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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1982

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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

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

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

**CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1982**

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S/14886 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4	4, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 18 March 1982		Election of a member of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of candidates nominated by national groups	Circulated under the double symbol A/36/862-S/14886 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4. Replaced by A/36/862/Rev.1-S/14886/Rev.1	
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- j Communications concerning relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America
- k Letter dated 3 January 1980 from the representatives of 52 Member States to the President of the Security Council [*Afghanistan*]
- l Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
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DOCUMENT S/14825

Letter dated 5 January 1982 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English/Russian]
[5 January 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement dated 18 December 1981 by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the decision of the Israeli Knesset to extend Israeli jurisdiction to the occupied Golan Heights.

It would be appreciated if the above-mentioned statement would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) B. DASHTSEREN
Permanent Representative of Mongolia
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and all Mongolian public opinion strongly condemn the decision of the Israeli

Knesset to extend Israeli jurisdiction to the occupied territory of the Golan Heights as an act of direct aggression aimed at legitimizing the annexation of part of the Syrian territory occupied in 1967 and as a flagrant violation of the customary norms of international law.

Israel would not dare to confront the world community with this adventurist challenge without the covert political and military support and assistance being granted to it by the United States, which is using every means to intensify its acts of aggression against Arab peoples. It can be said that the Israeli authorities' act of annexation is the direct outcome of the new United States-Israeli agreement, the so-called "strategic co-operation" agreement.

Having created this criminal alliance, United States imperialism is strengthening its military presence in the Middle East and intensifying provocative and repressive actions against the forces of progress of the Arab East. However, these plans are meeting the resistance they deserve from the forces of progress and peace in the region and throughout the world.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the entire Mongolian people reaffirm their militant solidarity with the Syrian people in its struggle to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country against the attacks of imperialism and Zionism, and for the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East.

DOCUMENT S/14826

**Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Iraq
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[8 January 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the following statements issued by the Iraqi military spokesman on the violation of Iraqi airspace by the Zionist entity's war-planes during the past week:

1. 31 December 1981: two Israeli F-15 war-planes violated Iraqi airspace at 1405 hours on the afternoon of 30 December over the Makr Alnaam area, 50 kilometres into western Iraq; the two hostile war-planes were immediately intercepted and chased by Iraqi fighters, forcing them to flee out of Iraqi airspace.

2. 4 January 1982: two Israeli F-15 war-planes again violated Iraqi airspace at 1422 hours, 60 kilometres over the Makr Alnaam area; they were immediately intercepted and chased by Iraqi fighters, forcing them to flee out of Iraqi airspace.

I would be grateful if the above information would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/14827

Letter dated 7 January 1982 from the representative of Benin to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[7 January 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement dated 28 December 1981 by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Parti de la

Révolution Populaire du Bénin concerning the decision taken by Israel to extend the application of its laws to the Syrian territory of the Golan Heights:

"Following the annexation of the Golan Heights by the Israeli Government, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin, having examined all aspects of this important question, believes that the new situation created in the Middle East as a result of this illegal annexation of part of Syrian territory is serious and disquieting. In the light of this explosive situation, which is fraught with dangers for the peace and security of the region and of the world, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin strongly condemns Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and reaffirms its full solidarity with the Syrian and Palestinian

peoples and its unfailing support for their legitimate aspirations. The People's Republic of Benin resolutely opposes any annexation by force of the territory of a State and considers that Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights constitutes yet another obstacle to a comprehensive and permanent settlement to the Middle East conflict."

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

*(Signed) Saturnin K. SOGLO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Benin
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14828

Letter dated 8 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan
to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English/French]
[8 January 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference dated 7 January 1982 on the occasion of the Security Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

It would be appreciated if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 7 JANUARY 1982 FROM THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to commend the Security Council on its efforts, at the current series of meetings convened in accordance with the decision adopted on 17 December 1981 [resolution 497 (1981)] after the annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan, to implement the decisions of the international community and thereby secure the observance of international law.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference hopes, as almost the whole of the international community, that these efforts will bring about, before it is too late, the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

To that end, we believe that the sanctions which are essential, given the deliberate bad faith of Israel and its consistent refusal to comply with the many mandatory decisions of the Security Council and innumerable resolutions of the General Assembly, should be taken immediately.

That would, in any event, be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the concern of all of us for international peace and security, because when a Member State violates the provisions of or deliberately refuses to implement the resolutions of the Security Council or the General Assembly, the United Nations is obliged to take against that Member the measures prescribed for that purpose.

Moreover, the Security Council, with its primary

responsibility for maintaining peace, can, as you know, under Chapter VII of the Charter decide, in the event of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, to take the necessary measures to restore international peace and security. In this instance international peace and security are being endangered by Israel.

The Security Council resolution adopted in December 1981 after Israel's decision to impose its sovereignty on the Syrian Golan Heights, despite the provisions of the Charter and the universally accepted norms of international law, was unequivocal: the Council considered the Israeli decision null and void because it manifestly and dangerously violated, in particular, the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and the regulations attached to The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which categorically prohibit the annexation of territories occupied as the result of war.

Military occupation must be only temporary. Accordingly, international jurisprudence considers that by annexing an occupied territory the occupying State commits an international offence. In this respect the gravity and the dangerous consequences for international peace and security of the Israeli decision have been recognized by the Security Council, since at the same time as it condemned the annexation of the Golan it undertook to meet again on 5 January 1982 to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the Council's decision of 17 December 1981, inasmuch as Israel, as a Member of the United Nations, has undertaken to accept and apply the Charter.

The members of the Security Council must yield to the facts by finding that Israel is once again intending to defy the will of the international community, international law and the Charter, which every State Member solemnly committed itself to respect when it was admitted to membership.

It therefore appears highly desirable to us that the Security Council should finally adopt firmer, more vigorous and more effective measures against Israel. To do otherwise would be to encourage Israel to continue the pursuit of its expansionist plans to annex Arab territories in a Middle East which would be forever con-

demned to a situation of explosive tension, with unpredictable consequences.

It is time for the Security Council to be put in a position to shoulder its responsibilities in order that the annexation of the Golan, following that of Jerusalem, may not set a precedent which would damage international peace and security.

I am convinced that the Security Council is aware of its responsibilities (with regard to this question). It has no right to create a dangerous precedent by disappointing

the hopes of the international community, which are founded on necessary respect for international law, international conventions and the Charter. I am convinced that the Council will impose the sanctions provided for in the Charter in pursuance of its resolution 497 (1981).

(Signed) Habib CHATI
Secretary-General of the Organization
of the Islamic Conference

DOCUMENT S/14829* **

Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Spanish]
[8 January 1982]

I have the honour to request you to have the attached communiqué of the non-aligned countries distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURÍ
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the non-aligned countries dated 5 January 1982 on the situation in the occupied Arab territories

The plenary meeting of non-aligned countries held in New York on 5 January 1982, having listened to the statement made by the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and bearing in mind

* Incorporating document S/14829/Corr.1 of 11 January 1982.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/37/60-S/14829 and Corr.1.

the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 December [S/14805] and of 31 December 1981 [S/14821], expressed its deepest concern and indignation at Israel's defiance of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 36/226 B.

The plenary meeting further condemned the action taken by Israel on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights as an unequivocal act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations as well as General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and, accordingly, expressed its firm conviction that the international community should immediately apply the necessary sanctions in conformity with Article 41 of the Charter.

In this regard, the non-aligned countries called on the Security Council to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to oblige Israel to restore all Syrian occupied territories to the full sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The plenary meeting reaffirmed the solidarity of the movement of non-aligned countries with and support for the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic and called upon all members to participate actively in the forthcoming session of the Security Council which will examine the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

DOCUMENT S/14830*

Letter dated 6 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 January 1982]

In an article published in *The New York Times* on 14 December 1981 by Mr. Drew Middleton, it was mentioned that South Africa had purchased 41 Centurion tanks and the Tiger Cat missile system from Jordan. This is totally untrue and without foundation.

As I have communicated previously to you, Jordan does not maintain any military or commercial relation with the racist régime in South Africa. The enclosed reply to Mr. Middleton's allegation, published in *The New York Times* on 21 December, explains Jordan's position categorically.

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

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/61-S/14830.

ANNEX

Text published in *The New York Times* of 21 December 1981

UNSOLD JORDANIAN ARMS

To the Editor:

I have been authorized by my Government to deny categorically and conclusively the allegation contained in a Dec. 14 news story and attributed to other reports that South Africa has purchased 41 Centurion tanks and the Tiger Cat missile system from Jordan.

The Government of Jordan wishes to assert that all its Centurion tanks and other weapons are deployed for the defense of Jordan. Furthermore, my Government has banned any dealings with South Africa, not only in armaments but in civilian goods as well. Anyone who contravenes this law is subject to prosecution.

(Ambassador) HAZEM NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14831*

Letter dated 8 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 January 1982]

I have the honour to forward herewith the statement made on 5 January 1982 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the United States use of the U Taphao base in Thailand and kindly request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

According to the Thai newspaper *The Nation*, on 26 December 1981, United States and Thai officials including U Taphao Commander officially admitted that since November 1981, aircraft of the United States Seventh Fleet have been authorized to reuse the U Taphao air base in Thailand allegedly to refuel and carry out the United States-Thailand joint training programme.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/62-S/14831.

At a time when the United States imperialists are colluding with the Chinese expansionists in interfering in Kampuchea and opposing the three Indo-Chinese peoples, the above-mentioned action only increases tension in this region.

It should be recalled that, during its aggression against the three Indo-Chinese countries in the past, the United States used Thailand as a staging base for its aircraft and warships, including B-52 bombers, to commit crimes against the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. Following its failure in Indo-China and in the face of a strong protest from the United States and Thai peoples, the United States had to pull out of Thai bases.

At present, refusing to learn from its past failure, the United States is scheming to return militarily to South-East Asia and to tie up Thailand once again to its war machinery. This is a very dangerous move, which seriously jeopardizes the peace and security of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, Kampuchea and other South-East Asian countries. Nevertheless, all United States attempts at reversing the course of history will face strong condemnation by the peace-loving and progressive peoples in South-East Asia and the rest of the world, including the United States and Thai peoples, and will end in humiliating failure.

The Thai authorities, by lending a hand to the United States and acting counter to the Thai people's national interests and to the aspiration for peace and stability of the other South-East Asian nations, must bear full responsibility for their wrongdoing.

The Vietnamese people cannot help following attentively such a dangerous action of the United States and demand that the Reagan administration immediately end all its military adventures.

DOCUMENT S/14832

Jordan: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 January 1982]

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolution 497 (1981),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 and 31 December 1981, contained in documents S/14805 and Corr.1 and S/14821 respectively,

Considering that the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981) decided that in the event of non-compliance by Israel it would urgently meet "to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 36/226 B of 17 December 1981,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, which defines an act of aggression as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof",

Determining that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since June 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981 constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security,

Acting in accordance with Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 36/226 B;

2. *Determines* that Israeli measures in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, culminating in Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Decides* that all Member States, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, should:

(a) Refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related military equipment and suspend any military assistance to Israel;

(b) Suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to Israel;

4. *Requests* all Member States to consider suspending diplomatic and consular relations with Israel;

5. *Decides also* to call upon all Member States to carry out the present decision of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter;

6. *Urges*, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Calls upon* all other United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and their members to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter, a committee of the Security Council to

examine and report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/14832/REV.1

Jordan: revised draft resolution

[Original: English/French]
[19 January 1982]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 497 (1981),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 and 31 December 1981, contained in documents S/14805 and Corr.1 and S/14821 respectively,

Considering that the Security Council, in its resolution 497 (1981), decided that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, it would urgently meet "to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 36/226 B of 17 December 1981,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, which defines an act of aggression as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof",

Determining that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since June 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981 constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security,

Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 36/226 B (1981);

2. *Determines* that Israeli measures in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, culminating in Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Decides* that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures in order to nullify the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and to refrain from providing any assistance or aid to and co-operation with Israel, in all fields, in order to deter Israel in its policies and practices of annexation;

4. *Decides also* to call upon all Member States to carry out the present decision of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter;

5. *Urges*, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Calls upon* all other United Nations bodies and other specialized agencies of the United Nations and their members to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter, a committee of the Security Council to examine and report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/14833*

Letter dated 12 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 January 1982]

I have the honour to forward herewith the Kam-puchean News Agency SPK reports of 2 and 11 January 1982 concerning the statements by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea protesting against the Thai act of aggression and condemning the United States' use of the Thai U Taphao air base.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/63-S/14833.

ANNEX I

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman protests against Thai act of aggression

According to an SPK report on 2 January 1982, a spokesman for the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting against Thailand's recent grave act of provocation against Kampuchea.

The statement recalled the recent incident in which three vessels of the Thai Navy violated the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Koh Kong province, 15 kilometres inside Kampuchean waters, opened fire on and sank a Kampuchean patrol boat, then took five crew members together with the boat to Thailand.

The statement said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea energetically condemns this premeditated act of aggression of the Thai Navy and demands that the Thai Government immediately set free the said crew members and return the boat, and put a definitive end to all acts of violation and aggression against the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

ANNEX II

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman condemns United States use of Thai air base

According to an SPK report, on 11 January 1982, a spokesman for the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the United States for using again the U Taphao air base in Thailand.

The statement says:

"This is a very dangerous act of the United States Administration in collusion with the Chinese expansionists in its policy to provoke tension in South-East Asia, thus threatening the sovereignty and security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"It is to be recalled that the United States has used this air base in its war of destruction against the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples".

The statement demands that the United States stop this adventure and that the Thai authorities refrain from allowing the United States to re-establish its military bases in Thailand, "in conformity with the aspirations of the South-East Asian peoples, and in the interests of peace, security and stability in the whole region".

DOCUMENT S/14834

Letter dated 29 December 1981 from the Secretary-General to 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]
[14 January 1982]*

I should be most grateful if you would bring to the urgent attention of your Government this further appeal which I am addressing to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in order to obtain additional voluntary contributions for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

The importance of UNFICYP has been emphasized time and again by the Security Council, and the stationing of the Force in the island has been repeatedly extended by it. In its resolution 495 (1981) of 14 December 1981, the Council, noting my report of 1 December 1981 [S/14778], decided to extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 June 1982 and requested me to continue my mission of good offices.

I have reported to the Council that the presence of UNFICYP in the island continues to remain necessary both in helping to maintain calm and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. I have also noted that the inter-communal talks have continued in a constructive manner and that the evaluation paper submitted to the parties on my behalf may have marked the beginning of a new and fruitful phase in the long search for a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem. The maintenance of peaceful conditions, which is the task of UNFICYP, is indispensable if the talks are to have a reasonable chance of success.

I feel obliged, however, to draw attention to the difficulties I face in maintaining the Force, owing to the continuing deficit in the UNFICYP budget. In my report to the Council, I indicated that the last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in April 1981 and met those claims only up to July 1976. UNFICYP is financed in

part by the troop-contributing Governments and in part by Governments making voluntary contributions. These contributions have consistently fallen short of needs. Moreover, the rate of accumulation of the resulting deficit has been growing, since voluntary contributions have been running for the past five years at an average of \$9 million per six-month period, while expenses during the same five years have increased from \$11 to \$14 million for a six-month period. The accumulated deficit for the period ending 15 June 1981 is more than \$79 million. Additionally, nearly \$15 million, of which \$2,867,456 have been received, are required to meet that portion of the total cost of UNFICYP for the six-month period ending 15 December 1981 that is normally financed by voluntary contributions. This would leave costs of approximately \$36.2 million, based on past practice, to be met by the troop-contributing countries, a figure that includes both certain reimbursable extra costs and the non-reimbursable regular costs incurred by them which these countries finance at their own expense (see annex).

I consider it essential to make every possible effort to rectify the serious financial situation confronting UNFICYP. I therefore urgently request Governments, once again, to consider increasing their contributions or to begin making voluntary contributions, if not made before, in order to replenish the UNFICYP Special Account. I also wish to express the hope that the regular financial contributors to the UNFICYP Account will find it possible at least to maintain the level of their contributions.

I now appeal to your Government to respond promptly and generously with a voluntary contribution to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important function.

*(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General*

ANNEX

Millions of dollars

Financial position of the United Nations
Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Since 1964, 67 countries have made payments or pledges of voluntary contributions to support the United Nations operation in Cyprus. Contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account since the beginning of the operation, as well as the pledges and payments received so far for the period from 16 December 1980 to 15 June 1981, are listed in the attached table.

In order to provide contingents for UNFICYP, the troop-contributing Governments divert from national duty troops and other resources at an ongoing cost to them presently estimated by them at \$36.2 million for each six-month period. This figure includes: (a) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these therefore constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop-contributing Governments; (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP for which, under existing arrangements, the troop contributors would be entitled to claim reimbursement from the United Nations but which they have agreed to finance at their own expense as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Including the above two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending 15 December 1981 would total approximately \$50.9 million, estimated as follows:

1. (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal <i>matériel</i> costs;	
(b) Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them	36.2
2. Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organization is required to meet (including the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed), financed through voluntary contributions	14.7
	50.9
TOTAL COSTS	50.9

Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the second of these cost elements, as indicated in the cost estimates included in my report of 1 December 1981 [S/14778, sect. VI].

The voluntary contributions received from Governments have not been sufficient to cover these costs. Moreover, the rate of accumulation of the resulting deficit has been growing, since voluntary contributions have been running for the past five years at an average of \$9 million per six-month period, while expenses during the same five years have increased from \$11 to \$14 million for a six-month period. The accumulated deficit from the inception of the operation through 15 June 1981 now stands at \$79.7 million, as compared to the deficit of \$73.2 million about six months ago, as indicated in my letter to you of 18 June 1981 [S/14554]. Thirteen contributions, amounting to \$2,867,456, have been received so far towards that portion of the costs of maintaining the operation during the six-month period ending 15 December 1981 (that is, \$14.7 million) which is to be financed by voluntary contributions.

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD
27 MARCH 1964 TO 15 JUNE 1981 AS AT 11 DECEMBER 1981

(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Thirty-ninth period (16 December 1980- 15 June 1981)	Total pledges	Payments received
Australia	—	2 419 889	2 419 889 ^a
Austria	125 000	3 315 000	3 315 000 ^{a,b,c}
Bahamas	1 000	2 000	2 000 ^c
Barbados	1 000	1 000	1 000
Belgium	—	3 578 396	3 578 396
Botswana	—	500	500
Canada	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	2 766 359	2 766 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	600	600 ^d
Denmark	118 620	4 225 073	4 225 073 ^{a,b}
Finland	—	900 000	900 000 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of	515 229	20 065 229	20 065 229 ^c
Ghana	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	375 869	17 725 869	17 725 869 ^c
Guyana	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	3 750	62 907	62 907 ^c
India	5 000	55 000	55 000 ^c
Iran	—	144 500	94 500
Iraq	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland	—	50 000	50 000 ^e
Israel	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	—	6 581 645	6 547 128
Ivory Coast	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica	500	31 533	31 533 ^c
Japan	—	3 240 000	3 240 000
Kuwait	—	115 000	115 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	1 500	1 500 ^f
Lebanon	—	3 194	3 194
Libenia	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	4 701	106 507	106 507 ^c
Malawi	—	5 590	5 590
Malaysia	—	7 500	7 500

Country	Thirty-ninth period (16 December 1980- 15 June 1981)	Total pledges	Payments received
Malta	—	1 820	1 820
Mauritania	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	—	800	800
Netherlands	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	71 137	71 137
Niger	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	10 800	10 800
Norway	305 000	6 783 265	6 783 265 ^c
Oman	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	—	44 791	44 791
Philippines	300	12 100	12 100
Qatar	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	500	8 500	8 500 ^c
Somalia	—	1 000	1 000
Sweden	200 000	6 720 000	6 720 000 ^{a,b}
Switzerland	—	5 086 920	5 086 920
Thailand	500	3 000	3 000 ^c
Togo	—	1 020	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	10 000	20 000	20 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 901 063	60 181 074 ^z	60 181 074 ^{a,b,c}
United Republic of Cameroon	2 669	16 236	16 236 ^c
United Republic of Tanzania	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 500 000	135 900 000 ^h	128 221 177
Uruguay	—	5 000	5 000
Venezuela	—	18 000	18 000
Viet Nam	—	4 000	4 000 ⁱ
Yugoslavia	—	40 000	40 000
Zaire	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	38 000	28 000
TOTAL	8 070 701	285 179 698	277 399 838

^aIndicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia \$500,000, Austria \$1.9 million, Canada \$10.7 million, Denmark \$650,000, Sweden \$3.5 million and United Kingdom \$19 million.

^bPayment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^cThe following additional pledges or payments have been received for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1981: Austria \$125,000, Bahamas \$1,000, Germany, Federal Republic of, \$515,230, Greece \$316,899, Iceland \$3,750, India \$5,000, Jamaica \$500, Luxembourg \$4,700, Norway \$305,000, Singapore \$500, Thailand \$500, United Kingdom \$1,586,708, United Republic of Cameroon \$2,669.

^dContributions received in 1964.

^eThe Irish Government has informed that it has absorbed claims in the amount of \$1,985,971, in respect of costs incurred during the period July 1971 to October 1973, as a result of the participation of the Irish contingent in UNFICYP.

^fContributions received in 1967.

^gMaximum amount pledged.

^hMaximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on the contributions of other Governments.

ⁱContributions received in 1964-1966.

DOCUMENT S/14835*

Letter dated 13 January 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 January 1982]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention once again to violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by jet-fighters

of the Turkish Air Force which took place on 12 January 1982 as follows:

—From 0900 to 0910 hours, two Turkish Air Force F-104 jet-fighters flying in formation, originating from

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/856-S/14835.

the southern part of Turkey, flew south and along the Pentadactylos range in an easterly direction over the villages of Ayios Demetrios, Mia Milea and Kythrea where they carried out dives and then headed off to the east.

—From 0916 to 0928 hours, two Turkish A/F F-104 jet-fighters, flying in formation, flew south of Pentadactylos in a westerly direction over the heights of Kafkala (north Phylia) and Messaron (north Kyras) where they carried out dives and then headed off to the north.

—At 0930 hours, two Turkish A/F F-104 jet-fighters flew south of Pentadactylos over the villages of Tymbou and Ayia and then headed off to the east.

—From 1015 to 1029 hours, two Turkish A/F F-104 jet-fighters flew over the Kafkala heights, where they carried out dives, and then headed off to the north.

—At 1055 hours, two Turkish A/F F-104 jet-fighters flew over the village of Tymbou, where they carried out dives, and then headed off to the east.

During the above repeated dives, the A/F F-104 Turkish jet-fighters strafed with gun-fire ground targets.

The aforesaid violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus were part of military exercises, including infantry battalions.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest strongly the above aggressive actions of Turkey and to point out that they have again taken place in a most sensitive phase of the Cyprus problem, only a few days after the resumption of the intercommunal talks this year.

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

*(Signed) Michael E. SHERIFIS
Acting Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14836*

Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[15 January 1982]*

I wish to draw your urgent attention to some of the latest outrages perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against Israel citizens and Israel institutions.

On Saturday evening, 9 January 1982, a bomb exploded next to the office of El Al Israel Airlines in Istanbul. Providentially, no one was injured by the blast. However, damage was caused to property. Two days following the explosion, the PLO, in a statement to the Kuwaiti press, boasted of its responsibility for this outrage.

In this connection, I would also like to bring to your attention further PLO attempts to perpetrate atrocities against Israel citizens. On 30 December 1981, an explosive device was discovered on the main road leading to the Gilo residential neighbourhood at Jerusalem. The device was safely detonated by a police sapper. Mercifully, no one was injured. The same day, the terrorist PLO, as reported by Reuters at Damascus, bragged of its responsibility for this attempted atrocity.

On the morning of 11 January 1982, two explosive devices placed under a vegetable stand in the crowded market-place of the town of Petah-Tikva blew up in rapid succession. With the explosions of these devices, large quantities of nails contained in them were scattered as lethal projectiles in every direction. Providentially, despite the lethal contents of the bombs, the blasts did not injure any of the numerous shoppers, many of whom were women. However, a police sapper was wounded by the explosion of one of the devices.

As is its wont, the PLO immediately broadcast its responsibility for this criminal act on its radio station in Lebanon.

If any further evidence were needed to illustrate the real aims of this terror organization and its long-range strategy, a high-ranking adviser of Yasser Arafat recently provided it. According to the Lebanese daily newspaper *Al-Nahar* of 9 January 1982, Hani Al-Hassan declared that "the elimination of the State of Israel is the way we want to achieve unity and freedom in the Arab world".

Halad Al-Hassan, another of Arafat's henchmen, in an interview with the Bahrain weekly *Sada Al-Usbou*, published on 12 January 1982, emphasized that "there will be no existence for the Palestinian people or for Israel unless one of the two sides disappears". He then called on the Arabs to deal with the Palestinian problem on the basis that peaceful coexistence with Israel is impossible.

PLO acts of terror serve as further reminders, if such are still needed, of the true nature and objectives of that murder organization. It is a group of international criminals bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians while at the same time masquerading under the guise of a "national liberation movement". This masquerading is, of course, facilitated by the fact that at the United Nations the terrorist PLO has been granted irregular rights in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of procedure of various organs.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/65-S/14836.

DOCUMENT S/14837*

Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[15 January 1982]*

I have the honour, at the request of Mr. Hun Sen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 2 January 1982 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter, together with the enclosure, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alounkeo KITTIKHOUN
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/66-S/14837.

ANNEX

Text of the statement

On 28 December 1981, at approximately 1700 hours, three ships belonging to the Thai Navy deliberately entered the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, penetrating 15 kilometres into Koh Kong Province, and fired at a Kampuchean boat from the regular patrol. The patrol boat was sunk by the Thai assailants, who forcibly took back with them to Thailand five members of the crew and the boat.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns this premeditated act of aggression by the Thai Navy and demands that the Thai Government release forthwith the members of the crew and the boat and that it put an end once and for all to the daily violations and acts of aggression committed by its armed forces against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT S/14838*

Note verbale dated 15 January 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[16 January 1982]*

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform that the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus approved on 14 January 1982, a resolution condemning the annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan Heights. It also called for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and supported the imposition by the United Nations Security Council of sanctions and other practical measures against Israel to comply with United Nations resolutions. Finally, it expressed solidarity with the friendly people of Syria.

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus would be grateful if this note were circulated as a United Nations document of the Security Council under the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

* Incorporating document S/14838/Corr.1 of 18 January 1982.

DOCUMENT S/14839*

Letter dated 14 January 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[18 January 1982]*

I have the honour to forward herewith to you a statement issued on 14 January 1982 by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Viet Nam's proposal for cessation of hostile armed actions and firing along the Sino-Vietnamese border on the occasion of Têt, the Lunar New Year.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/67-S/14839.

ANNEX

Text of the statement

As is publicly known, the Chinese authorities, on 17 February 1979, sent 600,000 troops in a war of aggression against Viet Nam. Although they were defeated in this war by the Vietnamese people and forced to withdraw, the Chinese authorities are still occupying a part of Vietnamese territory. Now, pursuing their hostile policy against Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities are frantically conducting a type of sabotage war in many fields to weaken Viet Nam so as to subdue and occupy it. They maintain a big military force close to the border while continuing to occupy many points in Viet Nam or nibbling at others, and conducting armed provocations or causing clashes along the border. As a result, the situation at the border is permanently tense and is likely to become explosive.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to exercise their right to self-defence to protect their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is also the sacred right to self-defence of all peoples to defend their countries from foreign aggression. Furthermore, the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are consistently advocating the settlement of all problems with China through negotiations in order to normalize relations between the two States and restore the time-honoured friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. Viet Nam has successively taken many positive steps, proposing for a bilateral treaty for peaceful coexistence between the two countries, and demanding with insistence the resump-

tion of the talks unilaterally interrupted by China. And, for the traditional Lunar New Year, it has repeatedly called for cessation of hostile armed actions and firing at border areas so that the two peoples may safely celebrate the return of spring. However, all these constructive proposals have been stubbornly rejected by the Chinese authorities.

