15 February 1971 to the Special Representative's initiative for peace as a practical step for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Deplores* Israel's defiance to that initiative and calls upon it to make a similar positive reply to the Special Representative's initiative for peace of 8 February 1971;

6. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU to consult with the Heads of State and Government so that they use their influence to ensure the full implementation of this resolution.

#### RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(CM/Res.242 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its seventeenth ordinary session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Taking note* of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General in documents CM/380 and CM/380 Part 1/Add.I and II,

*Noting with grave concern* that the African people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe continue to be subjected to humiliation, exploitation and genocide under the régime of *apartheid* which constitutes a crime against humanity,

*Gravely concerned* over the continued detention and torture of opponents of *apartheid* under the notorious "Terrorism Act",

*Taking note* of the intensification of the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres by the South African racist authorities concerning its so-called "outward policy",

*Considering* that this policy is designed to overcome isolation, build a southern African bloc under its hegemony and divide African States,

*Noting* the continued increase in the military budget of South Africa and the growing support by South Africa to minority colonial régimes in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola,

*Noting with grave concern* that several countries, in particular Member States of NATO, continue to provide military and other assistance to the South African authority, and that foreign investment in South Africa from these countries as well as from Japan has greatly increased,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the growing opposition to *apartheid* by world public opinion and the increasing support to the liberation struggle by anti-*apartheid* movements and by church, trade union, student and other groups around the world,

1. *Reaffirms* its full and unconditional support to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle to eliminate *apartheid* and achieve majority rule;

2. *Rejects* and denounces the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres of the South African authorities in promoting their so-called "outward policy";

3. *Condemns* the main investors as well as trading partners of South Africa for encouraging and assisting the South African Government in its oppression of the African people;

4. *Strongly condemns* all the Powers, particularly, France and the United Kingdom, for continuing to supply the Pretoria régime with arms in violation of the resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Commends* the activities of all anti-*apartheid* movements and of all church, trade union, student and other groups which support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of South African countries and boycott South African racists;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations, anti-*apartheid* movements and other groups for their activities in acquainting the world opinion with the inhumanity of *apartheid* and the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements, and appeals for continued efforts in this respect;

7. *Appeals* to all friendly Governments, organizations, and individuals to extend greater moral, political, humanitarian and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe in co-operation with the OAU;

8. *Calls for world-wide campaigns:*

(a) For the cessation of all military co-operation with South Africa;

(b) For boycott of South Africa in economic, cultural, sports and other fields;

(c) For the ending of torture in South African prisons and the release of all political prisoners;

(d) To apply to freedom-fighters the relevant articles of the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war and to ensure participation of liberation movements in the drafting and application of international humanitarian law applicable to the so-called internal conflict;

(e) For appropriate action against companies investing in South Africa;

(f) For prohibiting emigration of persons, especially skilled workers to South Africa.

9. *Requests* the African Group at the United Nations to continue to challenge the credentials of the South African delegation;

10. *Requests* the OAU Bureau of Sanctions and Decolonization to publicize constantly all evidence of collaboration by Governments and economic and financial interest with South Africa.

#### CONVENING A SPECIAL SESSION IN AFRICA OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON DECOLONIZATION PROBLEMS

(CM/Res.243 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its seventh ordinary session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on decolonization, *apartheid*, racial discrimination in Africa, and foreign occupation of African territories,

Recalling the numerous resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on problems of decolonization of African territories still subjected to foreign domination and foreign occupation,

Recalling in particular the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the responsibility of the Security Council in the event of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression,

Considering the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

Concerned by the explosive situation that exists in the African territories still subjected to colonial domination and foreign occupation and the consequent threat to world peace and the security of the African countries,

Considering the main responsibility of the Security Council in the search for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Aware that under Article 28, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter the Security Council can convene meetings in places other than the United Nations Headquarters,

Realizing the interest for the Organization of African Unity and the African liberation movements of holding a special session of the Security Council in Africa to be held in African countries near areas of international tension devoted to discussing the whole question of decolonization in Africa,

1. Requests the United Nations General Assembly to recommend the Security Council to convene early in the year 1972, in an African country Member of the Organization of African Unity, a special session devoted solely to the measures to be taken with a view to implementing the various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, the struggle against *apartheid*, racial discrimination in Africa, and withdrawal of foreign occupation zones from African soil;

2. Calls upon the States Members of the United Nations, and more particularly the members of the Security Council, to facilitate the holding of such a special session of the Security Council;

3. Recommends the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to introduce through the agency of the African Group at the United Nations the request for convening such a special session of the Security Council in Africa early in the year 1972.

#### DECLARATION ON THE QUESTION OF DIALOGUE (CM/St.5 (XVII))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its seventeenth ordinary session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971, discussed in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and frankness the question of a proposal for a dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa.

The discussions afforded all members of the Council an opportunity to fully express the views of their respective Governments on this important question.

The Council reaffirmed:

1. Their total commitment to the principles and purposes contained in articles II and III of the charter of the Organization of African Unity, especially in regard to the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa, and the absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent;

2. That the Manifesto on Southern Africa (Lusaka Manifesto) unanimously adopted by the Organization of African Unity and endorsed by the United Nations and the Conference of Non-Aligned States, but rejected by the racist régimes of southern Africa, is the only objective basis for any meaningful solution to the problems of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in Africa;

3. The legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa to obtain their legitimate rights to independence, freedom, human dignity and equality, and that all Member States of the Organization of African Unity remain totally and unconditionally committed to their struggle.

Moreover, it was agreed that no member State of the Organization of African Unity would initiate or engage in any type of action that would undermine or abrogate the solemn obligations and undertakings to the commitments contained in the Charter.

It was also agreed that any action to be taken by member States in regard to the solution of the problems of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in Africa, must be undertaken within the framework of the Organization of African Unity and in full consultations with the Liberation Movements of the territories concerned.

The Council rejected the idea of any dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa which is not designed solely to obtain for the enslaved people of South Africa their legitimate and inherent rights and the elimination of *apartheid* in accordance with the Lusaka Manifesto.

The Council of Ministers also considered and agreed that in any case any form of dialogue should appropriately be commenced only between the minority racist régime of South Africa and the people they are oppressing, exploiting and suppressing.

The Council of Ministers also agreed that the proposal for a dialogue between the independent African States and the racist minority régime of South Africa is a manoeuvre by that régime and its allies to divide African States, confuse world public opinion, relieve South Africa from international ostracism and isolation and obtain an acceptance of the status quo in southern Africa.

In view of the above considerations the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity emphatically declares that there exists no basis for a meaningful dialogue with the minority racist régime of South Africa.

Under these circumstances, the Council reaffirms its determination to continue to render and increase its assistance to the Liberation Movement until victory is achieved.

**Letter dated 20 July 1971 from the representative of India  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[21 July 1971]

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the representative of Pakistan dated 10 May 1971 [S/10193], and in reply thereto, to state as follows.

It is regrettable that the Government of Pakistan should continue to make attempts to absolve itself of all responsibility for the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane on 3 February 1971 and to shift the blame for its action on to India. The facts that were given in my earlier letter dated 8 April 1971 and its attachment [S/10171] clearly establish Pakistan's culpability and motives in hijacking and destroying the Indian plane. Pakistan's contention regarding the legality of the Indian action was also fully answered in my earlier letter.

Pakistan's motive for its illegal and irresponsible action was political blackmail, and part of Pakistan's policy of hostility towards India. The representative of Pakistan has totally suppressed the fact that Pakistan for many years past has been pursuing a policy of confrontation bordering on hostility and has refused to have normal relations with my country, the aim of which policy has been to pressurize India into accepting Pakistan's claims to certain Indian territory. It is well known that the hijacking and the blowing up of the Indian plane were celebrated in West Pakistan as the delivery of a telling blow against India. Some aspects of Pakistani policy are:

- (i) Continued ban on passage of Indian boats and steamers on Pakistani rivers, streams or waterways;
- (ii) Continued ban on civil air flights, railways and road communications between the two countries;
- (iii) Continued ban on trade and commerce with India;
- (iv) Continued confiscation of all properties of Indian citizens and of the Government of India in Pakistan;
- (v) Continued attempts to foment, through sabotage, infiltration and assistance with arms and ammunition, subversion within India, including Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir;
- (vi) Intensive hate campaign against India on the radio and in the press;
- (vii) Continued military build-up of the Pakistan Army and Air Force and alliances with Powers hostile to India.

The hijacking and blowing up of the Indian plane, besides intensifying the policy of confrontation by the Government of Pakistan, jeopardized the safety of civil aviation in the sub-continent. To avoid the possibility of Pakistan organizing further hijacking incidents for its political purposes, India stopped the flight of its own aircraft across Pakistani territory. At the same time India withdrew the permission given in 1966 to Pakistan's military and civil aircraft to fly across its own territory. I may point out that ever

since the Pakistani armed attack on India in 1965, the air agreement between the two countries remained in abeyance except for facilities granted provisionally on an *ad hoc* basis. The full restoration of the air agreement has been awaiting the normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations and the abandonment by Pakistan of its policy of extreme hostility against my country.

Even though the hijacking and destruction of the Indian plane were condemned in all parts of the world, it is regrettable that Pakistan is unwilling to change its position but is trying merely to lay a smoke screen before it. Two and a half months after the incident in May, it was announced by an official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan that a Commission of Inquiry, that had been constituted in March by the Government of Pakistan to inquire into the hijacking, had come to the conclusion that the hijackers of the Indian plane were not Kashmiri freedom-fighters at all as claimed by Pakistan earlier, but Indian intelligence agents. According to the so-called inquiry, the Government also announced in all seriousness, however unbelievable this may sound, that the Indian plane was blown up at Lahore in Pakistan not by the freedom-fighters but by Indian intelligence agents. The conclusions of the so-called inquiry are contained in annex I to the letter of the representative of Pakistan under reply, and make interesting if somewhat strange reading. Such manoeuvres to escape responsibility for the hijacking and the blowing up of the Indian plane by the Government of Pakistan do not inspire confidence in Pakistan's willingness either to guarantee air safety in the subcontinent or to have normal relations with us.

Pakistan has been pressing for an early resumption of its overflights across India in order to use them to maintain and step up its military hold over the people of East Bengal against the expressed wishes of the people of East Bengal. I do not wish to dwell here on the military repression indulged in by the Pakistan Army since 25 March to suppress the long felt and legitimate political, economic and social aspirations of the East Bengal people, or the crossing of the international border into India by seven million people from East Bengal as a result of the terror there. As is well known, Pakistan's repression in East Bengal has aroused the strongest feelings amongst the people of India.

My Government has always desired and worked for normalization of relations with Pakistan by solving, step by step, all bilateral problems. The question of air flights between the two countries is no exception to this. I sincerely hope that the Government of Pakistan will agree to normalize its relations with India, create conditions for safe air travel in the subcontinent and stop terrorizing the people of East Bengal thereby threatening peace and stability.

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

(Signed) S. SEN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10274

### Report of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General concerning the composition of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971)

[Original: English/French]  
[21 July 1971]

1. In its resolution 294 (1971), adopted at its 1572nd meeting on 15 July 1971, the Security Council requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General "to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members of the Security Council, assisted by their military experts, to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council has been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal and to report to the Security Council, making any recommendations aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in this region".

2. Accordingly, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General have decided that the special mission of the Security Council shall be composed as follows: Mr. G. Sevilla-Sacasa (Nicaragua), (Chairman); Mr. J. Gérard (Belgium); Mr. Nsanzé Térence (Burundi); Mr. R. Ishikawa (Japan); Mr. E. Kulaga (Poland); Mr. R. Jouejati (Syria).

3. The members of the mission will be assisted by their military experts. A staff from the Secretariat will accompany the mission.

## DOCUMENT S/10277

### Letter dated 30 July 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[30 July 1971]

I have the honour to inform you that in a letter dated 12 July 1971, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sudan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, brought to my attention the fact that he had been instructed to request a meeting of the Security Council to be convened on 27 September 1971 to consider the question of Namibia in the light of the Advisory Opinion<sup>1</sup> of 21 June 1971 rendered by the International Court of Justice in accordance with Security Council resolution 284 (1970). This request was made in pursuance of resolution 65 (VIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Addis Ababa on 23 June 1971, the text of which appears in document S/10272.

He further informed me that the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan and Chad would attend that meeting.

(Signed) U THANT  
Secretary-General

<sup>1</sup> *Idem.*

## DOCUMENT S/10278\*

### Letter dated 30 July 1971 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[30 July 1971]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to document S/10271 containing the letter addressed to you on 21 July 1971 by the representative of Israel, in which he refers to the interview published in *Témoignage chrétien* of Paris on 13 August 1970.