On 4 January 1982, the Chinese authorities rejected another proposal made in a note addressed by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China on 28 December 1981, that the two sides stop hostile armed actions and cease firing along the common border on the occasion of the Year of the Dog. So it is very clear that the Chinese authorities have not given up their hostile policy towards Viet Nam and do not want to ease tension along the common border.

Even so, as an expression of the good will of the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and for the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, Vietnamese soldiers and guards at the border will unilaterally act upon the proposal made in the note of 28 December 1981, i.e., cessation by both parties of hostile armed actions and firing along the common border in a period from 20 January through 29 January 1982 to enable people on both sides of the common border to safely see the New Year in.

If China takes advantage of the good will of Viet Nam by continuing armed provocations and other hostile actions, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will have to react in self-defence, and the Chinese authorities will have to fully account for all consequences of their acts.

DOCUMENT S/14841*

Note verbale dated 18 January 1982 from the representative of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 January 1982]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to bring to his attention the attached communiqué received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if the necessary measures could be taken to have this communiqué distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 11 January 1982 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran

It is not the first time that the régime of Iraq has made the effort to conceal its criminal acts, by spreading false reports of distorted and misleading information. The letter of the Foreign Minister of Iraq contained in document S/14806 dated 18 December 1981 is yet another such effort.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/70-S/14841.

Referring to a previous note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document S/14802 dated 18 December 1981, in which some of the criminal acts of the Baathist junta in Iraq against our country and people were brought to the attention of the international community, we wish to emphasize the fact that Iraqi allegations of executions of Iraqi prisoners of war by Iran have the sole purpose of deceiving the international as well as the Iraqi public. It is a futile effort by Iraq to divert attention from the criminal acts that it commits on a daily basis against innocent civilians in Iran, and at the same time, to justify for its own people the great number of casualties it has suffered on the battle fronts lately, by making the allegation that their deaths are the result of executions. The Iraqi régime also hopes that the spreading of such rumours will deter its soldiers on the front from continuously deserting it and joining their brothers in faith in Iran.

Contrary to Iraqi allegations, the Iraqi prisoners of war are receiving more than fair treatment in Iran and this has been confirmed by officials of the International Red Cross. Nevertheless, to prove once again the baselessness of Iraqi propaganda, the International Red Cross has again been invited to investigate the conditions within which Iraqi prisoners of war are living in Iran. The Prime Minister of Iran has also extended an open invitation to parents of Iraqi prisoners of war to visit their sons in Iran on the occasion of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution.

DOCUMENT S/14842*

Letter dated 19 January 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 January 1982]

On a number of occasions in the past, I have drawn attention to atrocities by the terrorist PLO against Jews

and Jewish establishments. These outrages include, for example, the savage grenade attack by the PLO on Jewish schoolchildren at Antwerp on 27 July 1980, causing the death of one child and wounding 17 other chil-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/71-S/14842.

dren and adults (my letter of 29 July [S/14081]), and the submachine-gun attack by the PLO on a crowd of worshippers gathered at a synagogue at Vienna on 29 August 1981 for the Sabbath morning service, in the course of which two people were killed and 19 others were wounded (see my letter of 31 August [S/14670]).

In keeping with its vicious anti-Semitic outlook and with the long series of anti-Semitic outrages perpetrated by it, the PLO, on Friday evening, 15 January 1982, bombed a Jewish-owned restaurant frequented by Jewish patrons in West Berlin. The ensuing explosion killed a 14-month-old infant girl and wounded 24 other people. The following day, Reuters reported from Beirut that one of the constituent groups operating under the PLO umbrella boasted of its responsibility for this criminal act.

These ugly incidents demonstrate the true character of the terrorist PLO. Under the guise of "national liberation" and of conducting an "armed struggle against the Zionist entity", the PLO not only aims at the destruction of a State Member of the United Nations but is also embarked on a ruthless campaign against Jews and Jewish institutions everywhere.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14843*

Letter dated 21 January 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[25 January 1982]*

At the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing a letter he addressed to you on 21 January 1982.

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

*(Signed) David W. STEWARD
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1982 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In your letter of 13 January 1982, which you sent in reply to my message to you of 12 January, you state that you will be guided by the principles of the Charter alone. Since it has consistently been the South African Government's standpoint that the business of the United Nations should be conducted in terms of the provisions of the Charter, this would have been an encouraging statement were it not for the glaring contradiction in your public utterances. By your own admission you also acknowledged allegiance to the opinion of the majority of Member States.

Although there ought not to be any incongruity between the Charter provisions and the decisions of the organs of the United Nations, it is a known fact that the majority speaks and acts with contemptuous disregard for the provisions of the Charter. In all future instances, it seems that you will be faced with the dilemma of determining whether you are going to be the servant of the Charter or of the majority.

You are no doubt aware that the majority has denied South Africa the right of participation in the deliberations of the General Assembly on several occasions, in contravention of the Charter. Since this can happen again in future—and not only to South Africa—I submit

that you will either have to advocate adherence to the provisions of the Charter or acquiesce in the violation of the Charter by the majority.

May I suggest that it is reasonable to expect of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that he remain emotionally unaffected and personally independent of ideological objectives in the decisions of the United Nations, especially those of the General Assembly. You must know that South Africa is not the only country critical of irresponsible United Nations resolutions and of the conduct of majorities sponsoring such resolutions while they are demonstrably unwilling to finance their own verbal extravaganza. Nor is the South African Government alone in its view that self-interest and ideological objectives, rather than concern for the real ills of the world and its people, often inspire those resolutions.

Likewise your derogatory comment on South Africa, while remaining silent on the events in Poland and Afghanistan, will not go unnoticed.

As I have pointed out in my letter of 27 May 1981 to your predecessor,¹ mere lip service is being paid to the improvement of living conditions on the African continent, while millions are being deprived of the most basic human requirements such as food, shelter, health, education, freedom of expression and security of the person. I would also like to remind you again of my letter of 1 January 1981, in which I stated:

"By transposing its chagrin at its own impotence into fury against South Africa, the General Assembly not only demonstrates its own incompetence to accomplish anything to alleviate the oppressive living conditions of the majority of peoples of the world, but ironically focuses attention on the one country in Africa where progress is marked in every important sphere of life: I challenge the institutionalized bodies of the United Nations to prove statistically that black Africans in the rest of Africa today enjoy more effective political rights, greater stability and security, better employment opportunities, higher wages, better housing and medical facilities, communication and transport systems, healthier diets, more civil rights that are in practice enforceable, better quality educa-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/74-S/14843.

¹ A/36/290.

tin and training than the black peoples of South Africa.

"A society or country should be judged not by instant superficial impressions, but by the long term direction it is taking and the degree of advancement it is able to generate for all its peoples."²

Despite these and related considerations, you have deemed it fit to proceed from the distorted premise of so many United Nations resolutions relegating your argument in your letter of 13 January 1982 to a fallacious *petitio principii* argument. I would like to suggest that if you are going to be guided by the principles of the Charter alone, you would have to accept that nearly all the decisions of the General Assembly concerning South Africa are *ultra vires* the Charter, that they cannot amend that document and that you yourself are in no way bound by such decisions.

There are many initiatives and developments in the economic, social, labour, education and other fields which demonstrate South Africa's determination and ability to confront and resolve its own problems. South Africa's sincere efforts to work towards the establishment of a confederation of States in southern Africa with a view to creating a region of stability, peace and progress are simply brushed aside by the majority in the General Assembly. The vengeful attitude of the majority in that organ has reached such an intensity that it would rather see all the States of southern Africa condemned to economic waste and social degeneration than recognize South Africa's vital role in the development of the region. It is of decisive importance for the stability of southern Africa that political differences and ideological obsessions be set aside in favour of constructive co-operation. The drift towards confrontation should be arrested, not encouraged. The peoples of southern Africa will be made to suffer the consequences of conflict which the majority in the United Nations actively seeks to provoke. I therefore appeal to you to nourish the seeds of reconciliation and progress in southern Africa and Africa as a whole rather than fan the flames of disharmony and mistrust by supporting outrageous demands which aggravate the region's problems.

I note in your response of 13 January 1982 to South Africa's reaction to your statement on 7 January that you recognize that it is essential for the principle of impartiality to be scrupulously observed by all parties. I need not remind you of the institutionalized commitment to SWAPO as the "sole and authentic representative" of the people of South West Africa/Namibia by the General Assembly and a majority of its members. It is imperative that you dissociate yourself from that majority statement well in advance if you have any intention of demonstrating your impartiality.

Equal treatment of all the political parties, of which SWAPO is but one, is a *sine qua non* for the successful

² See A/36/64.

implementation of any settlement proposal. This has consistently been the position of the internal leaders of South West Africa/Namibia. The South African Government fully shares that view and demands that it be honoured and respected.

It is self-evident that the establishment of the credibility of the referee's impartiality and of his evenhandedness before and during the electoral process, with the concomitant creation of trust and confidence, are prerequisites for the commencement of such implementation. To reverse this order would be farcical and futile. It will not create peace but will lead to an escalation of conflict. Moreover, redress of the bias in favour of SWAPO would have to be genuine, comprehensive and visible. The Geneva conference from 7 to 14 January 1981 was inconclusive because the United Nations was unable to disengage itself from its extensive pro-SWAPO embrace over many years. Your remarks on SWAPO are bound to further reinforce the belief of leaders in South West Africa/Namibia that the United Nations lacks the will and capacity to act impartially in South West Africa/Namibia and that public manifestation of impartiality by the Secretary-General will be exceedingly difficult.

It is expected of the South African Government to convince the internal parties of South West Africa/Namibia of the impartiality of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his assistants. Surely this is not possible when the Secretary-General himself is publicly scornful of this image. It should be patently obvious that the onus is now on you to dispel those doubts and to furnish proof of such impartiality in this matter, as can be expected of you by the dictates of fairness and the provisions of the Charter.

In the final instance I wish to record my appreciation for the candour of your letter of 13 January 1982 and your intimated preference for constructive dialogue to characterize your future relationship with South Africa. In turn I want to give you the assurance that the South African Government shall continue to avoid efforts to score debating points against the United Nations or any of its organs but shall, as always, bring to your attention considerations and facts which, provided they receive proper consideration, should be conducive to solving the problems which have resulted in the abyss between South Africa and the United Nations.

Having been assured of frankness in articulating your views, the South African Government now awaits the manifestation of that commitment in the conduct of southern African affairs. In view of past disillusionments I am constrained to introduce a cautionary note of scepticism. Only your actions in the spirit of the Charter can ultimately bring that reassurance.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister for Foreign Affairs and
Information of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/14844*

Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 January 1982]

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People has already had many

occasions in the past year to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General several instances of Israeli actions which carried serious implications for the economic, social and political well-being of the Palestinian people

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/75-S/14844.

and which constituted grave violations of relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 181 (II), as well as the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.

I regret once more having to bring to your attention another grave action by the Israeli Government which has also been reported by *The New York Times*.

This time, Israel plans to clear all Palestinian Bedouins out of a great swath of the Negev Desert. Of the approximately 40,000 Bedouins, about 15,000 have been resettled in two large tracts of land near Beersheba. Another 6,000 are to be removed from an area where a new Israeli air base is planned and an additional 19,000 throughout the rest of the desert are to be resettled under the Government's plans.

The Committee is bound to express its gravest concern regarding the disastrous consequences that the Israeli actions will have on the life of the Palestinian Bedouins. It is vital to draw the attention of Israel to the dangers involved in these acts which will further exacerbate the tensions in the area.

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

(Signed) Mohammad Farid ZARIF
Acting Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/14845*

Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 January 1982]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 January 1982 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 22 January 1982 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 13 January 1982 from Mr. Michael E. Sherifis, the acting representative of the Greek Cypriot administration (S/14835).

The military exercises of 12 January which took place in the territory of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris were the routine exercises of the Turkish Peace Force and were carried out in accordance with a scheduled programme, about which prior notification was provided to the authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Therefore, the allegation by Mr. Sherifis concerning the violation of the airspace of the Greek Cypriot administration 12 January deserves no reply.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/857-S/14845.

DOCUMENT S/14846*

Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 January 1982]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letter of 27 November 1981 (S/14775), I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 28 December 1981, at 3.20 p.m., a Thai fishing trawler *Netsuwan 8* was fired upon by an armed trawler while fishing in Thai territorial waters in the vicinity of Kut Island, Trat province. Two Thai navy patrol ships, which were dispatched to the scene to assist the fishing trawler, fired warning shots into the air to give the intruding armed trawler a chance to cease and desist. The armed trawler, however, opened fire on the Thai patrol ships. The patrol ships, in an act of self-defence, were compelled to return fire, sinking the armed trawler in Thai territorial waters at latitude 11 degrees 28 *libda* north and longitude 102 degrees 41 *libda* east, which is 8 miles south of Kut Island.

2. Interrogation of the five surviving crewmen revealed the following:

(a) The armed trawler was formerly a Thai fishing trawler which had been illegally seized from the Thai territorial waters two years ago. Subsequently, it was modified and armed with heavy weapons including 75-mm recoilless gun, 12.7 anti-aircraft machine gun and M-79 machine guns. Its mission was to seize innocent Thai fishing boats.

(b) The trawler had a crew of 13, 6 of whom were Vietnamese, all killed when the trawler was hit. The seven survivors who were rescued are Kampuchean nationals, two of whom had suffered severe injuries and could not be saved. They had been forcibly recruited from various parts of Kampuchea by Vietnamese occupation forces to serve aboard the trawler.

The above-mentioned incident is not the first of its kind. Several Thai fishing trawlers have been attacked

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/76-S/14846.

and seized in Thai territorial waters by the Vietnamese-controlled armed boats.

The Thai Government condemns this and other similar acts of hostility and reaffirms its legitimate right to take measures to defend and to protect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to safeguard the life and property of the Thai nationals.

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

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14847*

Letter dated 22 January 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[26 January 1982]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the memorandum issued on 4 January 1982 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LIANG Yufan
Acting Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the memorandum

On 4 January 1982, Deputy Director Zhang Dewei of the First Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry met Tran Viet Ha,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/77-S/14847.

Counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in China, and was authorized to reply as follows:

"In a note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry dated 28 December 1981, Viet Nam proposed a 'suspension of armed hostilities and the firing of guns in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border' during the Spring Festival (Têt). As the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out, the 'proposal' of the Vietnamese side is hypocritical and solely designed to confound world opinion and deceive the Vietnamese people so as to cover up its criminal anti-China acts. Tension in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border is the result of the hostile anti-China policies and regional hegemonism pursued by the Vietnamese authorities. So long as the Vietnamese side refrains from military provocations and incursive activities along the Chinese border areas during the Spring Festival or at any other time, the Chinese side will not make any counter-attack, and peace and stability will prevail in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas."

DOCUMENT S/14849

Note verbale dated 25 January 1982 from the Mission of Cuba to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/Spanish]
[27 January 1982]

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to request him to arrange for the communiqué adopted at the plenary meeting of the movement of non-aligned countries held in New York on 25 January 1982, concerning the agenda item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", to be circulated as a document of the Council.

ANNEX

Text of the communiqué

The plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries held on 25 January 1982,

Having heard the statement made by the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic on the latest developments relating to the consideration by the Security Council of Israel's refusal to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981:

Recalled its communiqués of 14 December 1981 and 5 January 1982 [S/14829], in which it called on the Security Council to take appropriate measures based on Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to force Israel to restore all Syrian occupied territories to the full sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic;

Condemned Israel for its continued refusal to rescind its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, thus violating the relevant principles of international law, of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

Expressed its grave concern that the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, has failed to take appropriate measures against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter due to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. In this respect, the plenary meeting strongly urged the Council to take the necessary actions in order to convene an emergency special session of the General Assembly on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The plenary meeting reaffirmed the full support and solidarity of the movement of non-aligned countries with the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic, and called upon all members actively to participate in the emergency special session of the General Assembly at an adequately high political level.

DOCUMENT S/14850

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[27 January 1982]

1. The Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) in connection with the complaint by Seychelles has informed me that the Commission is now proceeding to visit the area in accordance with its mandate. However, owing to the complexity of the preparatory work which the Commission had to undertake prior to its departure and to the delay encountered as a result, it will be difficult for it to report to the Council by 31 January 1982, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981). Accordingly, the Commission has requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until early in March.

2. Following informal consultations on the matter, it has been found that no member of the Security Council has any objection to the Commission's request, and the Chairman of the Commission has been so informed.

DOCUMENT S/14852

Letter dated 28 January 1982 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 January 1982]

In connection with resolution 500 (1982) adopted by the Security Council today, I have the honour to state the following.

On 18 December 1981, the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly was suspended and is due to resume at a date or dates to be announced. The thirty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly is thus still in progress and has not been concluded.

In these circumstances there is no basis for holding a special session—including an emergency special session—as long as the regular session has not been concluded. As was stated by the President of the first emergency special session of the General Assembly, the overlapping of an emergency special session with a regular session

"... would be contrary to the provisions for the convening of emergency special sessions, which are held solely because the General Assembly is not in regular session. Those who drew up the provisions for emergency meetings certainly did not intend that such meetings should be held when the General Assembly was in regular session and hence fully capable of dealing with the items before it."²

This conclusion was also relied upon in paragraph 18 of the legal opinion of the United Nations Secretariat,

² Official Records of the General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 572nd meeting, para. 28.

dated 25 August 1967, published in the *Juridical Yearbook, 1967*,⁴ where it is stated on page 324 that:

"holding simultaneous sessions would be contrary to the basic purpose of emergency special sessions, as a device for speedily convening the Assembly when it is not already in session".

The inappropriateness of convening at this time an emergency special session of the General Assembly, as decided by the Security Council in its resolution 500 (1982), is heightened by the fact that the item to be dealt with by the emergency special session is on the agenda of the thirty-sixth regular session of the Assembly. The General Assembly has even adopted a resolution on the matter [resolution 36/226 B]—albeit in violation of Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter (see my statement of 17 December 1981)³—which was also mentioned in the preamble of the Jordanian draft resolution [S/14832/Rev.1] that failed adoption by the Security Council at its 2329th meeting of 20 January 1982.

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

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

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.V.2.

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 103rd meeting.

DOCUMENT S/14853*

Letter dated 29 January 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 February 1982]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letter of 22 January 1982 [S/14846], I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 16 December 1981 a number of Vietnamese aircraft once again violated Thailand's airspace by flying over Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi province, and bombarded the area about 7 kilometres inside Thai territory. Fortunately, no one was hurt, but six craters

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/78-S/14853.

measuring 8 metres wide and 3 metres deep were found, with each crater about 20 metres apart.

2. On 18 January 1982, at 11 a.m., about 110 rounds of 120-mm artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces from their bases at Ban Po Samton and Ban Khae Don in Kampuchea landed in Thai territory at Ban Nong Jan and Ban Kok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province, seriously injuring an innocent Thai girl, killing many buffaloes and destroying a number of tractors.

3. On 18 January again, at noon, Vietnamese forces intruded well within Thai territory at Khao Loem but later were forced to retreat into Kampuchean territory.

These incidents constitute further acts of gross violation of Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and illegal acts of aggression on the part of Vietnamese troops and reserves its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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

(Signed) M. L. Birabongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14856*

Letter dated 2 February 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1982]

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following.

On the night between 28 and 29 January 1982, five or six PLO terrorists infiltrated from Jordan into the Beit Shean Valley, south of Tiberias. One group of terrorists planted mines on roads connecting various communities in the area while another group of three heavily armed men intended to attack Israel villages in the vicinity.

Three of the terrorists were captured by the Israel security forces while the others fled across the Jordan River into Jordanian territory. The captured terrorists stated that they were members of Yasser Arafat's Fatah, which is the major constituent group operating under the PLO umbrella. This was also confirmed by the PLO at Damascus on 31 January.

The terrorist infiltrators also disclosed that they had been trained by Syrian army officers at a PLO encamp-

ment near Tyre in southern Lebanon and that they had entered Jordan by way of Syria.

It will be recalled that a similar pattern was followed by the terrorist PLO when it perpetrated another outrage of this kind on 11 August 1981. In that incident, one member of the Israel Defence Forces was killed and eight others were wounded when the vehicles in which they were riding were hit by two mines planted by four PLO terrorists who had likewise infiltrated from Jordan into Israel.

In inviting your attention to these incidents, the Government of Israel also wishes to emphasize its grave concern about these outrageous acts.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/79-S/14856.

DOCUMENT S/14858*

Letter dated 27 January 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[4 February 1982]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the transfer of the Israeli Ministry of Housing to East Jerusalem on 30 December 1981. Israel has already either confiscated or built several buildings for governmental offices and ministries, one of which is a compound for the Israeli Prime Ministry.

It goes without saying that such actions come in complete contradiction to Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding the status of the Holy City. At the same time, they further aggravate an already explosive situation in the Middle East.

I would greatly appreciate it if the enclosed letter

could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 12 January 1982 from the Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan

The newspaper *Al-Quds* for 31 December 1981 carried a report from the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* that senior officials of the Israeli Ministry of Housing moved, on 30 December, to the Ministry's new offices located in Sheikh Jarrah in Arab Jerusalem. They were headed by the Deputy Minister, Moshe Kasab. Other Government buildings have been erected in the district, including the premises for the Office of the Prime Minister, to which Begin does not wish to move at this stage, and the premises for the Office of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/80-S/14858.

Letter dated 2 February 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[5 February 1982]

I have the honour to convey to you the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the months of November and December 1981.

This latest catalogue of land confiscations is a part of the ongoing and relentless process of devouring the remnants of the occupied territories as a prelude to their annexation and the expulsion of their inhabitants.

The Government of Jordan views these acts of plunder and despoliation with deepest concern. They are further proof, if any is needed, that the occupation authorities' over-all objective is the total seizure and annexation of the occupied territories in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and all norms of international law. Furthermore, these Israeli criminal activities are intended to abort any efforts by the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of United Nations resolutions and Palestinian redemption.

It would be deeply appreciated if the enclosed information could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

During November and December 1981, the occupation authorities established the following settlements:

1. *Netav*. Work on it was begun on 9 November. It is situated near the village of Abu Ghush in the Jerusalem district. The area of the land on which it is established is 200 dunums.
2. *Bisfat Tal*. Work on it was begun on 3 November. It is situated to the east of Bait Hanina in the Jerusalem district. The area of the land on which it is established is 4,400 dunums.
3. *Bisgut*. Work on it was begun on 16 November. It is situated on Jabal Al-Tawil on land forming part of the lands of the town of Al-Birab. The area of the land on which it is established is 600 dunums.
4. *Netavim*. Work on it was begun on 7 December on the Allon-Jerusalem road.
5. *Beit Aryeh*. This was established on 8 December near the village of Rantis in the Nablus district.
6. *Tsfun Yerushalaim*. This was established on 30 December near Bait Hanina and in the district lying between Jerusalem and Ramallah.

Confiscated lands

The lands confiscated during these two months were as follows.

1. Fifteen thousand dunums of the lands of Ubaydiyab in the Bethlehem district. They were confiscated on 19 December in order that the settlement of Kidron might be established on them.
2. Seven thousand dunums of the lands of the villages of Mashah, Siniyya, Azun, Utmah, Bait Amin and Al-Zaw'yah in the Nablus district were confiscated on 23 December in order that the settlement of Elkana might be established on them.
3. Six hundred dunums of the lands of Khirbat Abu Shawk to the west of the village of Surif in the Hebron district were confiscated on 19 November.
4. Six hundred dunums of the lands of Jabal Salman Al-Farsi to the south of the city of Nablus. This mountain is one of the highest

Palestinian mountains and reaches 900 metres above sea level. These lands were confiscated on 9 December.

5. Four hundred and forty dunums of the lands in the district of the triangle formed by Bait Aksa, Neve Samwil and Jerusalem were confiscated on 10 November.
6. Three hundred dunums of the lands of Khallat Al-Arish in the Dani Na'im district in the province of Hebron were confiscated on 15 November.
7. One hundred dunums of lands to the south-west of the village of Al-Zahiriya in the province of Hebron were confiscated on 1 December.
8. Fifty dunums of the lands at Al-Musaffarah in the Dani Na'im district were confiscated on 23 November.
9. Four dunums belonging to the citizens Yunis Husayn Sayyam and his brother Yusuf and located in the Sheikh Jarrah district of Jerusalem were confiscated on 30 November.
10. Two dunums belonging to the citizen Isa Hasan Abd Al-Nabi and located in the Shurufat Al-Salib district near the Gilo settlement at Jerusalem.
11. On 12 November, 60 inhabitants of Silwad received notices from the occupation authorities informing them that a decision had been made to take over their lands for military purposes. The area of these lands was not mentioned.
12. On 7 December, a mountain belonging to the Al-Suwayti family in the village of Dura in the province of Hebron was confiscated. The area of this mountain is not mentioned.
13. On 31 December, most of the lands of the village of Al-Jadidah in the Ramallah district were confiscated for the construction of a settlement road 3.5 kilometres in length. The area of the confiscated lands was not mentioned.

Settlement roads

1. On 14 November, a road was opened which divides the West Bank into two parts and links Israeli cities with the settlements in the Jordan valley. This road is regarded as complementing the strategic roads constructed by the occupation authorities in recent years in the West Bank. These roads are connected with the Allon road, which ends at Jerusalem Heights and completes the strategic road coming from Kiryat Arba. The name Haim Landau has been given to this road. It is 70 kilometres in length. It extends from Kafr Qasim and passes near Ras Al-Ain to the settlement of Maaleh Efraim in the middle of the Jordan valley.
2. On 23 November, work was begun on the construction of a road linking northern Jerusalem near Qalandiya with the Palestinian shore. Work on this road, which will be 6 kilometres long, will be completed in two years.

Settlement issues

1. On 16 November, the occupation authorities decided to establish two agricultural settlements in the Nablus district and a third settlement near Al-Nuwai'ima camp to the north of Jericho on the Nablus Jiflik road.
2. The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency intends to establish four new settlements on the Arab slopes of Mount Hebron. These settlements will be called Amizia, Nehushah, Shikov and Kramim.
3. On 23 November, the United Kibbutzim Movement decided to establish 16 kibbutzim in the next five years in the Jordan valley and Wadi Arabah and to the north of the Dead Sea.
4. On 5 November, the Israeli Minister of Defence promised to establish eight new settlements in the occupied areas, in response to the Saudi arms project.
5. On 27 November, the occupation authorities began transforming the settlement of Givon, established on the lands of the village of Al-Jib to the north of Jerusalem, into a settlement city.
6. On 24 December, an official Israeli source stated that a new regional council is to be established in the Administration of Settlement

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/81-S/14859.

Affairs in the southern part of the Hebron district. This council will be called Har Hebron, or Mount Hebron.

Housing units

1. On 24 November, *Al-Naqqab* revealed a plan drawn up by the Israeli Ministry of Housing for the construction of 45,000 residential apartments in the settlements established in and around Jerusalem since 1967. These are as follows:

- 8,000 apartments in the settlement of Neve Samwil;
- 3,300 apartments to the north of the settlement of Neve Ya'acov;
- 12,000 apartments to the south of the settlement of Neve Ya'acov;
- 5,000 apartments in the settlement of Maaleh Adumim in the Al-Khan Al-Ahmar;
- 5,000 apartments in the settlement of Talpiot-Jabal Al-Mukabber;
- 10,000 apartments in the settlement of Gilo-Sharafat.

2. On 15 November, the Israeli Municipality at Jerusalem decided to establish 12,000 housing units in the Jewish Quarter between Neve Ya'acov and French Hill.

3. On 19 November, Israeli engineers in the municipality of Jerusalem stated that 6,000 housing units were to be built in Anata at Jerusalem.