It is obvious that the representative of Israel cannot refute the charges made against the Israeli authorities by Professor Shahak in the course of the interview, namely: the arbitrary arrest and detention of Arabs living under Israeli occupation, the eviction of all Palestinians from Palestine as the policy programme of Zionist Israel, the expansionist policy of the Zionist Israeli leaders and the racial and religious bigotry rampant in Israeli officialdom.

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8347.

Unable to deny the specific cases and Israeli actions mentioned, nor the Israeli sources quoted, in the interview, the representative of Israel attacks Professor Shahak personally, labelling him as a spokesman for "supporters of Arab belligerency against Israel"; a most ridiculous charge, since the man interviewed is evidently concerned about the plight of a people under foreign occupation who have lost all their human rights along with their country. But then perhaps it is typical of the Zionist colonialist-militaristic mentality, which visualizes the Zionist occupation of Palestine as "liberation", to regard any attempt on the part of the Palestinians to regain their usurped rights as "belligerency". It is gratifying to see that the Israeli representative, having no more to say, indulges himself in making tangential remarks about the nature of the régime in Iraq and what he considers Iraq should adopt as the criteria for "reticence"; words which are entirely irrelevant to the subject in hand, namely, Israeli practices affecting the Arabs under Israeli occupation. The interview in *Témoignage chrétien*, unlike the letter of the Israeli representative, is highly pertinent. The fact that it was published a year ago does not detract from its validity—since all available information from the occupied territories—specifically recent Israeli actions in Gaza—indicates that Israel has intensified its repression in order to maintain its occupation.

On the other hand such a response from Israel comes as no surprise to anyone reading through the letters addressed to you recently by the Israeli representative. States, international organizations, religious leaders, impartial observers and in fact all those who protest Israeli practices in the occupied territories, are automatically labeled as mere "disseminators of falsehoods". The members of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories are further libellously branded as "tools of Arab propaganda".

Israel's intransigence and outright contempt for world public opinion and international conventions governing the rights of peoples under foreign occupation are nowhere more glaringly manifest than in occupied Jerusalem. Israel is openly and aggressively bent on "creating facts" in and around the Old City, in defiance of Security Council resolutions and the deep concern of Governments, statesmen, public figures and the world press, notwithstanding the claims made on their behalf by Abba Eban, whom the Israeli representative chose to quote in his letter of 20 July 1971 [S/10270] denouncing the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. In its issue dated 14 July 1971, *The Times* of London states

in a leading editorial on Jerusalem that "Israel has one assumption about Jerusalem; it cannot be shared by the rest of the world", and concludes the article thus: "Obviously it is impossible to foresee universal agreement on Jerusalem without agreement on the rest of Palestine's *damnosa haereditas*. But that is all the more reason for holding back on actions which, in the longer run, Israelis themselves will probably regret no less than will the millions of others who rightly feel that Jerusalem belongs to them too."

Even Israel's staunchest supporter, the United States of America, had to admit that Israel is violating the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War by Israeli policies in occupied Jerusalem. (Statement made by C. W. Bray III, State Department spokesman, as reported in *The New York Times* of 10 June 1971.)

Israel's leaders would, in utter cynicism, have the international community condone territorial expansion through military conquests and welcome foreign occupation as a gesture of munificence bestowed upon the indigenous population.

Inasmuch as "self-hatred", of which the representative of Israel accuses Professor Shahak, implies the stirrings of human conscience, no one can blame the leaders of Israel for being immune to it. However, it would seem that "self-hatred" is a great deal less destructive than perpetual hatred of others to the extent of bigotry. Bernard Levin writes in *The Times* of London on 13 July 1971 the following:

"By the waters of Thames I sat down and wept, when I heard what fools they were making of themselves in Zion. At the very moment at which Herr Scheel, Foreign Minister of Federal Germany, was visiting Israel, the head of Israel Radio had to apologize for accidentally allowing a few bars of the music of Wagner and Richard Strauss to be heard on his service, contrary to the prohibition on the playing of these two composers."

When not only the dead, but even works of art cannot escape the Zionists' vindictiveness, who but the representatives of Israel would dare to speak of "manifestations of freedom of thought and expression", in that ill-begotten State?

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

(Signed) Talib EL-SHIBIB  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10280

### Letter dated 3 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[3 August 1971]

I have the honour to inform you that on 2 August 1971, the Intelligence Service of the Republic of Guinea intercepted conversations between Overseas Marine Units and two other headquarters units of the Portuguese Colonial Army discussing an imminent military aggression by Portugal against the Republic of Guinea: first 'against the main points along the frontier with Guinea-Bissao, particularly Gaoual, Koundara, Foula Mori, Soufan, Soutoumore and Missira; sec-

only: against the zone of Conakry, the capital. These attacks are presumably intended to liberate mercenaries and others, persons implicated in the aggression of 22 November 1970 launched against the Republic of Guinea.

In view of this imminent threat to international peace and security, I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) El Hadj Abdoulaye TOURE  
Permanent Representative of Guinea  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10283

##### Letter dated 4 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[4 August 1971]

Since I have been called for consultations by my Government, I have the honour to request you to delay sending the special mission of the Security Council to the Republic of Guinea, to which Security Council resolution 295 (1971) of 3 August 1971 relates.

I would request you to circulate this letter to members of the Security Council.

(Signed) El Hadj Abdoulaye TOURE  
Permanent Representative of Guinea  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10284

##### Letter dated 6 August 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1971]

I have the honour to request, under instructions from my Government, that the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Sevilla-Sacasa, in his capacity as President of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971), be published as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) António PATRÍCIO  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Portugal  
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1971 FROM MR. RUI DE MEIRA-FERREIRA, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL MISSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 294 (1971)

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note dated 21 July 1971<sup>a</sup> and delivered to this Mission on 22 July, and to communicate to you, under the instructions of my Government, the following.

Even though unable to consider pertinent a resolution of the Security Council which condemns my country without adducing proofs and which only subsequently determines to proceed with an investigation of the facts alleged by the Government of Senegal, the Portuguese Government views with appreciation your

appointment to discharge the delicate functions of President of the mission of inquiry.

In this connexion, however, I take the liberty of recalling to you that when the Government of Senegal presented a complaint against Portugal for the first time, on 10 April 1963 [S/5279], my Government proposed that the situation on the Luso-Senegalese frontier should be investigated by a commission composed of representatives of the two neighbouring countries and presided over by a neutral entity acceptable to both sides. This proposal was simply rejected.

In another crisis, which was, as always, provoked by the forces which seek to prevent any Luso-Senegalese understanding, the Government of Senegal presented a fresh complaint against Portugal to the Security Council, on 7 May 1965 [S/6338]. On this occasion also, the Portuguese Government proposed the setting up of a mission of inquiry made up of three members, one appointed by the Government of Senegal, another by the Portuguese Government and a third, who was to serve as chairman, to be appointed either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the President of the Security Council. Once again this suggestion was rejected.

From all that precedes, it will be possible to conclude that, despite the problems during recent years on the Luso-Senegalese frontier, of which we have complained so much, because in all cases we were the victims of attacks launched against us from the territory of Senegal, there was never a true desire for investigating what was really taking place there. It is

<sup>a</sup> See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3, para. 32.

only thus that the rejection of the two above-mentioned proposals can be explained.

At the present moment, the situation is not different from that about which we have been complaining for many years. Portuguese territory continues to suffer bombardments launched from firing bases installed in Senegalese territory and to be attacked by incursions of armed groups that come from Senegal and take cover in that country whenever they are discovered by our armed forces. Notwithstanding the reality of these facts, Senegal continues to present complaints against Portugal, taking advantage of the emotional and demagogic atmosphere that prevails in the United Nations in order to obtain resolutions which might be useful either in the sphere of its domestic politics or in relation to its position in African regional organizations.

The latest complaint of the Government of Senegal refers to the fact that several mines, described as being of Russian origin, have exploded or been discovered on the roads in Senegal. It is perfectly understandable that the Security Council should seek to investigate what really took place there; only it seems that such an investigation ought to have preceded a condemnation unjustifiably aimed at Portugal which was approved by the same Council without any evidence having been adduced. What we cannot accept is that, in order to carry out such an investigation, the inquiry should have to take place within Portuguese territory, seeing that what is in question is an investigation regarding events that took place in Senegal and with which we have nothing to do.

Moreover, unfortunately, our experience of what has occurred with other similar missions of the United Nations leads us to think that some of their members may not be really interested in the verification of the truth of facts, but rather in the elaboration of statements that may serve for the prosecution of political lines resolved upon beforehand. In the same fashion, we cannot refrain from requesting your attention to the fact that the complete freedom of movement which

the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde enjoys in Senegal will certainly permit it to take adequate measures beforehand to ensure that during a short period of time it will not be possible to investigate anything concerning its activities in that area. It is for this reason that my Government feels that only a permanent collaboration between the two countries directly interested can lead to results conducive to a peaceful situation, which these countries desire and which the United Nations ought to strive to see ensured.

Therefore, in accordance with all the foregoing, the Portuguese Government cannot accept the principle of collaboration with the mission of inquiry, since this would presuppose an acceptance of an unjustified condemnation which we repudiate.

In all questions which, like the present, affect at the same time our interests and the interests of our neighbours, my Government does not wish to refrain from giving one more proof of its goodwill, with a view to finding the most efficient manner of arriving at a solution that is both equitable and just. For this reason, I am authorized to renew our previous suggestions, proposing that a commission should be set up for controlling the Luso-Senegalese frontier, consisting of Portuguese and Senegalese representatives and presided over by a high personality in whose impartiality both the countries are able to trust. My Government is firmly convinced that, by reason of your elevated position, the respect which the Council itself pays you and your utter impartiality in this conflict, no one better than you could preside over the commission that we now propose and which, we are convinced, could discharge a role both useful and dignifying for the establishment of tranquillity in an area, which in recent years has been so severely threatened by the forces of subversion and illegality.

The setting up of such a commission would, furthermore, signify a positive and serious result of the work undertaken by the present mission of inquiry.

## DOCUMENT S/10286

### Letter dated 10 August 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[10 August 1971]

On instruction from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

On Monday, 9 August 1971, between the hours of 0700 and 1000, Israeli artillery shelled intermittently the heights and valleys surrounding the villages of Hebbariye and Rashaya Al Fakhar and their outskirts, in the region of Hasbaya.

One Lebanese woman from Hebbariye was wounded, one house was destroyed, and crops were damaged.

This latest Israeli act of aggression is aimed at constantly disturbing the peace and security of Lebanon, terrorizing the people of southern Lebanon and maintaining a state of turbulence and tension in the Middle East.

This new Israeli act of aggression constitutes another premeditated encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, in violation of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement and in defiance of the United Nations Charter, the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and international law.

Lebanon strongly protests anew this latest Israeli act of aggression and calls it to the attention of the Council.

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

(Signed) Yahya MAHMASSANI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10287

##### Letter dated 12 August 1971 from the representative of Guinea to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[12 August 1971]

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Guinea, having considered Security Council resolution 295 (1971), agrees to receive, as soon as possible, the Special Mission referred to in that resolution.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea recalls that it requested a meeting of the Security Council in the firm conviction that the Council would discharge its responsibilities to the full by cautioning Portugal against any further act of aggression against Guinea.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea will receive the Special Mission and will grant it every assistance.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to members of the Security Council.

(Signed) El Hadj Abdoulaye TOURE  
Permanent Representative of Guinea  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10288

##### Review of multilateral treaties to which South Africa became a party, and which either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law might be considered to apply to Namibia: report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 August 1971]

1. The Security Council, by resolution 283 (1970) adopted at its 1550th meeting on 29 July 1970, requested the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multilateral treaties to which South Africa is a party and which either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law might be considered to apply to the Territory of Namibia.

2. The present study and review consists of three parts. Part I lists the multilateral treaties which have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Part II lists the multilateral treaties registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Part III lists multilateral treaties which have been transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter or for filing and recording and in respect of which the Secretary-General is not the depositary. As the lists in parts II and III are based on the information transmitted to the Secretariat for registration or for filing and recording, they may include treaties which are no longer in force if their termination has not been registered. The Secretariat is making inquiries in this respect with the depositaries of these instruments. Not included in parts II and III are multilateral treaties which are obsolete or which do not appear to have

direct relevance to the Territory of Namibia, such as multilateral agreements regarding British Commonwealth war cemeteries, graves and memorials.

3. Each part is in turn divided into two sections. Section A in each part lists those multilateral treaties to which South Africa became a party prior to 27 October 1966 and which became applicable to Namibia either by virtue of an express reference to South West Africa or pursuant to their respective territorial clauses. These territorial clauses provide either that the treaties shall apply to all the territories for whose international relations the States concerned are responsible or that they shall so apply unless the application to any or all of the territories is expressly excluded by the States concerned, or that they shall apply to any or all of the territories only when a declaration or notification to that effect is made by such States. Section B lists those multilateral treaties to which South Africa became a party prior to 27 October 1966 and which, in the absence of a territorial clause, might be considered to apply to Namibia under relevant principles of international law.

4. In respect to each treaty the lists indicate the effective date of application to Namibia and give reference to the place where the text of the treaty may be found, the following abbreviations being used: UNTS



for the United Nations *Treaty Series* and LNTS for the League of Nations *Treaty Series*, each followed by volume number in the Series and page number in the volume. In respect to the treaties listed in parts II and III, the lists also indicate the registration number and the name of the depositary Government or international organization.

5. In part I the treaties are arranged within each section in the order in which they are listed in the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions*,

*List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc. as at 31 December 1969.*<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Document ST/LEG/SER.D/3. (The four League of Nations treaties appearing at the end of this list (items 23-25 of section A and item 15 of section B) are not covered by the above-mentioned publication, no action affecting their status having been communicated to the Secretary-General following their transfer to the custody of the United Nations (see paras. 5 to 7 of the introduction to that publication). For the status of these treaties, see *League of Nations, Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 193, Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1944*).

## PART I

### Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations

#### A. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH WERE EXTENDED TO THE TERRITORY PURSUANT TO THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAUSES

<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1. International Opium Convention, with Protocol. Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946	24 February 1948	LNTS, vol. 81, p. 317 UNTS, vol. 12, p. 179
2. International Opium Convention, with Protocol. Signed at Geneva on 28 September 1928	28 September 1928	LNTS, vol. 81, p. 317
3. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, with Protocol of Signature. Signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946	24 February 1948	LNTS, vol. 139, p. 301 UNTS, vol. 12, p. 179
4. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, with Protocol of Signature. Signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931	4 April 1938	LNTS, vol. 139, p. 301
5. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946. Signed at Paris on 19 November 1948	1 December 1949	UNTS, vol. 44, p. 277
6. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium. Opened for signature at New York on 23 June 1953.	8 March 1963	UNTS, vol. 456, p. 3
7. Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. Done at Geneva on 30 September 1921	28 June 1922	LNTS, vol. 9, p. 415
8. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age. Done at Geneva on 11 October 1933	19 January 1936	LNTS, vol. 150, p. 431
9. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950	8 January 1952	UNTS, vol. 96, p. 271
10. Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950	8 January 1952	UNTS, vol. 96, p. 316
11. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications. Signed at Geneva on 12 September 1923	10 January 1926	LNTS, vol. 27, p. 213
12. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949	1 September 1950	UNTS, vol. 47, p. 159
13. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications. Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910		
14. Convention on Road Traffic, with annexes. Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949	8 August 1952	UNTS, vol. 125, p. 3
15. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics. Signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928 and amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 9 December 1948	9 October 1950	UNTS, vol. 73, p. 39

<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>
16. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics. Done at Geneva on 14 December 1928	14 December 1930	LNTS, vol. 110, p. 171
17. Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953	7 July 1955	UNTS, vol. 212, p. 17
18. Slavery Convention. Done at Geneva on 25 September 1926	18 June 1927	LNTS, vol. 60, p. 253
19. Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace. Done at Geneva on 23 September 1936	2 April 1938	LNTS, vol. 186, p. 301
20. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness. Done at The Hague on 12 April 1930	1 July 1937	LNTS, vol. 179, p. 115
21. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality. Done at The Hague on 12 April 1930	25 May 1937	LNTS, vol. 178, p. 227
22. Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, and Protocol. Done at Geneva on 3 November 1923	27 December 1924	LNTS, vol. 30, p. 371
23. Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Signed at Geneva on 24 September 1931	16 January 1935	LNTS, vol. 155, p. 349
24. Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. Signed at Geneva on 11 October 1933	4 April 1938	LNTS, vol. 155, p. 331
25. Procès-Verbal concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII and XIII of the Convention of 11 October 1933 for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character. Signed at Geneva on 12 September 1938	28 August 1939	LNTS, vol. 198, p. 111

**B. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH, IN THE ABSENCE OF PROVISIONS ON TERRITORIAL APPLICATION, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED TO APPLY TO THE TERRITORY**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936. Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946	24 February 1948	UNTS, vol. 12, p. 179
2. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933. Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947	12 November 1947	UNTS, vol. 53, p. 13
3. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947	24 April 1950	UNTS, vol. 53, p. 39
4. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947	24 April 1950	UNTS, vol. 53, p. 49
5. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923. Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947	12 November 1947	UNTS, vol. 46, p. 169
6. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947	2 February 1950	UNTS, vol. 46, p. 201
7. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910. Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949	1 September 1950	UNTS, vol. 30, p. 3
8. Constitution of the World Health Organization. Signed at New York on 22 July 1946	7 April 1948	UNTS, vol. 14, p. 185; and vol. 377, p. 380 (amendments to articles 24 and 25)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>
9. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928. Signed at Paris on 9 December 1948	10 December 1948	UNTS, vol. 20, p. 229
10. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926. Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953	29 December 1953	UNTS, vol. 182, p. 51
11. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958	22 November 1964	UNTS, vol. 516, p. 205
12. Convention on the High Seas. Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958	9 May 1963	UNTS, vol. 450, p. 11
13. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas. Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958	20 March 1966	UNTS, vol. 559, p. 285
14. Convention on the Continental Shelf. Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958	10 June 1964	UNTS, vol. 499, p. 311
15. Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast. Done at Barcelona on 20 April 1921	31 October 1922	LNTS, vol. 7, p. 73
16. Declaration regarding the Teaching of History. Opened for signature at Geneva on 2 October 1937	24 January 1938	LNTS, vol. 182, p. 263

## PART II

### Multilateral treaties registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations

#### A. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH WERE MADE APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORY EITHER BY VIRTUE OF EXPRESS REFERENCE IN THEIR TEXTS OR BY EXTENSION TO THE TERRITORY PURSUANT TO THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAUSES

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depository</i>
2571	Convention between His Majesty, in respect of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and the President of the Republic of Colombia, supplementary to the Extradition Treaty concluded on October 27, 1888. Signed at Bogotá, December 2, 1929	5 December 1930	LNTS, CX, p. 401	—
2781	Convention between His Majesty, in respect of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and the Prince of Monaco, for the extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of December 17, 1891, in regard to Extradition. Signed at Paris, November 27, 1930	5 June 1931	LNTS, CXXI, p. 39	—
2883	Convention between His Majesty, in respect of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and the President of the Cuban Republic, for the extension of the Extradition Treaty of October 3, 1904, to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Signed at Havana, April 17, 1930	12 December 1931	LNTS, CXXVI, p. 201	—
3269	Convention between His Majesty, in respect of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and the President of the Portuguese Republic, supplementary to the Extradition Treaty of October 17, 1892. Signed at Lisbon, January 20, 1932	10 July 1933	LNTS, CXLI, p. 267	—
3995	Convention relative to the preservation of Fauna and Flora in their natural state. Signed at London, November 8th, 1933	14 January 1936	LNTS, CLXXII, p. 241	—
4264	Supplementary Convention between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and Ecuador to the Extradition Treaty of September 20th, 1880. Signed at Quito, June 4th, 1934	8 November 1937	LNTS, CLXXXIV, p. 437	—

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depository</i>
4375	African Telecommunication Agreement concluded between the Postal Administrations of the Union of South Africa, including South West Africa; Basutoland; Bechuanaland Protectorate; Portuguese colonies, comprising Angola and Mozambique; Belgian Congo, including Ruanda and Urundi; Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland. Signed at Pretoria, October 30th, 1935	1 April 1936	LNTS, CLXXXIX, p. 51	—
4376	African Postal Union Agreement concluded between the Postal Administrations of the Union of South Africa, including South West Africa; Basutoland; Bechuanaland Protectorate; Portuguese colonies, comprising Angola and Mozambique; Belgian Congo, including Ruanda and Urundi; Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland. Signed at Pretoria, October 30th, 1935	1 April 1936	LNTS, CLXXXIX, p. 86	—
4832	Supplementary Convention between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and the President of Paraguay to the Extradition Treaty of September 12th, 1908. Signed at Asunción, September 30th, 1933	22 November 1942	LNTS, CCV, p. 155	—

**B. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH, IN THE ABSENCE OF PROVISIONS ON TERRITORIAL APPLICATION, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED TO APPLY TO THE TERRITORY**

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depository</i>
2608	International Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament, signed at London, April 22, 1930, with Procès-verbal of Deposit of Ratifications signed at London, 27 October 1930, and Exchange of Notes regarding the Interpretation of Article 19 of the Treaty: Tokyo, May 21 and 24, 1930, and London, June 5, 1930	27 October 1930	LNTS, CXII, p. 65	United Kingdom
2618	(Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Yugoslavia) Agreement in regard to the German Government International 5½% Loan 1930, signed at Paris, 10 June 1930	10 June 1930	LNTS, CXII, p. 237	—
2751	Exchange of notes between His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa and the Government of India, and the Italian Government respecting documents of identity for aircraft personnel. London, April 13, 1931	13 April 1931	LNTS, CXIX, p. 275	—
2395	Agreement regarding the Final Discharge of the Financial Obligations of Austria. Signed at The Hague, January 20, 1930	26 July 1930	LNTS, CIV, p. 413	France
2785	Agreements relating to the Obligations resulting from the Treaty of Trianon. Signed at Paris, April 28, 1930	9 April 1931	LNTS, CXXI, p. 69	France

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depositary</i>
2961	British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement. Signed at London, December 10, 1931	10 December 1931	LNTS, CXXIX, p. 177	United Kingdom
4602	Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements. Signed at Brussels, July 30 1936	21 December 1931	LNTS, CXCVII, p. 31	Belgium
4817	Declaration by United Nations, January 1st, 1942	—	LNTS, CCIV, p. 381	—

### PART III

#### Multilateral treaties registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations

#### A. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH WERE EXTENDED TO THE TERRITORY PURSUANT TO THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAUSES

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depositary</i>
229	Instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, adopted by the International Conference at its twenty-ninth session. Montreal, 9 October 1946	19 June 1947	UNTS, vol. 15, p. 35	ILO
624	Convention (No. 42) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised, 1934), adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its eighteenth session, Geneva, 21 June 1934, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946	21 January 1958	UNTS, vol. 286, p. 336	ILO
6752	Instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, adopted by the General Conference at its forty-sixth session. Geneva, 22 June 1962	8 April 1963	UNTS, vol. 466, p. 323	ILO
1070	Convention (No. 89) concerning night work of women employed in industry (revised, 1948), adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its thirty-first session, San Francisco, 9 July 1948	10 February 1958	UNTS, vol. 287 p. 345	ILO
998	Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, signed at Washington on 11 October 1947	17 January 1950	UNTS, vol. 77, p. 143	USA
1169	Final Act and Agreement for the revision of the Telecommunications Agreement signed at Bermuda on 4 December 1945. Signed at London on 12 August 1949	12 August 1949	UNTS, vol. 87, p. 131	UK
5778	The Antarctic Treaty, signed at Washington on 1 December 1959	21 June 1960	UNTS, vol. 402, p. 71	USA
7441	Agreement establishing interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system and Special Agreement, done at Washington on 20 August 1964	8 February 1965	UNTS, vol. 514, p. 25	USA
102 (filed and recorded)	Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	1 March 1947	UNTS, vol. 15, p. 295	ICAO
7449	Protocol relating to an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 21 June 1961	13 February 1962	UNTS, vol. 514, p. 209	ICAO
4643	Protocol relating to an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 14 June 1954	24 May 1956	UNTS, vol. 320, p. 209	ICAO