4. Israeli contracting firms offered for sale 5,000 housing units at Jerusalem and the surrounding district, including Al-Khan Al-Ahmar.

Jewish settlers

1. The Jewish Agency, the Israeli firm Kimmit and the Israel Lands Administration announced that they would build 30,000 housing units to absorb 100,000 Jews in the West Bank during the next four years at a cost of 500 million dinars.

2. Thirty-five housing units have been built in the settlement of Kiryat Arba to house 100 French families who wish to emigrate to Israel.

3. On 11 December, the Chief of the Settlement Department in the Jewish Agency said, after his return from the United States, that hundreds of Jewish families residing there had expressed to him a desire to emigrate in order to settle in the West Bank.

4. On 24 December, 108 Jewish families moved, in an organized operation, to Yamit in Sinai, where they occupied vacant apartments which had been prepared for them in advance. This step served to strengthen the position of the "halt the withdrawal from the Sinai" movement.

Settlement and water

1. On 12 December, a new artesian well was dug near the shore of the Dead Sea in order to supply the settlements with water. The amount of water extracted is estimated at 600 cubic metres and this affects the springs surrounding the district.

2. On 17 December, it was announced that, after recent analyses of the water of artesian wells in the city of Jericho, the proportion of salinity and chlorination had increased greatly, causing damage to

crops, particularly bananas. Agricultural engineers attributed this to the lack of rain-water this year and to the artesian wells dug around the district by the occupation authorities.

Land issues

1. On 2 November, an announcement was made of the creation of a department called the Land Affairs Department, responsible for all registration in the West Bank, following a decision to separate it from the powers of the Israeli Judicial Affairs Officer, to whom it had been subject since 1967. Sami Giyadi, one of the officers of the Israeli leadership, was appointed to take charge of this Department.

2. On 2 December, the occupation authorities prepared a regional organization scheme covering the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah and Bethlehem, which would be known as the central district. It extends from the village of Ayn Siniya in the north and Bai Fakhkhar in the south.

3. On 17 December, it was announced that a gradual and silent operation was currently under way aimed at the acquisition or purchase of houses by Jewish settlers in Hebron. A map prepared some years ago indicates houses which formerly belonged to Jews.

4. On 23 December, the head of the Israeli Contractors' Union said at Jerusalem that the so-called Israel Land Administration was selling large areas of West Bank lands confiscated for settlement purposes at prices representing 5 per cent of their true price to a number of Israeli construction companies.

Settlement in the Gaza Strip

1. On 6 November, preparatory work was begun for the establishment of a new Israeli settlement near the Bait Lahiya district within the cease-fire line on the Israeli side, after the sand dunes in this district had been levelled.

2. On 26 December, a new settlement called Msir Adar was established to the south of the settlement of Frubit on the Al-Arish road.

Settlement in the Golan Heights

1. Since 1967 and up to the present, the occupation authorities have established the following settlements in the Golan Heights: Bnei Eitan, Edom, Urtal, Allonei Habshan, Eli-Al, El Rom, An'am, Afik, Bnei Yahuda, Givat Yo'av, Geshur, Hisfin, Yonatan, Kfar Haruv, Mabbu'im, Mitzar, Maaleh Gamla, Merom Golan, Ne'ot Golan, Nov, Neve Ativ, Natur, Ein Zivan, Kaligh, Katzrin, Keshet, Ramot, Sha'al, Ramat Magsbimim, Sion.

2. On 30 December, Sami Bar Lev, chairman of the local council in the settlement of Katzrin, stated that the Golan settlers intended to create a new framework for the Golan Law to attract thousands of settlers to the Heights. He added that the construction of 300 residential apartments was currently being completed in the settlement of Katzrin. On the same day, the Director-General of the Settlement Department in the Jewish Agency said that there was a programme for the establishment of two new settlements in the Heights during the coming year.

DOCUMENT S/14860*

Letter dated 3 February 1982 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[5 February 1982]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

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

In continuation of the United States escalated provocative acts against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, two United States F-14 jet fighters intercepted a commercial plane (Boeing 727), identification code No. 5 ADIF, belonging to the Libyan Arab Airlines on its regular flight No. LN 152 from Tripoli to Athens on 31 January 1982 at 1422 hours GMT.

The two United States fighters carried on acrobatic

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/82-S/14860.

provocative manoeuvres against the Libyan commercial plane, following it over a distance of seven miles, and then landed on a United States carrier.

This incident occurred in the international airspace within the Greek Aviation Information Area, 30 miles to the south-west of the Greek island of Paleo Hora, penetrating the international air route known as "B-1". The pilot of the Libyan plane notified the Greek air traffic control tower of that incident and was told by the Tower that they had registered the two jet fighters at the area where the interception took place.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considers this act as an act of aggression against it and against the safety of civil aviation, a matter which contradicts with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

This act, furthermore, constitutes a violation of the principles and spirit of international pacts regarding the safety of civil aviation, including the Chicago Conven-

⁶ Convention on International Civil Aviation (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15, p. 295).

tion,⁶ and it creates difficulties for air traffic in the zone, whether over international or national airspace and jeopardizes both Libyan and international flights.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has, on several similar occasions, notified the Security Council of the unceasing United States provocations, which constitute a threat to the peace and security of the Mediterranean countries and a menace which is bound to obstruct the overseas air routes in the region.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in bringing these facts to the attention of the Security Council, hopes thereby that the Council will exercise the authorities entrusted to it to ensure international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for
Foreign Liaison of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/14863*

Letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1982]

The representative of Pakistan, in his letter dated 29 December 1981 addressed to you [S/14820], has piled up mountains of slanderous assertions and false allegations about the "national resistance movement of the Afghan people", "non-interference of Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" and "frequent violation of Pakistan's territory by gunships and armed men" which, as the letter asserts, increase tension and threaten regional peace.

Nothing can be farther from reality than these futile efforts to turn the situation in the region upside down. It is armed interventions and incursions from Pakistan's territory, ever increasing in scope, that, in fact, augment tension and threaten regional peace, the responsibility for which lies with the military régime of Pakistan. There is ample and convincing evidence from all available sources that the territory of Pakistan is actively used for armed raids and subversion against the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, some account of which could be easily found in the green book entitled *Undeclared War: Armed Intervention and Other Forms of Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan*, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and distributed at the United Nations Headquarters.

As to the so-called Afghan refugees, whose presence on Pakistan's territory is being exploited by the Pakistani authorities to their own benefit under the false pretext of so-called care for the refugees' welfare, it is worth recalling that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has granted general amnesty to those whose hands are not stained with the blood of their compatriots, and more than once expressed its willingness to receive Afghans living outside the country and to

provide all necessary conditions for their honourable living and fruitful work and social activity, freedom of choice of domicile and equal participation in the benefits of the agrarian reform and land distribution. But all statements of the Government of Afghanistan concerning the refugees are being deliberately kept out of reach of the Afghans remaining outside of their motherland, and they are a constant object of frantic anti-Afghan propaganda in the Pakistani mass media. If the Pakistani authorities complain of the "burden" put on them by the refugees, why are they putting obstacles in the way of large groups of Afghans willing to return to their home?

The representative of Pakistan tries in vain to create the impression that the proposals of the Government of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 [S/14649] are propagandistic in nature. Those who seriously want to attain an early political solution of the situation around Afghanistan can see that these proposals are realistic and flexible enough. They take into account the interests of all countries concerned in the most comprehensive way. It is to our regret that the Pakistani authorities have failed to start talks on that basis.

It should also be noted that, while giving preference to direct talks with the neighbouring countries as the shortest and most effective way which could lead to the overall political settlement of the international aspects of the situation, my Government welcomes your efforts aimed at facilitating the search for a political solution. We are of the opinion that the contacts which have taken place between the representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan through the good offices of the Secretary-General proved to be useful, and we declare our readiness to continue such contacts at any place and at the earliest possible date without any pre-conditions. It is reiterated that the Government of Afghanistan is prepared for

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/84-S/14863.

such negotiations either on a bilateral basis, which is more preferable and most promising, or on the basis of trilateral negotiations if the Iranian Government is ready to join.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a docu-

ment of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/14864*

Letter dated 8 February 1982 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1982]

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to lodge a strong protest against a further aggressive act committed by the military forces of Turkey occupying part of my country. On 3 February 1982, Turkish military forces fired approximately 25 shots at an Indian aircraft flying over Cyprus to the international airport at Larnaca for refuelling. Although, fortunately, the aircraft was not hit, one cannot but condemn in the strongest possible terms such an uncalled for and provocative act, which providentially did not result in the loss of human lives. The above Turkish action, apart from constituting aggression against my country, is also an act of international terrorism directed against the safety of international aviation and the Government of Turkey should be called upon to refrain from its repetition.

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

(Signed) Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/858-S/14864.

DOCUMENT S/14865*

Letter dated 10 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 February 1982]

I have the honour to forward herewith the note dated 30 January 1982 addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and kindly request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Note dated 30 January 1982 addressed by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China

Since their war of aggression against Viet Nam in February 1979, the Chinese authorities have continued to intensify their hostile policy towards Viet Nam, engaged in repeated acts of armed provocation and hostility, continued their occupation of and nibbling attacks on Vietnamese territory, causing permanent tension, seriously threatening the

security of Viet Nam, causing instability at the border of the two countries, disrupting the normal life of the people on either side of the border, jeopardizing peace and stability of the countries in the South-East Asian region.

The Vietnamese side energetically demands that China end immediately these acts and withdraw from the Vietnamese territories it has illegally occupied.

Now as in the past, the Vietnamese people put a very high value on their age-old friendship with the Chinese people and wish for its early restoration as well as for the re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is persistently seeking a peaceful solution to all problems between Viet Nam and China and has made repeated positive proposals, including measures aimed at reducing tension and ensuring peace and stability in the border area. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has invariably rejected those constructive proposals.

In spite of the fact that China has once again rejected Viet Nam's proposal made in the 28 December 1981 note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the effect that the two sides refrain from all hostile armed activities and from opening fire in the border area between the two countries, during the ten days of the Lunar New Year Festival, the Vietnamese side has unilaterally carried out this proposal and has thus created favourable conditions for the people and soldiers in the border area between the two countries to enjoy the traditional Festival in security and joyfulness. This proves that Viet Nam's proposal conforms with morality and the tradition of friendship between the two peoples, as well as with the aspirations and feelings of the people and soldiers of both countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/85-S/14865.

With a desire to reduce tension and eventually to stabilize the situation in the border area so that the people of both countries could carry on their normal life, thus creating conditions for a peaceful settlement of the questions in the Sino-Vietnamese relations in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam proposes that:

1. The two sides end all hostile armed activities in the border area between the two countries.
2. The third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, unilaterally interrupted by the Chinese side in March 1980, be re-opened speedily

in order to settle the question of ensuring peace and stability in the border area and discuss all other questions of mutual concern.

The third round of talks should be conducted the sooner the better within the first half of 1982. The venue of the talks may be Hanoi or Beijing as the Chinese side may please to choose.

This serious and constructive proposal of Viet Nam meets the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples as well as the common aspiration of the peoples in South-East Asia and the rest of the world who long to see peace and stability in this region and elsewhere.

The Vietnamese Government is waiting for a positive and early reply from the Chinese side.

DOCUMENT S/14868*

Letter dated 10 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 February 1982]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letter dated 29 January 1982 [S/14853], I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 31 January, at 2 a.m., about 10 rounds of artillery shells and 107-mm rockets, fired by Vietnamese forces from the Kampuchean side of the Thai-Kampuchean border, landed on Thai territory at Ban Kok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province, killing two Thai villagers, seriously injuring four other villagers and destroying three houses.

2. On 1 February, at 12 a.m., hundreds of artillery shells, fired by Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea, landed on Thai territory at Ban Klong Nam Sai and Ban Fai Taek, Aranyaprathet district. Despite repeated warnings from the Thai forces, the shelling into Thai territory continued until the Thai forces were compelled

to return fire at the suspected Vietnamese artillery positions at 3.45 p.m.

These incidents constitute further evidence of blatant and premeditated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility committed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/86-S/14868.

DOCUMENT S/14869

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

[Original: English]
[16 February 1982]

1. In its resolution 498 (1981) of 19 December 1981, relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided "to review, within two months, the situation as a whole in the light of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General, dated 14 December 1981" [S/14792].

2. Since that time, the cease-fire in southern Lebanon has been maintained. However, the basic underlying tensions in the area have persisted, and the situation has remained extremely volatile. UNIFIL has continued to face attempts at infiltration by armed elements. The encroachments established in the UNIFIL area of deployment by the *de facto* forces, which are supported and supplied by Israel, have not been removed, and violations of Lebanon's territorial integrity have also continued. In addition, and for reasons of which the Council is aware, UNIFIL has been prevented from making progress towards fully implementing the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

3. It was for those reasons, and especially in the light of the decision of the Council and the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon mentioned above, that I requested the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Brian Urquhart, to pay a visit to the area in the early days of February 1982.

4. Upon returning to New York, Mr. Urquhart reported to me on his discussions on the situation in southern Lebanon with the President and senior officials of the Lebanese Government, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Prime Minister and senior officials of the Israeli Government. While in the area, Mr. Urquhart also visited UNIFIL and held full discussions with the Force Commander, his staff and the contingent commanders.

5. While all concerned indicated their wish that the present cease-fire be maintained, it is apparent that serious impediments remain in the way of UNIFIL fulfilling the objectives set out for it by the Council. This applies, in particular, to the further deployment of UNIFIL in its entire area of operation up to the international border.

The Government of Lebanon, in this connection, has strongly reiterated its view that a phased programme of activities should be set in motion to achieve, in full, the mandate entrusted to the Force. The details of such a programme have been extensively discussed with the Lebanese Government. They call, on the one hand, for steps to be taken by the Lebanese Government, with the assistance of UNIFIL, to increase its military and civilian presence in the south, with a view to "ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area". They also envisage the maintenance of the cease-fire, the consolidation of the UNIFIL area of deployment and the further deployment of the Force in accordance with its mandate.

6. In regard to the latter consideration, it is the strong recommendation of the Force Commander, and also the wish of the Lebanese Government, that the ceiling for UNIFIL troops should be increased by no less than 1,000 to reinforce present operations, as well as to make further deployment possible in a manner that conforms with resolution 425 (1978). As was indicated in

my predecessor's report of 11 December 1981 [S/14789], there is no question that UNIFIL, in its present strength, is stretched to the limit and, indeed, seriously overstrained. In these circumstances and for the reasons that the Force Commander has given, I fully support the recommendation for an increase by 1,000 of the troop strength of UNIFIL and hope that the Council will concur in this measure.

7. The key to fulfilment of the objectives of the Council remains the full co-operation of the parties. The present cease-fire, while critically important, is precarious and was never intended to be a substitute for the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate. It is essential, therefore, that the parties heed the call of the Council in its consecutive resolutions on this question. I also very much hope that the members of the Council will extend their fullest support to the attainment of this end, which is to ensure "strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries".

DOCUMENT S/14870*

Letter dated 11 February 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 February 1982]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 11 February 1982 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 11 February 1982 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis, representative of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/859-S/14870.

Greek Cypriot administration, dated 8 February 1982 [S/14864].

The following is the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris about the incident referred to in the above-mentioned letter:

"On Wednesday, 3 February 1982, at about 1610 hours, an unidentified grey plane was seen flying very low over our military positions in Akincilar village. After it was confirmed that the plane, which made no contact with Ercan flying control, was violating Turkish Cypriot airspace, a few warning shots were fired by a rifle without aiming at the plane. The calmness of the Turkish Cypriot soldiers, and their reaction to this incident with only warning shots, undoubtedly prevented more serious results.

"Aviation officials of the Greek Cypriot administration had deliberately given wrong instructions to the captain of the Indian plane, thus causing it to fly very low over our military positions and violating our airspace.

"We immediately protested about this violation to the Greek Cypriot side through the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus."

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

DOCUMENT S/14871*

Letter dated 12 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 February 1982]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a telegram from Mr. Hun Sen, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, addressed to you, concerning the illegal presence of representatives of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea at the ninth emergency special session of the General Assembly, on the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/87-S/14871.

TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM

At a time when the General Assembly is meeting in special session to consider Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, I have the honour to refer to my telegram of 19 September 1981 and to remind you yet again that the so-called Democratic Kampuchea no longer exists since it was overthrown by the people of Kampuchea on 7 January 1979. Its representatives represent only criminals such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who are guilty of committing genocide and who are hated and condemned by the Kampuchean people as a whole. They are able at present to pursue their criminal activities along the frontier between Kampuchea and Thailand only because they are receiving support—in the form of weapons, ammunition and

supplies—from the Beijing governing circles and thanks to the complicity of the Bangkok authorities. Their presence in the Assembly seriously reflects on the honour and dignity of that august body.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea protests energetically against the illegal and immoral presence of the criminals who are guilty of genocide and against the usurpation of its seat at the United Nations. The Government was elected in democratic general elections in which there was universal suffrage and it is the sole Government empowered to represent the people of Kampuchea in all international bodies and capable of guaranteeing the obligations stemming therefrom. It enjoys the support of the people and it is effectively administering the territory as a whole for the welfare of the people.

DOCUMENT S/14872*

Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 February 1982]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letter dated 10 February 1982 [S/14868], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

1. On 8 February, from 0805 hours to 1010 hours, Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea fired 105-mm artillery, recoilless rifles and other unidentified heavy weapons into Thai territory with more than 10 shells falling at Khao Loem, Khao Din and Khao Kok Mamuang, Wattanakorn district, Prachinburi province.

2. On 8 February, at 1100 hours, shells fired by Vietnamese forces from their base in Kampuchea landed in Thai territory in the vicinity of Khao Sarapi, Wattanakorn district, damaging the sermon hall of a Thai temple and seriously injuring a soldier who was distributing water to Thai villagers in the area.

3. On 9 February, at 0845 hours, two Thai villagers of Ban Kok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province, while fishing on the Thai bank of Klong Luek, a canal marking the Thai-Kampuchean border, were attacked by a group of Vietnamese soldiers, who killed one Thai villager and seriously injured two others.

4. On 9 February, at 1145 hours, a Thai patrol unit which was sent to the scene was fired on by Vietnamese soldiers with 120-mm mortars, forcing the Thai soldiers to return fire. After the fire by Vietnamese forces subsided, the Thai soldiers were able to help the injured villagers.

5. On 9 February, at 1245 hours, the Vietnamese forces fired four more rounds of 120-mm mortar into Thai territory at Ban Wang Mon, killing one Thai villager and seriously injuring two others. One of the injured later died the following day.

These incidents not only result in the loss of lives of Thai citizens and damage their property but also pose a direct threat to Thai security. The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these acts of aggression committed by Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/88-S/14872.

DOCUMENT S/14873*

Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[18 February 1982]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the official response of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the allegations contained in the note of the Permanent Mission of Iran circulated on 18 December 1981 [S/14802].

I would like this letter and the attached note to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhair I. MOHAMMED
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/89-S/14873.

ANNEX

The authorities of the racist régime in Iran, ever since its establishment some three years ago, have habitually used the way of sophistry and deception, altering and distorting the facts in an endeavour to cover up their crimes and divert attention from their inhumane practices with respect to the Iranian peoples on whom these authorities are imposed and the various kinds of torture, slaughter, physical liquidations and collective executions inflicted on the opposition and the non-Persian nationalities in Iran. These have extended even to women and children. It has become absolutely clear to world public opinion that these efforts at deception have all ended in failure. The international community as a whole has, in many international forums, vehemently condemned those grave and continual crimes which this régime has carried out and is continuing to carry out and which conflict with humane principles and constitute collective and grave violations of human rights.

The note verbale of the Permanent Mission of the Iranian régime in New York addressed to the Secretary-General falls within the general context of the desperate attempts in which this régime persists in order to deceive and to cover up and divert attention from the crimes which it commits. It suffices to mention in this regard the escalation of the wave of strong anger and condemnation in international circles against this régime because of its recent killing of Iraqi prisoners and its co-operation with the Syrian puppet régime in the blowing up of the premises of the Iraqi Embassy at Beirut, in disdain of all international agreements and in violation of all human values and customs.

The allegations and sophistries set forth under the three heads of the note verbale of the Iranian Permanent Mission again fell within the same context of the Iranian régime's ongoing course of deception. In reality, the note arouses scorn rather than meriting a reply. The desperate attempt of the Iranian régime to divert attention from its numerous crimes, and in particular the crime of the killing of Iraq prisoners, which is established by conclusive proofs, is futile both within and outside Iran. World public opinion is now convinced that Iraq, which adheres to its lofty humane principles, was forced to respond to the Iranian aggression waged against it by the racist rulers of Iran. It fought and is fighting and will continue to fight in the spirit of humanity, adhering to the lofty ethics, humane values and high ideals which it has obtained from the civilization and eternal heritage of its Arab nation and which it applies within the framework of the principles of its great party, the Arab Socialist Baath Party. The international community has learned, from the world information media on many occasions, the heroic epics of Iraq's army, ranking with the most magnificent images of Arab humanity, in its interaction with the members of the Iranian Army on the battlefields, prisoners and slain alike.

The lying allegations in the note verbale of the Permanent Mission of the Iranian régime that, on 9, 10 and 11 December 1981, Iraqi forces conducted rocket attacks against civilian centres in Iran do not merit an answer. If we are to comment on them, it suffices to mention the military reports issued daily by the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces and taken up by local and world information media. It is perhaps appropriate to mention the paragraphs in the reports for the three days in question which deal with the activities of our Air Force. They expose the balances of the Iranian allegation, as follows:

—Paragraph *h* of report No. 547, issued on 9 December, reads:

"The aircraft of our heroic Air Force today attacked enemy military positions, centres and targets in the central and southern sectors of the field of operations and inflicted on them overwhelming losses in lives and *matériel*. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases."

—Paragraph *i* of report No. 548, issued on 10 December, reads:

"Our bold eagles continued their daring and successful raids on enemy targets and centres in the southern sector of the field of operations, inflicting on them overwhelming losses in *matériel* and lives. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases."

—Paragraph *h* of report No. 549, issued on 11 December, reads:

"During the day, our aircraft conducted raids on enemy positions and centres in the central and southern sectors of the field of operations and made direct and effective strikes on them. Fires and explosions were seen there. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases."

We should also mention in this context that the forces of the Iranian enemy are persisting daily in bombing civilian centres and economic installations in the city of Basra with aircraft and heavy artillery. All the foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Baghdad are aware of this.

Iraq is currently embarked on a just war for the restoration of its usurped national rights to land and water against the Iranian régime, which is flouting all international laws and agreements and engaging in various kinds of aggression and racism and everything which violates the fundamental principles of human rights.

In this connection, we should briefly point out the following facts:

1. Iran has violated the right, the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Iraqi people by occupying a part of its lands and seizing the Shatt Al-Arab, holding the 1975 Algiers agreement^a null and void.

2. Iran launched an armed attack on Iraqi villages and towns by land and by sea on 4 September 1980, which gave Iraq the full right to respond, in order to protect the safety and security of its citizens and restore their rights. It did so on 22 September 1980, after exhausting all peaceful and diplomatic channels for negotiation with Iran to no avail.

This was made clear in the letter of the President of the Republic, Mr. Saddam Hussein, to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which was meeting at that time. It reads:

"We in Iraq are suffering today from a similar problem. We are forced to embark on a vicious war with a neighbouring State, relations with which we had hoped would be based on mutual respect and non-encroachment on rights. Once again, we find the United States of America supporting this State which has been launching attacks on our land and our people for some two years, so that we have been forced to defend our rights and the security and safety of our citizens."

3. Events have shown that the Iranian régime has practised and is practising racism against the Arab people and the other non-Persian peoples in Iran.

4. It has been established also that the Iranian régime has intervened on many occasions in the internal affairs of Iraq and has followed, since its assumption of power, a conspiratorial policy against Iraq and its integrity.

5. Inspired by its lofty feeling of responsibility, Iraq has adhered to self-control and observance of the principles of good neighbourliness. Events have demonstrated the absence of any good intention on the part of the Iranian régime vis-à-vis Iraq. While it has been established that it harbours expansionist intentions, arising from the racist policy which it inherited from the régime of the late Shah, and which are reflected in its disregard of Iraq's rights to its land and water, the ambitions of this expansionist régime to consecrate the occupation of these Iraqi lands have also become clear. World public opinion is fully aware of the extent of the efforts made by Iraq to resolve the problems pending between it and Iran by peaceful and diplomatic means. However, these efforts have been met only with disregard and with aggressive deeds and military attacks on Iraqi border towns. The international community has many times witnessed Iraq's peaceful initiatives with a view to inviting Iran to direct bilateral negotiations or negotiations through a third party. Iraq still adheres to these peaceful principles. The President of the Republic, Mr. Saddam Hussein, before the adoption of Security Council resolution 479 (1980) on 28 September 1980, announced Iraq's readiness for a cease-fire, provided that it was observed by Iran. The Iranian régime rejected the resolution of the Council and all international initiatives, while Iraq, from a position of victory and strength, announced its acceptance of all those initiatives, which reveals clearly the aggressive intentions harboured by the Iranian régime and its disregard of its responsibility towards the Iranian peoples and the international community.

We should mention in this context the praiseworthy efforts and the repeated admirable initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General and his personal representative, Mr. Palme, and Iraq's immediate response to all those initiatives, while the Iranian régime has met them with rejection and obduracy.

^a See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

DOCUMENT S/14874*

Letter dated 15 February 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[17 February 1982]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of Viet Nam in China on 11 February 1982 and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LIANG Yufan
Acting Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 11 February 1982 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, with reference to the Vietnamese armed provocations against and incursions into the Chinese border areas, wishes to state as follows.

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have started a new anti-China campaign in a planned way and intensified their armed provocations and incursions into Chinese border areas, wantonly opening fire into the Chinese territory, making raids on innocent Chinese border inhabitants and sending airplanes to intrude into China's airspace for reconnaissance. In a period of over a month, from 21 December 1981 to 29 January 1982, the Vietnamese authorities made as many as 416 instances of armed provocations, 44 of which took place during the Spring Festival. These caused a heavy loss of life and property to the Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards.

Take the following incidents for example.

On 29 December, at 1553 and 1557 hours two Vietnamese MIG-21 military aircraft twice intruded into the airspace over the Aidian and Banlan areas, Ningming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, carrying out reconnaissance deep in Chinese territory. On 31 December, Vietnamese armed special agents intruded into Yijiang brigade, Shuolong Commune, Daxin County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and shot dead a commune member who was planting maize in the fields.

On 3 January, Vietnamese troops fired into China's Tansan Commune, Fangcheng Nationalities Autonomous County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, killing a woman commune member. On 19, 20, 21 and 22 January, Vietnamese troops fired with rifles and guns in succession into the Naliang Commune and Dongxing town of that county, wounding a woman commune member who was gathering in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/90-S/14874.

sugar-canes. On 25 January, when people in Dongxing town were celebrating the Spring Festival, they were subjected to the firing of machine-guns by the Vietnamese troops and had to stop their festive activities.

On 12 January, Vietnamese troops fired at commune members of the Huali production brigade, Hurun Commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, who were working in the fields, and killed one and wounded three. On 15 January, Vietnamese troops kept shelling Pingmeng area, Napo County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for more than two hours. They fired more than 60 rounds of shells, wounding one Chinese frontier guard, destroying dozens of civilian houses, and seriously damaging the orchards and crops around the villages. On 17 January, Vietnamese troops again fired 58 rounds of shells into this area, killing two Chinese border inhabitants and wounding another two. On 22 January, Vietnamese troops fired at the Shuikou Commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, killing one commune member.

On 4 January, Vietnamese troops fired 61 rounds of mortar shells, 18 rounds of grad-rocket shells, over 300 rounds of anti-aircraft bullets and more than 600 rounds of heavy machine-gun bullets into the Qiaotou area, Hekou County, Yunnan province. On 11, 13, 19, 23, 25 and 29 January, Vietnamese troops fired at and shelled many areas in Hekou County, wounding three commune members working in the fields and one engine driver and destroying a room of a primary school.