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depository</i>
4644	Protocol relating to certain amendments to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 14 June 1954	24 May 1956	UNTS, vol. 320, p. 217	ICAO
2124	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at Washington on 2 December 1946	5 May 1948	UNTS, vol. 161, p. 72	USA
	Protocol to the above-mentioned Convention, Washington, 19 November 1956	25 April 1957	UNTS, vol. 338, p. 366	USA
3791	Articles of Agreement to the International Finance Corporation, opened for signature at Washington on 25 May 1955	3 April 1957	UNTS, vol. 264, p. 117 UNTS, vol. 304, p. 387	IBRD
3988	Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at the Headquarters of the United Nations on 26 October 1956	6 June 1957	UNTS, vol. 276, p. 3	USA
4757	Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works signed on 9 September 1886, completed at Paris on 4 May 1896, revised at Berlin on 13 November 1908, completed at Berne on 20 March 1914, revised at Rome on 2 June 1928, and revised at Brussels on 26 June 1948	29 March 1950	UNTS, vol. 331, p. 217	Switzerland
4743	Agreement for the Establishment of the Commission for technical co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.), signed at London on 18 January 1954	10 March 1954	UNTS, vol. 330, p. 121	UK
6333	Articles of Agreements of the International Development Association, approved for submission to the Governments by the Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on 26 January 1960	12 October 1960	UNTS, vol. 439, p. 249	IBRD
6964	Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963	10 October 1963	UNTS, vol. 480, p. 43	UK, USA, USSR
8844	Constitution of the Universal Postal Union and General Regulations of the U.P.U., signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964	7 October 1964	UNTS, vol. 611, p. 7	Switzerland
8845	Universal Postal Convention, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964	7 October 1964	UNTS, vol. 611, p. 105	Switzerland
8847	Agreement concerning postal parcels, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964	7 October 1964	UNTS, vol. 612, p. 3	Switzerland

**B. TREATIES TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA BECAME A PARTY AND WHICH, IN THE ABSENCE OF PROVISIONS ON TERRITORIAL APPLICATION, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED TO APPLY TO THE TERRITORY**

<i>No. of registration</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Effective date of application to Namibia</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Depository</i>	
<i>Treaties of Peace to which South Africa is a Party</i>					
643	Bulgaria	10 February 1947	ratification—17 May 1948	UNTS, vol. 41, p. 50	USSR
644	Hungary	10 February 1947	ratification—17 May 1948	UNTS, vol. 41, p. 168	USSR
645	Romania	10 February 1947	ratification—17 May 1948	UNTS, vol. 42, p. 34	USSR
746	Finland	10 February 1947	ratification—17 May 1948	UNTS, vol. 48, p. 228	USSR
747	Italy	10 February 1947	ratification—4 November 1947	UNTS, vol. 49, p. 126	France
1832	Japan	8 September 1951	ratification—17 September 1952	UNTS, vol. 163, p. 385	USA

No. of registration	Title	Effective date of application to Namibia	Reference	Depositary
	<i>Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949:</i>	30 September 1952	UNTS, vol. 75	Switzerland
970	(a) For the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in Armed Forces in the Field		UNTS, vol. 128, pp. 307 and 308	
971	(b) For the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of Armed Forces at Sea			
972	(c) Relative to the treatment of prisoners of war			
973	(d) Relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war			

## DOCUMENT S/10289

### Letter dated 12 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[12 August 1971]

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 10 August 1971 by the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations [S/10286] and to state as follows.

It is a matter of common knowledge that terrorist bases, from which acts of aggression are launched against Israel, are situated on Lebanese territory. Thus, an Associated Press report from Beirut, dated 9 August 1971, as published in *The New York Times* of 10 August 1971, states that "Hebbariye and Rashaya are 15 miles apart, and there are major guerrilla bases near each. The guerrilla communiqué issued by El Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian commando groups, said that the attacks had been directed at the two bases".

Furthermore, it may not be out of place to recall that, in an interview published in the Egyptian weekly *El Mussawwar* on 4 June 1971, the Prime Minister of Lebanon, setting out the policy of his Government towards the *fedayeen*, praised their actions and expressed the support of the Government of Lebanon for them in the following terms:

"We have restored the confidence between the *fedayeen* and the Lebanese Government and people. This confidence and the co-operation derived from it, enabled the *fedayeen* action to fulfil its national duty. I want to say frankly, that we all, in Lebanon, praise the *fedayeen* action and praise the *fedayeen* . . .

The significance of that is, that Lebanon supports the *fedayeen* and insists that they fulfil their national duty."

In the circumstances, complaints by the Government of Lebanon, like the one under reference, make rather strange reading.

As stated on previous occasions, the Government of Israel will not acquiesce in armed attacks directed against Israel from Lebanon and reserves its right to take all appropriate measures of self-defence to protect its territory and citizens from such attacks.

Israel's policy is based on the scrupulous observance of the cease-fire on condition of reciprocity. It is incumbent on Lebanon to abide by its obligations under international law and under the cease-fire established by the Security Council and accepted by the Government of Lebanon on 31 July 1967. It is the duty of the Government of Lebanon to prevent the establishment and maintenance of terrorist bases in Lebanon and to put a stop to armed attacks of all kinds whatsoever from its territory against the population and territory of Israel.

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

(Signed) Jacob DORON  
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10290\*

### Letter dated 13 August 1971 from the representative of Syria to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 August 1971]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8356.

The Members of the United Nations have been informed through United Nations press release IB/2643 of 15 July 1971 that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted Israel a loan of \$30 million "to expand and improve the

country's highway network" and "to provide additional capacity for its expansion". This news must be shocking not only to the three Member States, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Jordan, parts of whose territories under Israeli occupation exceed three times the area of Israel, but to every United Nations Member which has a minimum of respect for the integrity of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

This is the second loan to Israel in a little over one year; for on 4 June 1970, under the pressure of the American President of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara, and in the face of the opposition of a large number of Member States, Israel was given \$25 million, which we protested in our letter to you of 5 June 1970 [S/9823].

This loan becomes all the more shocking when contrasted with the very ugly record of Israel in the United Nations. To set the record clear, the number of resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question adopted by the General Assembly, the principal organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies—UNESCO and WHO—from the first cease-fire decision of 6 June 1967 up till now totals 53 resolutions and decisions. These resolutions and decisions have, on the one hand, affirmed every Arab right and confirmed, on the other, Israel's utter disregard of these rights and its deliberate ignoring of every principle of the Charter. A record which makes Israel a candidate to be expelled from the world Organization in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter. Specifically, of the 53 resolutions referred to above, 14 "condemn" or "strongly condemn" or "specifically condemn Israel" for "flagrant violations" of the Charter including attacks on the Arab countries, its refusal to apply the fourth Geneva Convention<sup>10</sup> and its violations of human rights. Nineteen of those 53 resolutions either "deplore" or "deeply deplore" or "strongly deplore" or "note with dismay the refusal of Israel" to co-operate in implementing specific resolutions or "urgently call upon the Government of Israel". To give one instance, resolution 9 (XXVII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 15 March 1971 stated *inter alia*:

"3. *Strongly deplores* Israel's policies in the occupied territories aimed at placing the population in a general state of repression, fear and deprivation, and particularly deplores:

"(a) Requisition of hospitals and their transformation into police stations;

"(b) Abrogation of the national laws and interference with the judicial system;

"(c) Refusal to allow the textbooks approved by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for schools in the occupied territories, and the insistence on forcing upon school children an alien system of education;

"4. *Calls upon* Israel once again to comply fully with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949;

"5. *Again calls upon* Israel to enable forthwith the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;

"6. *Once again calls upon* Israel to heed and to implement the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies for the safeguarding of human rights in the occupied territories;

"7. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to colonize the occupied territories, including occupied Jerusalem, are completely null and void".

One wonders whether the President of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara, a hero of the barbaric Vietnam war, as now proved by the Pentagon Papers, knows of Israel's record. It would therefore be advisable if Mr. McNamara could acquaint himself with only the four yearly reports of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency from 1967 to 1970. In the legal section of those reports, he will find that Israel has driven old refugees from their camps, damaged agencies and staff property, caused death and injury of staff members, requisitioned hospitals and schools for military training and demolished to the ground refugees' buildings—all of which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The claims by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency against Israel for losses and damage now standing, are well over one and a quarter million dollars.

Mr. McNamara might also acquaint himself with two reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross published in the August and September 1970 issues (Nos. 113 and 114) of the *International Review of the Red Cross*. The *Sunday Times* of London, on 11 October 1970, stated in an article by Philip Knightley and Alan Macgregor entitled "Israel Guilty of Geneva Breach, Says Red Cross" stated:

"The International Committee of the Red Cross in an outspoken report released last week accuses Israel of blowing up Arab towns, villages, camps, and houses in its occupied territories in defiance of the Geneva Conventions.

"The report lists the following villages and camps which (according to the former inhabitants in interviews with ICRC delegates) have been destroyed: Yalou, Beit Nuba, and Imwas, in the Latroun area; Surif, Beit Awwa, Beit Mirsem, and Il Shuyoukh, in the Hebron Area; and Jiflik, Agarich, and Nuseirat-Jordan Valley."

Moreover, Israel with its majority population of European colonists and settlers took by force more than two billion dollars worth of Arab Palestine property and real estate in 1948. From then on, in addition to this source of illegally acquired and permanent assets, billions of American dollars poured into it to consolidate the work of usurpation and advance the settlers to a super status, a status of privileged social, economic and technological development in relation to that of the region as a whole.

Surely Israel is being well rewarded for such criminal acts by loans from the World Bank "to expand and improve the country's highway network". This consolidation from the United States to Israel's expansionism and colonialism has continued unabated to the present time. The second loan by the World Bank is part of the same United States pattern. Even from 1967, after Israel's aggressive third war against the Arabs, America's assistance to Israel, including the most sophisticated armament and tax deductible money, has run into the billions in spite of the severe indict-

<sup>10</sup> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.



ments of Israel by the United Nations and specialized agencies.

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

if a copy of it could be brought to the attention of the President of the World Bank.

(Signed) George J. TOMEH  
Permanent Representative  
of Syria to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10291

##### Letter dated 15 August 1971 from the Amir of the State of Bahrain to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1971]

Following the agreement reached between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Bahrain on 15 August 1971 concerning the termination of the special treaty relations between Bahrain and the United Kingdom, and whereas the said Agreement has recognized and confirmed the fact that the State of Bahrain has full international responsibility for the conduct of its foreign affairs, and whereas the independent State of Bahrain is desirous of becoming a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the United Nations Charter, we have the honour to make application for the State of Bahrain to be admitted to the United Nations.

As a peace-loving State, Bahrain believes in the great value of the United Nations to small and developing nations and therefore attaches great importance to the acceptance of its application for membership of the United Nations.

Accordingly, we should be grateful if you would be good enough to submit this application to the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

In accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, we have pleasure in attaching herewith a separate Declaration made in pursuance of the said rule.

(Signed) Isa bin Sulman AL-KHALIFAH  
Amir of the State of Bahrain

#### DECLARATION OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE OBLIGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In connexion with the application by the State of Bahrain for membership in the United Nations, we declare our acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertake to fulfil them.

Done at Rafaa Palace, Bahrain, the fifteenth day of August, 1971.

#### DOCUMENT S/10293\*

##### Letter dated 16 August 1971 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1971]

I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to the increasingly deteriorating situation in occupied Gaza as a result of Israel's systematic campaigns to terrorize and coerce its lawful inhabitants.

The Israeli occupation forces are now resorting to callous acts of forcible expulsion of the Palestinian inhabitants of Gaza, by daily destruction of their houses to render them homeless, thus expediting the process of depopulating the area; these brutal and inhuman acts are only one manifestation of Israel's long established aggressive designs aimed at changing the demographic structure of the occupied Arab territories, with a view to annexing them. Hence the ultimate motive behind this campaign of terror is to bring home to the Palestinians that they should resign themselves to continued Israeli rule.

The increasing pace of these Israeli practices has created a menacing state of unrest among the people of Gaza. This state has been aptly depicted in the *Economist* of 24 July 1971, in the following words:

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8357.

"Right now Gaza is a concentration of human misery hard to equal".

The people of Gaza, together with all the Arabs under Israeli military occupation, have been courageously withstanding the onslaught of the Israeli terror. The only assistance extended to them in their ordeal has been confined to newspaper reporting, which has proved inadequate in checking Israeli designs. Only yesterday the Israeli Communication Minister, Mr. Perez, was quoted by Agence France Press as having stated that "10,000 have been already transferred from Gaza and 20,000 will soon follow suit". These words are a glaring example of Israel's disrespect of the basic norms of international law and morality, and its defiance of world public opinion.

These grave violations which Israel is perpetrating with complete impunity have been explicitly prohibited by the civilized international community, since they constitute serious crimes against humanity. Article 49 of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,<sup>11</sup> to which Israel is a party provided that:

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

"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.

"...