It must be pointed out that, while continuing their military provocations and incursions into Chinese border areas, the Vietnamese authorities put on a "peace" posture, first by proposing a "cessation of hostile armed activities" along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Spring Festival and then by making a great show in announcing a "unilateral 10-day cease-fire". But in reality, during this period, Vietnamese troops fired at and shelled China's border areas almost every day, frequently invaded its territory, and carried out armed provocations and spying and sabotage, thus making it impossible for the Chinese border inhabitants to spend the Spring Festival in peace. These doings of the Vietnamese authorities fully prove that their so-called proposal of a "cessation of hostile armed activities" during the Spring Festival and the statement of a "unilateral 10-day cease-fire" are nothing but a propaganda ploy to swindle and bluff, and they also show that the Vietnamese authorities always say one thing but do another. Their purpose is to hide the truth from the Vietnamese people, mislead world opinion and disguise their criminal acts of intensifying their aggressive war in Kampuchea and its incessant encroachment upon the territory of Thailand.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their acts of continuous encroachment on Chinese territory and killing and wounding innocent Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards, and solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side stop forthwith its armed provocations and intrusions into Chinese border areas. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities shall be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

DOCUMENT S/14875

Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 February 1982]

Resolution 498 (1981), adopted by the Security Council on 18 December 1981, stated in paragraph 10 that the Council decides "to remain seized of the question and to review, within two months, the situation as a whole in the light of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981 [S/14792]".

It also stated in paragraph 7 that the Secretary-General shall "continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon, with a view to establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Security Council".

As the Council is about to meet, I am instructed by my Government to confirm our requests of 14 December 1981, which you will find annexed to this letter.⁷

We find it reassuring that the Secretary-General, in his special report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), should have found it possible to recommend the increase of UNIFIL by no less than 1,000 troops—in order to “reinforce present operations, as well as to make further deployment possible in a manner that conforms with resolution 425 (1978)” [S/14869, para. 6].

Furthermore, we wish to draw particular attention to paragraph 7 of the report, which emphasizes the following: “The present cease-fire, while critically important, is precarious, and was never intended to be a substitute for the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate.”

⁷ This text, identical with subparagraphs 4 a to e of document S/14792, is not reproduced in the present Supplement.

The Government of Lebanon, while reiterating its requests to the Secretary-General, feels that the resolution which the Council may wish to adopt should reflect the conclusions expressed in the Secretary-General's report, and more particularly, the remark in paragraph 7 referred to above.

In conclusion, the Government of Lebanon takes this opportunity to reiterate its determination to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the phased programme of activities referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 498 (1981), and feels confident that, with the full support of the Council and its members, substantial progress in this direction will be achieved in the present term of the mandate of UNIFIL.

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

(Signed) Ghassan TUENI
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/14876*

Letter dated 18 February 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 February 1982]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Soon after the Israeli occupation authorities' decision of 14 December 1981 to impose Israel's laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, pronounced “null and void” by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Israeli military authorities have been speeding up the process of annexation through the use of suppression, terror and harassment. Meanwhile, our heroic nationals under occupation are expressing by all means at their disposal their rejection of the Israeli annexation and their determination to resist, culminating in a general strike started on 12 February 1982. Confronted by this unity and determination to resist, the Israeli military authorities are resorting to acts which violate international law, the Charter of the United Nations and, particularly, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

I would like to bring to your immediate attention the following repressive and arbitrary acts perpetrated by the occupying authorities in utter violation of all norms of international law, reminding you of the daily suffering borne by Syrian nationals under a racist expansionist régime:

1. The arrest and/or imprisonment of a number of leaders, among whom are Sheikh Kamal Kinge Abou-Saleh, Sheikh Mahmoud Safadi, Sheikh Suleiman Kinge Abou-Saleh and his son Kinge Kinge Abou-Saleh, in addition to the arrest and imprisonment of other Syrian nationals, all of whom have demonstrated their active and resolute opposition to annexation.

2. The demolition of houses in the village of Majdal and other villages under the pretext that their owners have not obtained authorization to build these structures.

3. The sealing of a number of stores under the pretext that their owners have not obtained authorization to run them.

4. The confiscation of more lands for the establishment of colonial settlements and the enlargement of existing ones as in the case of the village of Ein-Kenyah and other Syrian Arab lands.

5. The prevention of shepherds from leading their animals to pasture and the filling of the pools with earth in order to prevent the livestock from drinking.

6. The prevention of the inhabitants of the two villages of Majdal and Mas'aada from completing an irrigation project started by them several years ago.

7. The prohibition of farmers from marketing their crops and denying them the right to acquire agricultural machinery.

8. The levying of prohibitively high taxes on Syrian nationals disproportionate to their income, and the confiscation of their property in case of failure to meet these high taxes.

9. The imposition of prolonged curfews on the inhabitants between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. and the restriction of their movement outside their villages.

10. The prohibition on Syrian nationals under occupation from visiting their relatives in Syria evicted from the Golan since June 1967.

11. The prevention of students awaiting return to Syrian universities to resume their higher education from rejoining their universities.

12. The replacement of the Syrian educational curriculum by that of the occupying Power.

13. The menaces of dismissal and imprisonment addressed to teachers because of their active participation in the general strike started on 12 February 1982.

14. The prohibition of leaders in the Golan Heights from meeting with representatives of international organizations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/92-S/14876.

Furthermore, I wish to bring to your attention the following statement made by Mr. Mordechai Zippori, Minister for Communications of Israel:

"Kiryat Shmone, Israel, 17 February (Reuters) —Communications Minister Mordechai Zippori said today that 'the Golan Heights is ours and anybody who regards himself a Syrian should be allowed, in a democratic fashion, to move to Syria'. He made the statement to reporters in this northern Israeli town

after a tour of the heights." (*The New York Times*, 18 February 1982.)

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14877*

Letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[22 February 1982]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the fifth conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 16 and 17 February 1982.

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

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

ANNEX

Communiqué of the fifth conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

1. The fifth conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held in the capital city of Vientiane from 16 to 17 February 1982. The conference reviewed the world and regional situation as well as relations of friendship and brotherly co-operation between these three countries in their common struggle to build and to defend their respective fatherlands, for the sake of national independence and socialism on the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and of peace in South-East Asia and the world.

The conference notes with satisfaction that, in spite of the still numerous difficulties caused by the war and the hostile actions of expansionism, imperialism and other reactionary forces, the situation of the three Indo-Chinese countries keeps improving. The situation in Kampuchea is constantly stabilizing: the Kampuchean people have recovered their normal life and are now the true masters of their country, the prestige of the State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, keeps growing. The special ties between Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea keep consolidating and developing. The regular high-level consultations between the three countries have helped to strengthen their militant solidarity and oneness of mind. The three countries' co-ordination on the diplomatic front in the recent period has proved harmonious and fruitful. With their foreign policy of peace, the three countries of Indo-China have been constantly enhancing their role as a positive factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference highly values the fruitful efforts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in its capacity as a representative of the three Indo-Chinese countries and whose activities have contributed to increasing mutual understanding between the ASEAN [Association of

South-East Asian Nations] and Indo-China groups of countries and to promoting dialogue between both groups aimed at solving questions related to peace and stability in South-East Asia. The conference has assessed preparatory work for the first summit conference of the three countries to be held this year and decided to step it up.

The conference is satisfied with the positive constant growth of the all-round co-operation between the three countries of Indo-China and the Soviet Union and the world socialist community. The conference expressed its high appreciation of the results of the working consultative conference of the Vice-Foreign Ministers from the socialist countries held at Vientiane in December 1981 [S/14818], considering it a major contribution of the world socialist community to the common struggle for peace and stability in South-East Asia that helps to ease tension in the world.

The conference exchanged views on the situation of the non-aligned movement and the co-ordination needed between the three countries so as to make an active contribution to the success of the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries so that the movement can bring into full play its important role in the common struggle for peace and independence, against imperialism, colonialism and the other reactionary forces.

2. The conference is of the unanimous view that the main cause of the tension that is threatening peace in the world at present stems from the interventionist policy of the imperialist circles and the hegemonistic expansionists headed by United States imperialism that are stepping up the arms race and rekindling the cold war aimed at the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and at the revolutionary struggle of nations. The Chinese card policy of the Reagan Administration and the Sino-United States collusion represent a permanent threat to world peace and more particularly a serious danger to security and stability in Asia. Given such a situation, the conference holds the view that the peoples' first and foremost task is to struggle to defend peace and defeat all dark schemes and acts of aggression on the part of United States imperialism colluding with Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces. The conference is happy to see that, thanks to the all-round growth and the foreign policy and line of peace of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, thanks to the efforts of the non-aligned countries and the peace and democratic forces, as well as the long and deep-rooted aspiration of broad sections of the world peoples, mankind is more and more truly able to defend peace and drive back the danger of a new world war.

3. In order to safeguard their respective national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as peace and security in South-East Asia and the world, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are determined to struggle against the policy of aggression and intervention of the reactionary Beijing authorities colluding with United States imperialism. However, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples consistently treasure their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and wish to restore normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of mutual non-aggression and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual benefit, good neighbourhood relations and of the settling of disputes through peaceful means.

World opinion shows great concern for the normalization of relations between the three Indo-Chinese countries and China, consider-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/93-S/14877.

ing it an important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again state their wish for a positive response from the Chinese side to the proposal dated 28 January 1981 of the three Indo-Chinese countries concerning the signing of treaties of peaceful co-existence with the People's Republic of China [S/14351, annex 1].

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly support the good will proposal of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam put forward in the note dated 30 January 1982 and addressed by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to its Chinese counterpart [S/14865] concerning the termination of military hostilities in the borderline regions between the two countries and the rapid holding of the third round of Viet Nam-China negotiations with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the borderline regions and discussing problems of interest to both parties. They express unrestrained support for the 31 January 1982 message of the President of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, welcoming the United Nations Secretary-General's initiative proposing that Viet Nam and China prolong the state of peace in the borderline regions beyond the Têt period.

4. Having fought for centuries for their own independence, the three peoples of Indo-China always respect the independence and sovereignty of neighbouring and other countries. In spite of the Thai authorities' former and present policy of hostility towards the three Indo-Chinese countries, the latter's people always value the friendship with the Thai people and wish to establish relations of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Thailand for the sake of each country and of peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome the results of the visit undertaken in the Kingdom of Thailand in November 1981 by the Lao Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Phoune Siprasouth, and totally support the just policy and good will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in its relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea once more solemnly declare that they respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea results from an agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam so as to deal with the threat from China's hegemonistic expansionism. Once this threat is removed, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand's security. The three countries of Indo-China are prepared to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarters, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are also prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indo-Chinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other. Such contacts bear no relation whatsoever to the question of a mutual *de facto* or *de jure* recognition. Depending on the results of these contacts, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will agree on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The three countries of Indo-China once more stress the just and reasonable character of the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the creation of a demilitarized zone under some form of international supervision so as to ensure security in the Kampuchea-Thailand borderline region.

5. At present, the Indo-Chinese countries are doing their utmost so that, together with other countries in the region, they may build new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different socio-political regimes. At the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Lao Foreign Minister, on behalf of the three Indo-Chinese countries, put forward a

seven-point proposal^a aiming at gradually turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and co-operation. This proposal fully meets the South-East Asian peoples' aspirations and enjoys the approval and support of world opinion. It is regrettable that the efforts of the Indo-Chinese countries are being strongly impeded by the imperialist and expansionist forces' policy of intervention and aggression. The United States imperialists, coluding with China and other reactionary forces, are undertaking a hostile policy of blockade and encirclement towards the Indo-Chinese countries. They are reactivating United States bases in Thailand, strengthening their military presence and organizing bilateral and multilateral military manoeuvres in the region, thus jeopardizing the sovereignty and security of the countries in this zone, while on a world scale encouraged by the United States the ruling circles at Beijing are trying to exacerbate tension in the world. They are trying by all means to pit the United States against the Soviet Union, the NATO bloc against the Warsaw bloc and to undermine peace and international detente. In South-East Asia, they are goading the ASEAN countries and Indo-Chinese countries into confrontation in the hope of sowing division between these two groups of countries and thus paving the way for them to realize their dreams of hegemony and expansion in the region. While maintaining Maoist forces in order to interfere crudely in the internal affairs of the ASEAN countries and of Burma, the Beijing ruling circles are now engaged in a kind of multifaceted war of destruction against Viet Nam and Laos. They go on feeding, supplying and using Pol Pot genocidal forces and other reactionary Khmer forces to impede the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and their task of national reconstruction.

China's repeated refusals to all the proposals made by Viet Nam with a view to stabilizing the situation along the Viet Nam-China border and to those of the Indo-Chinese countries aimed at normalizing their relations with China as well as the fact that the latter constantly seeks to impede the trend towards dialogue between the countries of Indo-China and those of ASEAN rouse the discontent of world opinion. The latter realizes more and more clearly that China has an interest in maintaining tension in the region so as to serve its expansionist designs that go against the aspirations and interests of the peoples in the region. Consequently, it appears that the main threat to the independence and security of South-East Asian countries comes from Chinese expansionism. It is growingly evident that the true nature of the present crisis in South-East Asia does not consist of the dissension between the ASEAN countries and the Indo-Chinese countries, but in the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese authorities against the latter.

In the face of such a situation, an urgent task sets itself to the peoples in the region, namely acting jointly to root out the origin of the threat to the South-East Asian peoples' sovereignty and security, and to peace and stability in the region, and to put an end to any intervention and dictate on the part of expansionist and imperialist forces. It is necessary that the countries in the region meet to discuss and solve regional problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of one's views on others. The Indo-Chinese countries hail the trend existing within the ASEAN countries in favour of dialogue with the Indo-Chinese countries. If the ASEAN countries should not yet be ready to take part in a regional conference as proposed by the Indo-Chinese countries, Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam are prepared to hold contacts with the ASEAN countries, directly or indirectly, bilaterally or multilaterally, so as to discuss together and together find a solution to questions related to peace and stability in the region. Such contacts can in no way be linked to the question of a mutual *de facto* or *de jure* recognition.

6. The conference has been held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity and characterized by oneness of mind. The conference states its confidence and firm conviction that, in spite of the numerous difficulties and complexities still ahead, the struggle of the three peoples to build and defend their respective fatherlands is bound to meet with complete success. Peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world are bound to be consolidated and strengthened further.

^a Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 16th meeting, paras. 96-111.

DOCUMENT S/14879*

Letter dated 18 February 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[23 February 1982]

I wish to express the profound concern caused to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People by the Israeli decision once again to close down Bir Zeit University.

It may be recalled that I previously drew attention, on 13 November 1981 [S/14754], to the Committee's profound concern at certain acts committed by Israel in the occupied Palestinian Arab territory of the West Bank, where the closing of Bir Zeit University had provoked a protest by the international community and led to a campaign in Israel and abroad for its reopening.

The New York Times of 17 February 1982 reports that the Israeli Military Government has again ordered the closing of Bir Zeit University for a period of two months. It is the second time in four months that this has happened. It is worth mentioning that classes had resumed only on 4 January. *The New York Times* also reports that

50 students and teachers at the University have been arrested.

The situation in the occupied territories remains extremely tense, and acts committed there in violation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions can only further exacerbate tensions in the region.

The Committee considers it to be of the greatest importance that energetic measures should be taken, particularly by the Security Council, to put an end to acts and policies which endanger international peace and security.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/94-S/14879.

DOCUMENT S/14880*

Letter dated 19 February 1982 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 February 1982]

In my capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, and on behalf of the Co-ordinating Bureau, I wish to draw your attention to the serious situation resulting from Israel's intense campaign attempting to justify beforehand military actions by Israel against the Palestinian people who have taken refuge in Lebanon and against their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

We have noted with utmost concern that Israel is concentrating powerful war resources and numerous troops on the border with Lebanon with the apparent intention of launching a new act of aggression.

It will be recalled that the movement of non-aligned countries has considered the Israeli aggression as tantamount to genocide of the Palestinian refugees.

tantamount to genocide of the Palestinian refugees.

In reiterating our concern, we wish to reconfirm the support of the movement of non-aligned countries for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence.

We call on the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to exert their efforts to bring an end to these Israeli actions and to prevent another Israeli act of aggression.

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

(Signed) Rolando LÓPEZ DEL AMO
Alternate Permanent Representative
of Cuba to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/95-S/14880.

DOCUMENT S/14881*

Letter dated 22 February 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 February 1982]

Over the recent period, the Permanent Representative of Thailand has repeatedly sent letters to the Secretary-General on the so-called "acts of aggression committed by Vietnamese forces" in Kampuchea against "Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity" (see the letters dated 29 January [S/14853], 10 February [S/14868] and 16 February 1982 [S/14872]).

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your notice that these charges made by Thailand are groundless and I flatly reject them. These slanderous charges only serve the Beijing authorities' scheme to create tension in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, to incite hostility between Thailand and the Indo-Chinese countries and to undermine the dialogue between these countries and ASEAN [Association of South-East Asian Nations].

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/95-S/14881.

It is the consistent policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to respect strictly the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand and at the same time to wish to develop relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand.

In this connection, I should like to forward herewith the statements of 6 and 19 February 1982 by the Viet Nam News Agency on the Thai slanderous charges against Viet Nam with regard to the developments in the Kampuchea-Thai border area.

I kindly request you to have this note and its enclosures circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Statement by Viet Nam News Agency
dated 6 February 1982

The Thai newspaper *The Nation* yesterday said that the commander of Division 9 and the commander of the First Military Zone of the Thai

Army had spread the story that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had shelled Thai territory.

Viet Nam News Agency is authorized to flatly refute that slander. Undeniably this fabrication only serves China's scheme to push the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indo-Chinese countries and mislead public opinion, which is severely condemning China's sinister design of expansion and hegemony in this region.

The consistent policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is strictly to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand and at the same time to wish to develop relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand.

ANNEX II

Statement by Viet Nam News Agency
dated 19 February 1982

According to an AFP report on 18 February 1982, a spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Thai Army spread the news that, on 17 and 18 February 1982, Vietnamese troops had participated in the fight against a unit of Thai border guards inside Thai territory.

Viet Nam News Agency is authorized to flatly refute that slander.

This fabrication only serves Beijing's scheme to create tension in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, to incite hostility and to undermine the dialogue between the Indo-Chinese countries and ASEAN.

DOCUMENT S/14882*

Letter dated 22 February 1982 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 February 1982]

Further to my letter of 16 February 1982 [S/14872] and upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following incidents:

1. On 17 February, at 1330 hours, Vietnamese troops numbering 40 men intruded 1 kilometre into Thai territory at Ban Sabtaree, Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi province, and attacked a Thai border patrol police unit of 15 men, causing five deaths on the Thai side. During the fighting, 20 mortar shells were fired by the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory into Thai territory, injuring one civilian.

2. During the said incident, another group of approximately 300 troops had been deployed and stationed close to the scene of the fighting, about 2

kilometres inside Thai territory until the early morning of 19 February.

These blatant violations of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity once again demonstrate the continued total disregard of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Thailand strongly condemns these systematic acts of aggression flagrantly committed by the Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right of self-defence against all forms of foreign aggression.

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

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/98-S/14882.

DOCUMENT S/14884

Letter dated 23 February 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[23 February 1982]

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter, at the request of Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the

Israeli occupation authorities' arbitrarily closing down for a two-month period of Bir Zeit University. This closure comes only two weeks after the University was reopened following a similar closure which would in

effect deprive the students of half the academic year of studies.

I request that this letter and its enclosure be circulated as a document of the Security Council under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 18 February 1982 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to bring the following to your urgent attention. On 16 February 1982, the Israeli occupation authorities arbitrarily closed Bir Zeit University for a two month period. This closure comes only two weeks after the University was reopened following a similar closure. Israeli occupation authorities are presently attempting to justify the closure on the grounds that students molested an education officer from the Israeli "administration" who had entered the campus unannounced. The unannounced intrusion was regarded by both the students and faculty as a further attempt by the occupation authorities to take control of educational affairs in the occupied territories.

The closure was accompanied by the arrest of several students and faculty members. Among the faculty members arrested were one British subject and one United States citizen, who have been accused of teaching "pro-PLO propaganda". The arbitrary closure of the Uni-

versity and arrests of students and faculty was met with protests throughout the occupied territories.

Today, 18 February, the municipal councils in the occupied Palestinian territories have declared a general strike. It is recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/147 F, called on Israel to rescind its orders to close universities as well as to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. It is also to be recalled that the Assembly has on several occasions reaffirmed the applicability of the said Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Illegal settlers dressed as members of the military forces under the leadership of United States citizen Meir Kahane roamed the streets of Ramallah arresting students, stripping them of their trousers and forcing them to walk back to their homes with only their underwear on in a temperature of 7° C. A 50-year-old Palestinian woman received a superficial head wound as Israeli troops fired into the air.

The forces of occupation are basing their interference in the freedom and sanctity of universities on Order No. 854 issued by the Military Commander. Recently they have started imposing on teachers and professors residing in Jerusalem and working in institutions in other areas of the occupied Palestinian territories the need to secure work permits from the Military Governor as if they were aliens needing special working permits.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, on behalf of the Palestinian people under Zionist occupation, rejects all practices and will oppose by all means such policies, which are in flagrant violation and disregard of the principles of international law and the numerous resolutions of the United Nations.

I am instructed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to ask you to take immediate action, since such policies exacerbate the already explosive situation and pose a serious threat to peace and security.

DOCUMENT S/14888

Letter dated 23 February 1982 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 February 1982]

As the Security Council prepares to meet today to debate the situation in southern Lebanon, I am forwarding to you a memorandum on the subject, prepared by the Lebanese Parliamentary Delegation, which you were so kind as to receive on 18 February 1982.

This Parliamentary Delegation, headed by former Prime Minister, Mr. Amin El-Hafez, current Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Parliament, Mr. Anwar El-Sabbah, former Minister, and Mr. Chafic Badr, member of the House Defense Committee, was formed by the Speaker of the House, His Excellency Mr. Kamel El-Assad, to follow Lebanon's case at the Security Council and to convey opinion on this matter as perceived in the House of Parliament.

I am instructed by my Government to request that the enclosed memorandum be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

MEMORANDUM DATED 16 FEBRUARY 1982 FROM THE
LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ADDRES-
SED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Lebanese Parliamentary Delegation, being charged to observe and follow the Security Council

debate on southern Lebanon, has the honour to state the following.

Security Council resolution 425 (1978) was adopted in the wake of the Israeli invasion and occupation of large areas of southern Lebanon in March 1978. The Council reacted forcefully, and has, since then, adopted many resolutions, aiming, *inter alia*, to restore normalcy to that embattled region. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established to implement those resolutions and was charged:

- (a) To confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory;
- (b) To restore international peace and security;
- (c) To assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

Almost four years have passed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), but southern Lebanon has not been relieved of its burden. Indeed, southern Lebanon has suffered enormously as a result of continued, direct or indirect, Israeli occupation, and of the fact that Lebanese authority and sovereignty have not been restored. The Lebanese people—whom we have the honour to represent—having had special hopes in the United Nations and having been confident of the usefulness of its resolutions and of the effectiveness of its force, await patiently the full implementation of the mandate of UNIFIL.

Furthermore, as Security Council resolutions were

adopted with the consent of all members, the latter have a direct commitment to facilitate the implementation of all these resolutions. No State, therefore, is justified in objecting to, or obstructing in any manner, their implementation. Unfortunately, it has been a bitter and frustrating experience for our people: the Council resolutions adopted by the international community and accepted by Lebanon remain to be implemented.

The Lebanese people are deeply concerned for the future. The occupation of part of their land in the south has weighed heavily on them, and as a result, they fear their destiny. Resolution 490 (1981) was adopted and, although inadvertently, resulted in freezing resolution 425 (1978) and those subsequent resolutions dealing with southern Lebanon. Resolution 490 (1981), to which Lebanon was not a party, called for an "immediate cessation of all armed attacks", thereby establishing a *de facto* cease-fire.

No matter how appealing or desirable a cease-fire may be, we fear that it would lead to the consecration of a direct or indirect Israeli presence on Lebanese territory, as well as the continued absence of effective Lebanese authority and sovereignty from the area. Thus, uncertainties about our destiny are created, and a grave threat is posed, not only to our people in the south, but in the whole of Lebanon. We find it needless to stress that Lebanese territory is one and indivisible. Besides, Lebanon will not be able to restore its image as a free and democratic State and as a model for coexistence between cultures and an emissary of welfare and friendship to all, unless it can maintain every inch of its territory and restore its legitimate authority over every corner of its land, particularly in the south.

We request that you convey our point of view, as representatives of the Lebanese people, to members of the Security Council, when the question of southern Lebanon is discussed by the Council. We also request that our viewpoint be conveyed to all Members of the

United Nations. Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) contain provisions enjoining UNIFIL to implement its mandate. Unfortunately, UNIFIL has not been enabled to exercise its prerogatives fully, which leads us to assume one of two things: either the Council, as an expression of the international will, decides on an issue and fails to carry out its decisions—in this case, the people's faith in the mandatory character of its resolutions and in the effectiveness of the United Nations will definitely be undermined—or the Council is not sufficiently aware of the realities of southern Lebanon. In the latter case, we consider it our duty to draw your attention to the fact that after four years, it is no longer permissible to treat the question as if UNIFIL were a mere observer force.

The Security Council must, therefore, to be consistent with its resolutions, ensure their implementation by any means. We consider that any marginal change cannot contribute to the effectiveness of UNIFIL. A mere increase in the number will remain superficial, if it is not accompanied by the consolidation of the original nature of the mandate, as defined in resolution 426 (1978). We are confident that the members of the Council do not want their action to be envisaged as a simple, tranquillizing measure. We are again hopeful that the Council and its resolutions remain very useful. We expect the outcome of its debates to take the form of sufficient arrangements, in order to render UNIFIL capable in the future of carrying out its mandate effectively, which we would like to reiterate: to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

Only the full implementation of this mandate will restore normalcy to southern Lebanon; and only the Lebanese Government as the sole authority and guardian of Lebanon's sovereignty can restore peace to the area.

DOCUMENT S/14891

Letter dated 24 February 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[24 February 1982]

I have the honour to bring to your attention, and to the attention of the international community, the peace proposal for the Central American area presented to the people of Nicaragua on 21 February 1982 by Major Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The proposal constitutes a further effort on the part of our revolution to arrive at a dignified and honourable understanding with the United States Government in order better to contribute to peace and stability in Central America.

In this proposal, Nicaragua:

1. Reiterates its undertaking to pursue a consistent policy of non-alignment, expressed in the maintenance of relations with all countries of the world, irrespective of their economic, political and social systems, and especially with the countries of Latin America.

2. Considers it desirable to enter into non-aggression and mutual security agreements with our

neighbours, on the basis of non-intervention and mutual respect.

3. Considers it prudent to make an effort for the delimitation of military frontiers and for means of jointly patrolling the common frontiers with Honduras and Costa Rica, with the aim of preventing irregular activities by elements opposed to any of the three Governments.

4. Stresses its willingness to maintain friendly relations with the United States and to begin talks on any subject of mutual concern and interest, directed in particular towards the negotiated settlement of disputes and the development of regional economic co-operation.

5. On the basis of the fullest respect for the national sovereignty of Nicaragua, non-interference in its internal affairs, non-encouragement from outside of counter-revolutionary activities, non-aggression in the economic field, respect for the right to receive interna-

tional co-operation and to aspire to a just international economic order—in short, in circumstances which do not compel it to take strict measures for defence and survival—Nicaragua remains disposed to build on its revolution and its progress, within the framework of a mixed economy, pluralism and non-alignment, and to hold democratic elections not later than 1985.

I would request you to circulate this letter as a Security Council document.

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

DOCUMENT S/14892*

Note verbale dated 1 March 1982 from the Mission of France to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[3 March 1982]

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to request him to arrange for the distribution, as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of the attached declaration by the French Government, published on 18 December 1981, concerning the neutrality of Malta.

ANNEX

Declaration by the Government of the French Republic concerning the neutrality of Malta

The Government of the French Republic, being firmly attached to peace and security in the Mediterranean and desiring to offer its

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/105-S/14892.

support to any action conducive to that objective and to the strengthening of co-operation in the Mediterranean,

Emphasizes the importance attaching in that regard to the declaration by which the Government of Malta on 15 May 1981 proclaimed the neutrality of the Republic of Malta;

Gives, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, its full support to the independence of the Republic of Malta and to its status of neutrality, founded on the principles of non-alignment;

Undertakes to respect that neutrality;

Calls on all other States to recognize and respect the status of neutrality chosen by the Republic of Malta and to refrain from any action incompatible with such recognition and respect.

DOCUMENT S/14893*

Letter dated 2 March 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 March 1982]

Further to my letter dated 18 February 1982 [S/14876], I have the honour to inform you of the following.

As Syrian nationals in the occupied Golan Heights enter the third week of their general strike, they are demonstrating to the world at large their determination to resist Israeli military occupation and their will to reject the imposition of Israeli laws, administration and jurisdiction. Despite the great hardships resulting from this patriotic act, the Syrians of the Golan Heights have unified their actions and joined their voices in a revolt against all attempts to "Zionize" their life, land and property. Aref Salem Safadi, a farmer from the village of Mas'adah, expresses this excruciating pain when he tells William Claiborne, correspondent of *The Washington Post*:

"In the beginning it was a question of occupation, and we understood that. It was a question of war or peace, but it was a temporary situation. Now by annexing the Golan Heights, the Israelis are forcing us to fight for our Arab identity. Who are they to decide our national identity? Who are they to decide whether we shall be Arabs or Israelis?"

This cry embodies the Syrians' agony at being forcibly wrenched from their homeland.

When our nationals decided on a general strike as a means of drawing world public opinion to their plight, they took a unanimous oath after having reviewed its grave consequences. As one construction worker from

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/106-S/14893.

Majdal Shams puts it: "We are ready for a one-year strike". (*The Washington Post*, 26 February 1982.)

May I draw your attention to the following serious developments arising from the Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, in particular, Assembly resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981 and ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, and Council resolution 497 (1981):

1. The Israeli military authorities have been reinforcing their troops in the Golan Heights since its annexation on 14 December 1981, particularly in the villages of Majdal Shams, Ein Qenia and Bag'ata; concomitant with these reinforcements, the Israeli authorities have resorted to mass arrests of Syrian nationals, sealing off the region and closing all roads in order to prohibit anyone from entering or leaving.

2. Two more leaders, Mr. Sam'an Farah Eddin from Majdal Shams and Mr. Jamil Mohsen from Mas'adah, have been arrested. Mr. Farah Eddin had earlier explained the reasons for the general strike at a press conference in the occupied city of Jerusalem, where a list of demands included, *inter alia*, Israel's obligation to rescind its annexation of the Golan Heights, and the release of citizens under arrest.

3. The Israeli Water Company has reduced water supplies to the villages of the Golan, particularly Majdal Shams, as a means to force citizens to end their strike.

4. The Israeli Ministries of the Interior and Education are threatening Syrian teachers in the Golan Heights with additional suppressive measures were they to continue the strike.

5. A large demonstration was held in the occupied city of Nablus in support of the general strike and the mayor of the town, Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, participated in this demonstration.

6. The president of relief organizations in the West Bank, Mr. Amin Al-Khatib, addressed through newspapers an appeal to Arabs in the occupied West Bank to extend assistance to the Syrian Arabs in danger of starvation. A large number of organizations and individuals promptly responded to this appeal. Immediately, the Israeli military authorities sealed off the Golan, thus isolating and besieging the entire region in order to prevent these contributions from reaching their destination. The Israeli authorities imposed house arrest on Mr. Faisal Al-Husseini, Director of the Arab Research Centre in the occupied territories, because of his role in collecting donations. Likewise, the Solidarity Committee of Bir Zeit University issued a statement in which it reiterated its full support for the Syrian Arabs in the occupied Golan.

7. Israeli occupation authorities placed under house arrest four persons in the West Bank who organized a campaign to collect donations for the strikers in the Golan Heights, confiscating all the donations, including medical and food supplies and financial assistance.

8. On 27 February, Israeli television reported that security forces arrested five persons for staging a protest demonstration in front of Begin's residence in support of the Syrian Arabs.

9. Foreign and even Israeli journalists have been barred from visiting the Golan Heights, and those who were forcibly driven back have filed a protest with the Government Press Office.

10. Finally, Israeli occupation authorities are imposing a new series of civil procedures in order to compel our nationals to accept Israeli citizenship. Seventy per cent of Arab births are being refused registration, marriage certificates are not being issued, and automobile registrations are being denied so long as Israeli identity cards are not held by the applicants.

I should like to conclude by drawing your attention to the fact that Israel has not only occupied, colonized and annexed the Golan, but that it has also prevented the implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly calling for the return of the displaced Syrians whose number today exceeds 200,000.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14895*

Letter dated 3 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic/English]
[8 March 1982]*

I have the honour to convey to you the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the month of January 1982.

This catalogue of land confiscations is a part of the ongoing and relentless process of devouring the remnants of the occupied territories as a prelude to their annexation and the expulsion of their inhabitants. Furthermore, these Israeli criminal activities are intended to abort any efforts by the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of United Nations resolutions and Palestinian redemption.

I would greatly appreciate it if the enclosed information could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Israeli settlement during January 1982

During January 1982, the occupation authorities confiscated the following land areas in the West Bank for settlement purposes:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/108-S/14895.

(a) On 2 January, 2,000 dunums of the lands of the village of Al-Mughayyir in the Ramallah district confiscated;

(b) On 5 January, 20 dunums of the lands of Jabal Al-Mukabbir in the Jerusalem district confiscated;

(c) On 10 January, 200 dunums of the lands of Al-Jib in the Ramallah district confiscated;

(d) On 27 January, 1,000 dunums of the lands of the village of Al-Ridis in the Bethlehem district confiscated;

(e) On 28 January, 700 dunums of the lands of the village of Beit Surik in the Ramallah district confiscated;

(f) On 30 January, 800 dunums of the lands of the villages of Abud and Al-Laban in the Ramallah district confiscated.

The following are some of the Israeli assaults on West Bank lands which occurred during this month:

1. Bulldozers belonging to the Israeli settlers in Kiryat Atba carried out levelling operations on the lands in the Biyar Al-Muhawir district lying to the east of the city of Hebron and belonging to the Arab citizens residing there.

2. On 13 January, the people of the village of Emmatain in the Tulkarm district were surprised by Israeli bulldozers bulldozing hundreds of dunums of their lands. *The Jerusalem Post*, which carried this news, did not mention the area of those lands.

3. On 28 January, Israeli settlers made an assault on the lands of the Jericho Building Society, located along the thoroughfare leading to King Hussein Bridge, in an attempt to gain possession of them and turn them into a settlement site.

Among the settlement issues raised during this month, we may mention the following:

1. The Municipality of Jerusalem and the Israeli Ministry of Housing completed the implementation of the phased settlement project to surround the city of Jerusalem with a concentrated series of settlements, beginning from the town of Bethlehem in the south, encircling

the city of Jerusalem from the east, passing through Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, where there is the settlement of Ma'ale Adomim, and thence to the settlement of Neve Ya'acov and the settlement which was opened on 30 December 1981, Tsfun Yerushalaim, and extending to the Arab village of Al-Jib in the south-west, where construction of the settlement of Givat Z'ev is being completed.

2. The Israeli army has embarked on the preparation of 10 settlement concentrations in various parts of the West Bank. It is reported that these concentrations are not affiliated with the Israeli settlement agencies but will eventually be turned into permanent settlements.

3. Jewish settlers erected some buildings on the old site of the

settlement of Eilon Moreh in the Nablus district. Citizens in the area brought a complaint before the Israeli court concerning this, fearing the establishment of a new settlement on the same site.

With regard to Israeli settlement in the Gaza Strip and Sinai during this month, it was reported in the press of the occupied territory that, on 25 January, a new settlement was established in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. It covers an area of 4,000 dunums, and 56 Jewish families will settle there. On 21 January, the "Stop Israeli withdrawal from Sinai" movement established a new settlement on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea in the northern part of Sinai named Ma'oz Hayam, or Fortress of the Sea.

DOCUMENT S/14897*

Letter dated 8 March 1982 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[9 March 1982]*

I have the honour to draw your attention once again to the violations of human rights committed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories of the West Bank and Gaza. By way of example, I refer to *The New York Times* of 27 February 1982, which mentions a number of these violations. All this clearly reveals the difficulties faced daily by Arab families under the occupying régime.

These practices can only exacerbate tension and thereby create an explosive situation which could threaten international peace and security.

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I appeal to you to request once again that decisive steps be taken forthwith to protect the rights of the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories.

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

*(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/109-S/14897.

DOCUMENT S/14898*

Letter dated 8 March 1982 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Chinese/English]
[10 March 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China addressed to the Embassy of Viet Nam in China on 8 March 1982 and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) LIANG Yufan
Acting Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations*

17° 40'N when they suddenly came under heavy shelling by two Vietnamese gunboats (one of them had the sign SO 272 on its side). Chinese fishing boat No. 122 exploded after being hit by shells, with the 18 people on board missing. Fourteen shells hit fishing boat No. 419, wounding the captain of the boat and five other people. Fishing boat No. 108, which burst into flames because of the shelling, was seized, together with the people on board, by the Vietnamese soldiers.

It must be pointed out that, in disregard of the repeated protests by the Chinese side, the Vietnamese authorities have recently continued to carry out armed provocations against and intrusions into China's border areas and dispatched vessels frequently to intrude into China's territorial waters for harassment and sabotage. Now, the Vietnamese authorities have gone so far as to dispatch naval vessels to make raids on the Chinese fishing boats engaged in fishing operations on the high seas, thus creating a grave incident of bloodshed. After the incident occurred, the Vietnamese authorities set into motion their propaganda machine to fabricate lies, alleging that "nearly 40 armed Chinese vessels intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters for reconnaissance and provocations". They were playing this despicable trick of making false countercharges in an attempt to cover up their acts of sheer piracy. This serious incident which the Vietnamese authorities have created is by no means accidental and isolated. It once again proves that, while intensifying their military attacks against the patriotic forces and people of Democratic Kampuchea and frequently intruding into the border areas of Thailand, they are whipping up a new wave of hostility against China in a planned and systematic way, deliberately aggravating tension between China and Viet Nam. This cannot but arouse serious concern on the Chinese side.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the

ANNEX

Note dated 8 March 1982 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, with reference to the grave incident of a brazen attack on Chinese fishing boats by Vietnamese naval vessels, hereby states the following.

On 3 March 1982 (Beijing time), at 0925 hours, 11 fishing boats of the China South Sea Fishing Corporation were engaged in fishing operations on the high seas of the South China Sea at 107° 50'E,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/110-S/14898.

Vietnamese authorities against this serious incident of attacking Chinese fishing boats in gross violation of international law and solemnly demands that they return immediately the Chinese fishermen and fishing boat they have seized, compensate for the losses incurred and

stop forthwith their raids on Chinese fishing boats and military provocations in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

DOCUMENT S/14899

Letter dated 1 March 1982 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[11 March 1982]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, approving an immediate increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from approximately 6,000 to approximately 7,000 troops.

In the light of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), relating to the establishment and functioning of the Force, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation and subject to the usual consultations, it would be my intention to (a) request France to provide an infantry battalion to the

Force, (b) request certain other of the present troop-contributing countries, whose contingents need to be strengthened, to increase their numbers and (c) request additions to the existing logistic and maintenance units of the Force.

I should be grateful if you could inform the members of the Council of the above.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/14900

Letter dated 11 March 1982 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[11 March 1982]

I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 1 March 1982 [S/14899] concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 501 (1982) on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations from 4 to 10 March and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has emphasized the importance of abiding by the accepted principle of equitable

geographic representation in selecting contingents of the Force. The representative of the United Kingdom has further emphasized the importance of the contingents being selected in consultation with the Council and with the parties concerned, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographic representation.

(Signed) Jeane J. KIRKPATRICK
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/14902*

Letter dated 5 March 1982 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 March 1982]

On behalf of my Government, I wish to take this opportunity to respond to the charges contained in the letter of 3 February 1982 addressed to you by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/14860].

I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States categorically rejects the false claim of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that United States aircraft harassed Libyan commercial aircraft on 31 January. The facts are as follows.

The aircraft carrier *John F. Kennedy*, which was operating in the central Mediterranean, was the only aircraft carrier at sea in the Mediterranean on 31 January. On that date, five unidentified aircraft entered the

carrier's operating area. In keeping with standard operating procedures, Navy F-14s proceeded to identify them visually. All five were subsequently identified as commercial aircraft by United States Navy aircraft.

The identification of unknown aircraft approaching an aircraft carrier is a normal and prudent peacetime practice in naval operations. In this case, pilots of the F-14s did not get close enough to identify any of the aircraft as Libyan.

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

(Signed) Jeane J. KIRKPATRICK
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/114-S/14902.

DOCUMENT S/14903*

Letter dated 11 March 1982 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 March 1982]

In continuation of my letter dated 22 December 1981 [S/14814], I have the honour to bring to your attention that, between 20 December 1981 and 23 February 1982, there have been more instances of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side. Details of some of these violations are as follows.

There were 13 violations of Pakistan airspace by Afghan helicopters and aircraft in the north-western frontier province and Baluchistan province. These helicopters and planes intruded on many occasions several miles into Pakistan airspace.

On 5 January, at 1020 hours, Afghan troops located at

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/115-S/14903.

Vesh Post opposite Chaman fired two machine-gun bursts towards the Pakistan side. Consequently, one civilian sustained minor injuries. Later, two armed Afghan soldiers intruded 50 yards inside Pakistan territory but returned after a few minutes.

On 1 and 23 January and 3 February, artillery shells were fired from the Afghanistan side into Pakistan territory.

I request that you circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14904

Letter dated 11 March 1982 from the representative of Lesotho to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 March 1982]

I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to inform you that a mortar attack was launched today at 2.45 a.m. on the headquarters of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force at Maseru from the South African side of the border. After the attack the insurgents boarded vehicles and retreated into the interior of South Africa.

The Lesotho Government has in the past made several protests to the Government of South Africa in the interest of peace and stability in the southern African region and also in the interest of good neighbourliness urging them not to allow South African territory to be

used for armed attacks and acts of sabotage against Lesotho.

South Africa cannot escape the responsibility for acts of violence emanating from its territory and the consequences deriving from such acts of violence.

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

(Signed) Tseliso THAMAE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lesotho
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14906*

Letter dated 15 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 March 1982]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another attempt by the terrorist PLO to perpetrate an atrocity against Israel children.

On 11 March 1982, at 1130 hours (local time), a time bomb exploded outside a crowded nursery school in the Jesse Cohen neighbourhood in the city of Holon. The device contained nails which scattered as lethal projectiles in every direction. Mercifully, no one was injured in the blast since the children were inside the building at the time of the explosion.

Packing nails into an explosive device is a typical PLO tactic. The PLO used this method, for example, when a kiosk was blown up in the Geula residential neighbourhood in Jerusalem on 26 November 1981 (see my letter of 30 November [S/14776]), and when a car was

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/116-S/14906.

booby-trapped but the explosive charge in it was providentially discovered before it detonated in the Ramleh market-place on 22 September 1981 (see my letter of 2 October [S/14714]).

It will be recalled that Israel children, as well as Jewish children outside of Israel, have been one of the prime targets of the terrorist PLO over the years. Thus, for instance, on 7 April 1980, the PLO seized at Kibbutz Misgav Am two nursery buildings where infants and toddlers were asleep, together with some of their mothers. As a result of that PLO outrage, an infant, a civilian and a soldier of the Israel Defence Forces were killed and 4 small children and 11 soldiers were wounded (see my letters of 7 April [S/13876] and 9 April⁸ respectively).

⁸ A/35/171.

Other PLO outrages against Israel children include an attack on 25 November 1980 on a school bus full of children returning from a birthday party (see my letter of 28 November [S/14278]), the placing of two explosive devices in a children's playground in Bat-Yam on 15 January 1980 (see my letter of 25 January [S/13767]), the murder of two little girls, aged four and three, and of their father, in Nahariya on 22 April 1979 (see my letter of 22 April [S/13264]), the murder of 21 schoolchildren in Ma'alot on 15 May 1974 (see the letter of 18 May from the representative of Israel [S/11290]), the murder of 8 children, together with 10 adults, in Kiryat Shmona on 11 April 1974 (see the letter of 11 April from the representative of Israel [S/11259]) and the murder of 7 schoolchildren and 2 teachers on 22 May 1970 (see the letter of 22 May from the representative of Israel [S/9810]).

PLO barbarism aimed at children is not confined to the children of Israel. Jewish children outside Israel are equally the target of the PLO's criminal designs. Thus, for instance, on 27 July 1980, the PLO attacked, in Antwerp, Belgium, a group of 40 Jewish schoolchildren

on an outing, murdering one of them and injuring 17 children and adults (see my letter of 29 July [S/14081]).

All these acts of PLO terror serve as further reminders, if such are still needed, of the true nature and objectives of that murder organization, which is a group of international criminals bent on the murder of civilians in general and of children in particular. As is well known, at the United Nations that murder organization masquerades under the guise of a "national liberation movement". This posturing is, of course, facilitated by the fact that the terrorist PLO has been granted by the United Nations irregular rights in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of procedure of various organs.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14907*

Letter dated 15 March 1982 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 March 1982]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a telegram sent to you by Mr. Yith Kim Seng, Chairman of the Committee for the Defence of Peace in Kampuchea, concerning the Committee's support for the peace initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

(Signed) Soubanh SRITHIRATH
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the telegram

At extraordinary meeting on 2 February 1982, Chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defence of Peace noted recent

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/117-S/14907.

improvement in Vietnamese-Chinese relations. We warmly welcome Vietnamese peace initiatives unilaterally proposing cease-fire on frontiers with China for 10 days during traditional Vietnamese-Chinese New Year, despite rejection by Chinese authorities disregarding interests of their people in region which would be affected by these proposals imbued with good will. Furthermore, we welcome courageous and determined attitude of Government of Socialist Republic Viet Nam proposing once again to China cessation of all military action and of hostility on frontier between two countries and commencement as soon as possible of third round of Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations during first half of this year. Committee for Peace in Kampuchea is gratified that Secretary-General of United Nations has taken similar initiative to Viet Nam and states his willingness to make efforts to promote normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations, which was welcomed by Chairman of Council of Ministers of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade Pham Van Dong. All peace-loving peoples in the world await positive response of Beijing ruling circles to this initiative. On behalf of millions of Kampuchean long to live in peace, stability, friendship and co-operation with people of South-East Asia, we appeal to Chinese Government and people to respond positively to peace proposals of Vietnamese Government and people. We ask United Nations Secretary-General, World Peace Council and committees for the defence of world peace in all countries to welcome warmly and support initiative of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam together with specific measures aimed at improving Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

DOCUMENT S/14908

Letter dated 16 March 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 March 1982]

I have the honour to convey to you, and through you to the international community, the official protest of my Government in connection with the recent violation of Nicaraguan airspace, publicly revealed by senior officials of the Central Intelligence Agency.

We believe that actions such as these provide further

proof of the aggressive attitude of the present United States administration, reflected in the covert operations which the United States is undertaking in the political and military spheres in order to destabilize Nicaragua and also reflected in the economic pressure which it is exerting on the World Bank and the Inter-American

Development Bank, as well as on other international bodies, in attempt to block the assistance which our people needs.

Despite this, our Government once again reaffirms, in contrast to the intransigence of the Reagan Administration, its pacifist leanings and its determination to find a just political solution to the Central American problem.

I request you to be kind enough to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council, because it is vitally important for the nations of the world to turn their attention to the critical situation in Central America and to the increasingly isolated efforts of the Reagan Administration to continue the conflict in El Salvador, promoting the possible spread of the war to the whole area.

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

ANNEX

Official communiqué of 9 March 1982 from the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, in view of the public declarations made today, Tuesday, 9 March 1982, in Washington by the Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency of the Pentagon, John Hughes, with respect to the alleged

Nicaraguan arms build-up, for which aerial photos were shown taken over Nicaragua (in his own words), declares the following.

We energetically protest against the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by United States spy planes, which has been expressly and publicly admitted by the above-mentioned American officials.

Given this grave situation and flagrant violation of international law and of peaceful coexistence among nations, the Ministry of External Relations in the name of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, in addition to this energetic protest, denounces the fact that these irresponsible actions deepen even more the serious crisis and tension affecting the Central American area.

Nicaragua, in the face of this irresponsible attitude of the United States Government, emphasizes its firm determination to continue, in conjunction with other responsible countries in the area and the rest of the world, to seek peaceful solutions to the tense situation in Central America, and calls once again on the United States Government to face seriously and responsibly the problems afflicting the area which, as much in the past as today, are absolutely the responsibility of the United States Administrations.

The Ministry of External Relations, in the name of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, again reaffirms the fundamental basis which we propose for the relief of tension in the area:

1. Conclusion of non-aggression and mutual security agreements with our neighbours.
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States.
3. No support for counter-revolutionary activities in other countries.
4. With respect to the United States, no aggression or economic blockade, but continued negotiations with a view to solving the conflicts.

Nicaragua desires and is working to achieve peace. We call on the United States Government to co-operate along these lines.

DOCUMENT S/14909

Letter dated 16 March 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[17 March 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the full text of the Decree promulgated by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua on 15 March 1982.

This Decree which our Government has been obliged to adopt is in response to the recent aggressions against our country, which have been denounced, among others, by the United States press and which are aimed at disturbing the peace and attempting to wrest power away from our people.

I request that you be kind enough to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the Decree

The Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Considering

1. That the plans of aggression against our country are becoming increasingly specific and are aimed at disturbing the nation's peace, destroying our productive system and the country's physical infrastructure, preparing an escalation of counter-revolutionary military attacks and, as a consequence, attempting to replace our people's power with a Somoza-like régime.

2. That in recent weeks there have been important revelations concerning the existence of covert plans directed by the secret apparatus of the United States in complicity with bands of former Somoza guardsmen and counter-revolutionary groups based in Miami and Honduras, all with the backing of a number of Latin American military régimes. These plans include:

(a) The training of an international mercenary force to carry out, from Honduran territory, military attacks, sabotage and terrorist activities in Nicaragua;

(b) The supplying of large quantities of funds to the counter-revolutionary bands and paramilitary groups from different Latin American countries, and to rightist political and trade union organizations within Nicaragua, for the purpose of carrying out economic and political destabilization and preparing the climate for armed aggression.

3. That these plans have already had concrete results, such as the blowing up, on Sunday, 14 March, of the bridge over the River Negro on the highway leading to the El Guasaule border post, in Chinandega Department, and the partial destruction of the bridge leading into Ocotal on the road to the Las Manos border post, in Nueva Segovia Department, both of which were carried out by criminals based in Honduras. The blowing up of these bridges coincides with the sinister plan, which the United States press says has already been approved, to destroy and block Nicaragua's lines of communication through which the arms supply to El Salvador is supposedly taking place — all of which is a pretext to attack the heroic people of Nicaragua.

4. That other aborted criminal plans, such as the blowing up of the national cement plant and the oil refinery, as well as others that have actually succeeded, such as the explosion of a bomb in an Aeronica aircraft at Sandino Airport in Managua, are events confirming the existence of these same plans.

5. That it is the duty of the Revolutionary Government and the entire nation to throw all their moral, political, social, economic and

human energy into the defence of the homeland and the revolution, in order to halt such actions of terror and destabilization that are aimed solely at taking away from the poor and working people their revolutionary victory and their right, won with blood and heroism, to build a new society in peace, free of misery and oppression.

Therefore, in the exercise of its powers, decrees:

Article 1. The rights and guarantees established in Decree No. 52 of 21 August 1979, with the exception of those set forth in the second clause of article 49 thereof, shall be suspended throughout the national territory.

Article 2. This suspension of rights and guarantees shall last for a period of 30 days and may be extended in accordance with circumstances existing in the country.

Article 3. This Decree repeals Decree No. 812 of the Law of Economic and Social Emergency and shall enter into force at the time of its publication in any of the mass media, irrespective of the fact that it will be published subsequently in the official government organ, *La Gaceta*.

DONE in the city of Managua, on 15 March 1982. "Year of Unity in the Face of Aggression".

Governing Junta of National Reconstruction
Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
Sergio RAMÍREZ MERCADO
Rafael CORDOVA RIVAS

DOCUMENT S/14910* **

Letter dated 17 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 March 1982]

Further to my letter to the Secretary-General of 18 November 1981 [S/14760], I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another example of the continuous campaign of political intimidation and assassination carried out by PLO terrorists against those Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district who have indicated their desire to live in peace with Israel.

During the night of Friday, 12 March 1982, a barrage of bullets struck the home of Mr. Fahri Issah Ismail, a member of the Village Association of the village of Bitunia, in the Ramallah area. Mercifully the bullets missed their target and no one was injured. Following their criminal attack, the perpetrators managed to escape.

As is common knowledge, the PLO has on numerous occasions declared its intention to continue with its systematic campaign to intimidate and silence Arab leaders in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district who oppose terrorism and favour peace with Israel. This unceasing PLO campaign has resulted in a long list of slayings, including that of Katim Al-Khatib, the son of Yusuf Al-Khatib, the head of a village association in the Ramallah area, who himself was wounded in the attack in November 1981 (see my above-mentioned letter of 18 November) and subsequently died of the wounds inflicted upon him, that of Muhammad Abu Warde, the Deputy Mayor of Jabelieh, in the town of Gaza in November 1980, that of Sheik Hashem Khuzander, the Imam of Gaza, in June 1979 and that of Abd Al-Nur Janho, a member of the Ramallah municipality, in February 1978 (see my letters of 26 November [S/14273]

and 27 November 1980).⁹ All of those who died at the hands of the PLO were guilty of only one sin: openly supporting peaceful coexistence with Israel.

The criminal act of 12 March against a member of a village association came in the wake of an order issued less than one week before by the Jordan Martial Law Administrator threatening the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria with treason charges and death penalties if they favour peace with Israel by participating in village associations. Among other things, the order, according to the Jordan news agency PETRA of 9 March, states the following:

"I give those who were deceived by this scheme one month from today to withdraw from these organizations. Anyone who remains, joins, campaigns for or works for them in any form after this delay will be prosecuted for treason and will be brought before the competent courts which will pass the required sentences. The maximum penalty will be death and the confiscation of all immovable and movable properties."

The pattern of these criminal acts and threats is clear, as is their purpose. They are aimed, deliberately and coldly, at frustrating as far as possible the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

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

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

* Incorporating document S/14910/Corr.1 of 25 March 1982.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/37/118-S/14910 and Corr.1.

⁹ A/35/666.

DOCUMENT S/14911*

Letter dated 17 March 1982 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 March 1982]

With reference to the letter of the Permanent Mission of China dated 8 March 1982 [S/14898] concerning the so-called "attack on Chinese fishing boats by Vietnamese naval vessels", I have the honour to forward

herewith the text of a note of 5 March sent by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China at Hanoi regarding the intrusion of about 40 armed boats into Vietnamese territorial waters and the text of a report by Viet Nam News Agency dated 10 March con-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/120-S/14911.

given a positive response. Nor did the Washington Government accept the initiative put forward by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Martí Front for the National Liberation of El Salvador, which I had the honour of presenting to the General Assembly on 7 October 1981¹⁰ and which would have provided a negotiated approach to the Salvadorian conflict and the restoration of peace.