"The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

In view of the gravity of the Israeli aggressive measures, it is expected that the United Nations will

immediately undertake the necessary steps to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter by putting an end to Israel's breaches of law, morality and international peace and security.

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

(Signed) Mahmoud RIAD  
Deputy Prime Minister  
and Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the United Arab Republic

## DOCUMENT S/10294

### Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the applications of Oman and Bahrain for membership in the United Nations

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1971]

1. At the 1574th meeting on 16 August 1971, the Security Council had before it the applications of Oman [S/10216] and Bahrain [S/10291] for admission to membership in the United Nations. The President of the Security Council referred the applications to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

2. At its 36th meeting, held on 16 August 1971, the Committee took up first the application of Oman. The Committee decided to defer its examination of this application and recommended without objection that the Security Council should have recourse later to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

3. The Committee then proceeded to examine the application of Bahrain and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that Bahrain be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

4. Accordingly, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Bahrain for admission to the United Nations [S/10291],

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Bahrain be admitted to membership in the United Nations".

## DOCUMENT S/10295\*

### Letter dated 19 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 August 1971]

Upon instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 16 August 1971 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic [S/10293] concerning the situation in the Gaza area.

As indicated in my previous letters, the most recent of which was dated 9 February 1971 [S/10107], the United Arab Republic and other Arab States have instigated and supported a campaign of indiscriminate terror in the Gaza area. The main victims of this campaign have been local Arab inhabitants. Terrorist activities have involved the throwing of bombs into

crowded streets, the killing of innocent women and children and the murder in hospitals of Arabs wounded in previous terrorist attacks. These acts are aimed at spreading violence and insecurity among the local Arab population so as to prevent improvement in its situation and to keep it in the conditions of misery and congestion created during Egyptian occupation.

Since June 1967, Arab terror organizations have killed 219 Arab residents of the Gaza area, including 51 women and 29 children, and wounded 1,314 local Arab inhabitants, including 118 women and 239 children.

The following recent examples throw light on the nature of the terror attacks and the methods employed in them:

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8363.

On 2 April 1971, at 1300 hours local time, a mine laid by Arab terrorists on a sand track used by local farmers near Rafiah exploded under a cart; four Arab residents, a man, a woman, a girl aged 17 and a baby girl 3 months old, were killed;

On 10 April, at 1130 hours, a 7-year-old girl and her brother, aged 13, were killed and their two sisters and mother were wounded by the explosion of a charge placed by terrorists near their house in Rafiah;

On 27 April, at 0700 hours, 18 local Arab residents, including seven children and a man 80 years old, were injured by a hand-grenade hurled by a terrorist in a crowded street in Gaza;

On 11 June, two local Arab residents were killed and 79 injured by three hand-grenades thrown by Arab terrorists in Gaza. At 0500 hours, a grenade was tossed into a civilian bus filled with local inhabitants on their way to work. The grenade exploded inside the bus. Some twenty minutes later two other grenades were thrown in a central square in Gaza at a group of workers awaiting transportation to work;

On 18 July, at 1045 hours, nine pupils, two teachers and the janitor of the Falastin municipal school in Gaza were injured by a hand-grenade hurled by terrorists into the school while the children were taking their examinations;

On 5 August, at 0815 hours, a 3-year-old child was killed and three others between the ages of 5 and 12 were injured by two hand-grenades thrown by terrorists in the Jabaliya refugee camp;

On 16 August, the very day when the aforesaid United Arab Republic letter was dispatched to you, 23 local Arab residents were wounded by a terrorist's hand-grenade in the Sajia quarter of Gaza. Of these, four, including a child, were seriously injured.

In an interview on Israel television, on 23 February 1971, the Deputy Commander of the so-called Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Gaza area, Mohammad Moussa Yassin, also known as Abu Nimr, arrested by the Israeli authorities, said that many of the murders were carried out to "settle personal accounts". Even he was stirred by one of these killings. Yassin described the murder of an Arab couple, husband and wife, by his terrorist organization as follows:

"The man was killed but the woman survived and was taken to the hospital. Headquarters then told us that we should kill her in the hospital—which we did. It was a very cruel deed. In the past" he continued, "we used to warn people once or twice. But now we kill immediately, without any real proof."

Such murderous crimes cannot be tolerated. It is Israel's responsibility, as stipulated also in Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, to ensure the safety, welfare and security of all the inhabitants in areas under its control.

Because of overcrowding, the congested layout of houses and other circumstances, such as the large number of dilapidated structures, refugee camps have offered especially convenient conditions for terror operations. Indeed, refugees residing in camps have constituted a large part of the victims of terror attacks in recent months. In view of this situation, Israeli authorities have been compelled to take the necessary measures to ensure safety and security in refugee camps. This has necessitated the construction of access roads

within the camps, involving in certain places the demolition of houses.

All possible safeguards have been taken to avoid undue hardship to inhabitants of the houses thus affected. No demolition takes place unless alternative housing, of at least equal standard, is provided to the occupants of the house. In most instances, the new accommodations are of a higher standard. If the occupants prefer new housing of their own choice to accommodations offered by the authorities, they are free to avail themselves of such housing. The evacuees receive compensation for any expenses incurred by them on the structures evacuated and a financial grant to defray the cost of moving into the new accommodations. Arrangements are made to enable the evacuees to continue in their old employment. Whenever necessary, new employment is provided.

The charges contained in the United Arab Republic letter are particularly ludicrous in the light of Egypt's notorious record during the nineteen years of Egyptian occupation of the Gaza Strip. During that period, the area was virtually a concentration camp; its population subjected to endless restrictions deprived of freedom of movement, barred from sources of livelihood, terrorized by a military régime of repression. The gaols were filled with political suspects and torture was commonplace.

On 10 March 1962, Radio Mecca described the oppression of the Arab population of the Gaza area by the Egyptian rulers as follows: "These are the very methods which the dictator Hitler used in the countries that he occupied during the World War."

On 12 October 1961, Radio Damascus bluntly declared that Egypt was exercising tyranny in the Gaza area.

Thousands of inhabitants tried to flee from this inferno. On 15 October 1955, Subhi Sayd Al-Kilani wrote in the Jordanian daily *Hawl al-Alam* that these people were "escaping the disgrace of living under Egyptian domination in the Strip".

The Egyptian authorities reserved particularly cruel treatment for the refugees. On 19 May 1950, the Jordanian daily *Falastin* published an interview with a group of 510 refugees who had escaped from Gaza. "The shabbily-clothed and undernourished refugees", it stated, "said that they were ill-treated by the Egyptian authorities. Every refugee had a card issued by the Egyptians which said: bearer is prohibited from employment with or without wages."

On 27 June 1957, Radio Baghdad denounced the treatment of refugees by Egypt. It reported that 80,000 refugees in Jericho had protested against the fact that Egypt was the only Moslem country which had forbidden refugees to work in its territory.

The Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic chooses to criticize the construction of roads and the demolition of certain refugee dwellings necessitated by such construction when this is undertaken to prevent violence and to ensure the safety and welfare of the population. However, the world remembers well how the Egyptian authorities demolished hundreds of houses in Gaza not for purposes of peace and security, but in the name of war and bloodshed. Indeed hundreds of houses on the eastern approaches to Gaza were bulldozed by the Egyptians to cut a military road for tanks in the direction of Israel. Unlike the care of the Israeli authorities to provide alternative housing

and compensation, the Egyptian administration rejected all pleas of the evacuees for compensation.

In contrast with the oppression and exploitation of the local population by the Egyptian rulers, the Israeli authorities have followed a policy of consistent efforts to promote well-being and development in the Gaza area.

Ninety-five per cent of job seekers, including refugees, are provided with work, as compared with the extensive forced unemployment under Egyptian occupation. The number of industrial workshops has risen since 1967 from 230 to 600, and the number of workers employed in them has increased from 1,500 to 5,000. A new industrial centre is being constructed in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, which at this stage already provides employment for hundreds of persons, most of them refugees. Six vocational schools have been built providing education for 1,500 trainees, 70 per cent of them refugees. Several hundred other trainees have already completed their studies and have gone into productive work. A modern infrastructure is being established, including networks of roads and electricity. The obsolete water system is being improved and extended. The construction of a wharf has begun in Gaza. It will constitute the beginning of a local port with a capacity to handle about 200,000 tons of cargo annually. A modern central dispensary was recently inaugurated providing medical services of a level

previously unknown in the area. There has been a considerable rise in the general standard of living and in the average family income.

The obvious aim of the campaign of terror against the local Arab population in the Gaza area, as well as of the propaganda of incitement and recrimination carried on in this connexion by the United Arab Republic and other Arab States, of which the aforesaid United Arab Republic letter of 16 August 1971 is an example, is to disturb and hinder Israel's policy and efforts to maintain tranquillity and encourage progress and development in the Gaza area. The United Arab Republic is evidently unhappy with any improvement in the conditions of life of the local population, which it cruelly suppressed for nineteen years. It would rather see the people of Gaza linger in stagnancy and discontent and become helplessly subjected to the terror and victimization operated from the outside by the United Arab Republic.

Israel, on its part, is resolved to continue its policy and efforts for the security and welfare of the Gaza area and its inhabitants.

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

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10297

##### Letter dated 24 August 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[24 August 1971]

On instructions of my Government I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to the joint declaration made public by the Presidents of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Libya in Damascus on 20 August 1971.

The declaration marked the signing by the three States of the Constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics. It constitutes a proclamation by the United Arab Republic, Syria and Libya of warlike designs and of a policy rejecting peace with Israel. It states, *inter alia*: "There will be no peace or negotiation with the Zionist enemy."

The declaration is a flagrant breach of the Charter of the United Nations and a defiant negation of the obligation to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through agreement between Israel and

the Arab States, as called for by Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

The United Arab Republic has assumed a grave responsibility by joining with Syria and Libya in announcing opposition to efforts towards peaceful settlement. Syria, in utter mockery of its membership on the Security Council, has been notorious for having repudiated any thought of peace with Israel; while Libya's international policies have been characterized by persistent lawlessness and active participation in aggression against Israel.

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

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10299

##### Note by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 August 1971]

In paragraph 2 of resolution 295 (1971), adopted at its 1573rd meeting on 3 August 1971 in connexion with a complaint by the Republic of Guinea, the Security Council decided to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to the Republic of Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately. The Security Council also decided, in

paragraph 3, that "this special mission should be appointed after consultations between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General".

At its 1576th meeting on 26 August 1971, the Security Council adopted the following consensus:

"It is the consensus of the Security Council that the Special Mission called for in resolution 295 (1971) should be composed of two members of the Council instead of three. The Special Mission will proceed to Conakry to consult the Government of the Republic of Guinea on its complaint and will report back to the Council as soon as possible."

In view of this consensus, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General have decided that the special mission shall be composed of Argentina and Syria.

The mission will be accompanied by the necessary staff from the Secretariat.

## DOCUMENT S/10300\*

### Letter dated 25 August 1971 from the representative of Syria to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 August 1971]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to two recent official Zionist-Israeli statements which add a new proof, if a new one is needed, to the already existing scores of proofs about Israeli inherent expansionism and annexationist policy.

The first appeared in an item published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on 19 August 1971 under the title "Predict Golan Heights population will reach 15,000 to 20,000 Israelis in 7 years".

Tel Aviv, August 18 (JTA)—A Jewish Agency settlement official said here today that within the next seven years, the population of the occupied Golan Heights was expected to reach to between 15,000 and 20,000 Israelis. The forecast was made by Meir Shamir, the outgoing director of the Jewish Agency's Hill Settlement Department, who also reported that *five more settlements* would be established in the area in the next two years. Speaking at a farewell party in his honour, he also reported that all settlers in the existing *13 settlements* in the Heights will be housed in *permanent housing*. He has been named to direct the Jewish National Fund development department.

I have previously dealt with Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights in my letters to you of 12 December 1968 [S/8928], 16 January 1969 [S/8971] and 5 June 1970 [S/9823].

It is very significant that the spokesman of the Jewish Agency is an American citizen of the Jewish faith. The Jewish Agency which is also the Zionist organization, in its American section, is a juristic body under the 1952 Covenant between the Government of Israel and the Zionist executive. It is charged to carry out specific Israeli Government objectives: raising funds, recruiting Zionist immigrants from Jews all over the world, their absorption and settlement colonization of Arab territories. This juridical relationship is documented by the material on file with the United States Department of Justice in the registration statement of the Zionist organization—the Jewish Agency—under the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

The direct assistance from the United States Government to Israel is, on a *per capita* basis, the highest of any recipient in the world. The "charitable" funds collected in the United States by the United Jewish Appeal and turned over to the Jewish Agency and from it to the Government of Israel are a great factor in this process of colonization. A Zionist professor at Harvard University, Nadav Safran, gave the following assessment on page 278 of his book *The United States and Israel*:<sup>12</sup>

"... the American government never seriously attempted to question the classification of the billion dollars of donations made by American Jews as tax-exempt 'charity', though this money went, in effect, into the general development budget of Israel."