The bellicose statements by the United States authorities are accompanied by concrete actions that clearly evidence an intention to attack Nicaragua and to intervene directly in El Salvador. It is public knowledge that, in United States territory and with official connivance, armed bands made up of ex-members of the Somoza National Guard and other mercenary groups are organizing and training with the avowed purpose of invading Nicaragua. Elements of the same origin, backed by the CIA, carry out frequent attacks on our country from Honduran territory, where they are preparing to carry out actions on a larger scale.

It has been publicly revealed that the United States Government provided the Central Intelligence Agency with \$19.9 million to finance subversive activities in Nicaraguan territory aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing my Government by force. Yesterday, military, naval and air exercises were completed in the Caribbean region and others are planned in the waters off Central America, with a totally unusual display of military force that can be interpreted only as an attempt to intimidate the peoples in the area. In carrying out these aggressive plans, the United States is utilizing military personnel from a number of Latin American countries which it is trying to drag into a bellicose adventure with unpredictable consequences for the entire continent.

Last week, on Tuesday, 9 March, the United States State Department organized a press conference at which a series of photographs taken in reprehensible acts of espionage flagrantly violating our airspace were made public, with the goal of convincing United States and world public opinion of the threat which an alleged Nicaraguan arms build-up poses to peace in the Central American region. This revelation, as *The New York Times* pointed out in its editorial on 11 March, did not prove in any way the existence of something alarming in Nicaragua. It was merely a publicity manoeuvre which the Reagan Administration had prepared in order to create a climate in which public opinion would accept an invasion of Nicaragua. The most important part of this slanderous campaign backfired on them on Friday, 12 March, when the youth Orlando José Tardencillas Espinoza told the press that he had been taken to the United States illegally in order to tell, under threat of

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 29th meeting.

death, a series of lies implicating the Nicaraguan Government in the Salvadorian conflict.

This very week, despite the fact that the Castañeda-Haig talks on the Central American crisis had still not concluded, terrorists financed by the Central Intelligence Agency operating from Honduran territory blew up two of our main bridges at dawn on Monday, 15 March.

Also on 15 March, as they were sailing in a small boat in Nicaraguan waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, Juan José Martínez and David Atila Ruiz, Nicaraguan citizens, were attacked and machine-gunned by a coastguard vessel of the Honduran Navy and their whereabouts are still unknown. Two days later, on 17 March, another attack on a Nicaraguan fishing vessel took place in our country's territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. This time it was a coastguard vessel of the Navy of El Salvador that attacked, gravely wounding Nicaraguan citizen Bernardo Dávila Blanco. All these aggressions have the deliberate aim of creating the conditions needed to justify foreign intervention against Nicaragua.

A careful analysis of the circumstances surrounding all these developments led us to the conclusion that an invasion of Nicaragua is imminent, and forced us to declare a state of emergency.

It is particularly reprehensible that a permanent member of the Security Council, the United States, is so flagrantly violating the Charter of the United Nations and behaving in a manner that is contrary to the principles and purposes of the Organization.

The Government and people of Nicaragua fervently desire peace in order to reconstruct a country severely affected by long years of exploitation and injustices at the hands of the Somoza tyranny, supported by the mistaken policy of the United States. But with the same determination and at whatever price, we shall defend our independence and sovereignty.

The international community has a duty to act to prevent a new aggression against the Central American peoples and to preserve the peace.

In view of the gravity of the situation, I ask you to make the necessary arrangements for the Security Council to meet as a matter of urgency and hear the exposition that I shall personally make in the name of the people and Government of Nicaragua, with the certainty that it will adopt whatever measures are necessary to contain the conflagration which becomes imminent today as a result of this decision to intervene in Central America.

(Signed) Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta
of National Reconstruction
of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/14914*

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 March 1982]

I wish to refer to the letter of 18 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to you [S/14876].

With regard to certain individuals arrested by the Israel authorities, the Permanent Representative of

Syria, not surprisingly, has failed to inform you that the individuals referred to in his letter have been engaged for many years in inciting the population in the Golan Heights to acts of violence, hatred and subversion. Moreover, Kamal Kinge Abou-Salah, one of those mentioned in his letter, even played a prominent role in bringing about the imprisonment of many residents of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/151-S/14914.

the Druze village of Majdal Shams during the period of Syrian rule over the Golan Heights prior to 1967.

The other contentions of the Permanent Representative in his letter are equally distorted. Thus, contrary to his assertion, no houses have been demolished or damaged in the Golan Heights since the cessation of hostilities in the area. Similarly, no houses have been sealed, contrary to another ludicrous allegation made by the Permanent Representative of Syria.

Likewise, there is no truth whatsoever to the Syrian representative's assertion that pools were filled with earth in order to prevent shepherds from using them for their animals. On the contrary, in recent years, a number of projects were completed which not only increased the water supply for farming and drinking but also enhanced the reliability of the entire water system in the Golan Heights. This includes the newly developed irrigation station near Brechat Ram, an additional drinking-water supply line to the village of Majdal Shams and a drinking-water supply line to the village of Bukaatah. These projects enhance the over-all supply of water to villagers and livestock alike, and have thus contributed to the substantial improvement in the living standards of the population since 1967.

Equally untrue is the assertion of the Permanent Representative of Syria that the marketing of agricultural produce is prevented in the Golan Heights. In actual fact, marketing remains unhampered and production has increased substantially. For instance, the area of apple groves (apples being one of the main products of the Golan Heights) has more than doubled since 1967: from 2400 dunams in 1967 to 6500 dunams last year.

Assistance to agriculture has also been stepped up. Such assistance ranges from providing choice seeds and pesticides to categorizing and marketing the produce in a productive manner. This has resulted in increasing the output of the orchards, and has, over the last three years, resulted in an annual doubling of income.

Contrary to the allegations of the Permanent Representative of Syria, no restrictions whatsoever are placed on the purchasing of agricultural equipment and machinery. As a matter of fact, the increased purchasing of agricultural equipment and machinery has been instrumental in increasing the output in agricultural produce.

In this context, it should be noted that the salaries and taxes of residents of the Golan Heights are identical with those applied in Israel. Moreover, every worker in every branch of employment is covered by National Insurance, and is entitled to medical insurance and hospitalization benefits.

Notwithstanding the claims of the Permanent Representative of Syria, no curfew has been imposed on the local inhabitants of the Golan Heights in their own

villages. Certain restrictions on movement between villages were imposed in order to prevent the inciters of violence and subversion from expanding their influence. Those restrictions have since been lifted.

However, despite these measures, families from both Syria and the Golan Heights have taken part in uninterrupted, regular family meetings which take place every other week near Majdal Shams.

The contention by the Permanent Representative of Syria that students from the Golan Heights have been prevented from returning to Syrian universities is equally unfounded. This year, as in previous years, students have travelled from the Golan Heights to Syria in order to continue their studies there. Over 50 residents of the Golan Heights study at Syrian universities, and some of the students have already completed their third year of studies.

It is pure fabrication to suggest, as has been done by the Permanent Representative of Syria in his letter, that teachers are menaced with dismissal and imprisonment. They are carrying out their teaching functions in the normal fashion.

Probably most ridiculous of all is the allegation that the leaders of the inhabitants of the Golan Heights are prohibited from meeting with representatives of international organizations. In his customary manner, the Permanent Representative of Syria has conveniently forgotten to mention the meeting which took place on 17 February 1982 between local inhabitants of the Golan Heights and a delegation of the International Labour Organisation.

It is thus patently clear that the allegations of the Permanent Representative of Syria do not bear even the slightest resemblance to reality. They do, however, fully conform to the pattern established by Syria in general and its Permanent Representative in particular with regard to any matter relating to the Arab-Israel conflict.

As is well known, Syria is a country which regards itself as being in a state of war with Israel. The Syrian letter in question must be viewed against this background. It is, in fact, no more than the product of the fertile and malevolent imagination of its author. At the same time, it constitutes yet another manifestation of the willingness of Israel's enemies to abuse the means and machinery of the United Nations in their relentless campaign of vilification against my country.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14915*

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[22 March 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement issued on 9 March 1982 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kam-

puchea condemning the intensification of the criminal use of chemical weapons by the aggressor Hanoi clique in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean population.

I should be very grateful if you would transmit this text

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/152-S/14915.

taining the confessions of the captain of the Chinese boat No. 108 who was arrested after his intrusion into Vietnamese territorial waters.

These documents prove that the charges made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry are entirely groundless and that it is the Beijing authorities who have committed acts of intrusion into Vietnamese territorial waters and have engaged in premeditated espionage against Viet Nam's security in flagrant violation of international law. This is why I categorically reject the charges made by the Chinese side in the above-mentioned letter.

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

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

ANNEX I

Note dated 5 March 1982 from the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China at Hanoi

On 2 and 3 March 1982, about 40 Chinese armed boats intruded into the Vietnamese territorial waters 4 to 10 nautical miles off the coast and from east of the Ron River to north of Con Co Island in Binh Tri Thien province. The boats carried out acts of espionage and provocation, thus preventing Vietnamese fishermen from engaging in normal activities of earning their livelihood.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemns this Chinese serious act which constitutes an encroachment on Viet Nam's sovereignty over its territorial waters and a threat to its security and resolutely demands that the Chinese side put an immediate end to such acts.

The Vietnamese people are determined to exercise their legitimate right to self-defence to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for all consequences of its hostile acts against Viet Nam.

ANNEX II

Confessions by Chinese sea intruders

Hanoi, 10 March (VNA) — "We confess having encroached upon Vietnamese waters" and "We confess having arms hidden under dining tables".

These confessions came from Chen Guanchang, captain of the Chinese boat bearing No. 108, captured on 3 March 1982 within the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at a place 7 nautical miles east of the Nhat Le river-mouth.

At first questioning, he denied having any weapons on the boat but after the Vietnamese self-defence forces searched the boat and took out hard evidence materials, he submitted to the undeniable.

The weapons included machine-guns, thousands of bullets, hundreds of grenades, and several bags of spent cartridges, all with the marking "People's Republic of China".

The captain of boat No. 108 tried to alleviate their crime. He said: "We admit that our ships have encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. However, we wish you would add the words 'because of bad weather'". He further said: "We admit having hidden arms under the dining tables. As for the spent cartridges, they are left from our shooting drills".

Fang Kimhan, deputy captain of the same boat, also admitted that his ship had entered Vietnamese waters but he said, "because this was an order from higher up we had to obey". However, the cartridge belts of heavy machine-gun of the 12.7-mm calibre, the cases of AK assault rifle bullets and hand grenades are incontestable evidence of the plan of these Chinese armed boats disguised as fishing boats to penetrate deeply into Vietnamese waters and carry out China's military design against Viet Nam.

When Vietnamese boats closed in and Vietnamese militiamen patrolling the sea jumped onto the Chinese boat, the intruders pleaded that they "did not understand international signals very well" and later "we have learnt maritime navigation laws and international signals but did not remember them after a long neglect".

Before undeniable evidence, Chen Guanchang had to sign a written confession admitting that his ship had "encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and was armed. Viet Nam has acted in conformity with international maritime law and treated the captured Chinese sailors humanely. None of us has been either beaten or humiliated".

Beijing has exerted every effort to deny its hostile acts towards Viet Nam. But Huang Zhipeng, a sailor on boat No. 122 (another Chinese boat) testified:

"Boat No. 122 was equipped with weapons and radio. We received orders from our higher authorities on 1 March and started from Peima port on Hainan Island. On 3 March 1982 we entered Vietnamese waters, where we spotted Vietnamese fishing boats. We did not expect that the Beijing authorities had used us to further their military purposes in their anti-Viet Nam plan. Having penetrated too deeply into Vietnamese waters, we had to open fire first on Vietnamese fishing boats in an attempt to flee into the high sea. But we came right upon a resolute riposte. Our boat No. 122 was hit and set on fire and the captain was killed."

After the ship was hit by Vietnamese fire, the intruders jumped into the sea and were later rescued by Vietnamese self-defence forces even though minutes before they had hurled hand grenades onto a Vietnamese boat. The survivors made a desperate attempt to flee by sticking to their blazing ship. They later told the Vietnamese authorities that after spending a day floating on the sea they were rescued by Vietnamese fishermen who took them to the coast.

DOCUMENT S/14912

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[19 March 1982]*

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter, at the request of Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning Israel's forcible seizure and dismantling of the elected municipal council of Al-Bireh town to the north of Jerusalem.

This unlawful and reckless act has aggravated tensions throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, and the Palestinian population has declared a three-day strike, beginning on Friday and ending on Sunday, in protest.

Needless to state, the Israeli abominable practices against the civilian population under occupation will have serious consequences not only within the occupied Palestinian territories but also in the entire Middle East region, and far beyond.

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

*(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to bring the following to your immediate attention, with the expressed hope that immediate action be taken to prevent the further exacerbation of the already explosive situation in the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli forces have, this morning, committed another act of State terrorism against the Palestinian people—such acts constitute more than violations; they are provocations that prompt action by the international community, precisely by the Security Council and the United Nations, and also justify any action by the Palestinians in the legitimate exercise of our right to self-defence and survival. Such acts are overtaking our patience.

Our immediate demand for the respect of and compliance with the decisions of the Security Council and compliance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention is called for.

Details of the most recent act of State terrorism are as follows: on the morning of 18 March 1982, Commander Nissim Bar Kovba and four Jewish civilians broke into the municipality of Al-Bireh, while a contingent of Israeli armed troops surrounded the building. A letter was presented to the elected Mayor, Mr. Ibrahim Al-Tawil. When the elected mayor refused to comply, he was forcibly evicted from the municipal building.

The letter contained an order designated "Order regarding the dissolution of Al-Bireh Municipal Council (Temporary Instructions)". The order was signed by Professor Menahem Milson, head of the Civilian Administration, dated 18 March 1982, written on a paper with the heading Israel Defence Forces, and reads:

"Order regarding extension of Municipal Council Duties—Samaria and Judaea Order No. 830—year 5740/1980.

"Order regarding the Dissolution of Al-Bireh Municipal Council (Temporary Instructions).

"Based on the powers vested in me as Head of Civil Administration and in accordance with the Municipalities Law No. 29 for the year 1955 and Article 2 of the order regarding the extension of Municipal Council duties (Judaea and Samaria No. 830 of the year 5740/1980)—and all my powers by virtue of law and security legislation and because I believe the order is necessary to implement normal rule and public order I order the following:

"1. Dissolution of the Council of Al-Bireh Municipal Council.

"2. The Al-Bireh Municipal Council will stop functioning from the date of publication of this order.

"3. Start of order—This order will be in effect from the moment it is signed.

"4. This order will be named 'Order regarding the dissolution of the Al-Bireh Municipal Council (Temporary Instructions)'."

As could be expected, the spontaneous reaction by all Palestinians under occupation and the elected municipal councils is reflected in mass demonstrations against the forces of Israeli occupation, a general strike is declared for 3 days (Friday, Saturday and Sunday). Municipal councils, organizations, unions of the Palestinian people under occupation are currently consulting as to what concrete action to take to confront this latest of acts of State terrorism and violation of rights and conventions.

Once again, I am asked to call upon you to take the most immediate action in order to avert and prevent the aggravation and exacerbation of the situation.

The Palestine Liberation Organization does have the duty to defend and safeguard the Palestinian people everywhere and cannot stand idly by.

DOCUMENT S/14913

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[19 March 1982]

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed letter from Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction, requesting a meeting of the Security Council

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

LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1982 FROM THE CO-ORDINATOR OF THE GOVERNING JUNTA OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The constant worsening of tension in Central America, with the ever-increasing danger of a large-scale military intervention by the armed forces of the United States of America, constitutes a grave threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Central American countries and to international peace and security.

On repeated occasions, in various forums, outstanding authorities of the United States Government, including the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense of that country, have made statements in which they openly, and in an entirely illegal and arbitrary manner, arrogate to themselves the alleged right to intervene in the civil war taking place in El Salvador and to threaten interventionist and aggressive actions against Nicaragua. In each case, these United States representa-

tives have emphasized their readiness to employ whatever means are necessary to accomplish their perverse goals, not precluding the use of military force or the criminal and covert resources of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The systematic repetition of such aggressive statements seriously affects the normal conduct of international relations and brings to mind the unfortunate days in which Yankee imperialism invaded Nicaragua and forced our people, led by Augusto César Sandino, into a long, bloody and heroic war of resistance.

These statements make it clear that the present United States administration, totally ignoring the changes that have taken place in the world and in our area, is trying to revive the gunboat diplomacy which, as in the past, would now encounter the firmest and most tenacious resistance on the part of the Central American peoples.

In its interventionist strategy, the Government of the United States arrogantly ignores the broad international opposition to its policies, voiced by numerous Governments, institutions and personalities in every part of the world and representing the most varied ideological currents, and even disregards the growing concern expressed by United States public opinion on the issue. Recently, the President of Mexico, Mr. José López Portillo, offered constructive proposals for solving the fundamental problems of the region—proposals which my Government and many others received favourably but to which the United States authorities have not yet

given a positive response. Nor did the Washington Government accept the initiative put forward by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Martí Front for the National Liberation of El Salvador, which I had the honour of presenting to the General Assembly on 7 October 1981¹⁰ and which would have provided a negotiated approach to the Salvadorian conflict and the restoration of peace.

The bellicose statements by the United States authorities are accompanied by concrete actions that clearly evidence an intention to attack Nicaragua and to intervene directly in El Salvador. It is public knowledge that, in United States territory and with official connivance, armed bands made up of ex-members of the Somoza National Guard and other mercenary groups are organizing and training with the avowed purpose of invading Nicaragua. Elements of the same origin, backed by the CIA, carry out frequent attacks on our country from Honduran territory, where they are preparing to carry out actions on a larger scale.

It has been publicly revealed that the United States Government provided the Central Intelligence Agency with \$19.9 million to finance subversive activities in Nicaraguan territory aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing my Government by force. Yesterday, military, naval and air exercises were completed in the Caribbean region and others are planned in the waters off Central America, with a totally unusual display of military force that can be interpreted only as an attempt to intimidate the peoples in the area. In carrying out these aggressive plans, the United States is utilizing military personnel from a number of Latin American countries which it is trying to drag into a bellicose adventure with unpredictable consequences for the entire continent.

Last week, on Tuesday, 9 March, the United States State Department organized a press conference at which a series of photographs taken in reprehensible acts of espionage flagrantly violating our airspace were made public, with the goal of convincing United States and world public opinion of the threat which an alleged Nicaraguan arms build-up poses to peace in the Central American region. This revelation, as *The New York Times* pointed out in its editorial on 11 March, did not prove in any way the existence of something alarming in Nicaragua. It was merely a publicity manoeuvre which the Reagan Administration had prepared in order to create a climate in which public opinion would accept an invasion of Nicaragua. The most important part of this slanderous campaign backfired on them on Friday, 12 March, when the youth Orlando José Tardencillas Espinoza told the press that he had been taken to the United States illegally in order to tell, under threat of

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 29th meeting

death, a series of lies implicating the Nicaraguan Government in the Salvadorian conflict.

This very week, despite the fact that the Castañeda-Haig talks on the Central American crisis had still not concluded, terrorists financed by the Central Intelligence Agency operating from Honduran territory blew up two of our main bridges at dawn on Monday, 15 March.

Also on 15 March, as they were sailing in a small boat in Nicaraguan waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, Juan José Martínez and David Atila Ruiz, Nicaraguan citizens, were attacked and machine-gunned by a coastguard vessel of the Honduran Navy and their whereabouts are still unknown. Two days later, on 17 March, another attack on a Nicaraguan fishing vessel took place in our country's territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. This time it was a coastguard vessel of the Navy of El Salvador that attacked, gravely wounding Nicaraguan citizen Bernardo Dávila Blanco. All these aggressions have the deliberate aim of creating the conditions needed to justify foreign intervention against Nicaragua.

A careful analysis of the circumstances surrounding all these developments led us to the conclusion that an invasion of Nicaragua is imminent, and forced us to declare a state of emergency.

It is particularly reprehensible that a permanent member of the Security Council, the United States, is so flagrantly violating the Charter of the United Nations and behaving in a manner that is contrary to the principles and purposes of the Organization.

The Government and people of Nicaragua fervently desire peace in order to reconstruct a country severely affected by long years of exploitation and injustices at the hands of the Somoza tyranny, supported by the mistaken policy of the United States. But with the same determination and at whatever price, we shall defend our independence and sovereignty.

The international community has a duty to act to prevent a new aggression against the Central American peoples and to preserve the peace.

In view of the gravity of the situation, I ask you to make the necessary arrangements for the Security Council to meet as a matter of urgency and hear the exposition that I shall personally make in the name of the people and Government of Nicaragua, with the certainty that it will adopt whatever measures are necessary to contain the conflagration which becomes imminent today as a result of this decision to intervene in Central America.

(Signed) Daniel ORTEGA SAAVEDRA
Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta
of National Reconstruction
of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/14914*

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 March 1982]

I wish to refer to the letter of 18 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to you [S/14876].

With regard to certain individuals arrested by the Israel authorities, the Permanent Representative of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/151-S/14914.

Syria, not surprisingly, has failed to inform you that the individuals referred to in his letter have been engaged for many years in inciting the population in the Golan Heights to acts of violence, hatred and subversion. Moreover, Kamal Kinge Abou-Salah, one of those mentioned in his letter, even played a prominent role in bringing about the imprisonment of many residents of

the Druze village of Majdal Shams during the period of Syrian rule over the Golan Heights prior to 1967.

The other contentions of the Permanent Representative in his letter are equally distorted. Thus, contrary to his assertion, no houses have been demolished or damaged in the Golan Heights since the cessation of hostilities in the area. Similarly, no houses have been sealed, contrary to another ludicrous allegation made by the Permanent Representative of Syria.

Likewise, there is no truth whatsoever to the Syrian representative's assertion that pools were filled with earth in order to prevent shepherds from using them for their animals. On the contrary, in recent years, a number of projects were completed which not only increased the water supply for farming and drinking but also enhanced the reliability of the entire water system in the Golan Heights. This includes the newly developed irrigation station near Brechat Ram, an additional drinking-water supply line to the village of Majdal Shams and a drinking-water supply line to the village of Bukaatah. These projects enhance the over-all supply of water to villagers and livestock alike, and have thus contributed to the substantial improvement in the living standards of the population since 1967.

Equally untrue is the assertion of the Permanent Representative of Syria that the marketing of agricultural produce is prevented in the Golan Heights. In actual fact, marketing remains unhampered and production has increased substantially. For instance, the area of apple groves (apples being one of the main products of the Golan Heights) has more than doubled since 1967: from 2400 dunams in 1967 to 6500 dunams last year.

Assistance to agriculture has also been stepped up. Such assistance ranges from providing choice seeds and pesticides to categorizing and marketing the produce in a productive manner. This has resulted in increasing the output of the orchards, and has, over the last three years, resulted in an annual doubling of income.

Contrary to the allegations of the Permanent Representative of Syria, no restrictions whatsoever are placed on the purchasing of agricultural equipment and machinery. As a matter of fact, the increased purchasing of agricultural equipment and machinery has been instrumental in increasing the output in agricultural produce.

In this context, it should be noted that the salaries and taxes of residents of the Golan Heights are identical with those applied in Israel. Moreover, every worker in every branch of employment is covered by National Insurance, and is entitled to medical insurance and hospitalization benefits.

Notwithstanding the claims of the Permanent Representative of Syria, no curfew has been imposed on the local inhabitants of the Golan Heights in their own

villages. Certain restrictions on movement between villages were imposed in order to prevent the inciters of violence and subversion from expanding their influence. Those restrictions have since been lifted.

However, despite these measures, families from both Syria and the Golan Heights have taken part in uninterrupted, regular family meetings which take place every other week near Majdal Shams.

The contention by the Permanent Representative of Syria that students from the Golan Heights have been prevented from returning to Syrian universities is equally unfounded. This year, as in previous years, students have travelled from the Golan Heights to Syria in order to continue their studies there. Over 50 residents of the Golan Heights study at Syrian universities, and some of the students have already completed their third year of studies.

It is pure fabrication to suggest, as has been done by the Permanent Representative of Syria in his letter, that teachers are menaced with dismissal and imprisonment. They are carrying out their teaching functions in the normal fashion.

Probably most ridiculous of all is the allegation that the leaders of the inhabitants of the Golan Heights are prohibited from meeting with representatives of international organizations. In his customary manner, the Permanent Representative of Syria has conveniently forgotten to mention the meeting which took place on 17 February 1982 between local inhabitants of the Golan Heights and a delegation of the International Labour Organisation.

It is thus patently clear that the allegations of the Permanent Representative of Syria do not bear even the slightest resemblance to reality. They do, however, fully conform to the pattern established by Syria in general and its Permanent Representative in particular with regard to any matter relating to the Arab-Israel conflict.

As is well known, Syria is a country which regards itself as being in a state of war with Israel. The Syrian letter in question must be viewed against this background. It is, in fact, no more than the product of the fertile and malevolent imagination of its author. At the same time, it constitutes yet another manifestation of the willingness of Israel's enemies to abuse the means and machinery of the United Nations in their relentless campaign of vilification against my country.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14915*

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[22 March 1982]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement issued on 9 March 1982 by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kam-

puchea condemning the intensification of the criminal use of chemical weapons by the aggressor Hanoi clique in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean population.

I should be very grateful if you would transmit this text

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/152-S/14915.

to the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons, and if you would have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

On 1 and 2 March 1982, the aggressor Hanoi clique sent its planes to discharge "yellow rain" over the villages of our people in the Pailin district, Battambang province (north-western region). There were 189 casualties, including 3 dead.

On 26, 27 and 28 February, in the same Pailin district, the Vietnamese aggressors fired shells containing toxic gas from 105-mm guns and 82-mm mortars. They also used planes to discharge "yellow rain" over the villages of Sala Krao and Phnom Kuy, and along route 10. Two villagers were killed and 28 are in very critical condition. Nine have been seriously affected and many others have been more or less poisoned.

It should be noted too that between 25 January and 13 February, Vietnamese planes also discharged toxic chemicals in the Western Leach region, causing several casualties, including six persons now in critical condition, who would have died in 12 or 24 hours had they not received adequate treatment in time.

In addition, the aggressor Hanoi clique is sending Vietnamese agents to infiltrate all parts of the regions temporarily under the control of Viet Nam and to poison the water supply and inject poison into food-stuffs sold at markets, and even into fruit still hanging on trees, with a view to exterminating the Kampuchean population in a most criminal and vile fashion.

Even as the international community is urging Viet Nam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to halt this criminal use of universally prohibited chemical weapons, the Hanoi authorities, flouting this reasonable demand, are stepping up the use of such weapons even more frantically than ever—especially as the Soviet Union is lavishing on Viet Nam chemical weapons of every description. The number of Kampuchean casualties has steadily increased from day to day.

The aggressor Hanoi clique, having failed to get the better of Kampuchea, which it had expected to be a walk-over, and seeing instead its 250,000-man strong aggression force become more and more bogged down in the battle-fields of Kampuchea, has, as a last resort, turned to this chemical warfare with the aim of overcoming the determination of the people and national army of Democratic Kampuchea and of finally realizing its expansionist strategy.