The second statement was made by Mr. Dayan. It was also published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on 20 August. It reads as follows:

"Defence Minister Moshe Dayan declared today that Israel must regard herself as the permanent régime in the occupied Arab territories, and must carry out necessary projects there without waiting for the day of peace since it may be very late in coming."

This statement of Mr. Dayan made headlines in the American press. *The Christian Science Monitor* and *The New York Times* of 21 August both emphasized the fact that the correct English translation of Dayan's statement should read "permanent and established government": *The Christian Science Monitor* reports:

"The central and most controversial point in Mr. Dayan's address was that Israel should regard itself as the permanent government of the occupied territories. (An official English translation issued by the Government press office rendered his words as established government, but a more precise equivalent of *memshelet keva* is permanent government".

*The New York Times* states:

"The word *kevuah* used by Mr. Dayan to describe the kind of government he wants means both per-

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8365.

<sup>12</sup> Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1963.

manent and established, and his statement is being interpreted both ways here."

Even the State Department, according to *The New York Times* of 21 August, "took sharp issue with the Israeli Defence Minister". Mr. Robert J. McCloskey, the Department spokesman said:

"If it represents the view of the Government of Israel, it would be completely inconsistent with Israel's acceptance of the United Nations Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967."

We wonder whether the State Department spokesman is not aware of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council contained in document S/10070/Add.2 of 5 March 1971, in paragraph 12 of which it is stated clearly that "Israel would not withdraw to the pre-5 June 1967 lines"; or whether he is not acquainted with other previous numerous statements made by Mr. Dayan. For on more than one occasion Mr. Dayan himself declared unequivocally the rejection of Security Council resolution 242 (1967). One such statement appeared in *Le Monde* on 9 July 1969:

"The Israeli Government should reject outright the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967, which demands, whatever they may say, the restoration of the occupied territories, including the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem."

That is at least a more candid and honest posturing than Israel's representatives to the United Nations where they come and throw dust in the eyes of the world about their acceptance of the Security Council enactment while each day they further entrench themselves in the newest effort at a fait accompli. A subtle hypocrite and a brazen aggressor, a preacher of law and a master of lawlessness, an expert in provocation and unequalled in deceit, these have always been and remain some typical characteristics of the Israeli Government and world Zionism.

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

(Signed) George J. TOMEH  
Permanent Representative of Syria  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10302

#### Letter dated 23 August 1971 from the representative of the Khmer Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[31 August 1971]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 1 July 1971 [S/10248], I have the honour to communicate the following to you for the information of the members of the Security Council.

On 6 December 1970 the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese arrested a monk named Peou Sam Ang of the pagoda of Thbèng Méan Chey in the province of Préah Vihéar and after taking him to the *srok* of Rovieng summarily executed him on the pretext that he was an intelligence agent of the Khmer Government.

On 3 April 1971 an unidentified monk who was travelling on the road from Kompong-Thom to Rovieng (Préah Vihéar) was stopped by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese in the vicinity of Phnom Dèk. Accused of espionage, he was executed then and there.

On 8 May 1971 two monks named Im Son Kai and You Pa, from the Kdey Daung pagoda, *srok* of Kompong-Svay, were arrested at the village of Kauk Nguon by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese invaders, taken towards the village of Moat O, and systematically searched. After taking the sum of 10,000 reals, a gold necklace and a wristwatch found on the person of the Venerable Im Son Kai (articles which had been given him by his parents), the invaders forced him to dig his own grave and killed him with a burst of machine-gun fire when he attempted to flee. The fate of the Venerable You Pa, held under surveillance at the pagoda of Srâgnè and then at Phnom Santuk, is unknown.

On 30 May 1971 the Venerable Head of the Sangkum Monichaut pagoda, accused by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese of espionage and co-operation with the National Khmer Armed Forces, took refuge in the pagoda of Kompong-Thom, which is under the protection of the Khmer authorities.

I wish to reiterate before international public opinion the firm and vigorous protest of the Khmer Government against these acts of systematic persecution committed by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese aggressors against Khmer Buddhist monks who by virtue of the teachings of the Great Master, are imbued with the spirit of pacifism. These criminal acts constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and customs and clearly reveal the true imperialist aims of the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese invaders.

The Government of the Khmer Republic holds the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam fully responsible for all the extremely grave consequences of this situation and reserves the right to take the necessary action to protect the defenceless civil and religious population and the principles of freedom recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

(Signed) TRUONG CANG  
Permanent Representative of The  
Khmer Republic to  
the United Nations

**Letter dated 2 September 1971 from the Acting Chairman 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 to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[3 September 1971]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the Security Council, the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at the 823rd meeting on 2 September 1971.

(Signed) Rafic JOUEJATI  
Acting Chairman 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

**QUESTION OF NAMIBIA**

*Consensus adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 823rd meeting, on 2 September 1971*

1. Having considered, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the conditions prevailing in Namibia and having examined the views expressed before the *Ad Hoc* Group by representatives of the national liberation movement from that Territory,<sup>13</sup> the Special Committee expresses once again its grave concern at the extremely dangerous situation existing in Namibia as a result of the continued defiance by the Government of South Africa of the authority of the United Nations.

2. Despite the repeated demands of the General Assembly and the Security Council to withdraw immediately from the Territory, the Government of South Africa has not only continued its illegal occupation but has also persisted in the application of the criminal policies of *apartheid* and other repressive measures designed to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and to consolidate South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory.

3. From the testimony given to the *Ad Hoc* Group by representatives of the national liberation movement, it is patent that the Government of South Africa has further intensified its repression of the Namibian people and its suppression of the legitimate struggle of the liberation movement. In so doing, South Africa has intensified its collaboration with Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia by extending further military assistance to these régimes; the three have, in collusion with one another, stepped up their military operations against the peoples under their domination who are struggling to assert their legitimate right to freedom and independence, and the resultant situation continues to threaten the peace and security of neighbouring independent African States.

4. The Special Committee condemns the persistent non-compliance of the Government of South Africa with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and the extension of the criminal policies of *apartheid* to Namibia. The Special Committee condemns all measures of political and military repression carried out against the people of Namibia by the racist régime in South Africa and its allies. The Special Committee further condemns the support which South Africa receives in the pursuit of its policies of economic exploitation of the Namibians from its allies, and in particular from its major trading partners and those financial, economic and other interests which operate in the Territory. The Special Committee calls upon the Governments concerned to withdraw forthwith such support which they accord to South Africa.

5. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the advisory opinion<sup>14</sup> delivered on 21 June 1971 by the International Court of Justice in response to the request of the Security Council, which confirmed the previous decisions of the United Nations concerning the illegality of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia.

6. Mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Security Council will, in the light of the opinion of the International Court of Justice, consider without further delay taking all effective measures envisaged under the Charter so as to ensure attainment of the goals set out in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Namibia. The Special Committee fully endorses the call for a special meeting of the Security Council in this connexion contained in a resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighth ordinary session on 23 June 1971.

7. Pending such action by the Security Council and mindful of the direct responsibility towards the people of Namibia which the United Nations assumed under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), the Special Committee once again calls upon all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations with a view to bringing an early solution to the situation, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. The Special Committee reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle to attain their inalienable right to freedom and independence and calls upon all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

<sup>14</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p.16.

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23, chap. V, annex.*

in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide increased moral and material assistance to those people in their struggle against foreign occupation and oppression.

9. In view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, the Special Committee invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to exercise its good offices with a view to

securing application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, both dated 12 August 1949. The Special Committee requests its Chairman to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia in this regard.

## DOCUMENT S/10304

### Letter dated 2 September 1971 from the representative of Pakistan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[3 September 1971]

Under instructions from the Government of Pakistan, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 20 July 1971 from the representative of India [S/10273] and to record my Government's deep regret that the Government of India should continue to justify its arbitrary and illegal ban on overflights of Pakistan aircraft across its territory by invoking considerations which are in no way connected with the dispute. The Indian aim is to confuse world opinion and to continue to keep the vital air communications between the two wings of Pakistan disrupted for as long as possible.

Following the Pakistan-Indian conflict of 1965, these overflights were resumed in 1966 as a result of the reactivation of all the relevant agreements between Pakistan and India, namely, the bilateral Agreement of 1948<sup>15</sup> and the Convention on International Civil Aviation<sup>16</sup> and International Transit Services Agreement<sup>17</sup>, both of 1944. Attention is invited in this connexion to the message from the Prime Minister of India to the President of Pakistan dated 6 February 1966, in which it was stated *inter alia*:

"We would be agreeable to immediate resumption of overflights across each others' territory on the same basis as that prior to 1st of August 1965. Instructions are being issued to our civil and military authorities accordingly."

It is thus clear that the resumption was not in any way linked with the settlement of certain disputes between Pakistan and India, nor was such resumption the result of any "special régime" as is now being made out by India.

Earlier, in my letter of 10 May 1971 [S/10193], I dealt with the Indian allegation of Pakistan's involvement in the hijacking of the Indian aircraft and its subsequent destruction by the two hijackers. At that time, I made it abundantly clear that the Government of Pakistan had no responsibility whatever in regard to either incident. I also submitted to the Council the findings of the Commission of Inquiry instituted by the Government of Pakistan regarding the hijacking incident. The Commission has established that the two hijackers were, in fact, paid Indian agents and that the circumstances surrounding the hijacking were such

that it could not have been carried out without the connivance of the Government of India.

The Indian contention that the ban was imposed because Pakistan could not guarantee air safety in the subcontinent is wholly false. It is disproved by the manifest reality that since the time to which the Indian allegation relates, scheduled flights of about 23 airlines and other international unscheduled flights have been operating into and across Pakistan territory with complete safety.

The representative of India has mentioned the strained relations existing between the two countries. He has attributed this to Pakistan's policy of confrontation with India. The fact of the matter is that if, in spite of the best efforts on the part of Pakistan, relations between the two countries have not improved, it is because of India's insistence on settling the outstanding disputes between the two countries on its own terms. In a sincere bid to improve relations between the two countries, Pakistan suggested to India some time ago that a self-executing machinery be established to resolve the disputes between the two countries. It is deplorable that the proposal was not accepted by India.

The representative of India has also stated that, because of certain developments in East Pakistan, a lifting of the ban at this stage would not find favour with the people of India. The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of this attitude. Apart from the situation in East Pakistan being extraneous to the dispute under discussion, this action by the Government of India, as well as the justification advanced in its favour, clearly exemplifies India's blatant and hostile interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The fact is well established that active Indian involvement in the form of assistance and encouragement to the secessionist elements and infiltration of regular Indian armed forces into East Pakistan are the factors responsible for inflaming the situation in the eastern wing of Pakistan.

The Indian representative has also suggested that the dispute should be resolved bilaterally between Pakistan and India. This is nothing more than a favourite stratagem of the Government of India employed in order to evade a fair solution. Despite Pakistan's repeated invitations, India has not agreed to hold bilateral discussions to resolve the dispute relating to the suspension of overflights. At the initiative of Pakis-

<sup>15</sup> Agreement relating to air services (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 28 (1949), No. 423).

<sup>16</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15 (1948), No. 102.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 84 (1951), No. 252.



tan, the dispute has been placed before the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The Government of Pakistan fails to understand why India should seek to avoid the machinery of ICAO if it is really interested in a just and equitable settlement.

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

(Signed) A. SHAHI  
Permanent Representative of  
Pakistan to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10305

##### Letter dated 4 September 1971 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[4 September 1971]

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

At 10 a.m. on 2 September 1971, an Israeli armed force penetrated five kilometres into Lebanese territory in the direction of the village of Kfar Hamam in the southeastern part of Lebanon.

At the same time, Israeli artillery shelled the areas surrounding the villages of Kfar Hamam and Rashaya Al-Fakhar for 15 minutes from points beyond the Lebanese borders. The Israeli force withdrew at 17.30 p.m.

From 13.30 p.m. to 17.30 p.m., the Israeli artillery renewed its shelling of the same areas and Israeli forces took two Lebanese civilians from Kfar Hamam captive. Six houses were destroyed and extensive damage was incurred upon the crops.

This unprovoked and wanton attack is but another in a continuing series of acts of aggression committed by Israel against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement, of the various Security Council resolutions, and of international law and morality.

The Lebanese Government strongly protests against this new malicious act of aggression and reminds the Security Council that its warnings to Israel against repetition of such acts are constantly flouted by the Israeli Government.

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

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA  
Permanent Representative  
of Lebanon to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10306

##### Letter dated 4 September 1971 from the Emir of Qatar to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1971]

I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of Qatar, to inform you that the State of Qatar, having resumed full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent State on 3 September 1971, wishes herewith to make application to be admitted to the United Nations Organization.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

My Government endorses the purposes and principles stated in the United Nations Charter and declares that it accepts the obligations incumbent upon Members of the Organization and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Ahmad bin Ali AL THANI  
Emir of Qatar

**Letter dated 7 September 1971 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1971]

Upon instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 4 September 1971 by the representative of Lebanon [S/10305].

It is regrettable that the situation, as described in my letter to the President of the Security Council dated 12 August 1971 [S/10289], along the cease-fire line between Israel and Lebanon has not changed. The terror organizations continue to enjoy the support of the Lebanese Government, operate freely in Lebanon and use Lebanese territory as a base for armed attacks against Israel. The Prime Minister of Lebanon reiterated his Government's support for these acts of aggression in the following statement made by him on 22 August 1971:

"We support the *fedayeen* movement fully, unreservedly and without any limitation. I can say with certainty that as long as we are in power or even out of it, there will be no difference of opinion with the *fedayeen*."

The incident mentioned in the Lebanese letter was in fact an encounter between an Israeli force and these terror squads, and not as misleadingly alleged in the Lebanese letter.

This is clearly borne out by the announcements made by the terror organizations themselves. A communiqué issued by them and broadcast on Radio Damascus on 2 September 1971 stated:

"Our forces clashed with the enemy forces, using machine guns and grenades. Our artillery opened

fire and the exchange with the enemy continued intermittently."

In a dispatch from Beirut on 2 September 1971, Reuter quoted another communiqué by a spokesman of the terror organizations who described the clash referred to in the Lebanese letter as a encounter between terrorist units and Israeli forces.

It is to be observed that among the terrorist organizations which continue to operate in and from Lebanon, the so-called "Popular Front" has lately resumed its criminal and despicable attempts to sabotage international civil aviation.

Lebanon's support for these acts constitutes a grave violation of its international obligations. Israel's policy continues to be based on the scrupulous observance of the cease-fire on condition of reciprocity. Lebanon on its part must, however, abide by its obligations under international law and under the Security Council cease-fire accepted by the Government of Lebanon, prevent the establishment and maintenance on Lebanese soil of terrorist bases of aggression and put an end to armed attacks of any kind whatsoever from its territory against the population and territory of Israel.

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

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10311

**Note by the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English/French]  
[8 September 1971]

The attached letter dated 8 September 1971 from the Acting Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council with reference to document S/10190.

In accordance with the request therein contained the present letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

**LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1971 FROM THE ACTING  
PERMANENT OBSERVER OF SWITZERLAND TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 7 May 1971 by the Chairman of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* [S/10190], whereby he transmitted a note on developments concerning the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa. In particular, the following statement is made in that communication:

"In the case of France, currently the main supplier of arms, the Federal Republic of Germany,

Israel, Switzerland, Belgium, the United States of America and others, information has been restricted, so that the amount of coverage given in the report by the Rapporteur to the collaboration of these countries does not necessarily reflect the full extent to which they are involved in the arms trade."

Although it is not clearly worded, this sentence nevertheless may lead some to infer that Switzerland is continuing to supply war materials to South Africa.

In this connexion, my Government wishes formally to reiterate the statement contained in its communication of 19 November 1970 addressed to the Secretary-General, which appears also in section I.G of document A/AC.115/L.285 of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, to wit: "In December 1963 the Swiss Confederation prohibited the export of war materials to the Republic of South Africa. Since that time no licence has been issued for the export of war materials to that country." The incident referred to later in that section of the aforementioned document concerns a Swiss company which, in supplying war materials to South

Africa, acted without the knowledge of the Federal Authorities and violated the embargo decreed in December 1963. Those responsible for this criminal act have, moreover, been sentenced to imprisonment by the highest judicial body of Switzerland, the Federal Court.

In exercise of my Government's right of reply, I would ask you kindly to circulate the text of this letter as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. MARTIN  
Acting permanent observer of Switzerland  
to the United Nations

### DOCUMENT S/10313

#### Letter dated 13 September 1971 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1971]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to ask for an urgent Security Council meeting to consider Israel's illegal measures in Jerusalem in defiance of Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969) and 271 (1969).

Security Council resolutions have called upon Israel "to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem."

In spite of this and other local and international objections Israel continued its illegal and unilateral measures and steps to change the Arab character of the City and its environs. Israel is now contemplating a new legislation to extend the borders of Jerusalem to include 30 new Arab towns and villages with a population over 100,000.

Such measures are described in my delegation's latest letters [S/10075, S/10123, S/10130, S/10139, S/10149, S/10152<sup>18</sup> and S/10169<sup>19</sup>] and in other

letters, as well as in the Secretary-General's latest reports [S/10124<sup>18</sup> and S/10124/Add.1<sup>19</sup>].

Paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 267 (1969):

"determines that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter."

The Security Council reiterated this paragraph in its resolution 271 (1969).

Israel's negative and arrogant attitude has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, especially since it started to implement the so-called "master plan" of Jerusalem.

The situation created by these illegal Israeli measures constitutes a direct threat to the character of Jerusalem and the surrounding suburbs and villages, the lives and destiny of its people and international peace and security. It calls for immediate consideration by the Security Council.

(Signed) Baha Ud-Din TOUKAN  
Permanent Representative  
of Jordan to the United Nations

<sup>18</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1971.

### DOCUMENT S/10318

#### Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Qatar for membership in the United Nations

[Original: English]  
[14 September 1971]

1. At the 1577th meeting on 14 September 1971, the Security Council had before it the application of Qatar for admission to membership in the United Nations [S/10306]. The President of the Security Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

2. At its 37th meeting, held on 14 September 1971, the Committee considered the application of Qatar and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that Qatar be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee, recalling its recommendation, in its report of 16 August 1971 [S/10294], regarding the application of Oman, further decided to recommend to the Security Council to have recourse to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Qatar for admission to the United Nations [S/10306],

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Qatar be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

Letter dated 17 September 1971 from the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey,\* Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland,\* Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[20 September 1971]

At its eighth session, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), adopted on 23 June 1971 resolution AHG/Res.65 (VIII), urging the immediate summoning of a special session of the Security Council to discuss ways and means of enforcing the past decisions of the United Nations in the light of the legal obligation imposed on the world community by the decision of the International Court of Justice.<sup>20</sup>

In pursuance of that resolution we have the honour, on behalf of our respective Governments, to request you to be good enough to convene the Security Council on 27 September 1971, in order to enable Mr. Moktar Ould Daddah, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to participate personally in the debates of the Security Council as the head of a large delegation of ministers. The level of African representation at these debates shows the importance that Africa ascribes to the Security Council and to the hope it places in it in the search for a just solution that will satisfy the aspirations of the people of Namibia—the

\* Dahomey and Swaziland were added to the list of signatories at the 1588th and 1583rd meetings of the Council respectively.

<sup>20</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p.16.*

full application of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

*Signed by the representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations:*

Algeria	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	People's Republic of the Congo
Dahomey	Rwanda
Egypt	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Togo
Kenya	Tunisia
Liberia	Uganda
Libyan Arab Republic	United Republic of Tanzania
Madagascar	Upper Volta
	Zambia

## DOCUMENT S/10328\*

Letter dated 18 September 1971 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1971]

I have the honour to refer to the telegram sent to you by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization dated 17 September 1971 concerning the situation in Gaza resulting from the Israeli acts of terror, harassment, mass imprisonment, mass deportation, and displacement of its people.

I request that this letter, together with the aforementioned telegram enclosed herewith, be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mohammed H. EL-ZAYYAT  
*Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations*

TELEGRAM DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1971 FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The people of the Gaza Strip have suffered from years of continuous curfew, the killing and maiming of scores of young men and women under detention, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment without trial, the

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the Symbol A/8395.

taking of women and children as political hostages and the systematic banishment of communal leaders. The latest measure in this policy of terror and colonization has been the callous bulldozing of thousands of homes and the forcible eviction of over 15,000 of their inhabitants in conditions of indescribable cruelty. We protest in the strongest terms these blatant violations of the basic precepts of human decency and civilized behaviour justified by the Israeli authorities on the false pretext of security and so-called town planning, and urgently requests:

1. That Israel should cease all forcible population transfer and return immediately those people already made homeless.

2. That the Israeli occupation authorities should stop immediately the killing and maiming of innocent people by their trigger-happy armed forces.

3. That the United Nations should dispatch an investigating committee to look into assault upon the lives, rights, and property of the people of Gaza.

4. That Israel should be ordered by the United Nations to cease immediately her calculated policy of terror and oppression on pain of sanctions and expulsion from the United Nations.

Letter dated 20 September 1971 from the representative of Lebanon  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[20 September 1971]

With reference to my letter of 4 September 1971 [S/10305], and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

On Saturday, 18 September 1971, at 4 a.m., Israeli forces directed large-calibre machine-gun fire at the village of Ramia, in the south-eastern part of Lebanon, causing the death of two civilians, a farmer and his wife. On the same day, a Lebanese civilian from the village of Ramia was abducted by the Israeli forces.

These acts of aggression perpetrated by the regular armed forces of Israel constitute further premeditated violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a breach of the armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel, in disregard of international law, the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council.

In his letter of 7 September 1971 [S/10307], the representative of Israel once again advances arguments

based on circumstances for which Israel itself has been continuously responsible from the very outset. It would suffice for Israel to adopt a policy in conformity with the Charter and the Security Council resolutions and to abandon its traditional military arrogance to bring the only peace possible, peace based on justice, to the entire region.

The Lebanese Government renews its vehement protest against these repeated acts of aggression by Israel and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that these acts are likely to disturb peace and security in the Middle East.

I would request you to be good enough to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA  
Permanent Representative  
of Lebanon to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10331

Letter dated 23 September 1971 from the Chairman of the ninth meeting of the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the consensus adopted by the Joint Meeting on 13 September 1971

[Original: English]  
[23 September 1971]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Security Council the text of a consensus adopted by the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, at its 9th meeting on 13 September 1971.

(Signed) E. O. OGBU  
Chairman of the ninth meeting  
of the Joint Meeting

## TEXT OF THE CONSENSUS\*

1. The Joint Meeting acknowledges the importance of periodic consultations among the three bodies and recommends that joint meetings should be held from time to time, as desirable, in order to continue consideration of the interrelationships of the problems of southern Africa with a view to achieving greater co-ordination and more effective action.

\* The representative of Venezuela stated that his delegation was unable to agree to the adoption of the consensus since most of its provisions went beyond the Joint Meeting's terms of reference, as provided in General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV). The representatives of the Ivory Coast and Madagascar also expressed reservations in regard to certain parts of the consensus.

2. The Joint Meeting considers that appropriate procedural arrangements should be instituted to ensure that during the General Assembly sessions southern African problems are studied and debated in their full perspective and not split and distributed among various committees of the Assembly. To this end, the Joint Meeting recommends that the General Assembly either direct all matters relating to the racial and colonial problems of southern Africa to the Special Political Committee, the Fourth Committee and the Third Committee, as the case may be, or hold joint meetings of these Committees on matters of common concern.

3. The Joint Meeting acknowledges the desirability of co-ordinated action by the three bodies, as appropriate, in fact-finding missions, hearings of petitioners and conduct of special studies with a view to rationalizing their efforts and obtaining maximum results.

4. The Joint Meeting proposes that the presiding officers of the three bodies, or their representatives, should conduct periodic consultations in order:

(a) To ensure that each of the three bodies is kept constantly informed of the activities of the others in areas which are relevant to its mandate;

(b) To co-ordinate the activities of the three bodies in establishing fact-finding missions, arranging hearings of petitioners and conducting studies on the proposal of any of three bodies on subjects of common interest;

(c) To consider and recommend for the consideration of the three bodies other appropriate measures for co-ordination and submission of joint or parallel recommendations to the General Assembly and the Security Council on matters of common interest;

(d) To convene joint meetings of the three bodies from time to time as referred to in paragraph 1.