On behalf of the victims and on behalf of the people of Kampuchea as a whole, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea denounces and condemns, with the utmost vigour, the crimes of genocide perpetrated, by means of chemical weapons, by the aggressor Le Duan clique against the Kampuchean people. The Ministry appeals to peace-loving and justice-loving Governments, political parties, peoples' organizations and individuals throughout the world to condemn the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea by the Hanoi authorities and to demand an immediate halt to that practice. In particular, it calls on the United Nations to send, as a matter of urgency, a commission of inquiry to Kampuchea, as was decided at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly (resolution 35/144 C) in connection with the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors in Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Afghanistan, to collect concrete evidence on the spot and to take appropriate action to stop, in time, the extermination of the Kampuchean population by Vietnamese chemical weapons. The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea takes this opportunity to express its approval of the reports on the results of the analysis of blood samples from nine Kampucheans who were victims of Vietnamese chemical weapons towards the end of 1981, reports which the Permanent Representative of the United States produced and transmitted to the Secretary-General on 24 February 1982.^a

With a view to halting, in the near future, the criminal chemical warfare waged by the aggressor Hanoi clique in Kampuchea and in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea would also like to appeal to the Governments of the peace-loving and justice-loving countries to support the initiative of the United States, which has suggested the holding of an international conference for the purpose of combating the use of chemical weapons. We hope that it will be possible to hold such a conference as soon as possible, for a number of Kampucheans, Laos and Afghans are the daily victims of the chemical weapons used by the Vietnamese and Soviet criminal aggressors.

^a A/37/102.

DOCUMENT S/14916

Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 March 1982]

ANNEX 1

Text of the letter of 21 March 1982

I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to bring to your attention the following. With reference to my letter of 20 March 1982 concerning the killing of Muhammad Ahmad Sahweil by Israeli troops while he was in his fields in Sinjel, it has now transpired that Muhammad was arrested and tortured by the Israeli S.S. troopers and was followed to the fields where he was fired at and killed. His family buried him. A request was made to investigate the circumstances of the death. On Sunday, 21 March, Israeli forces desecrated the tomb and carried away the remains without informing the relatives of the martyr.

Today and at 2000 hours, Israeli S.S. troopers surrounded the refugee camp of Jalazoun and brutalized Palestinian refugees. They opened fire on the refugees and the following suffered gun-shots and fractures to their legs:

1. Wajdi Al Ramahi;
2. Khamis Farraj;
3. Muhammad Farrah;
4. Saadah Khalil suffered burns as a result of a gas bomb.

(Signed) H. Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

In Jerusalem, colonial settlers were unleashed to destroy vehicles of Palestinians. Forty such vehicles were demolished.

In Halhoul, Yusef Ahmad Hasan Abu Asbah was wounded by Israeli army bullets.

As a further measure of suppression, Palestinians from Ramallah, Al-Bireh and Nablus were prevented from crossing the bridge over the River Jordan to return to their homes after visits to Amman. Palestinians living in the three towns were denied permits to cross over to Amman.

In response to the escalated brutality and the continued acts of State terrorism and oppression and in protest against the imposition of collective punishment and the attempts of systematic annihilation of the Palestinians, the national institutions and organizations decided to prolong the general strike for two more days and to hold General Milson and the occupation authorities fully responsible for the results of their crimes. The Palestinian national institutions and organizations reject all attempts to impose the so-called "civilian administration" and uphold their inalienable national rights and declared their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

ANNEX II

Text of the letter of 22 March 1982

I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to refer to our letters of 18 [S/14912], 20 and 21 March regarding the acts of State terrorism and brutality committed by the Israeli-Zionist forces of occupation

against our Palestinian people, and to bring to your attention the following.

Curfew is still imposed on many Palestinian towns under occupation, including Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Bireh. The Zionist colonial settlers, under armed protection of the Israeli S.S. troopers, are breaking into shops closed in observance of the general strike.

In the Palestinian refugee camps of Jalazoun, Balata and Askar, the Israeli S.S. troopers are committing atrocious brutalities.

In Anabta, four persons were injured as a result of Israeli troopers firing.

In Rafah, four students were injured by Israeli bullets and were rushed to Khan Yunis hospital.

In Jerusalem, the general strike continues and the Israeli forces of occupation arrested a number of Palestinians.

In Al-Bireh, Israeli S.S. troopers opened machine-gun fire on water-tanks and have planted barbed-wire in the streets. Ramallah received equal barbaric treatment.

The civilian staff of the municipal council of Al-Bireh were taken by force from their homes to the premises of the municipality. They have declared a sit-in and refuse to work, observing the general strike.

In relating the above, the Palestine Liberation Organization wishes, once again, to make it clear that such acts of State terrorism and atrocities should not be permitted to continue. The United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, have a duty and a responsibility and the power to take concrete action. The patience of our people is running out.

The Security Council, we believe and demand, should meet immediately in order to prevent a further exacerbation in the situation.

DOCUMENT S/14917

Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 March 1982]

I have the honour, in my capacity as current Chairman of the Group of Arab States members of the Arab League, to request a most urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave and rapidly deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The gravity of the situation is underscored by the general strike which the victimized inhabitants have declared, the curfews which the occupying Israeli authorities have imposed on and between population centres which have cut off and paralysed Palestinian civilian life in all of its aspects; the wanton inhuman and indiscriminate use of firearms and other incapacitating devices against peaceful sit-ins, funerals and demonstrations; the arbitrary and forcible dissolution of the duly elected municipal council of Al-Bireh and its replacement by an Israeli military officer, and the incessant acts of deliberate provocations, assaults, abductions and murder, perpetrated by heavily armed Israeli troops and intruding settlers.

These deliberate acts of aggression have naturally created a very ominous and explosive situation, not only in the occupied territories but in the region as a whole. They are a part of an over-all reign of terror, reminiscent of the 1947-1948 policy of organized violence which had brought about the mass exodus of the largely unarmed Palestinian people from their ancestral homeland.

The situation is the more ominous as it is accompanied by massive seizures of the Palestinian people's lands, resources and even water supplies without which life itself cannot be sustained. It is within this context that the Israeli occupation authorities' policies and practices of substantial annexation, absorption and organized terror to dislodge the indigenous Palestinian inhabitants should be gauged, in violation of all principles of international law, The Hague and Geneva Conventions relative to the protection of the civilian populations in times of war and, not least, in violation of all norms of humane conduct.

Inasmuch as the rising crescendo of violence and massive seizures of occupied territories threaten the survival of the Palestinian people, it inevitably follows that all options for a just and peaceful solution in the Middle East are being pre-empted and foreclosed. This would pose a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond.

It is my earnest hope and that of the States members of the Arab League that an urgent meeting of the Security Council could be convened to shoulder the heavy responsibilities which devolve upon it in the circumstance.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14918*

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 March 1982]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention, once again, to violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by jet-fighter planes of the Turkish Air Force, which took place on 15 March 1982 as follows:

1. From 0915 to 0926 hours, two Turkish Air Force F-4 jet-fighter planes flying in formation, originating from the southern part of Turkey, flew south and along the Pentadactylos Range of the Republic of Cyprus in a westerly direction, and subsequently over the area north of Skylloura where they carried out dives and then headed off to the north-west.

2. From 1019 to 1028 hours, two other Turkish Air Force F-4 jet-fighter planes, flying in formation, flew north and along the Pentadactylos Range in a westerly direction, and subsequently passed over the area north of Skylloura where they carried out dives and then headed off to the north-west.

The aforesaid violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish Air Force were part of military exercises, which included the participation of infantry battalions, that took place in the area north of Skylloura.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest strongly the above aggressive actions of Turkey and to

point out what was indicated several times in the past: that those actions constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus. Such actions by Turkey are contrary to repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Cyprus and, more particularly, to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 34/30 which "affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights".

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that, while Turkey publicly proclaims its support for a political solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks, its continuing occupation of approximately 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and its utter disregard for the relevant United Nations resolutions prove once again that its goal is the consolidation of the facts accomplished brought about by the invasion of the Republic of Cyprus and the occupation of its territory.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/869-S/14918.

DOCUMENT S/14919

Letter dated 23 March 1982 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[23 March 1982]

I have the honour to inform you that today, at 3 p.m., Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister of External Relations of Honduras, will address the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States. His statement relates to the foreign policy of the Government of Honduras, under the leadership of Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdoba, the constitutional President of the Republic, with special reference to the situation in Central America. It puts forward a concrete plan for the promotion of peace in the region.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the essential part of the statement to be made by the Minister of External Relations of Honduras. I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council of the United Nations.

(Signed) Mario CARIAS
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Government of Honduras does not want this appearance before the representatives of the peoples of the Americas to be yet another

formal occasion. It is not our intention simply to state principles, but to lend genuine substance to principles with a view to achieving the desired goal of universal peace. Honduras knows full well and firmly believes that peace in Central America can be attained, but only if we combine goodwill with a sincere desire on the part of the parties concerned to solve conflicts by peaceful means, with the aim of reaching responsible, serious and lasting agreements in the interests of peace, justice and freedom.

Guided by these objectives and responsibilities, the Government of Honduras hereby proposes, in this honourable forum of the Americas:

First, that the basic elements should immediately be prepared with a view to general disarmament in the region. This would involve not only a halt to the arms race, which has caused so much tension and instability in relations within Central America and on the continent, but also a genuine reduction in armaments and in military strength in order to ensure that the countries which have armed forces maintain them at the levels strictly necessary for the defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the maintenance of law and order, in accordance with the universally accepted requirements and criteria acknowledged in all democratic societies governed by law. Such basic elements should also contain agreements on the type of weapons to be limited and prohibited as part of this general disarmament plan.

Secondly, that there should also be agreement on reducing, on an objective and reasonable basis, the number of foreign military and other advisers, as well as any other elements likely to create suspicion and uneasiness or to distort the identity of the respective nations.

Thirdly, that consideration should be given to, and agreement reached on, appropriate mechanisms to ensure that, through a process of international supervision and monitoring, to which Honduras is

committed, there is verification of compliance with obligations entered into by the Governments of the Central American region. Such supervision and monitoring would cover countries where there are conflicts and sensitive elements which may affect peace in the region, such as ports, airports, border areas and strategic sectors. Honduras is truly and fully prepared to submit its territory, without reservations, to any type of international supervision or monitoring that is agreed upon for the basic purpose of securing and strengthening peace.

Fourthly, that there should be discussion of, and agreement on, the most appropriate procedures and mechanisms for halting the traffic in arms in the region.

Fifthly, that there should be absolute respect for delimited and demarcated borders and the traditional and jurisdictional frontiers of States in the region, lest peace should be affected by fresh disputes in matters relating to territory or to the sea.

Sixthly, that the framework for a permanent multilateral dialogue should be defined. At the internal level, such a dialogue, on the basis of this initiative, would also create the right climate for political arrangements to strengthen the democratic and pluralist system, which in turn would enforce respect for the freedoms of the people and for their right to free expression of their wishes.

We maintain that the arms mania is an evil scourge threatening the future of nations and the very survival of mankind. Accordingly, we believe that the excessive amounts spent on instruments of war should be used to combat misery and poverty, to promote the general welfare of the people, to provide technical and scientific assistance, to overcome the state of backwardness in the developing countries and to help build a new international economic order, with a view to easing the tensions which are aggravating the tragic conditions of the contemporary era.

In connection with this peace initiative, Honduras is prepared to set in motion, immediately, a constructive dialogue between the parties concerned.

Our country has no wish to become involved in the violence afflicting Central America. Our country wants to remain in a state of internal and international peace. Our country wishes to commit itself fully to the immense and demanding task of improving the economic and social well-being of the people. Our country wishes to devote itself to the strengthening and defence of its democratic system of government.

The people and Government of Honduras do not want their territory to be used for destabilization in the region and will not tolerate such a development. They call on the States of the region to seek civilized formulas for coexistence, through a process of frank and unreserved dialogue.

It is my pleasure to inform the international community that we think it would be useful, as soon as I return to Honduras and as soon as circumstances permit, to have a wide-ranging exchange of views with the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua and with representatives of other Governments in the region. The Government of Honduras sincerely hopes that such an exchange will provide a starting-point for the formulation of proposals, such as this one, which are prompted by good faith, in the best interests of Central America.

I wish to express our concern at the apparent attempt to ascribe to our Government, through a campaign of disinformation, actions and policies not consistent with the facts or with the direction which we wish to give to our international conduct. On behalf of the Government and people of Honduras, I appeal for a true understanding of our situation, of our efforts to achieve peace and of the difficult road still ahead. I am confident that, on the basis of good faith at the international level, solidarity between fraternal peoples and genuinely democratic approaches, we will together be able to give Central America a future that holds a promise of co-operation in conditions of interdependence, peace and dignity.

I also wish to reiterate the statement made by Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, the constitutional President of the Republic, as he assumed the management of the public affairs of Honduras on 27 January 1982:

"Honduras neither seeks nor desires to become an arbiter of the region's expectations, concerns and hopes. That is not its role.

"But it does desire, while remaining committed to the principles of self-determination and non-interference, to be a force for stability and harmony in the search for a common destiny for Central America."

With a sense of historic responsibility, the Government of Honduras, through me, puts forward these initiatives for implementation, in this forum of American consciousness. We do so with a sense of pride, because we are proclaiming with honour that we are a non-belligerent democracy, inspired by the solemn declaration embodied in the preamble to the Charter of the Organization of American States that:²

"... the true significance of American solidarity and good neighbourliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man."

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 119, p. 50.

DOCUMENT S/14922*

Note verbale dated 23 March 1982 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 March 1982]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the letter from the Permanent Mission of Iraq contained in document S/14873, has the honour to state the following.

The letter contained allegations against the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic claiming collaboration by Syria and Iran in "the blowing up of the premises of the Iraqi Embassy at Beirut". These vicious allegations were not only totally baseless and false but at the

time were denounced by the Syrian Government as pure fabrication meant to deflect attention from the deteriorating situation in Iraq itself, as a result of its war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Syrian Government unmasked the true motives behind the campaign waged by the Iraqi régime to slander the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Syrian Arab Republic would like to reiterate that it strongly condemns all such terroristic acts.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/156-S/14922.

DOCUMENT S/14923

Letter dated 24 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]
[24 March 1982]

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter, at the request of Mr. Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the acts of Israeli criminal repression and assault against the Palestinian people, the oppression of mayors in the occupied territories, the dissolution of an elected municipal council and other serious acts of terrorism.

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

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 March 1982 from the observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message addressed to you by Mr. Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the action taken by the Israeli authorities to dissolve the municipal council of the town of Al-Birah in the occupied West Bank.

(Signed) Youssouf SYLLA
Permanent Observer of the
Organization of the Islamic
Conference to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1982 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to bring to your kind attention the fact that the Israeli occupation authorities have, on 18 March 1982, dissolved the elected municipal council of the town of Al-Birah in the occupied West Bank and dismissed Mr. Ibrahim Al-Tawil from the chairmanship of the council, on the spurious grounds that the council and the mayor had

refused to have any dealings with the Israeli civilian administration. Simultaneously, the mayors of Nablus, Anabta and Ramallah continue to be systematically harassed.

It is well known to you that the Israeli occupation authorities have been following, over a very long period, a policy of criminal repression and assault against the Palestinian people in all the towns and villages of the occupied Palestinian territories. Recently, however, Israel has seriously escalated its past criminal practices against the unarmed civilian Palestinians and has completely isolated the three towns of Nablus, Al-Birah and Ramallah.

The oppression of mayors in the occupied territories and the dissolution of an elected municipal council bring out vividly that Israel believes in force alone for the implementation of its brutal and oppressive policies against a helpless people. The Israeli occupation authorities have lately been resorting to the language of weapons, as can be seen from the recent deaths of civilian populations, including children.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference considers these acts of the Israeli occupation authorities a clear indication of Israel's ceaseless efforts towards the total annexation of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This constitutes a new and serious escalation that endangers peace and security in the Middle East.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference believes that the United Nations has a clear duty to adopt the necessary and effective measures in preventing Israel from annexing the Palestinian territories under its military occupation, after it has annexed, in the recent past, the Holy City of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan territories.

The Powers that extend unqualified military and political support to Israel today bear a great responsibility. It is their military support which gives Israel the instruments with which it reinforces its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, and it is their political support which helps Israel to continue challenging the international will and in thwarting the application of the deterrent measures and sanctions that are stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference is confident that the international community will find effective means for preventing continuing Israeli crimes against humanity, in conformity with the international laws and conventions, and with the aim of defending peace and security in the Middle East and the world.

(Signed) Habib CHATTI
Secretary-General of the
Organization of the
Islamic Conference

DOCUMENT S/14924

Letter dated 24 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 March 1982]

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter, at the request of Mr. Zehdi Lahib Terzi, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning further acts of Israeli State terrorism and attempts to assassinate mayors, followed by attempts to disband the municipal councils.

Inasmuch as the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories remains highly explosive, it would be deeply appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 23 March 1982 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to our letters of 18, 20, 21 and 22 March 1982 [S/14912 and S/14916], I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to inform you of the following acts of Israeli State terrorism. It is well known that the Zionist Israeli aim to disband the legally elected municipal councils has been under way for some time. It first took form in the expulsion of legally elected mayors, then by attempts to assassinate mayors, followed by attempts to disband the municipal councils. Yesterday, 22 March, a new criminal approach was being pursued by the Israeli forces of occupation.

The legally elected mayor of Anabta, Mayor Wahid Hamadullah,

was summoned before an Israeli military court. The charges against him are possession of banned newspapers—presumably newspapers published at Haifa, Nazareth, Jerusalem or a neighbouring Arab State, and for having attended a meeting of the elected mayors of the West Bank. Mayor Hamadullah is a member of the National Guidance Committee, a Palestinian committee shouldering the on-the-spot responsibility for the Palestinian people under occupation. Should he be found “guilty”, he will be “legally ousted from his post as mayor”.

Another form of humiliation and degradation is now being tried against the Palestinian people under occupation. Yesterday an Israeli soldier savagely attempted to rape a young Palestinian girl who had been detained in Rafah. This heinous criminal act is but a further example of what level of depravity Zionists will stoop to in their methods of oppression, suppression and humiliation of human dignity.

There are numerous reports today of casualties in Rafah as a result of Israeli gun-fire. Jabalia, Rafah and Khan Yunis in the occupied Gaza Strip were also the scenes of Palestinian demonstrations accompanied by a general strike.

During the last 26 hours (22–23 March) there have been several Palestinian casualties. Owing to an Israeli news black-out, the list of casualties is incomplete; reports so far are 1 killed and 11 wounded. It is also reported that four people were wounded yesterday in Rafah, as well as two others in Nablus, and an unknown number in Jerusalem. Some of the casualties are:

Deir Ammar camp—Ramallah district

Muhammad Hamad Deeb Al-Bidha, 17 years old, killed;
Ibrahim Hassan Al-Khatib, 19 years old, wounded;
Anwar Husni, 18 years old, wounded.

Jerusalem

Hatem Abdel Muti Jaabri, wounded.

Jalazoun camp—north of Ramallah

Mahmoud Ibrahim Abdel Aziz, 18 years old, wounded;
Saad Al-Din Qattab, 18 years old, wounded.

Beitlo village, Ramallah district

Abdel Karim Anwar Hussein, 17 years old, wounded.

Mishmas village, near Al-Bireh

Bajis Hazaa', 18 years old, wounded;
Miryam Abu Siyam, wounded.

Nablus

Mr. Jamal Abu Hijleh, wounded;
Nusush Al-Qassas, wounded;
Muhammad Burhan Ya'ish, wounded.

Demonstrations continue into the fifth day in most major towns in the occupied Palestinian territories, as massively reinforced Israeli troops continue their Nazi-like purge against Palestinians.

Yesterday Palestinian shopkeepers in Jerusalem were ordered by Israeli troops to open their stores or face military courts. New police posts are being set up in and around the Old City in an attempt to intimidate Palestinian shopkeepers into opening their stores.

Forty children at the secondary school in Jenin were arrested yesterday. At the same time, Israeli troops stormed the Tareq Bin Ziyad secondary school in Hebron and arrested the Director, 2 teachers and 16 children. In Beit Jala armed Zionist settlers stormed the Girls' School, opening fire and hurling tear-gas grenades at the students.

An unconfirmed number of teachers were arrested today; figures at present stand at 10 in Balata camp, 15 in Jerusalem, 3 in Tulkarm. Ten students were also arrested in Tulkarm.

Clashes were reported in Jerusalem, Askar and Balata camps near Nablus, in the town of Nablus itself, as well as Bethlehem, Beit Sahour, Jericho, Qalqilya, Hebron and several surrounding villages. Israeli troops have imposed curfews on most of the aforementioned. In Kiryat Arba, armed Zionist settlers joined Israeli troops in firing on Palestinians and imposing a curfew on the village.

The Palestine Liberation Organization wishes to affirm in the strongest possible terms its condemnation of these vindictive attacks and affirms that all actions taken by our people under Zionist military occupation against the forces of occupation are actions legitimized by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

DOCUMENT S/14925

Letter dated 24 March 1982 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[24 March 1982]*

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to communicate the views of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, in connection with the continuing acts of aggression being perpetrated by the armed forces of the racist South African régime against the people, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

The continued armed invasions mounted by the racist South African troops are part of a large racist imperialist plan being executed by South Africa but not limited to Pretoria. Destabilization attempts in southern Africa are linked to a master plan for imperialist hegemony, a plan put into operation after the defeat of colonialism and the emergence of independent, progressive countries in the region. This plan includes the illegal, unacceptable and forcible creation of a buffer zone in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola, a zone which could be dictated to and controlled by the racist minority régimes in South Africa. Pretoria's nefarious plans are aimed at continued denial of the national right of the people of Namibia to independence or, at best, the

imposition of a sham independence. Central to South Africa's intentions and military expansionism are constant threats against the Angolan Government, land and people.

The people and Government of Angola, guided by the revolutionary principles initiated by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Worker's Party and by the revolutionary leadership of Comrade José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Worker's Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, will never waver from the revolutionary path, and it will stand firm against the final onslaught of dying imperialism in southern Africa.

I request that this communication be issued as a document of the Security Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against Angola.

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

Letter dated 24 March 1982 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[25 March 1982]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the communiqué dated 10 March 1982 issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, relating to the outcome of talks between Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the national union against the Vietnamese aggressors.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the communiqué

The constant stand of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is to achieve the union of all national forces which want to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in order to increase combat forces in all fields, military, political, diplomatic, and, *a fortiori*, in order not to do anything that harms the forces now fighting the Vietnamese aggressors.

So, notwithstanding his multiple tasks at the front, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan made a point of personally heading a delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to Beijing (People's Republic of China) to hold talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on that national union issue.

The first talk was held on 21 February 1982 in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. On that occasion, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan made known to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk the stand of Democratic Kampuchea.

First, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is keen on seeing the union of all national forces formed so as to fight and rapidly expel the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea and to put an end to the immeasurable sufferings of the Kampuchean people. The latter have but enough suffered from mournings and devastations brought about by this war of aggression and genocide.

Secondly, the aim of the union is to increase combat forces against the Vietnamese aggressors in all fields, and to do nothing that might jeopardize the forces now struggling, both in their legal status and their combativeness on the battlefield.

Thirdly, in that union, each party keeps its own identity, ideal and political philosophy and its own organization. Nevertheless, after the tripartite coalition government has been formed, it must have some principles and rules binding all parties concerned to ensure a genuine union and good co-operation. These principles and rules are:

- (a) The principle of tripartism;
- (b) The principle of equality, no party holding full powers or preponderance of powers over the others;
- (c) The principle of consensus, that is, the important decisions must be taken in a common accord by the three parties;
- (d) The coalition government should be based on the legality of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk agrees on the following three points:

First, if one day a tripartite coalition is formed, it should be based on a minimum political programme.

Secondly, if one day a tripartite coalition government is set up, that government should be formed in the legal framework of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a member of the United Nations.

Thirdly, the three parties will keep their autonomy, liberty, ideology and ways of thinking. But in the case of the formation of a tripartite government, this government should have some rules binding the

parties, and determining the rights and duties that the parties have to respect to ensure a harmonious co-operation between them.

After their talk, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk appeared before Chinese and international press correspondents who came to wait for the outcome of the meeting. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told them about the three points above-mentioned upon which they have agreed.

On 23 February 1982, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had a second talk and appeared before the press correspondents afterwards. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan pointed out for the press correspondents present the content of the three-point agreement with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This agreement was announced by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 21 February. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan told the reporters that the principles and rules that are to bind the three parties for good co-operation in the tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea are as follows:

First, the principle of tripartism;

Secondly, the principle of equality, no party holding for itself alone the full powers or preponderance of powers over the others;

Thirdly, the principle of consensus, that is, the important decisions should be taken in a common accord by the three parties.

As for the fourth principle, that is, the principle according to which the tripartite coalition government should be in the legal framework of the State of Democratic Kampuchea to ensure the legality of that government, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan stressed for newsmen that it is not a question for any party either to integrate itself or to submit to Democratic Kampuchea's institutions. The aim of this principle is to place the tripartite coalition government in the legal framework of the State of Democratic Kampuchea and to ensure that all parties preserve and defend the legality of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a Member of the United Nations. We must base ourselves on the legality of the State of Democratic Kampuchea in our struggle in the international arena against the Vietnamese enemy, for the latter, by invading Democratic Kampuchea, have trampled upon the Charter of the United Nations.

To sum up, during the talks of 21 and 23 February 1982, besides the agreement on the necessity of having a minimum political programme, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have agreed that in the case of the formation of a tripartite coalition government, some principles should be based on. They are:

First, the principle of tripartism;

Secondly, the principle of equality, no party having for itself either the full powers or the preponderance of powers over the others;

Thirdly, the principle of consensus for important decisions;

Fourthly, both parties agree on the necessity of preserving and defending the legality of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a Member of the United Nations and victim of the Vietnamese aggression.

In leaving the front for Beijing, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea has also hoped to hold talks with His Excellency Son Sann with a view to seeking with all Kampuchean parties the bases of a union aimed at increasing the struggling forces against the Vietnamese enemy. In this respect, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has joined Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a telegram inviting His Excellency Son Sann to come and join the tripartite summit meeting at Beijing. On 22 February 1982, on behalf of Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and on his own behalf, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent to His Excellency Son Sann a second telegram confirming the terms of that of January 1982. The telegram of 22 February reads:

"President Khieu Samphan delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and I have the honour to fraternally invite Your Respected Excellency and an FNLPK delegation to a new summit meeting with us in Beijing capital of the People's Republic of China to examine together various problems that arise in the frame work of our common efforts to put in concrete form the anti-Viet Cambodian tripartite coalition for a rapid liberation of our homeland."

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/158-S/14926.

On 26 February, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received in reply a telegram from His Excellency Son Sann, which reads:

"As soon as I have fulfilled my previous obligations, I will be glad to go to Beijing to meet Chinese personalities and to personally greet Your Royal Highness. If necessary, I will see H.E. Khieu Samphan at my residence."

After reading the terms of this telegram, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan held talk with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to assess the possibility of a tripartite meeting at Beijing. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan have together noticed that in his reply, His Excellency Son Sann had neither answered to the invitation to a Kampuchean tripartite meeting nor set the date of his arrival at Beijing. Thus, they have concluded that at the moment there is no chance of such a tripartite meeting at Beijing.

The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea was waiting for the news from His Excellency Son Sann up to 1 March. Owing to their numerous tasks at the front, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea could no longer wait and returned to the country at that date.

In short, talks between Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have, this time, achieved good results. From these results the following conclusion can be drawn: provided that all the Kampuchean parties genuinely work for the union to find the points that unite them in order to fight and drive the Vietnamese enemy out of Kampuchea, putting aside their differences for the time being, this union is possible. After the Vietnamese enemy's withdrawal from Kampuchea, all the parties will leave it to the people's verdict through elections supervised by the United Nations.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, as in the past, will keep firmly upholding their policy of great national union with a view to fighting the Vietnamese aggressors in the present, and in the future to defending and rebuilding the country. Together with the people and the national army who have valiantly fought for more than three years on the battlefield and succeeded in bogging down more each day the Vietnamese aggressors, they will persevere and redouble their efforts, whatever the difficulties and obstacles, in this struggle until all the Vietnamese troops are expelled from Kampuchea, our homeland. They take this opportunity to make an appeal to all Kampuchean parties who want to combat the Vietnamese aggressors, to put the national interest above everything and to unite in order to fight together these aggressors. They also make an appeal to all countries committed to peace and justice to continue to grant support to the cause of the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to intensify in concert their actions in all fields: political, diplomatic, economic, commercial, etc., with a view to compelling the Hanoi authorities to respect the United Nations resolutions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea,⁴ by unconditionally withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea, leaving the Kampuchean people free to decide themselves their own destiny without any foreign interference.