5. The Joint Meeting recognizes the desirability of having competent subsidiary organs of the United Nations adopt a consistent policy on matters relating to southern Africa and recommends that such organs be requested to consider inviting representatives of the three bodies, as appropriate, to participate in their deliberations.

6. The Joint Meeting considers further that the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa, and of the activities of the three bodies, is of utmost importance in ensuring the effectiveness of the United Nations efforts to resolve the situation in the area. It considers it essential that the Organization of African Unity, the liberation movements and non-governmental organizations concerned should be kept adequately informed of the activities of the three bodies and that efforts should be intensified, by all appropriate means, to promote an international campaign against colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa with the co-operation of Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations.

7. The Joint Meeting will continue the examination of substantive problems of southern Africa at subsequent sessions. However, the question of Namibia was raised in view of the impending Security Council debate on that question. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Joint Meeting recommends that the Security Council should take effective and positive measures in furtherance of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and the decisions of the Security Council itself, and in the light of the recent Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice<sup>21</sup> which confirmed the illegality of South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

8. The Joint Meeting suggests that the Secretary-General consider appropriate arrangements for intensifying and co-ordinating research, information and publicity on southern Africa, taking into account the suggestions made during the Joint Meeting.

9. The Joint Meeting recommends that the presiding officers of the three bodies or their representatives advise the Secretary-General from time to time on the promotion of publicity pertaining to problems of southern Africa and on the efforts of the United Nations to deal with them.

10. The Joint Meeting requests the Secretary-General to convey this consensus to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session and to other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies.

<sup>21</sup> *Idem.*

## DOCUMENT S/10335

### Letter dated 24 September 1971 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[24 September 1971]

On instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 20 September 1971 by the representative of Lebanon [S/10329].

In my letter to the President of the Security Council dated 7 September 1971 [S/10307], as well as in previous letters, I emphasized that responsibility for incidents along the cease-fire line between Israel and Lebanon rests with the Government of Lebanon which continues to lend its support to terror organizations that use Lebanese territory as a base for acts of aggression against Israel.

Since my last letter additional attacks have been carried out from Lebanese territory. One of such attacks resulted in the incident which is the subject of the above-mentioned Lebanese letter.

On the night of 17 to 18 September a squad of armed saboteurs attempted to cross into Israel near Dovev, heading for an attack on the town of Safed with Katyusha rockets.

The attackers were intercepted by an Israeli patrol. In the ensuing clash two of the attackers were killed. Four Katyusha rocket launchers, four rockets, a timing

device powered by batteries, hand grenades and a map of Safed were found next to their bodies.

Instead of submitting letters of protest on incidents such as these, the Government of Lebanon would do well to give thought to the grave responsibility it bears for its support and encouragement of terror warfare which have turned Lebanon into a veritable hotbed of terror operations. Lebanon serves today as headquarters of a number of terror organizations, as a launching base for their attacks and a centre for their propaganda activities. Thus only a few days ago the Beirut radio station of a terror organization operating from Lebanon took "credit" for the grenade outrage in Jerusalem on 19 September 1971 in which a little Arab girl was killed and a number of American tourists were injured on a Sunday morning on Via Dolorosa.

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

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH

Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

## Somalia: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[25 September 1971]

*The Security Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969) and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of July 1967 concerning measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of the Israeli-occupied section of Jerusalem,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem [S/10313] and the reports of the Secretary-General [S/8052, S/8146, S/9149 and Add.1, S/9537 and S/10124 and Add.1 and 2] and having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Reaffirming the principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

Noting with concern the non-compliance by Israel with the above-mentioned resolutions.

Noting with concern further that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures designed to change the status and character of the occupied section of Jerusalem,

1. Reaffirms Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969),

2. Deplores the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the city of Jerusalem,

3. Confirms in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the city of Jerusalem including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section are totally invalid and cannot change that status,

4. Urgently calls upon Israel to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the City, or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace,

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Security Council and using such instrumentalities as he may choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Security Council as appropriate and in any event within sixty days on the implementation of this resolution.

## DOCUMENT S/10338/REV.1

## Syrian Arab Republic: revised amendments to document S/10337

[Original: English]  
[25 September 1971]

1. Operative paragraph 4 first line:  
Add after the word "Israel" the following: "to rescind all previous measures and actions and...".
2. Operative paragraph 5, second line:  
Replace the word "he" by the word "they".
3. Operative paragraph 5, last line:  
Delete "sixty" and insert "thirty" instead.
4. Add a new operative paragraph 6 which reads:  
"6. Decides that the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider the report referred to in operative paragraph 5 and what further action should be taken under the Charter."

## DOCUMENT S/10343

## Letter dated 29 September 1971 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[29 September 1971]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 September 1971 addressed to you by the members of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971), which accompanied a report prepared by that Mission.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

The Special Mission was established in order to inquire into the facts of which the Security Council had been informed and to examine the situation prevailing on the frontier between Portuguese Guinea and Senegal, reporting back to the Council and making any recommendations destined to guarantee peace and security in that region.

By letter dated 10 July 1971 [S/10255] Portugal repudiated with the utmost firmness the Senegalese accusations and categorically rejected any responsibility for the alleged incidents, in which it did not in any manner have a part. As regards the accusation that had been made concerning the explosion of mines allegedly placed by the Portuguese army in Senegalese territory, some of which were said to carry Russian markings the attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that no information had been given that could permit the clarification as to who might have placed them there, the more so because it is well known that the Portuguese army does not utilize armaments of Russian origin.

When resolution 294 (1971) was approved in the Security Council, the Portuguese Government had occasion to lament the fact that once more Portugal had been condemned for acts of violence against Senegalese villages, without any attempt first being made to verify the truth of the said allegations, by means of an inquiry carried out by impartial observers.

The attention of the Government of Senegal was again drawn to the fact that all problems arising in the frontier areas of that country result solely from the activities of the subversive group known as Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), which seeks by every means to prevent any measures that would favour the improvement of relations between Portugal and Senegal.

In view of the prior condemnation of Portugal approved in the Security Council before any inquiry had been carried out, it could not be expected that Portugal would participate in any manner in such an inquiry, which was obviously intended to justify and confirm the decision already taken by the Council.

All the same, a perusal of the above-mentioned report does not reveal the smallest proof that Portuguese authorities were involved in the incidents listed.

The Russian origin of the mines found in Senegal is clearly indicated in the description contained in the letter addressed by the representative of Senegal to the Security Council [S/10251] and was not questioned during the debate that preceded the dispatch of the Mission to Senegal. For the rest, the report of the Mission itself confirms the Soviet origin of the armaments of the so-called PAIGC movement, whose representative unequivocally admitted that its armaments came from the Soviet Union. Thus it seems illogical in the extreme to persist in accusing Portugal of utilizing Russian arms, after always having accused us before this time of utilizing arms coming from other sources.

Concerning the incident alleged to have occurred on 3 July 1971, the testimony is cited of a person who is said to have seen a helicopter land in Senegalese territory and some soldiers get out in order to place mines. It is strange that in a locality so well populated a helicopter should have been seen by only one person.

The Portuguese Government cannot but categorically reject the conclusions drawn by the Special Mission, which are also wholly in contradiction to the facts verified by the Mission in Senegal, and with the words of the Secretary-General of PAIGC, who makes no secret of the fact that his movement is engaged in warlike acts of violence against Portuguese populations. Thus, while that movement itself admits that its members perpetrate acts of violence and destruction in Portuguese Guinea,

surprisingly enough the Special Mission assigns the responsibility for those acts to the authorities in Portuguese Guinea, who, after all, are doing nothing but exercising their right of legitimate self-defence safeguarded by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the Portuguese Government, conscious of the fact that reports accompanied by such bizarre conclusions cannot in any manner contribute to the betterment of relations between Portugal and Senegal or lead to the establishment of a climate of détente favourable to the avoidance of frontier incidents, continues ready to seek and arrive at some formula capable of achieving that end.

In this context, it should be recalled that the President of Senegal, in the course of his statement before the Special Mission, denied the existence of any military bases belonging to PAIGC in Senegalese territory; he further affirmed that no armed members of that group were ever to be found within Senegal and that Senegal had always insisted that no attacks should be launched against Portuguese Guinea from its territory. But the information we have at our disposal unfortunately does not permit us to corroborate these assertions.

It was precisely in view of these fundamental differences in the very appreciation of facts by either side that, in a meeting held between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Portugal and of Senegal, an accord was fully finalized regarding the setting up of a permanent mixed commission for the purpose of investigating the situation along the frontier between Senegal and Portuguese Guinea, composed of representatives of Portugal and Senegal as well as of representatives of another country acceptable to both sides. The Senegalese President made a reference to these confidential conversations held between the two countries at the ministerial level, and from this reference made by him some doubts might be raised regarding the willingness of Portugal to comply with what had been agreed upon between the two Governments. The Portuguese Government, however, offered forthwith to implement the measures that had been agreed upon. The same was not true of the Dakar Government, which not only failed to carry out what had been agreed upon but, instead, presented another unfounded accusation in the Security Council, in the hope—which was unfortunately wholly justified by the manner in which the Council proceeded to act—of once again successfully preventing the truth of the situation from being brought to light, and of obtaining yet another demagogic condemnatory resolution against Portugal.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the Portuguese Government continues firm in its determination to arrive at a full clarification of the true conditions that prevail on the frontier between Senegal and Portuguese Guinea, and, in consonance with the self-same spirit which at previous meetings of the Security Council animated the Portuguese delegation in the presentation of similar constructive proposals, wishes to reiterate the proposal contained in its letter addressed to the President of the Special Mission on 6 August 1971 [S/10284].

Thus, once again it is proposed that a permanent commission should be established for control of the frontier of Senegal with Portuguese Guinea, made up



of Portuguese and Senegalese representatives presided over by a person in whose impartiality both countries have confidence.

The Portuguese Government is convinced that in this fashion a practicable system of co-operation would be set up that would be useful and advantageous in preventing the deterioration of the situation in that area, so infested by elements operating in disregard

of law and order, and harming the relations of Portugal with the Republic of Senegal.

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

(Signed) Rui PATRÍCIO  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of  
Portugal

#### DOCUMENT S/10344

##### Letter dated 29 September 1971 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[29 September 1971]

I have the honour to refer, under instructions from my Government, to the report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 295 (1971)<sup>23</sup> to investigate the allegations contained in the letter of complaint addressed to you by the Representative of Guinea on 3 August 1971 [S/10280].

The Portuguese Government has taken cognizance of that report, which has been placed before the Council for its consideration at its 1568th meeting.

The statements made before the Special Mission by the President of the Republic of Guinea are of such a nature as to make any comment on the part of the Portuguese Government unnecessary, seeing that they take away the very basis of the complaint addressed to the Council by the representative of Guinea in his letter of 3 August 1971.

Furthermore, a perusal of the report of the Special Mission makes clear that the Special Mission found

no evidence to support the accusation of the Republic of Guinea, namely, that on 2 August, its security services had intercepted conversations between overseas marine units and two other headquarters units of the Portuguese Army discussing an imminent military aggression by Portugal against that country.

In effect, as the records of the inquiry carried out by the Special Mission show, the alleged conversations took place between two Guinean nationals.

It is regrettable that the Security Council should have been asked to meet as a matter of urgency on such vague and misleading information.

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

(Signed) António PATRÍCIO  
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of  
Portugal to the United Nations

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, Special Supplement No. 4.

#### DOCUMENT S/10345

##### Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Oman for membership in the United Nations

[Original: English]  
[30 September 1971]

1. At the 1574th meeting on 16 August 1971, the President of the Security Council referred the application of Oman for membership in the United Nations [S/10216] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

2. At its 36th meeting, held on 16 August 1971, the Committee decided to defer its examination of that application and recommended without objection to the Security Council to have recourse later to the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

3. At its 38th meeting, held on 30 September 1971, certain problems relating to the timing of the consideration of the matter having been resolved, the Committee examined the application of Oman and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that Oman be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

4. Accordingly, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Oman for admission to the United Nations [S/10216],

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Oman be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

**DOCUMENT S/10346**

**Letter dated 30 September 1971 from the representatives of Burundi,  
Sierra Leone and Somalia to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[30 September 1971]

The delegations of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Somalia have the honour to request that, in the course of the extraordinary meetings of the Security Council concerning Namibia, an invitation under the provisions of rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council should be extended to Mr. Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

We wish further to request that this letter should be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nsanzé TERENCE  
*Permanent Representative of Burundi  
to the United Nations*

I. B. TAYLOR-KAMARA  
*Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone  
to the United Nations*

Abdulrahim FARAH  
*Permanent Representative of Somalia  
to the United Nations*



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