⁴ A/CONF.109/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

DOCUMENT S/14927

Letter dated 25 March 1982 from the representative of El Salvador to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[25 March 1982]

I refer to the unusual letter from the Government of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General which is contained in document S/14913. Since the letter includes references to my country, I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to transmit, through you, to the members of the Security Council the comments which El Salvador considers it useful to make in connection with that text.

Apart from the potential propagandistic intentions behind such a communication, which are of fleeting and circumstantial value, what is at stake is an interest of permanent and crucial importance: the preservation of the Inter-American system. It is precisely on this aspect that this note will first focus.

Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, entitled "Regional arrangements", contains a set of provisions which seek to link regional systems to the United Nations global system. Thus Article 52, paragraph 1, states: "Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations". The Article goes on to state in paragraph 2: "The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council". Paragraph 3 states: "The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either

on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Security Council". Paragraph 4 adds: "This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35".

The obvious conclusion is that the United Nations system not only accepts the existence of regional agencies or arrangements, but also reserves for them a leading role in efforts to maintain international peace and security. The sole condition laid down in the Charter is that such regional arrangements or agencies and their activities should be consistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

With respect to inter-American matters, which unquestionably fall into the category of regional affairs because of the geographical element, we have the international instruments listed below. They have all been ratified (after the Charter of the United Nations was drafted) and are therefore binding. They are closely related to the issue before us and are, in chronological order:

1. The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance¹¹ (also known as the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of 1947).

In article 1, the signatory States "formally condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or of this Treaty".

Article 2 elaborates on this solemn undertaking not to use force as a means of settling disputes: "As a consequence of the principle set forth in the preceding article, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit every

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 21, p. 77.

controversy which may arise between them to methods of peaceful settlement and to endeavour to settle any such controversy among themselves by means of the procedures in force in the Inter-American System before referring it to the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations".

2. However, in addition to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, there is one basic text which constitutes the backbone of the Inter-American system. I am referring to the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS)¹² adopted at the Ninth International Conference of American States, held at Bogotá in 1948. Article 20 of the Charter stipulates that "all international disputes that may arise between American States shall be submitted to the peaceful procedures set forth in this Charter, before being referred to the Security Council of the United Nations".

As originally worded, this particular Article, which emerged after a comprehensive review, had contained a reference not only to the Security Council, but also to the General Assembly. It plainly shows that the intention of the States members of the Organization of American States was and remains clear as far as their attachment to this international instrument is concerned. In setting an order of priority among different bodies, they made a solemn undertaking to exhaust the peaceful procedures provided for in the Charter of OAS, before referring disputes to the Security Council.

3. Furthermore, the Inter-American system confirmed the desire to operate according to an order of priority with the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Bogotá Pact).¹³ The first paragraph of article II states "The High Contracting Parties recognize the obligation to settle international controversies by regional pacific procedures before referring them to the Security Council of the United Nations".

In addition to the legal question whether a State member of OAS should resort directly to the Security Council, the following elements must be taken into account in the discussion of this matter:

(a) Regional agencies and arrangements are crucially important to the proper functioning of a global system, since they are the local instruments for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(b) Inasmuch as they have the same purpose and *raison d'être*, namely, the preservation of international peace, regional agencies and arrangements are part of a whole;

(c) When a situation or dispute poses no present or imminent danger to international peace, there is all the more reason for the Security Council to have it dealt with through regional arrangements or by regional agencies, with a view to achieving the objectives set forth in Article 52, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Charter;

(d) The practice of resorting to regional agencies has been widespread, both in OAS and in the Organization of African Unity, and has been instrumental in the settlement of a number of conflicts;

(e) At the eleventh session of the OAS, held in Saint Lucia in December 1981, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries in attendance expressed their concern at the problems occurring in the Central American region.

For the purposes of this letter, it is useful to recall what Mr. José Napoleón Duarte, President of the Revolutionary Junta of the Government of El Salvador, stated at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly:

"The regional organizations, which by their very nature, because of their proximity and the cultural roots of their members can understand more clearly the interpretation of what happens in their respective regions, are called to play a leading role in matters of international peace and security. Political logic requires that they play a primary part, as is recognized by the Charter of the United Nations. Only States with no faith in the moral and legal strength of their arguments will try to repudiate, because of the localization and gravity of a conflict, an international system which is structured from the regional to the global scale. One result of such mad action could be to disrupt the harmony between regional organizations and the world Organization, with all the dangers that would involve.

"To strengthen international law *in toto*, we must not weaken the parts that make up the whole. Only in this way can an integrated system function."¹⁴

Through the President of the Security Council, my Government wishes to reaffirm to members, in the most emphatic terms, its adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the vital need for other States, Nicaragua in particular, to follow El Salvador's example in upholding that principle. Respect for that principle, as for the sovereign equality of rights and the self-determination of peoples, is indispensable for harmonious relations among nations. Thus in its approach to the problems facing the nation which appertain to internal jurisdiction, my Government has chosen the course of an open, free and democratic electoral process as an important step towards solving the crisis and restoring institutional stability. The elections for a Constituent Assembly will take place on 28 March.

El Salvador also reasserts its sovereign right to maintain co-operative relations with any State, as it sees fit; with respect to the incident referred to in the letter from Nicaragua, which alleges that on 17 March a coastguard vessel of the navy of El Salvador attacked a Nicaraguan fishing vessel, allow me, in order to dispel any doubt, to reproduce the protest note dated 18 March from the Salvadorian Ministry of External Relations addressed to the Nicaraguan Minister of External Relations:

"I refer to your note No. 111, dated 17 March, which describes an alleged attack carried out by a Salvadorian coastguard vessel. My Government considers inadmissible the assertions made in that letter, since they do not reflect what really happened. The incident stemmed from an incursion on the part of a vessel flying the Nicaraguan flag, in violation of our sovereignty. That vessel, upon being intercepted for inspection at 9.45 a.m. on 17 March, in Salvadorian territorial waters, at latitude 13° N and longitude 87° 47' W attacked the Salvadorian vessel with 30-mm calibre weapons, hitting it five times. The Salvadorian vessel returned fire in its own defence and in defence of national sovereignty, in accordance with international law. It is curious that a vessel engaged in fishing activities should sail into the territorial waters of another country, with armed military personnel on board, contrary to reason and contrary to the applicable norms. In this connection, we categorically reject your assessment of the incident in the aforementioned note. It does not reflect the facts of the case. The distinguished Government of Nicaragua, to judge from its constant expressions of hostility towards our country, in violation of the principles of respect and coexistence which should govern relations

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 119, p. 3, and vol. 721, p. 324.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 30, p. 55.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 17th meeting, paras. 24 and 25.*

between neighbouring countries desirous of living together in peace, does not appear to favour a 'reduction of tension in the area'. Similarly, we protest most strongly at the incursion of armed Nicaraguan vessels into the territorial waters of El Salvador. But, even this statement is not enough; the arms-mania in which Nicaragua is now caught up, unprecedented in the Central American region, is the major cause of increased tension in the area. It is jeopardizing stability and security while making it more difficult to solve the problems of underdevelopment afflicting our peoples. My Government would remind you that it pursues a policy of absolute respect for the rules governing international law; it therefore finds your statements unacceptable, based as they are on unfounded assertions and made with the specific interests of your distinguished Government in mind."

I wish to confirm, for the benefit of the President and the other members of the Security Council, that El Salvador is ready to continue to co-operate actively in fostering an atmosphere of trust among the fraternal countries of the region: its international conduct will continue to be guided by its commitment to the principles of the Charter, particularly those which seek to promote mutual respect, respect for the sovereignty of States and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No one can rightly say that my Government has violated those principles or has provoked situations of conflict with other countries of the region. On the contrary, we have been tolerant of the attitudes of others, even when such attitudes have been inconsistent with international law and with the principle of peaceful coexistence among sovereign nations, in the constant hope that they would

change their ways, as a sign of political maturity and compliance with the norms of international law. El Salvador has pointed out that the so-called "solidarity" of organizations or movements of the same ideological stamp cannot validly be used, whether from the ethical, legal or political point of view, to justify overthrowing the whole structure of the fundamental principles of international law, which were accepted and endorsed by all Member States at the time of their incorporation in the Charter of the United Nations.

However, at the same time, El Salvador reserves the right to have recourse to appropriate procedures within the Inter-American system, whenever it considers such a course of action advisable, in order to prevent interference in its internal affairs or acts of aggression on the part of other States.

We shall have recourse to the Inter-American system not only in conformity with the principle of good faith and the rule of *pacta sunt servanda*, but also in the firm belief that it is the one competent and effective system for the settlement of disputes or incidents which pose a threat to peace in the Latin American region in general and Central America in particular.

In winding up these explanations and comments on behalf of my Government, which were prompted by Nicaragua's communication, I would request you to distribute this letter as a Security Council document to members of the Council.

(Signed) Mauricio ROSALES
Permanent Representative of El Salvador
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14928*

Letter dated 25 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 March 1982]

I wish to draw your attention to a new wave of desecration of holy Muslim shrines by Israeli Jewish settlers. At 6.30 p.m. on 2 March 1982, a group of 15 Jews calling themselves "Trustees of Temple Mount", armed with machine-guns and bayonets from the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron, stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque by way of Al-Selsela Gate in Jerusalem. They beat the guards at the entrance and made their way to the holy sanctuary located between the Moroccan Gate and Al-Aqsa Mosque. After a bloody fight, the guards and the police were able to flush out the Jewish group from inside the sanctuary. A Palestinian guard named Hasan Mustafa Hasanain was taken to the hospital to be treated for a bayonet wound in his left side.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/37/159-S/14928.

This naked aggression against Muslim holy places by Jewish settlers has led to waves of protests in the occupied West Bank. In Jerusalem, a general strike was declared on Thursday, 4 March. In Bir Zeit, a demonstration carried out by protestors resulted in a confrontation between the Israeli army and the Arab demonstrators. Similar protest demonstrations were carried out in the cities of Nablus, Bethlehem and Jericho.

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

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14930

Letter dated 25 March 1982 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[26 March 1982]

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed letter, at the request of Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation

Organization to the United Nations, concerning further acts of brutality against the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bas-sam Shaka'a and the Mayor of Ramallah, Mr. Karim

Khalaf, who were arrested and removed from their legally elected offices.

Inasmuch as these acts of terror and brutality continue to pervade the occupied Palestinian territory, I would deeply appreciate it if my letter and the enclosed letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 25 March 1982 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am requested by Chairman Yasser Arafat to bring the following to your most urgent attention. Today Mayor Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus and Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah were arrested and removed from their legally elected offices. Israeli troops then installed so-called civilian administrators in their place. Speculation is that the arrests of Shaka'a and Khalaf precede their forcible deportation and exile from Palestine. Members of the Nablus municipality and a number of Shaka'a's supporters were summoned to General Menahem Milson's office and threatened with severe repercussions should they allow the situation in Nablus to deteriorate.

Israeli State-licensed terror and brutality continue to pervade the occupied Palestinian territory. Israeli tanks, helicopters and paratroopers are now being used against the Palestinian people in a desperate but futile attempt to subjugate and control them. Tank and troop reinforcements have been sent to the Palestinian towns of Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem and Hebron.

Two hundred and fifty students were arrested today in Qalqilya. There are several casualties reported in the occupied Palestinian territory. Casualties known so far are:

Hebron—Muhammad Abed Rabbo, 15 years old;

Zahiriya—Bassam Abu Sharkh, 12 years old;

Gaza—Khalil Habboush, 70 years old; Muhammad Habboush, 30 years old; Omar Habboush, 28 years old.

In Jabalia camp, there were violent demonstrations near the Faloujha school. Four youths and a 50-year-old woman were arrested. Israeli troops viciously beat up five students in Barakeh Abu Rashed in the Gaza Strip.

The killing, wounding and maiming of Palestinians by Israeli troops and Fascist Zionist settlers continues unabated, as do the mass arrests of children and youths.

Yesterday Zionist settlers from Kiryat Arba shot and killed Farhan Al-Mansar, an 18-year-old youth from Dani Najm. Two other Palestinian youths fell victim to Israeli bullets in the occupied Gaza Strip, and another was killed in Jenin. Four children and a youth were seriously wounded in Rafaa by Israeli bullets. The five are:

Bassam Marzouq Al-Najjar, 13 years old; Malkieh Sbeih, 14 years old; Sawsan Radwan, 12 years old; Firyal Abu Teir, 13 years old; Ahi Latif Abu Douraz, 18 years old.

In Khan Yunis three youths were seriously wounded. The names of two are:

Mohammad Khalil, 20 years old; Samir Anwar Ismail, 24 years old.

Radio Israel reported yesterday of an additional 13 wounded in the occupied Gaza Strip.

It was also reported yesterday on Radio Israel that more than 29 shop-keepers were arrested in Jerusalem as Israeli troops attempted to break the general-strike which is now in its eighth day. Today another three shop-keepers were arrested.

The resistance of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories reflects the determination of the people as a whole. It reflects their rejection of the so-called civilian administration and their continued resistance to Fascist military occupation of their land. Our Palestinian people under occupation are resisting and will continue to resist any and all attempts at their physical extermination.

As conveyed to you yesterday, Chairman Arafat wishes to reiterate that there is a limit to our patience and, given the racist and violent aims of the Zionist entity, the Palestine Liberation Organization will take all necessary measures to protect and safeguard the lives of the Palestinian people.

DOCUMENT S/14935*

Letter dated 29 March 1982 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
(30 March 1982)

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 29 March 1982 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 29 March 1982 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, the representative of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/871-S/14935.

Greek Cypriot administration, dated 19 March 1982 [S/14918].

The military exercises of 15 March which took place in the territory of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris were the routine exercises of the Turkish Peace Force and were carried out in accordance with a scheduled programme, about which prior notification was provided to the authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Therefore, the airspace of the Greek Cypriot administration has not been violated and the said allegation deserves no reply.

Furthermore, indulging in petty propaganda warfare, especially at this critical time when efforts are being made at the intercommunal talks for finding a just solution to the problem of Cyprus, clearly demonstrates the ill intentions of the Greek Cypriot side, which is trying to find excuses in order to leave the negotiating table.

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

Letter dated 30 March 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[30 March 1982]

For those who encounter difficulties in connection with the competence and jurisdiction of the Security Council vis-à-vis the Organization of American States, I have deemed it necessary to make a few reflections on the subject.

We do not overlook the fact that this thesis of alleged priority, although erroneous, may have been advanced in good faith by some countries. Nor do we overlook the fact, however, that other countries, directly involved in acts of aggression against States members of both organizations, invoked the thesis with the object of gaining time for their manoeuvres and the exercise of their unspeakable intentions. But there is a marked difference between this and calling into question the sovereign power of a Member State of the United Nations to have recourse to the Security Council.

At times I believe that it is necessary to wish to be categorically mistaken in order not to derive a clear conclusion from the content of the rules in the framework of which the issue is developing.

The legal provisions, the logic and the hierarchy are clearly identifiable and, if one goes against them, one is inevitably led into the throngs of those who are mistaken. But fortunately, if one is faithful to the meaning and the content of the rules, then one is proved right.

Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that:

"1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

"2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purpose and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

"3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration."

Moreover, according to Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, regional obligations do not prevail over obligations under the Charter, but instead derive from it, and therefore imply, not an opportunity of less recourse, but rather an opportunity of more recourse. In cases where regional arrangements derive from Article 52 of the Charter, it is obvious that we are confronted not with mutually exclusive rights, but with optional rights that can be exercised without distinction by Member States.

Nicaragua has come before this august body confident that it has every right to do so under Article 2, paragraph 4, and Articles 34, 35 and 103 of the Charter of the United Nations. Those who are invoking, *inter alia*, Article 52, paragraph 2 of the Charter to sustain the unwonted thesis of obligatory prior recourse to the Organization of American States are forgetting paragraph 4 of the same Article, which states that "This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35", which state:

"The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

"Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly."

But there is more. Let us look at Article 103 of the Charter, which provides:

"In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail."

Here there is nothing controversial; from the legal standpoint the precept is absolutely clear. Those who invoke article 23 of the Charter of the Organization of American States¹⁵ overlook article 137 of that Charter, which states conclusively that:

"None of the provisions of this Charter shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Member States under the Charter of the United Nations."

It is clear that any American State which is a Member of the United Nations, in the event of a situation or a dispute likely to endanger peace, has one of two options: recourse to the Security Council or recourse to the regional agency. The Member State has the right to choose and exercises it fully. If it were otherwise, we would be forced to the distressing conclusion that the American States, because of their decision to join a regional organization, have suffered a diminution of their rights.

It is obvious that the provisions of the Charter concerning regional arrangements and agencies, and the legal commitments entered into by States in order to constitute regional agencies, in no way invalidate the rights of those States to have recourse to the Security Council if they consider that the defence of their rights demands such action or that a situation or a dispute may endanger international peace and security. Were it otherwise, the States members of a regional agency would be placed at the United Nations in a situation of *capitis diminutio*, which would not only be deplorable but would indisputably be contrary to law.

In the context of the reaffirmation of the unquestionable right of States to elect freely the means for the pacific settlement of their disputes, the General Assembly, in the relevant provisions of resolution 2734 (XXV) on the strengthening of international security:

"3. *Solemnly reaffirms* that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail;

"..."

"12. *Invites* Member States to do their utmost to

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 119, p. 3 and vol. 721, p. 324.

enhance by all possible means the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council and of its decisions;".

Also, the Declaration annexed to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), on principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, establishes, with respect to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, that:

"International disputes shall be settled on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means".

Although the delegation of Nicaragua is baffled by the fact that the document circulated under the symbol S/14927, of 25 March 1982, quotes articles of the Charter of the Organization of American States which correspond to the legal provisions of 1948 and overlook the amendments made to that Charter by the Buenos Aires Protocol of 1967;¹⁶ the Nicaraguan delegation will make an effort to view this as a mere oversight with respect to the enumeration of the articles, but at the same time must make it clear that, because of the respect due to this eminent body, great care should be taken over quotations that are used in alleged support of legal arguments now totally abandoned by all the legal theorists.

It is appropriate to quote some of the statements made on this subject by persons whose ability is beyond question, including Dag Hammarskjöld, the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, who in his annual report to the General Assembly on the Work of the Organization, stated that

"a policy giving full scope to the proper role of regional agencies can and should at the same time fully preserve the right of a Member nation to a hearing under the Charter".¹⁷

Likewise, at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of Mexico, Ambassador Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, correctly stated:

"The first argument is that of regionalism. This is a further example of a harmful trend in the United Nations which in economic matters would refer us to sectoral bodies and the specialized agencies, to the detriment of the universal forum; which in political matters would give competence to regional bodies over and above the universal forum; and which in political action in general would replace multilateral relations by exclusively bilateral relations."¹⁸

He continued:

"The regional organization to which I refer was created prior to the existence of the United Nations. It does not practise the principle of universality in its full scope because it has expelled States for ideological reasons, as is the case with Cuba. It does not admit some of the region's States even though they are Members of the United Nations, as is the case with Guyana and now Belize, and there are also other States of the Latin American continent that, for these and other reasons, are not members of the organization, as is the case of Canada. . . It is made up of countries which belong, here in the United Nations, to different regional groups, and it is characterized by an asymmetry of power within the regional organization."¹⁹

My country is a Member of the United Nations and of

the Organization of American States on the understanding that the principles of, and the guarantees provided by, the regional system cannot be invoked to deny States direct or immediate access to the United Nations or to withhold from States, even temporarily, the protective action of the organs of the universal community. The legal protections of the two systems should complement each other and cannot replace or exclude each other.

The argument we are advancing is clear and definite. The demarcation lines are precise. It is simply a matter of applying the rules, which provide no scope for subtle questions of legal interpretation. The Government of Nicaragua, we are proud to say, has given proof of its good faith as a member of the American community and has participated with a clear sense of its responsibilities and duties in all the activities of the Organization of American States. It does not underestimate the regional agency. But it has the right to resort to the Security Council when there are reasons justifying this.

This is precisely the case at the present time. Without renouncing the legitimate right of self-defence if Nicaragua is attacked, my Government is resorting to the Security Council to denounce a situation created in the Central American region by the Government of the United States, which, by seeking to limit the self-determination of my country and others in the region, goes beyond the context of the hemisphere and endangers international peace and security. To put it more clearly and exactly: the Government of the United States is trying to conceal its true intentions and to justify its policy of harassment and aggression by deliberately distorting the purposes, character, development and objectives of the Sandinist people's revolution, which it makes out to be, as suits it, an appendage of Cuba and the Soviet Union, directly involved in the painful and bloody civil war in El Salvador and engaged in a frenzied arms race.

This deliberate inclusion of Nicaragua in the political, diplomatic and military strategy pursued by the Government of the United States is, in the case of Nicaragua at the present time, with a few minor differences, virtually the same as what occurred prior to the invasions of Guatemala, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. A few days before each invasion, the highest spokesmen of the Government of the United States affirmed that their Government had no intention of intervening in, or committing aggression against, those three Latin American countries. In all three cases the invasions occurred; the Government of Guatemala was overthrown, the right to self-determination of the Dominican people was thwarted by the military force of the Marines who landed in their country, and in the case of Cuba, which is exactly what is happening in the case of Nicaragua, mercenaries and followers of an old ally, Sergeant Fulgencio Batista, were trained in United States territory.

To sum up:

(a) The Security Council is a means of protection for all Member States under threat of imminent attack.

(b) Its actions, in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, take precedence over any regional arrangement or agreement.

(c) In fulfilling that responsibility, the Security Council is acting on behalf of Member States; as a mandator, it can act at the request of one of its mandators.

The decision to bring this situation before the Security Council or before a regional agency is the exclusive and inalienable right of any Member State.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 721, p. 324.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, p. XI.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 101st meeting, para. 221.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 222.

(d) Article 137 of the Charter of the Organization of American States reads as follows:

"None of the provisions of this Charter shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Member States under the Charter of the United Nations".

(e) Article 10 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance,²⁰ signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1947, reads as follows:

"None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 21, p. 77.

the High Contracting Parties under the Charter of the United Nations".

My Delegation therefore considers it unnecessary to advance further legal arguments as to whether the Security Council is fully competent to be seized of the extremely grave problem which confronts my country because of the permanent threat of an external attack.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/14937

Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 March 1982]

I wish to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola [S/14925] and to express my surprise that the Permanent Representative should deem fit to raise this matter in the manner in which he has done so.

The Republic of South Africa has at no stage made any secret of the fact that the South African and South West African/Namibian security forces will take all necessary steps to protect the people of the Territory against attacks by SWAPO terrorists operating from bases in Angola. On 10 March 1982, for example, SWAPO terrorists attacked a village 60 kilometres from the town of Oshakati. They lined up 11 of the villagers against a wall and opened fire on them. Eight were shot dead and two were wounded. The terrorists then proceeded to a nearby village, where they cut the throats of three of the villagers. The group of SWAPO terrorists then fled into southern Angola. South Africa has a right

and a duty to ensure the safety of the people of South West Africa/Namibia and to protect them from terrorists trained and armed by the Soviet Union and its satellites and surrogates.

The motivation for this latest outburst by the Permanent Representative of Angola must surely be sought both in the Angolan Government's awareness of the acts which are being launched by SWAPO terrorists from its territory and the full knowledge that the South African and South West African/Namibian security forces will not stand idly by and allow these outrages to continue.

I should be pleased if this communication could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) DAVID W. STEWARD
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14938

Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 March 1982]

Further to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel to the Secretary-General dated 17 March 1982 [S/14910], I wish to draw your urgent attention to the intensified PLO campaign of political intimidation, assassination and attempts at assassination against Palestinian Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district who have indicated their desire to live in peace with Israel.

Earlier today, Mr. Kamal Al-Fatafta, a prominent member of a village association in the Hebron area, was seriously wounded in an explosion when he opened the door of his car which had been booby-trapped by PLO terrorists.

It will be recalled that during the night of 12 March, a barrage of bullets struck the home of Mr. Fahri Issah Ismail, another prominent member of a village associa-

tion in the Ramallah area (see the above-mentioned letter of 17 March).

These terrorist acts are the latest in a long series of assassinations and attempted assassinations carried out by the PLO against leading Palestinian Arab personalities. The attacks by the PLO are part of a systematic campaign to intimidate those individuals who oppose terrorism and desire to co-operate and coexist in peace with Israel.

Responsibility for these threats against the Arab leaders in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, must to a large extent be shared by Jordan. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister of Jordan, acting in his capacity as Martial Law Administrator, threatened to charge the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria with treason and inflict death penalties on them if they favour peace with

Israel by participating in village associations (see the above-mentioned letter).

The purpose and the pattern of these criminal acts and threats are clear. They are deliberately and cold-bloodedly aimed at frustrating as far as possible the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

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

(Signed) Aryeh LEVIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14939

Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 March 1982]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to some of the latest outrages perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against Israelis and Jews both in Israel and abroad.

Today, 31 March 1982, three PLO terrorists raked with machine-gun fire from a passing car in central Paris an Israel Embassy building which houses the Israel Trade Mission. When the attack took place, the area was crowded with strollers but, providentially, no one was injured.

Yesterday, a hand grenade was hurled by PLO terrorists at the crowded intersection of Ben Yehuda and King George Streets in downtown Jerusalem. The explosion damaged shops and parked cars but, mercifully, no one was injured by the blast. The PLO, according to the Lebanese News Agency, immediately boasted of its responsibility for this atrocity.

During the night of 28 March, two high-powered explosions were set off outside Jewish-owned stores in downtown Rome. No one was injured. Another bomb placed next to the Rome office of El Al Israel Airlines was dismantled before it exploded.

On 24 March, at about 0800 hours (local time), a band of PLO terrorists was intercepted and captured in the vicinity of Kibbutz Hanita in the Western Galilee. The military equipment in their possession included Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition and explosives.

These atrocities provide further evidence of the barbarity of the PLO and of its true aims and objectives. Only yesterday, Yasser Arafat, according to a PLO radio broadcast, spelled out these aims. He called on all the inhabitants of "the Galilee, Haifa, Jaffa and Ashkelon" to continue fighting in order "to restructure the map of the region". Also yesterday, Farouq Qaddoumi,

one of Arafat's leading henchmen, at a meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers at Tunis, called on all Arab countries to open their borders and allow their territory to be used as bases for carrying out terrorist acts against Israel. Qaddoumi also called on the Arab States to abandon the so-called "political path" in favour of the "armed struggle" (Reuters of 30 March).

The PLO radio, broadcasting on the same day from Lebanon, succinctly summed up these intentions:

"This day is a day of blood and vengeance in all the conquered territories in Palestine—in the Negev and in the 'triangle' and in the Galilee. Our revolutionary brothers, this is a day of the liquidation of Zion and the crushing of all Zionists without distinction".

The PLO is bent not only on the indiscriminate murder of Israel civilians, but also on the wanton killings of Jews everywhere. Non-Jews who happen to be in, near or passing by the premises of Israel institutions and Jewish companies are also favourite targets of the terrorists—for example, the PLO attack on Jewish worshippers and non-Jews at a synagogue at Vienna on 29 August 1981 (see the letters of the representative of Israel dated 31 August [A/36/468 and S/14670]) and the PLO attack on the offices of the Israel shipping companies Zim and Shoham, in the port of Limassol, Cyprus (see the letter of the representative of Israel dated 2 October 1981 [S/14714]).

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

(Signed) Aryeh LEVIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations