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# **SECURITY COUNCIL**

## **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR**

***SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1983***

**UNITED NATIONS**





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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1985

#### NOTE

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

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

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



# CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1983

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

Document number	Date	Subject index*	Title	Observations and references	Page
S/15560/Add. 26-38	7, 11, 19 and 27 July, 3, 15, 18, 24 and 31 August, 16, 20, 27 and 30 September 1983		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		
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S/15856	6 July 1983		<b>Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council [concerning the relations between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya]</b>		3
S/15857	6 July 1983	d	<b>Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council</b>		4
S/15858	6 July 1983	d	<b>Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council</b>		4
S/15859	8 July 1983	e	<b>Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the President of the General Assembly</b>		5
S/15860	8 July 1983	f	<b>Note by the President of the Security Council</b>	For the text, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1983</i>	
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S/15869	13 July 1983	c	Letter dated 13 July 1983 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council		16
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S/15871	15 July 1983	c	Draft resolution	Adopted without change: see resolution 536 (1983)	
S/15872	18 July 1983	h	Letter dated 18 July 1983 from the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council		19
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S/15878	20 July 1983	d	Letter dated 20 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council		26
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S/15881	25 July 1983	a	Letter dated 15 July 1983 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the international non-governmental organizations Conference of Action against <i>Apartheid</i> and Racism, held at Geneva from 5 to 8 July 1983	Circulated under the double symbol A/38/309-S/15881	
S/15882	25 July 1983	a	Letter dated 15 July 1983 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sport held in London from 27 to 29 June 1983	Circulated under the double symbol A/38/310-S/15882	
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- t Admission of new Members to the United Nations



DOCUMENT S/15848\*

Note verbale dated 30 June 1983 from the Mission of the Bahamas  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[1 July 1983]

The Permanent Mission of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him the text of the letter addressed to him by Senator Paul L. Adderley, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas regarding the execution by the South African Government of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa, despite widespread appeals by the international community and by the Security Council for executive clemency.

The Permanent Mission hereby requests that the above-mentioned letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF THE BAHAMAS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your telex message containing the text of resolution 533 (1983) unanimously adopted by the Security Council appealing to the South African Government for executive clemency for the three members of the African National Congress of South Africa condemned to death.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/286-S/15848.

The execution by the South African Government of these three men will be received with deep anger and sadness throughout the world. This is yet another calculated act by South Africa aimed against its own citizens who have had to turn to active resistance in response to the inhumanities directed against them by a repressive Government.

The failure of the South African Government to respond favourably to the appeals by Governments and by the Security Council for the commutation of the sentences of the three members of the African National Congress cannot be too strongly condemned.

It will be recalled that the so-called crime of high treason was born as a result of the brutalities and injustices of the Soweto student rising in 1976. Sanctions of this nature, therefore, will not deflect the course of the freedom struggle in South Africa nor weaken the resolve of the many who support it. By this latest act of retribution and defiance, Pretoria has again demonstrated its disdain for the sensitivities of the international community. The Bahamas may be geographically far away, but as a nation which cherishes freedom and justice, will continue to support the struggle against *apartheid*.

(Signed) Paul L. ADDERLEY  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Commonwealth of the Bahamas

DOCUMENT S/15852

Letter dated 1 July 1983 from the representative of South Africa  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 July 1983]

At the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, Mr. R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he has addressed to you on 1 July 1983.

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

(Signed) Kurt VON SCHIRNDING  
Permanent Representative of South Africa  
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1983 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH  
AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

The South African Government categorically rejects inferences in Security Council resolution 535 (1983) that

it is involved in "frequent aggressive acts" against Lesotho or that terrorist groups operating from Lesotho are synonymous with "refugees fleeing from *apartheid*". The South African Government's position on these questions was made perfectly clear on a number of occasions, most recently on 16 December 1982 by its representative in the Security Council [2408th meeting].

The Lesotho Government is once again engaged in a charade calculated to solicit foreign aid to prop up its unelected Government against widespread internal opposition. Lesotho has learned that by beating the anti-South African drum it can soon have the United Nations dancing to its tune. Thus the United Nations has now come up with a report which, in the name of helping "refugees", recommends 46 million dollars in

foreign aid, including afforestation programmes and the erection of maize silos. According to its report, there are only some 2,000 formally registered "refugees" in Lesotho which would mean that programmes proposed for them would involve per capita expenditure of \$23,000.

Even if one accepts Lesotho's inflated estimate of the number of non-registered "refugees", per capita expenditure on programmes related to them would still amount to several thousand dollars. Clearly it is a much better proposition to be a refugee in Lesotho than it is to be a Lesotho citizen.

The South African Government has had enough of these baseless allegations. If the Prime Minister of Lesotho proclaims that his country is in a state of war with South Africa he should not be surprised if there are some delays at border crossings between our two countries. If he provides sanctuaries to terrorists operating against South Africa, he should not be surprised if South Africa takes the required action to eliminate them. If his representative at the United Nations believes that life in South Africa is so intolerable, he should not be surprised if South Africa should decide to remove this burden from his own citizens, 140,000 of whom freely choose to work in the Republic and who, according to the United Nations, comprise about half of Lesotho's male labour force. There can hardly be any member of the United Nations which can take Lesotho's claims seriously.

An indication of the problems which South Africa experiences in attempting to maintain reasonable relations with Lesotho may be gained from the following message which South Africa addressed to Lesotho on 30 June 1983:

"It is noticed that the Government of Lesotho does not deny that it was agreed at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries on 3 June 1983 that it was of decisive importance that neither country should permit any elements to use their countries to plan, encourage or in any way be involved in subversion against the other.

"It is quite clear that the understanding reached was that an urgent meeting of officials including representatives of the security services of the two countries should be arranged in order to give attention as to how this principle could be implemented in practice to mutual satisfaction.

"When the two Ministers concerned met the press after the meeting, this understanding was mentioned and was published in the media. South Africa's good faith was demonstrated by the fact that she sent a full delegation including representatives of all her security forces to Bloemfontein for the agreed discussions. Lesotho was informed of this beforehand. Lesotho sent a telex in the afternoon of 22 June to the effect that representatives of her security services would not be included in her delegation. This message reached the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information when it was already too late to rearrange the meeting in Bloemfontein.

"In view of these facts the South African Government finds the presumptuous tone of the Lesotho Government's message unacceptable. It is moreover suspected that this attitude is adopted for propaganda purposes. This suspicion is strongly confirmed by the allegations made against South Africa in Lesotho's note contained in her telex 240 of 27 June, allegations which are rejected by the South African Government as being fabrications.

"In these circumstances the South African Government feels that a further meeting between the Ministers concerned would serve no purpose unless Lesotho changes her basic attitude, which would require the establishment of a climate of confidence".

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15854

#### Letter dated 1 July 1983 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 July 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the letter which Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, has addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 29 June 1983 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I am asked to bring the following to your attention.

Fifteen Palestinians from Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem have petitioned the Israeli High Court in an attempt to end the siege imposed on the camp by the Israeli occupation authorities in retaliation for a stone-throwing incident. Israeli occupation authorities have blocked all entrances to the camp by erecting cement walls to obstruct access to and from the camp.

Israeli occupation authorities have sealed six Palestinian homes in the village of Arrabe, near Jenin, claiming that relatives of the owners had allegedly thrown stones at Zionist colonial settlers.

An Israeli military court in Ramallah yesterday sentenced eight Palestinians to prison terms ranging from two months to four years for alleged stone-throwing incidents.

On Sunday 25 June 1983 Palestinians detained in the Ramallah Central Prison demonstrated against the inhuman conditions in which they are being held. Israeli prison guards attacked the demonstrators with clubs and tear-gas grenades. Two prisoners were seriously injured. Prisoners have appealed to the International Red Cross to investigate Israeli practices against them.

This information is conveyed to you so that you may be kept apprised of the escalated and highly intensified Israeli activities against Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

**Letter dated 1 July 1983 from the representative of Honduras  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 July 1983]

Upon instructions from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Arnulfo Pineda López, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the complete text of a note of protest dated 30 June 1983 which he sent to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua:

"I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 21 and 24 June 1983 from our Ministry concerning, on the one hand, the deaths of the American journalists Dial Torgerson and Richard Ernest Cross and the wounding of the Honduran citizen Francisco Edas Rodríguez and, on the other hand, the theft of a truck, both of which incidents occurred on the highway between Cifuentes and Trojes. In reiterating the same energetic protests contained in the above-mentioned letters, the Government of Honduras, after receiving the report of the commission of military experts which was appointed to conduct an in-depth investigation into the cases, feels duty-bound to point out that the cause of the criminal attacks was not the firing from Nicaraguan territory of anti-tank grenades as had initially been thought. It has been proved that they were occasioned by the explosion of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines laid by the Sandinista forces on the Honduran highway with the malicious intention of provoking this type of indiscriminate bloodshed in open violation of the territorial integrity of Honduras."

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

(Signed) Francisco Darío LOBO  
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras  
to the United Nations*

## DOCUMENT S/15856

**Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of the Libyan  
Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[6 July 1983]

Further to my letter of 27 June 1983 [S/15844], I have the pleasure to inform you that on 29 June our brother Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the victorious revolution of glorious September in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, sent a letter to President Mengistu Haile Mariam, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in which he reaffirmed Libya's commitment to neutrality towards the ongoing conflict in Chad between the interim Government of National Unity under the leadership of Goukouni Weddey and the Forces Armées du Nord faction under the leadership of Hissein Habré and proposed that the OAU should send a fact-finding mission to Faya-Largeau to establish that all the allegations spread by certain circles about Libya's intervention in Chad have no basis in fact and are but a preparation for and a justification of intervention by certain colonialist Powers and certain African States in the internal affairs of Chad. Such a development could present a threat to the peace and security of the region and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as a neighbor of Chad, would not remain unaffected.

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

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI  
*Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations*

**Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]  
[6 July 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 30 June 1983 sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Bar-nica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, which is worded as follows:

"I am writing to you in connection with your notes of 20, 21 and 24 June 1983 in which you refer to some incidents that allegedly took place in the frontier area and that you attribute to members of the armed forces of Nicaragua.

"Having requested our military authorities to conduct the necessary investigations to determine whether your assertions were true, I have been informed by those authorities that they have no knowledge of any attack at the places and dates indicated, or at any other place or date, and that the Nicaraguan forces assigned to the frontier area have precise instructions to respect the established frontiers and are fully complying with those instructions.

"At the same time, I consider it relevant to point out that the sites at which you state that the alleged incidents occurred are under the absolute control of

the army of Honduras and the Somozist mercenaries established there and that it would be more logical to investigate whether those forces might be the ones responsible for the events mentioned, since there are reliable reports indicating that counter-revolutionary forces are planning to carry out criminal actions against Honduran civilians which would be blamed on Nicaragua, affording a pretext to provoke open war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

"On the basis of the foregoing, the Government of Nicaragua categorically rejects your notes and repeats its invitation to direct an unconditional dialogue between the two States as an irreplaceable means of easing the tension in the frontier area and avoiding a conflict whose consequences would be incalculable."

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/15858

**Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]  
[6 July 1983]

I transmit to you herewith the note dated 3 July 1983 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, the text of which is as follows:

"I am writing to inform you of the latest attacks perpetrated against Nicaragua.

"On 1 July 1983, from 7 to 10 a.m., members of the army of Honduras attacked the post of Teotecacinte, in the department of Nueva Segovia, with 106.7 millimetre mortars; one member of the Sandinista People's Army was wounded. Subsequently, at 12 noon, the attack on Teotecacinte was repeated and 106.7 millimetre mortar attacks were also directed against the posts of El Palmar and Murrupuchi; this second attack by the Honduran army lasted 30 minutes, with no casualties on our side.

"Furthermore, on 26 June a counter-revolutionary unit consisting of some 70 Somozist mercenaries entered Nicaraguan national territory from Honduras at the Los Jobitos sector, 1.7 kilometres north-east of Santo Tomás del Nance, in the department of Chinandega. After destroying an electrical power transformer at Los Jobitos, the counter-revolutionaries withdrew in the direction of Honduran territory by way of the Guasaule River.

"The same Somozist group later clashed with a patrol of the Sandinista People's Army, setting off a battle which lasted for some two hours and in which the counter-revolutionaries were supported with artillery fire by units of the army of Honduras deployed in their own territory. No casualties were reported in the ranks of the Nicaraguan patriots.

"Similarly, as stated in a complaint made at the time, beginning on 25 June and for a period of several days, special forces of the army of Honduras known as the Special Tactical Group and Somozist mercenary units repeatedly entered Nicaraguan territory, in open and provocative violation of our national sovereignty, with the intention of deactivating several mined sectors of the defence line in the Teotecacinte area.

"The armed forces of Nicaragua, in the face of the constant and increasingly dangerous attacks and invasions perpetrated against Nicaragua's population and territory, have taken various defensive measures to reduce in so far as possible the escalation of acts of aggression against Nicaragua. Those measures include the mining of the areas most severely affected by the attacks of the Honduran army and the Somozist mercenaries. It is in order to weaken this defence line that the so-called Special Tactical Group of the armed forces of Honduras and its Somozist allies car-



ried out these attempts, using sophisticated techniques that included the use of trained dogs, some of which were killed in the mine fields.

"Despite the gravity of the facts described, the patriotic forces defending the national territory of Nicaragua, under instructions from our Government, did not respond to these latest acts of provocation and aggression, in order to avoid giving any pretexts to the enemies of peace and to avoid letting those pretexts be used to launch an open war against Nicaragua.

"In submitting to you the most vigorous and official protest by the Government of Nicaragua

against these attacks which endanger our population and our national territory, we reaffirm our appeal for a direct and unconditional bilateral dialogue between the two countries that would make possible a peaceful way out of the dangerous situation that now exists in the frontier area."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15859\*

#### Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English]  
[8 July 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 5 July 1983 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 5 July 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 20 June 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Rauf R. Denктаş, President 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.

#### TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1983 FROM MR. RAUF R. DENKTAŞ TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to refer to your recent visit to the Greek Cypriot zone between 7 and 9 June 1983 during which you had contacts with the officials of the Greek Cypriot administration, and to express the profound regret of the Turkish people of Cyprus over your exclusion of the Turkish Cypriot zone and people from the scope of your visit.

You are well aware that unarguably inherent in the nature of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly is the duty for the President of the General Assembly to observe impeachable impartiality. You are also no doubt cognizant of the fact that the Republic of Cyprus is a bi-national State based on the existence of the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot people in the island and that these two peoples, or national entities, also constitute the two parties which are directly involved in the Cyprus problem—a fact which is recognized by all United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question.

It is in the light of the above indisputable facts that all United Nations officials who have hitherto visited the island have also had contacts with the officials of the Turkish Cypriot side, as a matter of long established practice.

I would like to point out that the unorthodox practice followed by you during your visit to Cyprus conforms neither with the expectation of impartial conduct by the President of the General Assembly as

required by the spirit as well as the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, nor with the established practice so far followed by all officials of the United Nations as well as other impartial foreign statesmen who have visited the island. It is furthermore particularly disappointing for us to note that your visit to the Greek Cypriot zone came at a time when, following the latest General Assembly resolution [resolution 37/253], the Cyprus problem was, and still is, passing through a very delicate stage, requiring an attitude of utmost care and impartiality on the part of those interested in contributing to a peaceful solution.

The fact that the debate on a particular issue has been concluded does not absolve the President of the General Assembly of the responsibility of maintaining the impartial stand required of him by his high office.

It will be remembered that following the adoption of the resolution in question, the Turkish Cypriot side has made known in very clear terms the unacceptability of this one-sided, unjust, provocative resolution from the point of view of the Turkish Cypriot people, and its grave implications for the intercommunal talks as well as its adverse effect on the final settlement. It is very sad that you did not take into consideration the sensitivity of the situation or the legitimate rights and feelings of the Turkish people of Cyprus.

Adding to our dismay and disappointment created by your visit to one side of Cyprus only, are some of the remarks you made at the dinner given in your honour by Mr. Kyprianou on 8 June 1983. On the said occasion you are reported to have stated, among other things: "the mission of the Secretary-General, which is entrusted to him by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council".

This claim clearly does not coincide with the repeated statements of the Secretary-General himself, indicating that the mission of good offices entrusted to him in regard to the Cyprus problem emanates from the Security Council, and not from the General Assembly, and that the relevant resolution in this respect is resolution 367 (1975) of the Security Council. I wish to point out that your reference to the General Assembly resolution in connection with the Secretary-General's mission of good offices openly contradicts the facts as well as the statements of the Secretary-General and has been very badly received by my people.

Your later remarks totally ignore the facts, deny the existence of the Turkish Cypriot people in the island as an equal partner and hence negate the bi-communal character of Cyprus and attempt to relegate the Turkish Cypriots to the position of a mere minority alongside the Maronites or the Armenians:

"Those who are not happy with the... resolution passed on Cyprus."

"The resolution on Cyprus... contains all the necessary elements to tackle the problem in its entirety and to find a solution to the problem of Cyprus. The solution could be based on the elements which are contained in the resolution."

"The resolution... reaffirms the unity, independence, integrity and non-aligned status of Cyprus, for the sake of not only the Greek

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Cypriots but all the nationalities or communities of minorities living on the island."

Apart from their clearly anti-Turkish Cypriot tone, the above remarks are also detrimental to a final settlement, in that they purport to prescribe a ready-made solution based on the latest one-sided, negative General Assembly resolution, rather than encouraging the search for a just, realistic and durable settlement through the medium of the intercommunal talks.

Adding insult to injury is the remark that you made in these terms: "in the General Assembly you could see and you could feel that the

absolute majority of the international community is with those who want to find a solution to the Cyprus problem".

Notwithstanding the content of the resolution which has emerged from the General Assembly, it is clear that the above remarks, totally unbecoming for the President of the General Assembly, also reflect a one-sided evaluation which is manifestly outside his mandate or authority.

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

## DOCUMENT S/15861

### Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[8 July 1983]

The attached letter dated 7 July 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1983 FROM THE OBSERVER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 20 April 1983 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/15728].

The "report" of the "United Nations Command" in South Korea and its appendix attached to the letter of the United States representative are replete with distortions and fabrications.

1. It is none other than the United States which aggravates the tensions in the Korean peninsula and violates the Korean Military Armistice Agreement.

Provocative military exercises which are aimed at completing nuclear war preparations in the Korean peninsula and intimidating by force the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are being ceaselessly staged. To cite a few such provocative acts:

A large-scale joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea, called "Team Spirit 82", was conducted from 13 February to 26 April 1982. A force 161,600 strong participated in that military exercise, including 61,600 United States troops from the United States mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Japan. In particular, more than 50 destroyers, cruisers and submarines were mobilized, including the *Midway* nuclear-powered aircraft carrier of the United States Seventh Fleet, capable of loading 65,000 tons of tactical nuclear weapons and F-16 fighter bombers and B-52 strategic air bombers.

From 1 February to the middle of April 1983, a joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea, code-named "Team Spirit 83", the largest in scale in history, was staged, details of which are contained in my letter addressed to the President of the Security Council on 8 February 1983 [S/15602].

The United States has continually been committing air reconnaissance and other hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the whole of 1982, the United States carried out some 180 intrusions into the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, using high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes for espionage purposes.

The United States has continued to commit violations of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by introducing automatic and heavy weapons, and other prohibited equipment into the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The number of such violations amounted to 10,000 in 1982.

The United States also committed more than 1,040 acts of provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inside the DMZ in 1982.

The United States continues to reinforce its armed forces occupying South Korea. The numerical strength of the United States army in South Korea was 41,079 as of March 1983, or a reinforcement of 2,079 additional troops as compared to September 1982.

The United States has placed in the posture of real war an electronic espionage battalion, composed of 600 army personnel and a close air support wing of 19 A-10 planes, with a view to increasing its "capability of information collection" and its "ground attack capability" against the northern half of the Republic, in accordance with its "combat power build-up programme".

The United States has shipped into South Korea 36 F-16 fighter bombers and replaced 16 OV-10 planes at Osan Air Force Base with OA-37 planes.

The reinforcement of armed forces in South Korea by the United States is in flagrant violation of article 2, paragraph 13 (b) and (c) of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement of 1953 prohibiting the reinforcement of military personnel or the introduction of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons or ammunition into Korea.

There were more than 23,200 violations of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by the United States during 1982.

2. The "report" of the "United Nations Command" alleged that the proposal made by our side in the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is outside the purview of the work of MAC.

Article 4, paragraph 60, of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement provides for the parties, amongst other things, "to settle through negotiation the questions of the



withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question".

The Armistice Agreement is literally an agreement merely to stop the fighting.

It is an unavoidable task for MAC to discuss in its meetings the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement to achieve a lasting peace in Korea under the provisions of article 4 of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

3. The "report" of the "United Nations Command" slandered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in respect of the question of the political asylum of Pfc. Joseph T. White.

Concerning this case, my Government accepted only on humanitarian grounds Private White's request for political asylum in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It can be decided only by the soldier himself, to arrange any meeting and telephone contact with anyone. Nobody can interfere in his personal life, and furthermore, it is totally outside the purview of the work of MAC to discuss his problem in its forum.

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

(Signed) HAN Si Hae  
Permanent Observer for  
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15862\*

#### Letter dated 8 July 1983 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]  
[11 July 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you a report issued at the close of a meeting of leading Party and State figures from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was held at Moscow on 28 June 1983.

I request you to have the report on that meeting and the joint statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX Meeting at Moscow

A meeting of leading Party and State figures from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics took place at Moscow on 28 June 1983.

The following persons took part in the meeting:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of State and head of the delegation; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Minister of National Defence; Petr Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

and Prime Minister; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Bohuslav Chřtůpek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Martin Džúr, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Minister for National Defence;

From the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister for National Defence; Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

From the Hungarian People's Republic: János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and head of the delegation; György Lázár, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frigyes Pujá, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Károly Csémi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Secretary of State for the Ministry of National Defence;

From the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the delegation; Józef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Deputy Minister for National Defence and Chief of Staff of the Polish Army;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of the delegation; Constantin Dăscălescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Prime Minister; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of National Defence; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

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From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Y. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and head of the delegation; N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; A. A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs; D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Defence;

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on recent international developments and adopted the following joint statement:

#### Joint statement

The participants in the meeting, having together analysed the present situation in Europe and worldwide, express on behalf of the socialist States their concern at the continuing increase in tension, the further destabilization of relations between States and the growing threat of nuclear war with its disastrous consequences. They consider it necessary to draw the attention of all countries and peoples to these dangers.

The participants in the meeting confirmed the assessments and conclusions regarding the development of the international situation which are contained in the Political Declaration adopted on 5 January 1983 by the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty [see S/15556].

This applies to the conclusion concerning the growing determination of the world's peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the arms race and make the transition to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the development of all States under conditions of equality and respect for sovereignty and national independence, in an atmosphere of co-operation, security and peace.

This also applies to the conclusion drawn in the Prague Political Declaration concerning the adverse factors that are affecting the state of international relations and causing the situation to deteriorate. These factors have recently been manifesting themselves more strongly than ever.

The arms race is assuming unprecedented dimensions. The United States and some of its allies themselves do not try to hide the fact that they are seeking by their actions to gain military superiority. Work on the construction of bases for the deployment of new United States medium-range missiles in a number of Western European member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is now in progress. Programmes for the production and deployment of new land-, sea- and air-based strategic nuclear weapons are under way. Outer-space combat systems to strike targets both in space and on Earth are being developed. Radically new systems of conventional weapons whose combat characteristics approach those of weapons of mass destruction are being created. Military expenditures, which lie heavy on the shoulders of the world's peoples, are increasing sharply.

In these circumstances, the participants in the meeting express alarm at the lack of progress in the talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments. This is true of the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, the work of the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva and the Vienna talks on Mutual Reductions of Forces, Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe.

The participants in the meeting also draw attention to the fact that moves to step up the arms race are accompanied by expressions of a desire for flexibility in talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments and by false assertions to the effect that the growth of military might could be in the interests of the peace and security of the world's peoples. The States represented at the meeting firmly repudiate such policies.

The international situation is being increasingly exacerbated by the growing harshness of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, confrontation between States and the consolidation and redefinition of spheres of influence and by the further spread of imperialism's aggressive acts. Attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist States and many others are occurring more often, mutually advantageous economic ties are being disrupted, hostile campaigns against the socialist countries are being launched and other forms of pressure are being brought to bear. Existing areas of military tension and critical

situations in various parts of the world are being made even more troublesome, new ones are being created and the danger that they will spread is growing, undeclared wars are being waged against a number of independent States, and foreign military presences contrary to national interests are being imposed. Just demands for the establishment of a new world economic order are being rejected, and the gulf in economic development between different countries continues to deepen.

This whole policy is profoundly contrary to those fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and of the world as a whole which can be seen so clearly in the numerous mass anti-war demonstrations containing appeals to guarantee the right of individuals and nations to a free, dignified and peaceful existence and, in the statements of parliamentarians, academics, politicians and the representatives of social groups at various international forums such as the World Assembly for Peace and Life and against Nuclear War recently held at Prague.

The participants in the meeting believe that the present situation confronts all States and all peoples with the question how to prevent any further dangerous developments, how to stop the world from sliding towards catastrophe. In the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983, the socialist States represented at the Moscow meeting put forward a broad programme of action aimed at reducing international tension and removing the threat of war.

They reaffirm the timeliness and effectiveness of that programme and renew their opposition to competition in the field of nuclear weapons and to any military rivalry in general. They are firmly convinced that no world problems, including the historical argument between socialism and capitalism, can be solved by military means.

The current situation requires urgent measures to remove the threat of war and to turn the course of world events towards détente and an improvement of relations between States.

The participants in the meeting consider the key question of our time to be an early cessation of the arms race and a transition to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and feel that everything must be done to achieve these essential goals, in order to maintain peace, civilization and life on Earth. They reaffirm their readiness to make every effort to solve these problems through negotiations.

In this connection, the removal of the threat of nuclear confrontation on the continent of Europe is of prime importance. Wishing to see Europe completely free from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, the participants in the meeting consider it essential to reach at least an agreement which would preclude the deployment of new United States missiles in Western European countries and would provide for a corresponding reduction in the medium-range weapons existing in Europe, with a view to achieving a balance at the lowest possible level. Such an agreement can be achieved if both sides, displaying mutual understanding and political will, are guided by the broad considerations of peace and security. It is from these positions that the States represented at the meeting approach the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Complete support for the Soviet proposals aimed at an equitable reduction of existing medium-range nuclear weapons was expressed at the meeting. The participants in the meeting appeal for every possible effort to ensure that an agreement for the non-deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for the reduction of existing medium-range weapons based on proposals acceptable to both sides is reached at the negotiations this year.

They are convinced that if both sides strictly observe the principles of equality and equal security, the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons can be moved forward constructively and bring about a mutually acceptable agreement consistent with the interests of strengthening global peace.

They consider it essential that talks on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space should be opened at an early date and that the possibility of the arms race spreading to outer space should be eliminated.

The participants in the meeting are convinced that, in the interest of the peace and security of the world's peoples, it is essential:

—That the nuclear weapons of all nuclear Powers, first and foremost the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, should be frozen immediately;

—That the nuclear Powers which have not yet undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons should make such a commitment.

The States participating in the meeting renew their call to the States members of NATO for the immediate opening of direct negotiations

aimed at reaching an agreement not to increase military expenditures after 1 January 1984 and to adopt concrete measures for their practical mutual reduction in the subsequent period, in order that the resources thus freed may be used to meet the needs of economic and social development, including that of the developing countries. They express the hope that the NATO States will respond to this call.

They also expect the NATO States to agree to start giving practical consideration to the proposal for a treaty, open to all States in the world, on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States members of NATO.

The States represented at the meeting again express their support for the implementation of proposals to create nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans and other regions of the European continent and for the holding of appropriate talks on those issues.

Stress was laid on the importance and the necessity of the early conclusion of the Madrid Meeting with favourable results that will meet the expectations of the peoples of Europe and ensure the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe and the continuation of the multilateral process initiated at Helsinki. That would be an important contribution towards consolidating the policy of peace, disarmament and co-operation.

If specific agreements are to be achieved on the urgent questions involved in putting an end to the arms race and improving the international situation, every effort must be made to conduct the talks in a businesslike fashion and in a positive spirit, to take steps facilitating the creation of an atmosphere that will favour their progress and to refrain from actions which might make them more difficult.

The States represented at the meeting forcefully reaffirm once again that they are opposed to any steps leading to an expansion of NATO's sphere of activity or to the creation of any new military and political groupings. For their part, they declare that they do not aspire to expand the sphere of action of their alliance and do not intend to take any steps in that direction.

Motivated by the interests of peace and of their own security, the States participating in the meeting declare that they will under no circumstances permit anyone to gain military superiority over them. They are firmly in favour of maintaining a balance of forces at the

lowest level. In that connection, they draw attention to the declared position of their highest State organs on the subject.

They also reaffirm their position of principle that the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe are inviolable.

The States represented at the meeting are firmly convinced that peace cannot be strengthened by means of the arms race. They are consistently opposed to stepping up that race. Only the limitation, reduction and destruction of armaments—measures leading to general and complete disarmament under strict international control—can give mankind a stable and reliable peace.

In the Helsinki Final Act, the 35 States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe solemnly undertook to make détente both a continuing and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope. They unanimously declared that they would strive for the development of better and closer relations among them in all fields and thus for the overcoming of the confrontation stemming from the character of their past relations and for better mutual understanding.

Guided by the spirit and the letter of these noble undertakings, the States participating in the meeting will continue to develop their relations with other States on the basis of peaceful coexistence. They call upon the European countries to do everything necessary to eliminate the nuclear threat from Europe and to make it a continent of peace, free from medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, a continent in which all States will co-operate on the basis of full equality and mutual respect, in the interests of the advancement and well-being of their peoples, and the interests of tranquillity, mutual understanding and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They appeal to the member countries of NATO and to all the countries of the world with an urgent call to weigh soberly and objectively the threatening trends of the current development of international relations and to take sensible decisions that will serve the most profound interests of mankind.

The States represented at the meeting express their readiness to join their efforts to those of all countries, irrespective of their social and political systems, with all those who favour the strengthening of peace and international security, in order to bring about the adoption of practical measures capable of averting the worst. The opportunity to do this must not be missed.

## DOCUMENT S/15863

### Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period 19 January to 12 July 1983

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1983]

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 529 (1983) of 18 January 1983, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 19 July 1983. The Council called upon all parties concerned to co-operate with UNIFIL for the full implementation of the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the progress made in that respect.

2. The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNIFIL since the adoption of resolution 529 (1983).

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

3. As of 30 June 1983, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

##### *Infantry battalions*

Fiji.....	625
Finland.....	485

France.....	147
Ghana.....	550
Ireland.....	667
Netherlands.....	805
Norway.....	645
Senegal.....	561

##### *Headquarters camp command*

Ghana.....	153
Ireland.....	80

##### *Logistic units*

France.....	782
Italy.....	42
Norway.....	202
Sweden.....	144

TOTAL 5 888

In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 69 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), organized as Observer Group Lebanon. Those unarmed observers were under the operational control of the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.



4. As previously indicated [S/15557, para. 4], the Government of Nigeria decided to discontinue its participation in UNIFIL after the expiration of the previous mandate on 19 January 1983. The repatriation of the Nigerian contingent was completed by 26 January. The French infantry battalion remained at reduced strength, in accordance with the temporary arrangement whereby the greater part of the battalion was released to the French authorities [S/15455, para. 4].

5. Following the departure of the Nigerian battalion, a readjustment of the areas of responsibility of various units took place. The areas held by the Fijian, Finnish, Irish and Senegalese battalions were enlarged, and the reduced French infantry unit was deployed in the central sector of the area of operation of UNIFIL. The deployment of UNIFIL as of 30 June 1983 is shown on the annexed map.

6. The military observers of UNTSO continued to main the five observation posts along the armistice demarcation line and to maintain teams at Tyre, Metulla and Château de Beaufort. They also operated four mobile teams.

7. The Lebanese Internal Security Forces continued to co-operate with UNIFIL in maintaining order in its area of operation. In early June, the strength of the Lebanese army unit serving with UNIFIL was temporarily reduced, following the transfer to Beirut of the greater part of the unit for training purposes. The total number of Lebanese army personnel remaining with UNIFIL at present is 166 all ranks.

8. Logistic support for UNIFIL continued to be provided by the French logistic component, the Norwegian maintenance unit, the Ghanaian engineer unit, the Swedish medical company and the Italian helicopter wing. Although UNIFIL continued to be denied access to Tyre and Sidon as well as to all areas adjacent to the coastal road, its convoys enjoyed a fair degree of freedom of movement on the axis between Naqura and Beirut. All rotations were carried out through the Beirut international airport, and current supplies, particularly fresh food, petrol, oil, lubricants and gas, were again procured, mostly from sources in Lebanon. Telephone, radio and teleprinter communications between headquarters in Naqura and Beirut were back to normal. The Italian helicopter wing continued to play an important logistical role, although flight clearances, as previously reported, were often denied by the Israeli military authorities on the grounds that they would interfere with activities of the Israel Air Force.

9. In addition to its other tasks, the French engineer company demolished or defused some 80 mortar and heavy artillery shells, about 400 cluster bombs and 1,200 anti-personnel mines as well as a large quantity of small ammunition.

10. During the period under review, four members of the Force lost their lives. One Fijian soldier was shot in an incident described in paragraph 14 below; the others died as a result of accidents or from natural causes. Since the establishment of UNIFIL in 1978, 93 members of the Force have died, 41 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 40 in accidents and 12 from natural causes. Some 120 have been wounded in armed clashes, shellings and mine explosions.

11. The discipline and bearing of the members of UNIFIL as well as of the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force were of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, their commanders and their countries.

#### SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND ACTIVITIES OF UNIFIL

12. During the reporting period, the UNIFIL area was generally quiet. UNIFIL continued to operate its check-points and to patrol its area of deployment, with a view to contributing to the maintenance of order and ensuring the security of the local population. The Force also co-operated with the Lebanese authorities and United Nations agencies in extending humanitarian assistance to the population.

13. The presence of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) in the UNIFIL area remained at approximately battalion strength. Those forces increased their activities as regards patrols and the erection of temporary road-blocks as well as searches of houses and the detention of local inhabitants for security reasons.

14. During the period under review, IDF continued to recruit and arm selected villagers in the UNIFIL area. They also occasionally set up joint check-points with them. UNIFIL continued to monitor and, whenever possible, contain the activities of those irregulars. A number of incidents occurred at UNIFIL check-points when armed irregulars refused to submit to searches of their vehicles or to surrender their weapons. In some cases, after having been turned away, they entered the area under escort of Israeli troops. In other cases, they resorted to threats and even fired close to UNIFIL personnel. One particularly serious incident took place on 29 May at check-point 1-6. After a leader of the irregulars refused to have his car searched and was turned back, he came back with Israeli soldiers and entered the UNIFIL area. Shortly thereafter, Fijian troops came under fire from his house, and, in the ensuing exchange, a Fijian soldier was killed.

15. Beginning in the latter part of January, Israeli personnel approached local leaders, with a view to setting up "village committees" which would, among other things, be responsible for levying taxes and financing the irregulars armed by IDF. Local leaders opposed those efforts, and a number of them turned to UNIFIL, seeking its assistance against what they considered undue pressure by the occupying force. UNIFIL kept the Lebanese Government fully informed of such developments and also made repeated representations to the Israeli authorities about the arming of irregulars and the risk of incidents arising from the irresponsible behaviour of the latter.

16. I regret to report that on 30 March a Lebanese civilian was killed by a UNIFIL soldier in an incident at check-point 1-11. A full investigation was launched immediately after the incident, and all appropriate measures were taken to defuse the tension which resulted from that tragic event.

17. On 10 June, three Israeli soldiers were killed when their patrol was ambushed in a wooded area west of Dayr Qanun in the north-western sector of the UNIFIL area of operation. Israeli troops immediately sealed off the area, in particular the village of Dayr Qanun, which remained isolated for nearly a week. In that connection, the *de facto* forces entered the village with two tanks and three armoured personnel carriers and established a position which has remained there despite UNIFIL efforts to have it removed.

18. There were also a few incidents at UNIFIL check-points arising from provocative behaviour of Israeli soldiers, sometimes in civilian clothes. In other incidents, smoke grenades were thrown at a UNIFIL

guardhouse and shots were fired close to UNIFIL personnel from passing Israeli military vehicles.

19. There were some incidents, particularly after mid-May, in connection with attempts by the *de facto* forces to enter the UNIFIL area with their weapons. On two such occasions, on 26 May and 18 June, Dutch soldiers at check-point 7-13 B were held hostage for a while. Those incidents were resolved with the assistance of IDF. During the reporting period, three UNIFIL vehicles were taken at gunpoint by uniformed personnel in the enclave controlled by the *de facto* forces. Two of those vehicles have not so far been returned.

20. UNIFIL continued its co-operation with the Lebanese authorities as well as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross in extending assistance to the local population, particularly in the implementation of vaccination programmes, health and hygiene surveys and training activities. The Swedish medical company and the medical teams of the battalions continued to provide medical assistance to Lebanese civilians, often with the support of the Italian helicopter wing. During the reporting period, the UNIFIL hospital in Naqoura treated more than 4,000 patients. The Israeli authorities continued to prevent UNIFIL from extending humanitarian assistance outside its area of operation, although the competent Lebanese authorities had requested such assistance.

21. Throughout the period, the Commander of UNIFIL and his senior civilian and military staff maintained close contact with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese regional authorities. They also maintained contact with the Israeli authorities on matters affecting the functioning of the Force.

#### FINANCIAL ASPECTS

22. By its resolution 37/127 A of 17 December 1982, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$15,229,666 gross (\$15,087,833 net) per month for the period from 19 January to 18 December 1983, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of three months authorized under its resolution 523 (1982), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved subsequent to 19 January 1983. Accordingly, should the Security Council renew the UNIFIL mandate beyond 19 July 1983, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining UNIFIL during the period of extension will be within the commitment authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/127 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities.

#### OBSERVATIONS

23. During the period under review, UNIFIL continued to carry out the interim tasks laid down by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Security Council after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. It continued to exert its best efforts to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population in its area of deployment and to prevent activities which were likely to militate against a peaceful atmosphere or

to hamper the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in the area.

24. In the circumstances resulting from the invasion, the capability of UNIFIL to achieve those objectives was necessarily contingent upon the degree of the co-operation received from the Israeli authorities, who, as the occupying Power, were in control of the area. The difficulties encountered by UNIFIL have been described earlier in the present report. A major problem faced by UNIFIL during the reporting period was the increased activities of the local groups armed and uniformed by the Israeli forces. The activities of those groups, which are not authorized by the Lebanese Government, led to a number of incidents involving UNIFIL, the worst of which resulted in the tragic death of a Fijian soldier on 29 May.

25. Despite the difficulties encountered by the Force, its presence in southern Lebanon was generally recognized as an important element of stability in southern Lebanon. The situation in its area of deployment was comparatively less tense and disturbed than elsewhere in the region, and the population of the area was on the increase and its economy prospering. It is evident that the local inhabitants and their leaders value the protection and stability which the presence of UNIFIL affords them. However, in the existing circumstances, the activities of UNIFIL are inevitably in the nature of a holding action, pending further developments and decisions of the Security Council.

26. As the representative of Lebanon has indicated to the President of the Security Council in his letter of 5 July 1983,<sup>1</sup> the Government of Lebanon has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of three months on the terms defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

27. As I have already stated, UNIFIL remains an important element of stability in southern Lebanon under the prevailing conditions. Although the circumstances under which the Force was established have been radically altered as a result of the Israeli invasion, the task of assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon remains especially relevant in the present situation. A withdrawal of UNIFIL from its area of operation before the Lebanese Government is in a position to assume effective control of the area with its national army and internal security forces would unquestionably be a serious blow to the prospect of an early restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon as well as to the welfare of the inhabitants of the UNIFIL area of deployment. For these reasons, I consider it essential that the mandate of UNIFIL should once again be extended on an interim basis, bearing in mind the request for extension of the Lebanese Government.

28. In recommending a further extension of UNIFIL, I wish to express the earnest hope that if it is granted by the Security Council, all concerned will give their complete co-operation to the Force, in order to enable it to carry out fully the tasks entrusted to it by the Council. I must also once again draw the Council's attention to the financial difficulties faced by the Force. There is, as of the beginning of July 1983, an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account of some \$168.5 million. As a result, the Organization is falling far behind in the reimbursement of the troop-contributing countries, thus placing an unfair and increasingly heavy

burden on them, particularly on the less wealthy ones. I am extremely concerned about this state of affairs for the above-mentioned reason and also because it could jeopardize the functioning of this important operation. Therefore, I must strongly appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments without delay. I would like also to appeal to the Governments of the more developed countries to consider making available, as a practical measure, voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, to be used for the reimbursement of Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

29. In concluding this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the troop-contributing countries for

their steadfast and generous support of the Force. I also wish to pay tribute to the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and his staff, civilian and military, and to the officers and men of UNIFIL as well as to the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area. They have performed their tasks with exemplary dedication and courage in extremely difficult circumstances.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of June 1983." See end of volume.]

### DOCUMENT S/15864\*

Letter dated 6 July 1983 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 July 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a communiqué adopted on 28 June 1983 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in South Africa and to request that this letter and the communiqué annexed thereto be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 28 June 1983 on the situation in South Africa

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, having met in New York on 28th June 1983 and heard statements by the representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania on the situation in South Africa, strongly condemns the Pretoria régime for its increased acts of internal repression and terrorism as well as destabilisation and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho. It vehemently condemns the brutal killing of Mogoerane, Mosololi and Motaung, three ANC freedom fighters who were hanged on 9 June in defiance of the international call including that of the Security Council for clemency in order to avert the further aggravation of the already explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. This criminal act against the freedom fighters in violation of international law relating to the treatment of prisoners of war is the latest proof of the Pretoria régime's fascist character. The Bureau commends all the governments and non-governmental organisations that have expressed their indignation and condemnation of this act.

The Bureau notes that the Pretoria régime's rule of violence, terror and genocide against the dispossessed black majority is neither new nor an aberration in racist South Africa. It has always been the cornerstone of the successive settler régimes' policies since the colonial conquest of this African territory. It has been relentlessly pursued and intensified since the contested granting of "independence" and status

of "sovereignty" to settler population whose exclusively white instruments of State power have been and continue to be founded on land expropriation, plunder and the unbridled exploitation of the black population whose colonial status and subjugation is guaranteed through the denial of the right to vote.

The Bureau further notes that it was as a result of these policies and the unbroken chain of massacres of black men, women and children that after 50 years of non-violence and reformism the ANC was forced to embark on planned attacks against strategic installations. The Bureau notes with satisfaction that despite the extreme difficulties resulting from inadequate means and rigorous conditions imposed by the régime, the past few months have been marked by a rising tide of struggle courageously waged by the oppressed people of South Africa for the destruction of the universally condemned colonial and inhuman system of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial democratic society. It congratulates the heroic freedom fighters of the ANC on the spectacular victories scored and urges member States of the Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa recognised by the Organization of African Unity to enable them to further intensify the struggle.

The Bureau recalls that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 had condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which is aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of *apartheid* South Africa. The public proclamation of the racist Pretoria régime as friend and ally has encouraged it in its intensified repression of the South African people, its escalating aggression against its neighbours and its determined intransigence over Namibian independence.

The Bureau commends those support groups, students, labour, civic community and solidarity organisations as well as elected officials all over the world, particularly in the United States, for their relentless striving to halt the co-operation between South Africa and its allies and to promote measures in favour of imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against racist South Africa.

The Bureau commends the front-line States and Lesotho for the sacrifice they are making in rejecting the Pretoria régime's policy of intimidation and blackmail designed to coerce them to abandon their traditional position of giving moral and political support to national liberation movements including granting of asylum to refugees fleeing the *apartheid* repression. The Bureau also calls upon the world community to provide all possible assistance and support to these countries to strengthen their defences as well as to create conditions to avert bloodshed in the whole of southern Africa.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/294-S/15864.



DOCUMENT S/15865\*

Letter dated 11 July 1983 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1983]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to an outrage, perpetrated on 7 July 1983, in which Aharon Gross, a student at the Religious Seminary in Hebron, was brutally stabbed to death by a number of assailants in the town's market place.

It will be recalled that this is not the first instance of an attack on religious seminary students or Jewish residents of Hebron (see my letters of 5 February and 4 May 1980 [S/13781 and S/13923] respectively).

As recently as October 1982, a resident of the neighbouring town of Kiryat Arba was attacked as he left a local synagogue, sustaining severe stab wounds.

Since 1980 and until this latest murder, Hebron has seen a series of disruptions and hostile terrorist actions, of which the wanton slaying of Aharon Gross is one of the most despicable examples.

Moreover, the record shows that this latest outrage is the culmination of various attempts to disrupt order in Judea and Samaria by violent means over an extended period of time. The following instances constitute a small sample of the ongoing violence directed against civilian Jewish targets in Judea and Samaria:

—On 29 January 1983 22-year-old Esther Ochana was mortally wounded when the car in which she was travelling was stoned south of Hebron. She died of her injuries in hospital on 12 February;

—On 14 February an official of the civil administration in Judea and Samaria was wounded in Ramallah by stone-throwing residents of the town;

—On 17 February a fire-bomb was hurled at a passenger bus carrying Israel civilians near the village of Arrabe, in the Jenin district. There were no injuries;

—On 13 March two tourists were wounded when the bus in which they were travelling was stoned by local residents of the town of Dahariya;

—On 11 and 16 May a total of six fire-bombs were hurled from a local girls' school at a passenger bus travelling from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba. Providentially, there were no casualties.

Against this background, and in the wake of the latest violent bloodshed in Hebron, the Israel authorities dismissed the appointed mayor of the town, Mustafa Al-Natshe, as well as the members of the City Council. The appointed mayor and Council members contributed in word and deed to the encouragement of the attacks and disturbances. They also boycotted the civil administration since its establishment and refrained from co-operating with it. During the period that Mustafa Al-Natshe and the Council members headed the Hebron Municipality, administrative irregularities and criminal offences were recorded.

Beyond the immediate objective of indiscriminate violence, the aim of this latest unconscionable and cold-blooded killing was to fan the flames of religious fanaticism and to incite still further hostilities.

I 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/38/295-S/15865.

DOCUMENT S/15866\*

Letter dated 11 July 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1983]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 July 1983 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) Onur GÖKÇE  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 July 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 1 July 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/296-S/15866.

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

LETTER DATED 1 JULY 1983 FROM MR. KENAN ATAKOL  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to a letter dated 22 June 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, the permanent representative of the Greek Cypriot administration to the United Nations [S/15842] and which concerns a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris on 17 June, reaffirming the inalienable right of the Turkish people of Cyprus to determine their own destiny.

I would like to point out at the outset that Mr. Moushoutas does not and could not represent the Republic of Cyprus as a whole, for he has no legal or moral right, authority or competence to represent the Turkish Cypriot people which is the legitimate co-founder partner of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus. His above-mentioned letter therefore does not concern or bind in any manner whatsoever the Turkish Cypriot people, who have equal rights in the independence and

sovereignty of the bi-national Republic by virtue of this co-founder partner status.

I would like to point out at this juncture that the Turkish Cypriot people owe allegiance to the "legitimate" Government of Cyprus and to no one else and in order for any Government in Cyprus to be legitimate it has to be bi-communal. As the Turkish Cypriot component of the legitimate Government of Cyprus was forcefully ejected from the said Government in December 1963 and has not since been rehabilitated in a partnership Government no one can or should assume that the Turkish people of Cyprus in any way owe allegiance to the Greek Cypriot wing of that Government. Documents of the United Nations since early 1964 prove beyond any doubt that the Turkish Cypriot co-founder partner of the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus has never bowed to the illegal Greek Cypriot pretenders to the seat of Government and that their writ never applied to Turkish Cypriots or Turkish areas since December 1963.

The fact that the Greek Cypriot wing of the Republic has managed to pass itself off as the "Government of Cyprus" usurping and benefiting from all facilities of the State does not in any way bind the Turkish Cypriot people who have never accepted the illegal authority of the Greek Cypriot administration and hence owe it no allegiance.

Claims which appear in Mr. Moushoutas's letter asserting that the Turkish Cypriots are only an "ethnic group" within a nation and, therefore, have no right of self-determination, and that this right belongs only to the Greek Cypriots as "the people of Cyprus", are an affront to both the principle of equality of peoples and their right to self-determination, provided for by the Charter of the United Nations, and runs counter to all political, juridical and international realities which gave birth to the bi-national Republic of Cyprus and to the process of intercommunal negotiations which provide for the re-establishment of the partnership Republic. The Turkish people of Cyprus have reacted to this most provocative challenge to their fundamental rights with indignation. This false projection of the facts, realities and legal position in Cyprus destroys the very basis of the high-level agreements of 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and 1979 [S/13369, para. 5], as well as your efforts in the direction of helping the two peoples to find a solution to the Cyprus problem within the context of these agreements.

I draw your attention to the above policy of the Greek Cypriot administration as reflected in the letter of Mr. Moushoutas so that a way may be found which will prevent the projection of the Cyprus problem in this totally false "Greek light". I wish to reiterate that in their capacity as one of the two equal peoples in Cyprus and having the right to administer themselves in their own soil in a free and democratic order the Turkish Cypriot people are determined to protect their existence, national and cultural identity and fundamental rights and liberties which all men possess equally from birth.

Resolution 37/253 of 13 May 1983 of the General Assembly has done a great disservice to justice attempting to decide on a bilateral issue without hearing the Turkish Cypriot side, thus encouraging the Greek Cypriot leaders to assail us further with letters like the one under review. It should be stressed that such resolutions have no moral or practical value.

In the light of this one-sided, counter-productive and unacceptable resolution, it was natural for the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, as the sole legitimate spokesman of the Turkish Cypriot people, to react to this latest provocation of the Greek Cypriot side, by adopting its own resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of the Turkish Cypriots to determine their own destiny, and thereby indicating to the Greek Cypriots, perhaps for the last time, that the Turkish Cypriots will not remain silent in the face of the continued violation or usurpation of their political and human rights in the international arena, and the denial of their very existence in Cyprus.

It is absurd to try to link, as Mr. Moushoutas purports to do in his said letter, the adoption of this resolution of the Legislative Assembly to the policy of Turkey towards Cyprus, which is based on the preservation of the bi-national independence of Cyprus, the maintenance of the peace between the two communities, and the protection of the Turkish people of Cyprus against Greek aggression—a task which it

has successfully carried out since 1974—without having anything to do with the internal affairs of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, much less the adoption of resolutions by the completely autonomous Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State. With his unfounded accusations against Turkey and his "partition" rhetoric, therefore, Mr. Moushoutas could only be attempting to cloud the issue of Greece's expansionist, aggressive policy in Cyprus for three decades and their attempts to annex the whole of the Island to Greece.

Mr. Moushoutas's assertion, on the other hand, that by the above-mentioned resolution the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly is purporting to "arrogate to itself the right to apply separately self-determination in the occupied areas" is equally ludicrous and aims to misrepresent the actual truth. It is in fact the Greek Cypriot side which has arrogated itself that right and exploited it at the expense of the Turkish Cypriots since 1963, as has been indicated above.

The very claim of Mr. Moushoutas and his "Government" to the exclusive right to represent Cyprus, at home and abroad, is itself illegal, immoral and without any foundation whatsoever. As has been pointed out above, one-sided resolutions taken in international forums in total disregard of the above facts, which represent political expediency and interests of certain political groups, rather than the higher principles of the Charter of the United Nations, cannot be presented as "the verdict of the international community", contrary to what Mr. Moushoutas claims. They are merely the result of the 20-year-old violation of the right of equal representation of the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side, which continues to masquerade as "the Government of Cyprus" and, by exploiting this usurped title, carry out its long-standing aggression against the Turkish Cypriots in the international field.

By his so-called "Turkish 'doctrine' for separate self-determination for communities and ethnic groups", and the alleged "fundamental fallacy, and world-wide dangers" that such a doctrine involves, Mr. Moushoutas once more reveals what a totally distorted approach he has towards the Cypriot problem. Mr. Moushoutas cannot relegate the Turkish Cypriot people, the co-founder partner of the Republic of Cyprus and one of the two equal parties involved in the Cyprus dispute, to the position of an ethnic minority in a non-existent "Cypriot nation". The very notion that the agreements had brought about a nation was rejected by Archbishop Makarios himself, immediately after the signing of the London and Zurich Agreements<sup>2</sup> which gave rise in 1960 to the establishment of the bi-national State of Cyprus. It should be emphatically reiterated that it was to that bi-national Republic, with its bi-national institutions, including its bi-national Government, and not to the present Greek Cypriot administration, which represents solely the Greek Cypriot community, that the Turkish people of Cyprus had pledged allegiance.

The Turkish Cypriot people are, as they have always been, ready to re-establish that bi-national Republic in the form of a bi-zonal federal one, as agreed between the two communities at the highest level in 1977 and 1979. Whether such re-establishment can come about is a matter which depends entirely on the attitude of the Greek Cypriot side and their willingness to accept the realities and the equal rights of the Turkish Cypriots in the Island.

We earnestly hope that you will duly inform the Greek Cypriot leaders that their present attitude runs counter to all efforts to settle the Cyprus problem on the basis of the partnership of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples, for if they truly regard Cyprus as projected in Mr. Moushoutas's letter, this will constitute further proof of the fact that the Greek Cypriot side attends the intercommunal talks merely for tactical reasons.

We also hope that you will point out, to the Greek Cypriots and to the world at large, that the purpose of the intercommunal talks is to find the means of re-establishing a partnership which was destroyed by the Greek Cypriots in 1963, giving the mandate to Greek Cypriot aggressors to impose themselves as the Government of Cyprus by force of arms over the Turkish Cypriots in a bi-national Republic of partnership.

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



Letter dated 22 June 1983 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[13 July 1983]

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the European Community in New York, I have the honour to inform you that the Heads of State and Government of the Ten, meeting as the European Council, adopted at Stuttgart on 19 June 1983 the following conclusions:

SOLEMN DECLARATION ON EUROPEAN UNION

"The heads of State and Government of the 10 States members of the European Community received the report of the Foreign Ministers concerning the conclusion of their work on the German-Italian initiative on European union following the mandate given by the European Council in November 1981. The heads of State and Government and the Foreign Ministers of the Ten signed the solemn declaration on European union. They expressed their deep satisfaction at this important step towards European union.

*"Poland*

"At the moment when the important visit of Pope John Paul II is taking place in Poland, the heads of State and Government reviewed the situation in that country to which their peoples are linked by strong ties of solidarity.

"At a time when the depth of the aspirations of the Polish people is more than ever apparent, they expressed their conviction that only a national reconciliation which takes full account of these aspirations can lead Poland out of its grave crisis.

*"Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe*

"The heads of State and Government reviewed the progress of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe meeting in Madrid, noting with interest the timely and important initiative taken on 17 June 1983 by Mr. Felipe González as the Prime Minister of the host country. Their respective Governments will examine this proposal with due care and in a positive spirit. They appeal to the Governments of other participating States to do likewise. They reiterated their view that the adoption of a substantial and balanced concluding document at Madrid would register progress in the human dimension, open the way to a conference on disarmament in Europe, give fresh impetus to the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and make a useful contribution to the improvement of East-West relations as a whole.

*"Middle East*

"The heads of State and Government consider that the return of full sovereignty and final peace in

Lebanon requires the complete and prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory, except for those whose presence may be requested by the Lebanese Government.

"They confirmed their full support for President Gemayel and his Government in their determined action to re-establish their authority over the entire territory of Lebanon. In this respect, they consider that the signing of the Israel-Lebanon Agreement constitutes a step which must be followed by others. They consider, however, that peace will not be able to become a reality unless the security and legitimate interests of the other States and peoples of the region are taken into account.

"They stated their readiness to use all the means at their disposal to support the efforts undertaken by the parties in question so as to find a broader area of agreement.

"They remain convinced that a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be secured on the basis of the principles which they have stated many times in the past.

"They again voiced their very serious concern at the distress of the Palestinian civilian population. They hope that the relevant international organizations will be allowed to assist this population without hindrance.

*"Central America*

"The heads of State and Government confirmed their close interest in developments in Central America. They are deeply concerned at the economic and social conditions in many parts of the region, at the tensions which these create and at the widespread misery and bloodshed.

"They are convinced that the problems of Central America cannot be solved by military means, but only by a political solution springing from the region itself and respecting the principles of non-interference and inviolability of frontiers. They, therefore, fully support the current initiative of the Contadora Group. They underlined the need for the establishment of democratic conditions and for the strict observance of human rights throughout the region.

"They are ready to continue contributing to further development in the area, in order to promote progress towards stability."

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

(Signed) Guenther VAN WELL  
Permanent Representative  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/297-S/15867.

DOCUMENT S/15868

Letter dated 5 July 1983 from the representative of Lebanon  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 July 1983]

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Lebanon has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 19 July 1983, for a further interim period of three months, on the terms defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

I should be most grateful if you would bring the text of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/15869

Letter dated 13 July 1983 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 July 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the letter dated 12 July 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would be grateful if it could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 12 July 1983 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), I am asked to bring the following to your urgent attention.

Since 7 July 1983 the Israeli-occupied Palestinian city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) has been under curfew. The curfew was imposed after a Gush Emunim settler from the United States of America was stabbed by an unknown assailant and left by Israeli occupation troops to bleed to death. The *Christian Science Monitor* of 12 July reported that an Israeli soldier looked at the body of the settler and offered no help because he thought it was an Arab.

Palestinians in Al-Khalil have for several years been the focal point of vicious racist attacks by fanatic Gush Emunim settlers from Kiryat Arba. While these attacks are well documented by the United Nations and the international community, I would like here to bring to your

attention that on 7 July Gush Emunim settlers went on a rampage through Al-Khalil, opening fire with automatic weapons on Palestinians, killing one and seriously wounding two others. In the evening, more than 100 Gush Emunim vigilantes from Kiryat Arba rampaged through Al-Khalil, burning down Palestinian shops and property, and prevented firemen from reaching the scene to extinguish the fire, while Israeli occupation troops looked on.

The Israeli military commander in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank then proceeded to order the dismissal of the acting Mayor of Al-Khalil, Mustapha Al-Natshe, and all the members of the Municipal Council, and their replacement by an Israeli military officer. The *New York Times* of 10 July reported that the Israeli cabinet had endorsed the decision to dismiss the acting Mayor and all the members of the Council. The Cabinet's decision to proceed with the building of a settlement in the midst of the Palestinian population in Al-Khalil for 500 Zionist families was also announced.

Yesterday, 11 July, the curfew on Al-Khalil was temporarily lifted for four hours to allow Palestinians to attend prayers on the eve of Eid Al-Fitr. Palestinians praying in the Al-Khalil Mosque were attacked by armed Gush Emunim settlers from Kiryat Arba, who had been allowed into the Mosque by Israeli occupation troops.

The PLO wishes to affirm in the strongest possible terms its condemnation of these vindictive and racist 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.

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 continued settler vigilantism and their continued resistance to fascist military occupation of their land. Our Palestinian people under occupation are resisting and will continue to resist by all means possible any and all attempts at their physical extermination.

Once again, I am asked to call upon the United Nations to take immediate action in order to avert and prevent the aggravation and exacerbation of the situation.

Letter dated 24 June 1983 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]  
[13 July 1983]

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 534 (1983) of 15 June 1983, the Council, noting my report of 1 June [S/15812 and Add.1], decided to extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 1983 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, since the beginning of the year, the intercommunal talks have continued on a regular basis, although the frequency of the meetings was adjusted as necessary. The interlocutors have continued to follow the evaluation paper submitted by the Secretary-General in the autumn of 1981 as a method of discussion.

In order to follow up the work done during the current phase of the talks, I have indicated my intention to give fresh impetus to the negotiating process and, to this end, to strengthen my personal involvement within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council. The intercommunal talks will, of course, remain the negotiating forum. The maintenance of peaceful conditions, which is the task of UNFICYP, is indispensable if the talks are to have a realistic chance of making progress.

I feel obliged, however, to draw attention to the difficulties I face in maintaining the Force in Cyprus, 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 March 1983 and met those claims only up to June 1977. 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 in recent years at approximately \$8.8 million per six-month period, while expenses have increased from \$11 million to between \$14 and \$15 million per six-month period. The accumulated deficit up to the period ending 15 June 1983 is approximately \$107.4 million. Additionally, \$14.3 million are required to meet that portion of the total cost of UNFICYP for the six-month period ending 15 December 1983 that is normally financed by voluntary

contributions. This will leave costs of approximately \$36.3 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. Therefore, once again, I urgently request Governments 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 appeal to your Government to respond promptly and generously with a voluntary contribution to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important function.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR  
Secretary-General

#### ANNEX

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

Since 1964, 70 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 periods from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983, 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 \$36.3 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, and (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 1983 would total approximately \$50.6 million, estimated as follows:

	Millions of dollars
1. (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal <i>matériel</i> costs and	
(b) Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them .....	36.3
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 .....	14.3
TOTAL	50.6

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 June 1983 [S/15812, 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 \$8.8 million per six-month period, while expenses during the same five years have increased from \$11 million to between \$14 and \$15 million.

The accumulated deficit from the inception of the operation through 15 June 1983 now stands at \$107.4 million, as compared to the deficit of \$100.6 million about six months ago for the periods up to 15 December 1982, as indicated in my letter of 22 December 1982 [S/15555]. Seven contributions amounting to \$1,477,624 have been received so far towards that portion of the costs of maintaining the operation during the six-month period ending 15 December 1983 (that is, \$14.3 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 1983 AS AT 17 JUNE 1983  
(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Forty-second period (16 June 1982 to 15 December 1982)	Forty-third period (16 December 1982 to 15 June 1983)	Total pledges	Payment received
Australia.....	50 000	—	2 619 889	2 612 276 <sup>a</sup>
Austria.....	125 000	125 000	3 815 000	3 815 000 <sup>ab</sup>
Bahamas.....	1 000	1 000	6 000	5 000 <sup>c</sup>
Barbados.....	—	—	1 500	1 500
Belgium.....	100 075	102 542	4 090 604	4 090 604 <sup>c</sup>
Botswana.....	—	—	500	500
Canada.....	—	—	—	— <sup>a</sup>
Cyprus.....	—	—	3 166 359	3 166 359
Democratic Kampuchea.....	—	—	600	600 <sup>d</sup>
Denmark.....	—	—	4 462 818	4 462 818 <sup>ab</sup>
Finland.....	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000 <sup>b</sup>
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	511 897	—	21 604 252	21 604 252
Ghana.....	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece.....	386 597	—	18 920 112	18 920 112
Guyana.....	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland.....	5 000	—	76 657	76 657
India.....	—	5 000	65 000	60 000 <sup>c</sup>
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	—	—	144 500	94 500
Iraq.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Israel.....	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy.....	—	—	6 981 645	6 947 128
Ivory Coast.....	—	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica.....	500	—	33 033	33 033
Japan.....	200 000	—	4 040 000	4 040 000
Kuwait.....	—	—	115 000	115 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	—	—	1 500	1 500 <sup>e</sup>
Lebanon.....	—	—	3 194	3 194
Liberia.....	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg.....	3 566	3 248	121 588	121 588 <sup>c</sup>
Malawi.....	387	—	6 363	6 363
Malaysia.....	—	—	7 500	7 500
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	305 000	8 003 265	8 003 265
Oman.....	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan.....	1 500	—	50 791	50 791
Panama.....	—	500	500	500
Philippines.....	—	165	12 265	12 265 <sup>c</sup>
Portugal.....	2 000	—	8 000	8 000
Qatar.....	—	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea.....	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal.....	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone.....	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore.....	—	—	9 000	9 000
Somalia.....	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sweden.....	—	—	7 120 000	7 120 000 <sup>ab</sup>
Switzerland.....	180 425	—	5 863 530	5 863 530
Thailand.....	—	—	3 500	3 500

Country	Forty-second period (16 June 1982 to 15 December 1982)	Forty-third period (16 December 1982 to 15 June 1983)	Total pledges	Payment received
Togo.....	—	—	2 806	1 020
Trinidad and Tobago.....	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey.....	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates.....	5 000	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1 461 550	1 319 195	66 112 202 <sup>f</sup>	66 112 202 <sup>abc</sup>
United Republic of Cameroon.....	1 397	—	21 699	21 699
United Republic of Tanzania.....	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America.....	4 500 000	—	146 221 177 <sup>g</sup>	146 221 177
Uruguay.....	—	—	5 000	5 000
Venezuela.....	2 500	—	23 000	23 000
Viet Nam.....	—	—	4 000	4 000 <sup>h</sup>
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	40 000	40 000
Zaire.....	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia.....	—	—	38 000	28 000
Zimbabwe.....	1 000	1 302	3 302	2 000 <sup>c</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 844 394</b>	<b>1 862 952</b>	<b>309 848 652</b>	<b>309 731 934</b>

<sup>a</sup> Indicative 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; United Kingdom, \$19 million.

<sup>b</sup> Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

<sup>c</sup> The following additional pledges or payments have been received for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1983: Bahamas, \$1,000; Belgium, \$102,542; India, \$5,000; Luxembourg, \$3,249; Philippines, \$165; United Kingdom, \$1,364,366; Zimbabwe, \$1,302.

<sup>d</sup> Contributions received in 1964.

<sup>e</sup> Contributions received in 1967.

<sup>f</sup> Maximum amount pledged.

<sup>g</sup> Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on the contributions of other Governments.

<sup>h</sup> Contributions received from 1964 through 1966.

## DOCUMENT S/15872

### Letter dated 18 July 1983 from the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[18 July 1983]

We wish to refer to the announcement issued during the first week of July 1983 by the United States Government concerning the manoeuvres to be held by the United States rapid intervention forces in the Middle East and Africa in August 1983. We draw your attention to the fact that this action on the part of a major Power constitutes a serious danger to the security and independence of the peoples and States of the regions and is regarded as direct intervention in their internal affairs.

The basic goal of the creation of the above-mentioned forces is to terrorize and subdue peoples, to strengthen régimes friendly to the United States Government, to impose its political and economic hegemony, to support imperialist monopolies and to sow disunity and division among neighbouring peoples and States, in order to facilitate domination over them.

We condemn the existence of these forces, which in itself constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and is liable to encourage other States to form similar forces for intervention in the affairs of smaller States, which would contribute to the heightening of the international tension which the United Nations is striving to reduce.

The United States' creation of these forces and their assignment to carry out repeated provocative manoeuvres thousands of miles from their country is regarded as a hostile act against the peoples and States of the region and a direct threat to their sovereignty. It represents a part of the United States policy based on aggression and intervention in the affairs of other States on the pretext of safeguarding their interests. The United States thereby demonstrates its relinquishment of its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council, one of whose basic functions is the safeguarding of international peace and security.

In drawing the attention of the Security Council to the danger of these provocations and threats and the results arising therefrom, we warn the international community of the consequences of the United States persistence in its policy of aggression towards small States; the United States persistence in the holding of these manoeuvres will lead only to a heightening of tension in the region and the disruption of international peace and security.

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



(Signed) Abdalla AL-ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of  
the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen  
to the United Nations

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

(Signed) Ali Abdusalam TREIKI  
Permanent Representative of  
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations

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

## DOCUMENT S/15873\*

Letter dated 16 July 1983 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[19 July 1983]

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write you with reference to the question of the Malvinas and the serious turn that question is taking as a result of the latest measures adopted by the authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

On numerous occasions my Government has drawn your attention and that of the international community to the incompatibility between the policy of the United Kingdom Government regarding the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the peaceful settlement of international disputes, resolution of the Security Council 505 (1982) and resolution 37/9 of the General Assembly, which expressly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a peaceful and negotiated solution to the sovereignty dispute. In particular, my Government has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that the British militarization of the disputed territories is a decisive factor in the persistence of tension and instability in the South Atlantic.

In this connection, I would draw your attention to the statements made by Mr. Michael Heseltine, the British Secretary of State for Defence, in the House of Commons on 27 June 1983, concerning his Government's decision to build a new strategic airfield for civil and military use in the Malvinas at March Ridge about 30 kilometres from Puerto Argentino. The work is expected to begin in October 1983 and to be completed in 1986. It will be carried out by a consortium formed by the British companies Mowlem, Laing and Amey Roadstone Construction, which will employ 1,400 workers to build this military infrastructure facility; the workers and the materials will be transported to the Malvinas using Cape Town, South Africa, as a logistical support base. The new airfield will have two runways, one 8,500 feet long and the other 5,000 feet long, and will be capable of taking wide-bodied aircraft.

The decision of the British Government to build in the Malvinas an airfield whose characteristics leave no doubt as to the intention to install a permanent military air base in the territory constitutes a marked escalation in the policy of provocation *vis-à-vis* Argentina, which

will have consequences not only within the strict confines of the sovereignty dispute but also within the broader context of the security of the Latin American region, since these measures clearly go beyond the alleged defence requirements of the islands.

In effect, the construction of a military airfield, combined with the intention—which has not been denied—of establishing in the islands a naval base capable of accommodating and supplying warships and nuclear submarines, shows that the United Kingdom, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a nuclear Power, plans to incorporate the territories usurped from Argentina in a strategic design of global character and implications which includes the introduction of nuclear weapons into the zone and confirms the British Government's disregard for the interests of Latin America in the field of peace and security. It likewise confirms that the United Kingdom has no intention of solving its dispute with Argentina peacefully or of co-operating in the decolonization of the South Atlantic territories, since the only explanation for this project is the determination of the United Kingdom to perpetuate its colonial presence in the islands.

It is likewise clear that the so-called defence of granting the inhabitants the right of self-determination, advanced repeatedly by the United Kingdom Government, is merely a pretext for concealing the latter's real strategic intentions, which could cause unforeseeable changes in the very character of a large geographical region where extracontinental Powers have not thus far established a massive military presence.

The serious consequences that are bound to ensue from the decision to establish the airfield have been foreseen even in the United Kingdom itself, where responsible circles have correctly interpreted this new measure as evidence of the British Government's lack of will to settle the dispute with Argentina in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly. The provocative policy of the British Government is even less justifiable in the light of the Argentine Government's repeated offers to co-operate in the search for a negotiated and peaceful solution to all the problems linked to the sovereignty dispute.

Consequently, the Argentine Government considers it unacceptable that the United Kingdom, by a series of

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unilateral acts, should alter the current *status quo* of the islands, and that other Governments should contribute to such action, since that will strengthen a position which reduces the possibility of negotiations to resolve the conflict.

I would request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and to bring it to the attention of the Special

Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Víctor E. BEAUGE  
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Argentina  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15874

Letter dated 14 July 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 July 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 29 June 1983 addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/15851]. The letter contains outrageous discrepancies, contradictions and deliberate distortions.

It is well known that the mission was dispatched by the Secretary-General upon the request of Iran. The Iranian letter makes it clear that Iran is not satisfied with the outcome of the work of the mission. It is strange that the Iranians should state that they requested the mission to stay in Iraq as long as necessary and complain no less than five times in their letter about the shortness of the time spent by the mission in Iran and that other major sites were not visited owing to lack of time, and that "the Muslim people of Iran stand ready to welcome any other fact-finding mission dispatched by the Secretary-General with enough time". This is, indeed, a true reflection of the "bazaar mentality" of the Iranian régime.

Furthermore, the letter deliberately distorts the report of the mission when it alleges that in the case of Pol-e-Dokhtar the report states that "Iraqi pilots have even deliberately and repeatedly machine-gunned innocent people who had gathered to rescue victims of aerial bombardment". This allegation is presented in the

Iranian letter as if it were that of the mission, whereas, in fact, the report of the mission did not contain such a conclusion.

As Iraq accepted resolution 479 (1980) of the Security Council of 28 September 1980, which called on both parties to refrain immediately from any further use of armed force and settle their dispute by peaceful means, and Iran rejected it, Iran stands solely responsible for the continuation of the war and the resulting destruction since the above-mentioned date. This position has already been conveyed to you in my letter of 10 June [S/15826].

It is now more than evident to all Members of the United Nations and, in particular, the members of the Security Council that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq continues solely because of Iran's violations of its Charter obligations to settle the conflict through peaceful means. In contrast, Iraq, as is well known, has repeatedly expressed its readiness to abide by its obligations under the Charter.

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

(Signed) Riyadh AL-QAYSI  
*Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15875\*

Letter dated 15 July 1983 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 July 1983]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the five States members of the Association of the South-East Asian Nations, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint communiqué of the sixteenth ministerial meeting of the Association, held at Bangkok on 24 and 25 June 1983.

I would be grateful if this note and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali ALATAS  
*Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

Joint communiqué issued on 25 June 1983 by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

#### Introduction

1. The sixteenth meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held in Bangkok on 24 and 25 June 1983. The meeting was formally opened by General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand.

2. The meeting was attended by Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Mr. Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali Shafie, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; General Carlos P. Romulo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of

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the Republic of the Philippines; Mr. S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand and their respective delegations.

3. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary-General of ASEAN was present at the meeting.

4. His Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, representative of the Sultan of Brunei, attended the sessions of the ministerial meeting as observer.

5. Mr. Rabbie Langanai Namaliu, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Papua New Guinea attended the sessions as observer.

6. The meeting was chaired by Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand. Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, was elected Vice-Chairman.

#### *Opening address*

7. In his opening address, the Prime Minister of Thailand stressed the determination of ASEAN countries to work together in mutual respect and trust and continuously to review progress in ASEAN co-operation further to improve ASEAN relations. During the 16 years of co-operation, ASEAN has grown into a dynamic grouping of developing countries with some of the highest growth rates in the world. It has gained the respect and acceptance of the entire international community, which are matters of great pride to its peoples. They now feel that they can determine their own destiny free from outside interference and coercion. The achievement springs mainly from the fact that ASEAN shares the same social and cultural heritage and the relations based on give-and-take and the usual practice of resolving differences through consultations and consensus.

8. In the relations with the developed, industrialized nations, ASEAN has shown that it is a region of fast economic growth and vast development potentials. At the same time, its relations with the dialogue partners are based on equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. ASEAN has also used every opportunity available to speak out for its fellow developing countries for a more just and equitable relationship between the North and the South.

9. To the developing nations, ASEAN is a successful model of economic co-operation among developing countries. Contacts between ASEAN and other regional groupings of developing countries, when they lead to identification of areas of co-operation which can be turned into action-oriented programmes, could yield benefits to all concerned. Successful co-operation among developing countries is part and parcel of the new international economic order.

10. The Prime Minister emphasized that it is in the interest of every nation in South-East Asia to co-operate to make peace and prosperity a reality for all the peoples. This is what ASEAN stands for. The removal of the Kampuchean problem would be conducive to the realization of ASEAN's ultimate goal, namely to secure South-East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

11. His Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, representative of the Sultan of Brunei informed the meeting that it is the earnest intention of the Government of His Highness the Sultan Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei to apply for membership of ASEAN after the resumption of its full independence and sovereignty on 1 January 1984. The meeting warmly welcomed the statement.

#### *Situation in Kampuchea*

12. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea still posed a serious threat to the peace and stability of the South-East Asian region as well as to international peace and security. They reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchea people to self-determination. They again invited Viet Nam to consider the elements contained in the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.<sup>3</sup>

13. The Foreign Ministers recalled that the Declaration called for negotiations on, *inter alia*: an agreement on cease-fire by all parties and withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under the supervision of a United Nations force; appropriate arrangements to ensure that armed Kampuchean factions would not be able to prevent or disrupt the holding of free elections; appropriate measures for the maintenance of law and order in Kampuchea; the holding of free

elections under United Nations supervision, which will allow the Kampuchea people to exercise their right of self-determination in which all Kampucheans will have the right to participate. Such a comprehensive political settlement would take into account the security interests of the countries in the region. The Ministers also recalled that there had been registered the need for international economic assistance programme for Kampuchean and the other States of the region to be formulated following the peaceful resolution of the Kampuchean conflict.

14. The Foreign Ministers took note of Viet Nam's recent announcement of a partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. They expressed the view that such a withdrawal should be credible and should be part and parcel of the total withdrawal.

15. The Foreign Ministers fully endorsed the Thai Foreign Minister's proposal for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border as an initial step towards total withdrawal and a political settlement, and his intention to visit Hanoi if this proposal was accepted. They expressed and hope for constructive consultations which would prepare the ground work for an international conference to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

16. The Foreign Ministers requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to monitor closely the developments on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They also called upon Viet Nam to consider seriously the call of the international community for the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border in conjunction with the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for the uprooted civilian Kampucheans encamped along the Thai-Kampuchean border and for those in Thailand who wished to return to their homeland, as contained in resolution 35/6 of the General Assembly.

17. The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern at the reported demographic changes being imposed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Kampot, Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces of Kampuchea.

18. The Foreign Ministers noted the continued progress made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in rallying Kampuchean nationalists to their struggle for national liberation and independence. They also noted that the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have withstood, with high morale, the recent Vietnamese military offensive. The Ministers believed that, with the increasing support of the world community, the Coalition Government would grow as a credible and viable political force.

19. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their conviction that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constituted a significant step towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. They recalled the recent Joint Declaration of ASEAN and the European Community (ECE) [S/15736, Annex], which constituted such a step. The Ministers were encouraged by the result of the discussion in Paris between Mr. Mitterrand, President of France, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk whom the French Government recognized as the true representative of Kampuchea.

20. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Member States of the United Nations for their support and recognition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

21. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the decision of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to have an *ad hoc* committee examine the question of the Kampuchean seat further and to make a recommendation to the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in 1985. They noted that this decision had further called into question the action taken<sup>4</sup> at the Sixth Conference, held at Havana in 1979, to deny Democratic Kampuchea its rightful seat. They welcomed the call made in the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, which is consistent with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

22. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation of the support extended by the majority of countries for the ASEAN position and reaffirmed their intention to continue close consultations with all friendly countries on constructive approaches which would reinforce the efforts of the Association to achieve an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem.



23. The Foreign Ministers expressed their firm belief that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem is essential to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia which would ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region. They reiterated their determination to continue all possible efforts towards the creation of this zone, including studies of measures to realize this objective.

24. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, Mr. Willibald Pahr, for his efforts as well as commitment and dedication toward the implementation of the objective of the Declaration, and resolution 1 (I).<sup>5</sup> The Ministers also noted with satisfaction the continuing constructive efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, and expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, Mr. Massamba Sarré of Senegal for his excellent guidance of the work of the Committee.

25. The Foreign Ministers appreciated the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In this regard, they also welcomed his decision to send his Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, Mr. Rafeuddin Ahmed, to attend the ministerial meeting of ASEAN. The Ministers reiterated their readiness to continue to give their full co-operation to the Secretary-General.

#### *Indo-Chinese refugees*

26. The Foreign Ministers deplored the premeditated and indiscriminate military attacks waged by Vietnamese occupation forces from January to April 1983, against the encampments, schools and hospitals for Kampuchean civilians at the Thai-Kampuchean border, which had resulted in severe losses of life and property of innocent Kampuchean civilians. These attacks were systematically launched in flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of humanitarianism and of the Charter of the United Nations and had led to a massive influx of over 40,000 Kampucheans, mostly women, children and the old, into Thailand, adding further to the already heavy burden it was shouldering in providing temporary refuge to close to 170,000 Indo-Chinese refugees. They recalled the international condemnation of the attacks and violations of Thai territory, such as that expressed by the EEC statement of 25 April 1983.

27. The Foreign Ministers noted with deep concern that close to 200,000 Thai villagers along the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders had been seriously affected and uprooted by the heavy influx of Indo-Chinese refugees and by shellings from the Kampuchean side of the border. They emphasized that continued external assistance must be rendered to the affected Thai villagers.

28. The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern over the sharp decline in the rates of resettlement in third countries of Indo-Chinese refugees presently seeking temporary refuge in the ASEAN countries. They called upon both traditional and potential resettlement countries, in the spirit of international burden-sharing, to exert their full efforts in increasing the resettlement opportunities for these unfortunate people, so that there would not be any residual problem for Thailand and for the other ASEAN countries.

29. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern that the problem of Vietnamese illegal immigrants still persists with continuing fresh arrivals. The Ministers emphasized that the granting of first refuge by ASEAN countries depends on commitment for resettlement in third countries and on the avoidance of residual problems in the area. They also reiterated their conviction that the problem should be tackled at source and urged Viet Nam to continue to co-operate by preventing further illegal departures. They urged Viet Nam, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and resettlement countries to exert concerted efforts to facilitate a full and effective implementation of the orderly departure programme.

30. The Foreign Ministers, recognizing the inalienable right of the Indo-Chinese refugees who had sought temporary refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland, strongly urged the UNHCR to expedite the return of these refugees.

31. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his valuable humanitarian role on behalf of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They recognized the continuing needs of these unfortunate people as well as the important role

of the Secretary-General in this regard, and urged him to continue his humanitarian efforts on behalf of the Kampuchea refugees and displaced persons. The Ministers were convinced that this problem was one of international concern and that it was the proper function of the United Nations to help alleviate this concern. In so doing, they expressed the hope that such efforts would not be regarded as being conditional or contingent upon the continuation to programme inside Kampuchea, but should deserve the full support of the United Nations on the basis of legitimate humanitarian needs.

32. The Foreign Ministers expressed their profound appreciation for the responses of donor Governments to the humanitarian needs arising out of the refugee situation in South-East Asia and for the commendable work of the officials of the United Nations Border Relief Operation/World Food Programme, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of other United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations. They appealed to the international community to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance to these refugees, displaced persons and illegal immigrants along the Thai-Kampuchean border, in the holding centres in South-East Asia, and to the affected Thai villagers.

#### *International economic issues*

33. In reviewing the world economic situation, the Foreign Ministers expressed concern at the prolonged and serious crisis afflicting the global economy. They took note of the signs of an economic upturn in certain developed countries. They believed however that for global recovery to materialize and to endure, it is imperative that it be supplemented by determined and simultaneous efforts to revitalize the development process and especially to accelerate economic growth in the developing countries. They also believed that the present difficulties once again clearly demonstrate the economic interdependence which exists among all members of the international community. They therefore reaffirmed their conviction that in such an increasingly interdependent world, a global, integrated and comprehensive approach to international economic issues was essential.

34. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers expressed their disappointment with the lack of progress towards the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development envisaged in resolution 34/138 of the General Assembly. They reiterated their call for the early launching of such negotiations.

35. Noting the outcome of the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November 1982, the Foreign Ministers called upon all contracting parties to adhere strictly to their commitments given at that meeting to resist protectionist pressures and work together for the improvement of the GATT trading system, the promotion of freer trade and better market access for products from developing countries.

36. The Foreign Ministers stressed the importance of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which will be held in Belgrade, as an opportunity for contributing to finding a way out of the current economic crisis, as well as for breaking the stalemate in the North-South dialogue and improving the climate for this process in the future.

37. They believed that UNCTAD VI should agree on some of the main ground rules for policies and actions in the 1980s to promote sustained economic recovery and development, taking into account the reality of global interdependence. The Ministers stressed that actions taken by UNCTAD must go beyond an analysis of the problems that beset the world economy by devising an effective programme in the three main inter-related areas of commodities, trade and money and finance.

38. In the field of commodities, they urged that those countries which have not yet signed the Common Fund Agreement should do so as soon as possible and that they, together with those that have already signed, should ratify the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities<sup>6</sup> on or before 30 September 1983, in order that the Fund can be operational on 1 January 1984. They also urged that there should be agreements to accelerate the pace of negotiations and conclusions of international commodity agreements in order to achieve a number of new agreements as soon as possible; to review existing agreements with a view to strengthening them, to urge the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to enhance and improve its compensatory financing facility as a matter of high priority, to start preparatory work leading to negotiations on the establishment of a complementary facility for shortfalls in commodity export earnings and to convene a negotiating conference on general frameworks of international co-

operation aimed at promoting and assuring greater participation of the developing countries in the fields of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of commodities.

39. In the field of trade, they urged that there should be agreements: to implement effectively the commitments made by developed countries to a "stand-still" on protectionist measures; that developed countries should remove and dismantle all existing protectionist measures which are against the GATT rules; that the developed countries should also improve their respective General System of Preferences schemes especially as regards their security, transparency, product coverage and process of consultations.

40. In the field of money and finance, they urged that there should be agreements to ask the IMF to give urgent and serious consideration to a special issue of special drawing rights on a substantial scale, to advance the pace towards the implementation of targets for official development assistance flows, to urge IMF to undertake a review of the present conditionality criteria it employs in its lending with a view to improving them from the point of view of the needs of development and world economic recovery, to urge all donor countries to contribute towards a substantial increase in the seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) fund, to extend liberal and more favourable terms and conditions of export credits extended to developing countries and to convene an international conference on money and finance for development which will form part of the global negotiations when launched.

41. The Foreign Ministers believed that UNCTAD VI should agree to launch a process leading to the reform and improvement of the institutional arrangements governing international economic relations in a manner which will make them more responsive to the development needs of the developing countries.

42. The Foreign Ministers called upon the developed countries to display a more forthcoming attitude and to come forward with new commitments, so as to enable UNCTAD VI to achieve concrete and tangible results.

43. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to co-operate fully in their joint efforts to overcome the difficulties brought about by the adverse international economic conditions. In this connection, they expressed satisfaction at the Association's close co-operation in various international forums such as the GATT ministerial meeting last November and UNCTAD VI now approaching its conclusion.

#### *Co-operation by the Association of South-East Asian Nations*

44. In reviewing the developments in ASEAN co-operation during the past year, the Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Association has gained increasing international recognition as a dynamic regional grouping in world affairs today. The progress in ASEAN co-operation has resulted from ASEAN collective efforts and commitments to promote the well-being of its peoples in the region based on the principles and objectives of the Bangkok declaration of 8 August 1967 and the declaration of concord among the member countries of ASEAN.

45. The Foreign Ministers adopted the annual report of the ASEAN Standing Committee. They expressed their satisfaction that ASEAN has made good progress in the various fields of co-operation and reiterated the political will of the five Governments to achieve rapid progress and greater prosperity through effective regional co-operation.

46. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress of the ASEAN industrial projects. In particular, they noted that the ASEAN urea project of Indonesia would become operational in early 1984.

47. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the result of the fourth meeting of the ASEAN Economic Ministers on Energy, held in Singapore on 19 January 1983, especially the approval of an ASEAN Emergency Petroleum Sharing Scheme together with a supplementary scheme. They expressed the hope that these schemes could be formulated into an Agreement soon, thereby fulfilling ASEAN co-operation.

48. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the decision of the fourteenth meeting of ASEAN Economic Ministers to raise further the import ceiling for 20 to 25 per cent across-the-board tariff cuts on items with import values of \$2.5 million up to \$10 million and to deepen the tariff cuts on non-food items already under the preferential trade area and on future exchanges to a maximum of 50 per cent.

49. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the signing of the ASEAN Customs Code of Conduct which covered the basic principles and

standards on customs valuation, classification, techniques and related matters, in Jakarta on 18 March 1983. The Ministers hoped that this would facilitate and contribute to the expansion of intra-ASEAN trade.

50. In the field of food, agriculture and forestry, the Foreign Ministers noted the conclusion of the ASEAN ministerial understanding on plant quarantine, and on standardization of import and quarantine regulations on animals and animal products during the fourth meeting of the ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry in Kuala Lumpur, on 8 and 9 October 1982.

51. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the significant progress made in the field of science and technology, particularly on the ASEAN Protein Project. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the initiative of the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology to organize an ASEAN science week involving international participation.

52. Noting that a substantial majority of the population of ASEAN countries comprises young people who would produce the future leaders to perpetuate ASEAN values, ideals and aspiration, and who constitute a large potential for productive and creative work, the Ministers agreed that serious and concerted attention be focused on ASEAN co-operation in the area of youth and young people. In putting into effect the ASEAN declaration on principles to strengthen ASEAN collaboration on youth which was signed by the Foreign Ministers, they agreed that a comprehensive ASEAN youth programme be adopted as the basic framework upon which ASEAN co-operation in this regard could be implemented. They also agreed to encourage national organizations of youth and young people to incorporate in their articles of association the promotion of ASEAN objectives and those of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

53. The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern with the increased incidents in drug abuses and trafficking in the ASEAN region. This trend will escalate further if concerted and immediate remedial action is not taken. They agreed to do everything possible in order to meet this serious danger to the ASEAN communities. They also felt that the narcotics officer of the ASEAN secretariat should study his danger and recommend urgent measures to overcome it.

#### *Co-operation with third countries*

54. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the co-operation between ASEAN and the third countries and took note of the progress made. They noted that co-operation with third countries has received constant review for improvement and that ASEAN dialogue partners have taken cognizance of ASEAN priority areas of co-operation, namely: market access, shipping, and energy, as well as transfer of technology, commodities and international economic issues as well as social and cultural matters.

55. The Foreign Ministers welcomed with particular satisfaction the results of the third meeting of the Joint Co-operation Committee held in Pattaya, Thailand on 2 and 3 November 1982 and the fourth meeting of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and ECE which was held at Bangkok on 24 and 25 March 1983. The meetings demonstrated the willingness of both sides to work together for their mutual benefit, thereby contributing to international peace and stability.

56. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the result of the first meeting of the ASEAN-Canada Joint Co-operation Committee in Ottawa, on 26 and 27 April 1983 which was held following the visit of Prime Minister Mr. Pierre Trudeau at the beginning of this year to the ASEAN countries.

57. The Foreign Ministers felt that the recent visit of Prime Minister Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone to ASEAN countries had set a clear direction to ASEAN-Japan co-operation. They expressed the hope that this would provide further impetus for the ASEAN-Japan forum.

#### *Private sector and non-governmental organizations*

58. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their belief that the ASEAN private sector has an important role to play in economic development in the ASEAN member countries. They noted with satisfaction that the private sector, through the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry, was participating in and making valuable contributions to various ASEAN economic meetings.

59. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the affiliation of more non-governmental organizations to ASEAN. They noted that the activities of these organizations would further enhance ASEAN co-operation.

60. Pursuant to the decision of the fifteenth meeting of Foreign Ministers of the member countries of ASEAN held in Singapore from 14 to 16 June 1982, the ASEAN Task Force undertook a comprehensive review and appraisal of ASEAN co-operation and presented its report to the Foreign Ministers.

61. The Foreign Ministers commended the fifteen members of the Task Force for their report. They expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the Task Force in the allotted time. The Foreign Ministers agreed to refer the report and recommendations to respective ASEAN Governments for urgent consideration.

*Secretariat of the Association*

62. The Foreign Ministers noted that professional economic officers are now included in the staff of the ASEAN secretariat. This

would enable the secretariat to provide greater service, assistance as well as co-ordination to the economic co-operation of ASEAN.

*Seventeenth meeting of Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Association*

63. The seventeenth meeting of Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Association will be held in Indonesia in July 1984.

*Acknowledgements*

64. The delegations of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and people of Thailand for the warm and generous hospitality accorded them and the excellent facilities provided and the efficient arrangements for the meeting.

65. The meeting was held in the traditional spirit of friendship and solidarity of the Association.

**DOCUMENT S/15877\***

**Letter dated 19 July 1983 from the representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Spanish]  
[19 July 1983]*

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America, drawn up by the Presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela at the close of the meeting which they held on 17 July 1983 at Cancún, Mexico.

We would request you to have the text of this Declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

*(Signed) Miguel MARÍN BOSCH  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Mexico  
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Leonardo KAM  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Panama  
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Alberto MARTINI URDANETA  
Permanent Representative of Venezuela  
to the United Nations*

**ANNEX**

**Cancún Declaration on peace in Central America**

In view of the worsening of the conflicts in Central America, Heads of State of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid, of Panama, Ricardo de la Espriella, and of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, decided to meet at Cancún (Mexico) today, 17 July 1983.

We considered the critical situation in Central America and agreed that we were all deeply concerned at the speed with which it was deteriorating, as evidenced by an escalation of violence, the progressive mounting of tensions, frontier incidents and the threat of a flare-up of hostilities that might spread. All this, combined with the arms

race and outside interference, creates a tragic setting affecting the political stability of the region and ruling out any progress and consolidation of institutions responsive to the democratic yearning for freedom, social justice and economic development. The conflicts in Central America present the international community with the choice of either resolutely supporting and strengthening the path of political understanding by offering constructive solutions, or passively accepting the accentuation of factors which could lead to extremely dangerous armed confrontations.

The use of force is an approach that does not dissolve, but aggravates, the underlying tensions. Peace in Central America can become a reality only in so far as respect is shown for the basic principles of coexistence among nations: non-intervention; self-determination; sovereign equality of States; co-operation for economic and social development; peaceful settlement of disputes and free and authentic expression of the popular will. The creating of conditions conducive to peace in the region depends mainly on the attitude and the genuine readiness for dialogue of the countries of Central America, which must shoulder the primary responsibility and make the major effort in the search for agreements ensuring peaceful coexistence.

Accordingly, it is essential that the political will to seek understanding, which has been displayed since the very beginning of the Contadora Group's activities, should continue to be clearly expressed in continued efforts for peace, so that it may be translated into concrete actions and commitments.

It is also necessary that other States with interests in and ties to the region should use their political influence in helping to strengthen the channels of understanding and should unreservedly commit themselves to the diplomatic approach to peace.

The efforts of the Contadora Group have so far led to the initiation of a dialogue involving all the Governments of Central America, the establishment of machinery for consultation and the drawing up, by unanimous agreement, of an agenda covering the salient aspects of the problems of the region.

These achievements, although still inadequate, have been encouraged by the support of many countries, of a number of organizations and of the most varied opinion groups at the international level. All are agreed that the activities of the Contadora Group have helped to mitigate the dangers and reduce the risks of a widespread confrontation and have made it possible to identify problems and causes of what is now a landscape of conflict and fear.

This generous support by the international community impels us to persist in our endeavours and to make every effort in a cause, the noble purposes of which outweigh any possible lack of understanding.

Inspired by our countries' broad spirit of solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Central America, we consider it necessary to expedite the process that may transform the will for peace into proposals which, if

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properly developed, can effectively contribute to the settlement of conflicts.

To that end, we have agreed on the general lines of a programme to be proposed to the countries of Central America which requires, in addition to strict compliance with the essential principles governing international relations, the conclusion of agreements and political commitments that will lead, region-wide, to effective control of the arms race, the elimination of foreign advisers, the creation of demilitarized zones, the prohibition of the use of the territory of some States for the development of political or military destabilization actions in other States, the eradication of transit of and traffic in arms as well as the prohibition of other forms of aggression or interference in the internal affairs of any country in the area.

In order to implement this general programme, it will be necessary to conclude agreements embodying political commitments designed to ensure peace in the region. These agreements could include:

- Commitment to put an end to all prevailing situations of belligerency;
- Commitment to freeze offensive weapons at their current level;
- Commitment to begin negotiations on agreements for the control and reduction of current stocks of weapons, with the establishment of appropriate supervisory machinery;
- Commitment to prohibit the existence in national territory of military installations belonging to other countries;
- Commitment to give prior notice of troop movements near frontiers when the contingents exceed the limits set in the agreement;
- Commitment to organize, as appropriate, joint boundary frontier or international supervision of frontiers by groups of observers chosen by common agreement by the parties concerned;
- Commitment to establish mixed security commissions with a view to preventing and, where appropriate, resolving frontier incidents;
- Commitment to establish internal control machinery to prevent the transit of weapons from the territory of any country in the region to the territory of another;
- Commitment to promote a climate of détente and confidence in the area by avoiding statements and other actions that jeopardize the essential climate of political confidence required;
- Commitment to co-ordinate systems of direct communication between Governments with a view to preventing armed conflicts and generating an atmosphere of mutual political confidence.

Similarly we consider that, simultaneously with the implementation of this general programme, the task of resolving specific differences between countries should be tackled initially by the signing of memoranda of understanding and the establishment of mixed commissions that will enable the parties to undertake joint action and guarantee the effective control of their territories, especially in frontier areas.

These measures, aimed at eliminating the factors which disturb the peace of the region, should be accompanied by a major internal effort to strengthen democratic institutions and guarantee respect for human rights.

To this end it is necessary to improve methods of consulting the people, ensure that the various currents of opinion have free access to the electoral process and promote the full participation of citizens in the political life of their country.

The strengthening of democratic political institutions is closely linked to evolution and progress in the field of economic development and social justice. In fact, these are two aspects of a single process whose ultimate goal is the implementation of the fundamental values of mankind.

The economic backwardness which lies at the root of instability in the region and is the immediate cause of many of its conflicts should be approached from this standpoint.

Some of the steps most urgently needed to offset the effects of the world economic crisis are the strengthening of integration machinery, an increase in intra-zonal trade and the exploitation of opportunities for industrial complementarity. However, such efforts by the countries concerned must be supplemented by the support of the international community, especially the industrialized countries, through development credits, co-operation programmes and access of Central American products to their markets. The Governments of the countries of the Contadora Group reiterate their decision to continue the programmes of co-operation that benefit the subregion and offer their assistance in channelling international support towards these goals of economic reactivation. On the basis of these general outlines we have requested our Ministers for Foreign Affairs to prepare at the next joint meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs specific proposals that will be submitted to the Central American countries for their consideration.

We appeal to all members of the international community, especially those which have expressed sympathy with the efforts of the Contadora Group, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, to contribute, with their experience and diplomatic capability, to the search for peaceful solutions to the problems of Central America. For all these reasons we have contacted the leaders of Government of the countries of the American continent with a view to obtaining their solidarity, which is necessary for us.

We, Heads of State of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, reaffirm the aims that unite our Governments in the task of seeking to contribute to the establishment of the just and lasting peace desired by the peoples of Central America.

DONE at Cancún (Mexico) on 17 July 1983.

(Signed) Belisario BETANCUR  
President of the Republic of Colombia

(Signed) Miguel DE LA MADRID  
President of the United Mexican States

(Signed) Ricardo DE LA ESPRIELLA  
President of the Republic of Panama

(Signed) Luis HERRERA CAMPINS  
President of the Republic of Venezuela

## DOCUMENT S/15878

### Letter dated 20 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[20 July 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the National Command of the Sandinista National Liberation Front on 19 July 1983. That document, having been adopted by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, contains the positions of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its specific proposals concerning the difficult regional situation, in the hope and conviction that a solution of the serious problems of

Central America can be reached by the peaceful route of dialogue and negotiation.

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

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



**Communiqué dated 19 July 1983 issued by the National Command of the Sandinista National Liberation Front**

The National Command of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) shares the view expressed by the Heads of State of the Contadora Group that the use of force as a possible solution does not resolve but aggravates the underlying tensions. Peace in Central America can become a reality only in so far as respect is maintained for the fundamental principles of coexistence among nations, non-intervention, self-determination, sovereign equality of States, co-operation for economic and social development, peaceful settlement of disputes and free and authentic expression of the will of the people.

We share these views because our ideals and principles, people's power, socio-economic changes for the benefit of the great majorities of the nation, the sovereignty and complete independence of our country, the decision to build a new society which is free, democratic, pluralistic and free from exploitation, are facts and convictions deeply rooted in the hearts of millions of Nicaraguans.

The Sandinista People's Revolution is an irreversible political reality, with national and international repercussions recognized by everyone.

Nicaragua has no expansionist ambitions and does not try to impose its socio-political system on other countries. We have no economic investments abroad, and no dreams of imperial domination; therefore our people neither needs nor wants war. For Nicaragua, its commitment never to attack any other country is a matter of principle.

The FSLN, which has struggled and continues struggling to ensure a peaceful and secure existence for our people, aware of the deterioration of the situation in the region and in keeping with the latest constructive steps taken by the Governments of the Contadora Group, has decided to make a new effort to contribute to the cause of peace, despite our absolute conviction that the greatest threat to the peace of the region requires bilateral solutions.

The Government of National Reconstruction will consent to making the beginning of the negotiation process recommended by the Contadora Group multilateral in order to put an end to excuses and to ensure that those who profess an interest in peace should take specific action for the development of the process that could lay the foundations for that peace.

Furthermore, taking into account the fact that the heads of State have entrusted to their Ministers for Foreign Affairs of their countries the elaboration of specific proposals to be submitted to the Central

American countries for consideration, in connection with the coming joint meeting of Ministers, and that the greatest dangers to peace in the region may come from the exacerbation of the military conflicts that already exist, the FSLN proposes that a discussion of the following basic points should begin immediately:

1. Commitment to put an end to any existing situation of belligerence through the immediate signature of a non-aggression agreement between Nicaragua and Honduras.

2. Absolute cessation of all supplying of arms by any country to the forces engaged in conflict in El Salvador, in order that that people may resolve its problems without outside intervention.

3. Absolute cessation of all military support in the form of supplies of arms, training, use of territory for launching acts of aggression, or any other form of aggression, to the forces opposed to any of the Central American Governments.

4. Commitments which will ensure absolute respect for the self-determination of the Central American peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of each country.

5. Cessation of acts of aggression and economic discrimination against any country of Central America.

6. Non-installation of foreign military bases in the territory of Central America, and suspension of military exercises with participation by foreign armies in the Central American area.

Progress in the resolution of these points will automatically help to ensure that other points which also give concern to Central American States and are included in the agenda of the Contadora Group will be discussed with a view to finding a viable and lasting solution for the security and stability of the countries of the region.

Once the agreements with the Contadora Group have been arrived at and approved, the Security Council of the United Nations, as the highest international body responsible for safeguarding international peace and security, should supervise and give all countries guarantees of compliance with the said agreements.

Nicaragua declares in advance that it is ready to carry out in a fully responsible manner all commitments arising out of the said agreements, and it demonstrates that readiness by accepting the view of the Heads of State of the Contadora Group, that the task of settling specific differences between countries should be tackled initially by subscribing to a memorandum of understanding and the creation of commissions which will enable the parties to take joint action and guarantee effective control of their territories, especially in the frontier areas. Pending the realization of these initiatives, the people of Nicaragua will remain fully mobilized and ready to erect a wall of patriotism and guns on which the aggressors will be smashed.

**DOCUMENT S/15879**

**Letter dated 21 July 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Spanish]  
[21 July 1983]*

I transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 20 July 1983 addressed to Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I have the honour to bring to your attention the following facts:

"First, today 20 July 1983, at 6.55 a.m., two coast-guard vessels of the Honduran naval forces treacherously attacked the Nicaraguan patrol boat *4 de Mayo* at Cape San José, 13 kilometres north-west of Potosí, in Nicaragua's territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. The patrol boat, which was engaged in its normal surveillance duties, exercised the right of self-defence and responded to the attack; the confrontation lasted 90 minutes.

"Secondly, on 19 July, there occurred a series of violations of Nicaraguan airspace by aircraft coming from Honduran territory, which are described below:

"(a) At 8.15 a.m. an unidentified aircraft overflew Izapa Junction, situated 10 kilometres south-west of La Paz Centro, in the department of León, returning thereafter to Honduras.

"(b) At 8.55 a.m. a jet aircraft overflew the sector of Puerto Morazán in the department of Chinandega, and then returned to Honduras.

"(c) At 9.05 a.m. a Super Mystère aircraft of the Honduran air force overflew the sectors adjacent to Cape Mangle Alto, 25 kilometres north-west of Puerto Morazán, and returned to its base in Honduras.

"(d) At 9.40 a.m. an aircraft of unidentified type overflew the village of San José de Achupá, 35

kilometres east of Puerto Morazán, and then flew to the village of El Sauce in the department of León.

"(e) At 6 p.m. a grey-coloured A-37 aircraft overflew the sectors of Cape Nata and Cape Cosigüina in the department of Chinandega.

"(f) At 7 p.m. a camouflage-painted aircraft entered Nicaraguan airspace by way of Puerto Morazán, subsequently overflying the village of El Viejo and the town of Chinandega before returning to Honduras.

"(g) At 7.20 p.m. four aircraft of unidentified type, apparently coming from Honduran territory, overflew the port of Corinto; two of the aforementioned aircraft subsequently flew over the town of León, while the other two flew off in a northerly direction towards Honduras.

"(h) At 8.45 p.m. another unidentified aircraft carried out overflights in the sector of the port of Corinto.

"It must be pointed out that these flights coincide with the presence in Nicaragua's territorial waters, in violation of our sovereignty, of the frigates *FF026 Galery* and *Lewis Fuller* of the United States Navy, the first of which was yesterday 20 kilometres from Cape Nata, department of Chinandega, while the second was navigating between Montelimar and Cape Cosigüina; this created a delicate situation of provocations against our country which can only increase the tensions in the Central American region.

"In view of the gravity of the present situation, the Government of Nicaragua insists once more on the need to strengthen the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and the urgency of initiating unconditional direct conversations between Honduras and Nicaragua which will make possible the restoration of peace and tranquillity between our countries and in the Central American region.

"Nicaragua's deep and sincere concern over the growing deterioration of the situation in the area has prompted my Government to submit a new peace proposal, in six points, which was stated yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra. That proposal is completely consistent with the present reality of Central America and will, we hope, be favourably received by your Government, helping thereby to smooth the way towards peace.

"The Government of Nicaragua further protests vigorously against the repeated violations of its sovereign airspace and the unjustified attack upon the Nicaraguan patrol boat."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15880\*

##### Letter dated 18 July 1983 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[22 July 1983]

I have been obliged on a number of occasions to express the concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the measures taken by the Israeli Government under its implacable policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank territories.

I now wish to inform you that the occupation authorities have again taken new measures which have aggravated the tensions already existing in the immediate region and which may therefore constitute a threat to international peace.

It was reported in *The New York Times* of 11 July 1983 that the Israeli Government intends to carry out its decision to restore an old quarter of Hebron and establish Jewish settlers there despite the local Arab resistance. In that connection I must emphasize that this policy is exceptional in that the planned settlements would be situated in the very centre of the town of Hebron, not on the outskirts, and would be surrounded by long-established Arab quarters.

This policy has exacerbated tensions and has given rise to numerous manifestations of violence and other

related acts in the town: the burning of about 90 per cent of the Arab stalls in the town market and the dismissal of Mustafa Al-Natshe, acting mayor of the town, the latter action having been approved by the Israeli cabinet on 10 July.

The Committee considers it its duty to express its most acute concern at this new measure adopted by Israel, a measure which, according to press reports, has been criticized even within the country. In that connection, *The New York Times* of 12 July quoted an official statement by the Labour Party, Israel's opposition party, which reads as follows: "Any attempt to create a mixed city in Hebron against the wishes of the Arab population will cause generations of grief".

In conclusion, allow me to state that this information is being transmitted to you in order to keep you aware of the intensification of Israel's activities against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/306-S/15880.

**Letter dated 22 July 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[22 July 1983]

On instructions from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, I have the honour to send you the text of the statement made by a spokesman for the Bureau for Foreign Liaison on 20 July 1983.

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

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

## ANNEX

Statement dated 20 July 1983 by the spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The statement made recently to Radio France Inter by the Minister of Information of the rebel Hissein Habré that, given the chance, they would go to Aouzou reveals clearly the plan of aggression being implemented by the rebel Hissein Habré and his clique at the behest of his imperialist, reactionary and Zionist masters. This is a new link in the series of reactionary imperialist threats and provocations to which the Libyan people have been exposed for some time and of which we have given details in previous statements.

The Minister's statement was but a repetition of spurious and baseless allegations which the rebel Hissein Habré and his myrmidons reiterate whenever there is an intensification of national resistance to his illegitimate régime which is rejected by the Chad people. The purpose of such allegations is to threaten the security of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its national territorial integrity. We reject them categorically, because the Aouzou region is an inseparable part of Libyan territory and not subject to bargaining.

The rebel Hissein Habré began to implement the plan by introducing foreign forces into Chad from various countries, such as the imperialist United States, France and Zaïre, where he was provided with various kinds of arms, war matériel and supplies. Moreover, foreign troops from outside, military advisers and experts actually entered Chad and actually participated in shedding the blood of the Chad people, in an attempt to maintain the régime of the client Habré and ensure its continued oppression of the will of the Chad people. This intensive foreign participation in the Chad conflict also constitutes a threat to the peace, security and territorial integrity of the Jamahiriya.

In placing these facts before world and African opinion and making clear the extent of the gravity of the deliberate escalation on its southern frontiers resulting from the groundless territorial claims made by the rebel Habré on the instructions of his masters and from the intensive foreign intervention in Chad, the Jamahiriya warns of the consequences deriving from this imperialist reactionary plan of aggression, which is directed simultaneously against the Libyan and the Chad peoples and constitutes a major threat to their security and stability; it stresses that it will not stand by with hands tied in the face of what is being enacted and reserves its right to take any measure that will enable it to thwart this plan, in order to preserve its peace, security and national territorial integrity.

## DOCUMENT S/15885\*

**Letter dated 25 July 1983 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: French]  
[26 July 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the statement made on 23 July 1983 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, rejecting as null and void the so-called treaty and agreements concerning the Viet Nam-Kampuchea frontier.

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

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

## ANNEX

Statement dated 23 July 1983 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, rejecting as null and void the so-called treaty and agreements concerning the Viet Nam-Kampuchea frontier

The Vietnamese aggressors recently trumped up what they call "treaty on frontier principles and agreements on control of the passage of persons, goods and animals at the frontier of Kampuchea".

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/314-S/15885.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is authorized to make the following statement:

1. This is a gross manoeuvre by the Hanoi authorities aimed at legalizing their aggression and occupation in Kampuchea and misleading world opinion about the alleged independence and sovereignty of the régime which they have installed at Phnom Penh.

In fact, everyone is perfectly aware that the Hanoi authorities have sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea with a view to seizing the territory of Kampuchea so as to make it part of the Vietnamese territory and exterminating the people of Kampuchea by all possible means.

Everyone also knows that, as part of the policy of annexation, the Hanoi authorities have sent nearly one million Vietnamese settlers to establish permanent residence in Kampuchea by forcibly seizing land, rice paddies, fields and villages belonging to the people of Kampuchea, whom they have subjected to a policy of systematic and particularly barbarous genocide.

2. Through the so-called treaty and agreements, and in a gradual manner, the Vietnamese aggressors are attempting, "legally", to encroach on territories, islands and seas of Kampuchea, as they already have done in the past.

In consideration of the above-mentioned facts, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically rejects and declares null and void the so-called treaty and agreements, as well as

any "treaties" and "agreements" which the Vietnamese aggressors have concluded or may conclude in future with the régime which they have set up at Phnom Penh.

At the same time, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kam-

puchea declares to be null and void any "treaties" or "agreements" which the Vietnamese régime installed at Phnom Penh has concluded in the past or may conclude in the future with any country or organization.

#### DOCUMENT S/15886

**Letter dated 26 July 1983 from the representative of Jordan  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[26 July 1983]

I wish to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council to the criminal and shameful attack carried out during the morning of 26 July 1983 by a band of armed Israeli settlers against Arab civilians in the Arab city of Hebron. A group of armed Jewish settlers carried out an organized assault, breaking into the Islamic University of Hebron and firing at random on male and female students and also on college staff. Initial reports stated that 3 persons died and 40 others were wounded.

This treacherous and disgraceful attack, which follows close upon a similar attack carried out by Israeli settlers against the civilian Arab population in the city of Hebron on 7 July, confirms beyond any doubt the intentions of the Israeli occupation authorities with regard to the Arab population and the occupied Arab territories. The planning and preparation for these attacks carried out by Jewish settlers is done by the official occupation authorities and the attacks are a part of a comprehensive plan and firmly established policy which Israel has been implementing against the Arab territories occupied since 1967, as a preliminary to absorbing and annexing these territories following the expulsion of the indigenous population.

The basic and the sole goal of these criminal attacks is to strike terror into the hearts of the Arab population in order to force them to leave their homes and land and abandon them to the Israeli settlers.

There is no need for me to stress once again that the international community must confront this terrorist policy with indignation and sorrow. Nor is there any need for me to emphasize once again the danger to peace which the persistence of such terrorist acts presents.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that such barbarous attacks constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law relating to occupation and, in particular, the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.<sup>7</sup>

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15887

**Letter dated 22 July 1983 from the representative of the United States of America  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[27 July 1983]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 18 July 1983 addressed to you by the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic [S/15872].

That letter, referring to joint training exercises involving military forces of the United States and other nations in the Middle East, contains so much misinformation and so many baseless allegations that my Government is constrained to clarify for members of the Security Council the nature and purpose of these joint exercises.

As set forth in the joint public announcements issued by the Governments concerned well in advance of these scheduled bilateral exercises, the purpose of these activities is to review and enhance the defensive capabilities of the participants through combined training exercises. These exercises are limited in scope and duration, and do not involve contested land, air or sea space. United States forces are participating at the invitation of the

host Governments and will depart at the conclusion of the exercises. These activities are entirely consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The nations participating in these activities have taken note of the serious instability on the littoral and in the hinterland of the Indian Ocean, which is characterized, *inter alia*, by ongoing military conflict in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, the Persian Gulf and Kampuchea. It ill behoves the four authors of the above letter to protest against the exercise of other States of their legitimate and sovereign right of self-defence, for their Governments have contributed much to the turmoil in the region. Libya conspires against the stability of its neighbours and occupies part of the national territory of Chad. Syria continues to occupy much of Lebanon, despite the wish of the Government of Lebanon that all unauthorized foreign forces be withdrawn from its territory. Iran viciously persecutes its religious minorities and continues to wage war with Iraq, in defiance of the



Charter and Security Council calls for a cease-fire and negotiations. Democratic Yemen, for a long time, has extended military and naval facilities to the Soviet Union for carrying out operations in the Indian Ocean. The activities of these Governments have contributed to destabilizing the region and have caused neighbouring States to look for means to enhance their defence.

I would be most grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15888\*

Letter dated 25 July 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[27 July 1983]

While memorial services were being held a week ago in the free territory of the Republic of Cyprus in remembrance of those who lost their lives during the Turkish invasion nine years ago, that same grim anniversary was being celebrated with festivities both in Turkey and in occupied Cyprus as a glorious observance of the so-called Turkish peace operation in Cyprus.

Intentionally ignoring the thousands of murdered victims, the material destruction caused by two rounds of armed conflict in summer 1974 and the deep sufferings brought about by the Turkish Army, the Turkish officials had the insolence to claim that Turkey brought "peace" and "freedom" to Cyprus. As you know, if "peace" and "freedom" exist in occupied Cyprus they are certainly no better than the peace and freedom which can possibly exist in Namibia, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip.

In a show of boastful euphoria, Turkey's envoy in the occupied areas of Cyprus, Mr. Inal Batu, informed his audience during a speech given at Morphou town in occupied Cyprus that "the Morphou and Lefka regions will never be returned" to their rightful owners. If further proof were needed that Turkey invaded Cyprus with the sole aim of imposing a diktat upon its people, that declaration provided fresh evidence. Mr. Batu's statements prove, moreover, that the so-called Turkish Cypriot administration has no negotiating power in the intercommunal talks in Cyprus and that the substantive political decisions are taken in Ankara. Such declarations also prove—even to those who want to keep their eyes shut to the truth—the expansionist lust of Turkey which invented, for its invasion, a false pretext of a threatened Turkish-Cypriot community. It is revealing in this regard that the Pan-Turkists of Ankara do not voice any anxieties about the millions of ethnic Turks who are citizens of countries (much larger than Cyprus) against which Turkey cannot afford to move.

On the instructions of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I have the honour to convey to you and, through you, to the States Members of the United Nations, my Government's strong denunciation of the unacceptable declarations made at Morphou town by Mr. Inal Batu, envoy of Ankara in the occupied areas of Cyprus.

As you well know, it is the agreed position of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities that a solution of the internal problems of Cyprus is to be found within the framework of the intercommunal talks between the representatives of both communities, and not under orders of the Ankara régime. Consequently, the said declarations of Mr. Batu constitute an inadmissible and harmful intervention in the process of the intercommunal talks and are not conducive to promoting a climate of mutual trust necessary for the success of the negotiations.

They violate, moreover, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and utterly disregard resolution 37/253, by paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly "considers the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus". It is self-evident that unless such interventions in the intercommunal talks by officials of the Ankara administration cease forthwith the support you have received from resolution 37/253 and the world at large—including the great Powers—in your quest for a just and lasting solution of the problem will be seriously jeopardized.

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

(Signed) Phedon PHEDONOS-VADET  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/315-S/15888.

#### DOCUMENT S/15889

Letter dated 27 July 1983 from the representative of Chad  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[27 July 1983]

With reference to the letter published as document S/15884, of 22 July 1983, and on the orders of my Government, I have the honour to state the following for the attention of the members of the Council.

Referring to a statement made by the Minister to the Presidency of the Republic responsible for information on the possibility of the Chadian national armed forces going to Aouzou, given the chance, the spokesman for

the Libyan Government stresses in a statement reproduced in the above-mentioned letter that Libya "will not stand by with hands tied in the face of what is being enacted and reserves its right to take any measure that will enable it to thwart this plan, in order to preserve its peace, security and national territorial integrity".

The Libyan representative affirms without any proof whatsoever that "the Aouzou region is an inseparable part of Libyan territory and not subject to bargaining".

The spirit of this statement—of which, to say the least, the arrogant and offensive nature *vis-à-vis* the Chadian head of State is quite obvious—proves, if proof were needed, the extent to which Libya is trying to pose as exclusive protector of a Chad of which it could absorb if not the entirety, at least the greater part of the national territory.

This consistent attitude of Colonel Al-Qadhafi's Libya unquestionably lies at the very basis of the tragedy which has afflicted the Chadian people for nearly two decades. Indeed, Libya has never concealed its expansionist designs against Chad. To that end, it has mobilized and is continuing to mobilize human, financial and material resources to maintain permanent civil war in Chad so as to perpetuate and even extend its illegal occupation of part of the Chadian territory. If this were not so, it would be impossible to explain this characteristic aggression of Libya against Chad, whose leaders have always manifested their desire to live in peace with Libya and with all other neighbouring countries within its internationally recognized frontiers.

Chad has always sought to resolve its border dispute with Libya through peaceful means, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and that of the organization of African Unity (OAU).

Thus, the OAU and the United Nations Security Council first considered this dispute in July 1977 and February 1978 respectively [2060th meeting].

At the fourteenth session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Libreville in 1977, there was established an *ad hoc* committee to settle this dispute, but Libya categorically refused to participate in the work of that committee under false pretexs. In these circumstances, the Chadian authorities of the time brought the question before the Security Council [S/12553, of 8 February 1978].

However, on the strength of a promise from Libya to resolve the problem in a bilateral or African context, Chad, in a spirit of compromise, did not insist on its complaint to the Security Council.

It may, moreover, be noted that at all stages of this affair, Libya, which has no basis for its claims to the "Aouzou Strip", is merely seeking to gain time with a view to imposing on N'Djamena a régime which would be completely subservient to it and would undertake quite simply to cede this important part of the national territory to it.

It goes without saying that no truly patriotic Chadian can or should accept such a deal, at any price.

The current Government, ever since it assumed power, has sought to establish a direct dialogue with Libya, but it has come up against complete obtuseness on the part of the Libyan Government. That is why it was forced to bring the dispute between the two countries to the attention of the Security Council.

As you will recall, during the Council's most recent debate on Chad's complaint against Libya regarding its occupation of the Tibesti region (north Chad) [2419th and 2428th to 2430th meetings], the Libyan representative did not put forward any argument which could justify his country's military presence in the north of Chad. Instead, he constantly tried to avoid entering into the substance of the problem.

There is no doubt that the debate in the Council clearly established the existence of a border dispute between Chad and Libya. The statement adopted unanimously by the members of the Council on 6 April 1983 [S/15688] in paragraph 3 "calls on the parties to settle these differences without undue delay and by peaceful means, on the basis of the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which demand respect for political independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity". Moreover, the members of the Council urged "both sides to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the current situation".

The OAU, at its nineteenth summit meeting, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June 1983, endorsed the statement of the Security Council by reactivating the *ad hoc* committee<sup>5</sup> on the Chad-Libya border dispute, under the chairmanship of the Gabonese Republic, which is to meet in the near future in order to consider this problem and report to the Security Council.

It may be noted today with regret that Libya, steeped in its military power resulting from its petrodollars and its Islamic legion, is scorning this important decision of the Council and provoking a new civil war which is currently putting my country to fire and the sword, and is trying to justify itself by stating in a peremptory manner that the "Aouzou region is an inseparable part of Libyan territory and not subject to bargaining".

There is no question, as the Libyan representative claims, of any kind of bargaining, but rather of the settlement of a real problem in accordance with the means envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the OAU, unless Libya wishes to impose its diktat on the international community.

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

(Signed) Ramadane BARMA  
Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15890

Letter dated 27 July 1983 from the representative of Democratic Yemen  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[27 July 1983]

In my capacity as Chairman of the group of Arab States for the month of July 1983, I have the honour to convey to you the decision of the Group to request an

immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/15891\*

Letter dated 26 July 1983 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 July 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the seventh Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam, held at Phnom Penh on 19 and 20 July 1983.

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

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY  
Permanent Representative of  
the Lao People's Democratic Republic  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the seventh Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Phnom Penh on 19 and 20 July 1983

The seventh Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held in Phnom Penh on 19 and 20 July 1983.

1. Reviewing the struggle of the three peoples of Indo-China over the last six months, the Conference noted with satisfaction that the situation was developing favourably for their respective national reconstruction and defence, thereby contributing to the cause of peace, friendship and co-operation in South-East Asia. The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam shoulder to shoulder, in close co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and in solidarity with the Non-Aligned Countries and their friends throughout the world, have overcome the most difficult period. In the light of the February 1983 Summit Conference of the three countries of Indo-China, the three peoples are advancing steadily. In particular, the Conference rejoiced at the great successes in all fields, military, economic, political and diplomatic, recorded by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, thus repeatedly defeating the perfidious designs of the expansionist, imperialist and reactionary forces who attempt to reverse its revival process. With its increasing growth and stability, the People's Republic of Kampuchea's international prestige grows each day. The peace- and justice-loving peoples over the world realize clearly that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea represents nothing but a mask to cover up the Pol Pot clique's genocidal nature, which has been condemned by the Kampuchean people and the whole of mankind. It cannot in any way change the situation in Kampuchea.

The decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea and the two partial withdrawals in 1982 and 1983 demonstrate both the growth and strength of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as Viet Nam's consistent

policy of respect for the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This is a demonstration of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' goodwill not only in words but also in deeds. The just position and the acts of goodwill of the three countries of Indo-China have been warmly welcomed by broad world public opinion. Only the Chinese leaders, the American imperialists and the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles oppose this trend, as they want to maintain tension in South-East Asia and poison the world political atmosphere, thus jeopardizing international peace and security.

2. On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Conference warmly welcomed the great successes of the Laos-Viet Nam friendship in socialist construction and national defence of each country. It held the view that the Laos-Viet Nam treaty represents a major contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the special friendship and militant solidarity between the three countries of Indo-China as well as an important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia.

3. The Conference was informed of a certain number of diplomatic activities carried out by the three countries of Indo-China since the extraordinary Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries on 12 April 1983. It highly appreciated the outcome of Mr. Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Republic of the Philippines and the constructive attitude of the latter toward the promotion of dialogue between the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Indo-China with a view to restoring peace and stability in South-East Asia. It took note of the positive results obtained by the talks on 9 June 1983 by the Foreign Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and of the Kingdom of Thailand. The Conference welcomed the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and co-operation of the Labour Government of Australia and the great efforts made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden, aimed at restoring peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Conference also welcomed the personal efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in promoting dialogue among the countries of the region and in easing tension in South-East Asia.

4. The Conference unanimously held the view that the Chinese leader's hostile policy toward the three Indo-Chinese countries has not changed in the least. The Conference once again severely condemned this policy of the Chinese leaders who in collusion with the American imperialists and the other reactionary forces are frantically opposing and waging a kind of war of sabotage in many fields against the three Indo-Chinese countries, and at the same time pursuing their designs of annexing those countries. The Conference utterly rejected the big-nation chauvinist approach of the Chinese leaders embodied in their five-point proposal on the Kampuchea issue made public on 1 March 1983. It condemned China for demanding that Viet Nam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while continuing to give itself the right to act freely against the independence and security of the three countries of Indo-China politically, economically and militarily. These Chinese actions constitute the root cause of tension and instability in South-East Asia at present. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have effected annual withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea and declared publicly that the Vietnamese volunteer troops would all be withdrawn once China's threat was removed. World public opinion demands that China terminate all threats so that conditions can be created for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/316-S/15891.

Now as earlier, the three countries of Indo-China set great store by the long-standing ties of solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people and strive continuously to restore relations of friendship and good neighbourhood with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. They considered these relations as an extremely significant contribution to peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supported the proposal made by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks on all matters of mutual concern with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries. In the immediate future, consultations between the two countries should be held at any level and in any place so as to prepare for the resumption of the talks. The two parties would take the proposals put forward by each party as basis for the talks. The Conference wholly supported the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning urgent measures to reduce tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, a proposal that has remained unanswered by the Chinese side.

5. The Conference took note of the indicated willingness of the ASEAN member countries to promote dialogues with the countries of Indo-China without preconditions in order to settle the differences between the two groups of countries. However, the Conference deplored that while the countries of Indo-China have put forward many constructive proposals and initiatives, the ASEAN member countries have rejected them all. The latest instance of this is the fact that the ASEAN member countries have not responded to the peace initiatives and the acts of goodwill of the Indo-Chinese countries, especially to the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have put forward new absurd demands, particularly the demand that Viet Nam withdraw its troops 30 kilometres away from the Thai-Kampuchea border as a precondition for dialogue. These actions obviously show that the ASEAN member countries have blocked all roads to dialogue, under pressure from the Chinese leaders and the United States imperialists.

The Conference categorically rejected the slanderous allegation of China, the United States and a number of reactionary quarters within the ASEAN member countries that Viet Nam is sending Vietnamese nationals to Kampuchea with the aim of altering the latter's demographic composition. This is but a grotesque propaganda ploy used to conceal the failure of their attempt to accuse Viet Nam of having invaded and occupying Kampuchea, against the fact that the Vietnamese volunteer troops are being gradually withdrawn from Kampuchea. Experience over the last 40 years and especially during the past four years proves that all their illusions to weaken and divide the countries of Indo-China as well as all attempts to tarnish them have failed dismally.

The three countries of Indo-China also recognized that there exist differences between them and the ASEAN member countries, including the so-called Kampuchean problem, which, in reality, is but the fruit of the policy of aggression and intervention carried out by Chinese expansionism. Therefore, the three countries of Indo-China reiterated their proposals as follows:

(a) Dialogues without pre-condition should be held between the two groups of Indo-Chinese and ASEAN member countries. The People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirmed its attitude of goodwill, declaring that it was prepared not to let its participation impede the opening of dialogue between the two groups of countries. All formulas regarding the composition of the participants as well as the agenda of these dialogues will be seriously examined by way of constructive consultations.

The three Indo-Chinese countries noted with satisfaction that the two groups of countries of South-East Asia, the ASEAN member countries and Indo-China, including countries within as well as outside the movement of Non-Aligned States, both accepted the resolutions of the seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 on the situation in South-East Asia [S/15675, *Political Declaration*, paras. 112 and 113]. Therefore the three countries proposed that the resolutions of that Conference be taken as the basis for the dialogues between ASEAN member countries and the countries of Indo-China.

The three countries of Indo-China were also prepared to take the proposal of the ASEAN member countries for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality as a basis for discussion between the countries of Indo-China and ASEAN member countries on turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Once again they categorically

rejected the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations and of the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, because these resolutions still recognize the genocidal Pol Pot régime denounced by world public opinion and attempt to reimpose this régime, against the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

The fate of peace in South-East Asia rests with the Governments of the countries of Indo-China and the ASEAN member countries, which are the two main groups of countries in the region. That is why the Conference earnestly called on the ASEAN member countries, in the common interests of the South-East Asian peoples, together with the Indo-Chinese countries, not to spare any efforts aimed at reducing the tension between the two groups of countries and to engage in bilateral or multilateral dialogue so as to increase mutual understanding and gradually settle the differences between the two groups of countries.

The three countries of Indo-China also called on the Governments of all the countries in the world to contribute to the reduction of tension and to the promotion of dialogue in South-East Asia, for the sake of the noble cause of peace in South-East Asia and the world.

(b) The three countries of Indo-China once again reiterated the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea on the basis of the state of security and stability in Kampuchea, particularly along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. The Vietnamese volunteer troops will all be withdrawn as soon as China puts an end to its threat. The three Indo-Chinese countries welcomed all efforts on the part of the ASEAN member countries to bring China's threat to an end so that the Vietnamese volunteer troops may be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

(c) The Conference reviewed the state of security along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand and reiterated its view that any proposal aimed at reducing the tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border must stem from the principle of ensuring equal security for both sides. It expressed its full support to the constructive proposals made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea on this question in the Communiqué of the Extraordinary Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam [S/15707, annex] on 12 April 1983, and declared its readiness to examine Thailand's proposal concerning the situation and security along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. It unanimously held the view that for the immediate future urgent measures should be taken to reduce tension along that border so as to ward off any danger of escalation into a major conflict and to gradually create mutual trust. Such measures were put forward at the talks between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and of Thailand held in Bangkok on 9 June 1983.

(d) Recently, the Thai authorities have attempted to exploit for their own interests the problem of Kampuchean refugees, thus violating the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and aggravating tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam wholly supported the idea put forward by the People's Republic of Kampuchea that the Red Cross societies of Kampuchea and Thailand should examine either directly or through intermediary their respective proposals regarding the humanitarian problem of Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for Kampuchea's as well as Thailand's independence, sovereignty and security.

6. The three countries of Indo-China resolutely supported the world peoples in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress against the aggressive policy of imperialism and international reactions. The three Indo-Chinese countries reaffirmed the declarations of the parties and Governments of the three countries warmly welcoming the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member States, in particular the 28 June 1983 joint declaration [S/15862, annex] of the meeting of Warsaw Pact member countries. This declaration demonstrates the firm position, noble responsibility of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the struggle for peace and the easing of international tension. The three countries of Indo-China warmly welcomed the success of the World Peace Assembly held in Prague in June 1983 and considered it a very important contribution to the struggle of the world peoples against nuclear war, for peace and life on earth. The three countries of Indo-China pledged to do their utmost to contribute to the common cause of peace of mankind.



DOCUMENT S/15892\*

Letter dated 26 July 1983 from the representative of Pakistan  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 July 1983]

In continuation of our letter of 21 January 1983 [S/15573], I have the honour to bring to your attention 22 instances of violation of Pakistan airspace and 11 instances of violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred during the period from January to June 1983.

On a number of occasions military aircraft and helicopter gunships bearing Afghan markings entered several miles into Pakistan airspace and in some cases fired rockets that landed inside Pakistan territory. The instances of violations of Pakistan territory involved artillery and tank fire from the Afghanistan side.

One serious incident occurred on 9 April 1983 when, at 1800 hours, local time, 14 shells of artillery were fired from the Afghan side on a complex of villages (Shah-baz Killi, Baz Gul Killi and Alaf Killi) situated near the border inside Pakistan territory, approximately 3 or 4 kilometres west of Chaman. In addition, a few shells, the exact number could not be ascertained, also landed in the Haji Ramzan Killi, Sohail Mando and Jan Mohammad Killi area, approximately 7 or 8 kilometres south-west of Chaman. The shelling resulted in damage to some houses and injuries to a child.

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

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/317-S/15892.

DOCUMENT S/15893

Letter dated 25 July 1983 from the representative of Honduras  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[29 July 1983]

On instructions from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 21 July 1983 addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you of the following incidents: (a) On 10 July 1983, at 0900 hours, units of the Sandinista People's Army penetrated Honduran territory at a place known as Munguía, in the municipality of Duyure, department of Choluteca, and burnt down the house of Mr. Conrado Vásquez, which was left in ruins; (b) On 14 July 1983, at 0500 hours, units of the same army penetrated through the El Carao sector, municipality of Concepción de María, department of Choluteca, and fired a shot in the left leg of a Honduran citizen, Mr. Segundo Maradiaga, who died, as a result, 30 minutes later; (c) On 20 July, at 0700 hours, a 25-foot Honduran patrol boat of the piranha type was carrying out a routine mission when it detected on its radar an unidentified ship which was

entering the territorial waters of Honduras opposite Cape Condega at 87° 27' 45" longitude west and 14 07' 00" latitude north. When the Honduran patrol boat went over to certify the identity and carry out the inspection which is normal in such cases, the foreign ship, which turned out to be a Nicaraguan patrol boat, opened fire with a 50 mm calibre machine-gun. The Honduran ship was therefore forced to respond. While this action was being carried out, two combat aircraft appeared, also Nicaraguan, which shot two rockets and wounded a sailor, Mr. Gustavo Alas. My Government, once again, firmly protests about these acts of constant harassment and provocation on the part of the Sandinista forces, which nullify the proclaimed desire for peace of the Government of Nicaragua."

I should be very grateful if you would have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council

(Signed) Enrique ORTEZ COLINDRES  
Permanent Representative of Honduras  
to the United Nations

Letter dated 27 July 1983 from the representative of Cyprus  
to the Secretary-General[Original: English]  
[29 July 1983]

I have the duty to inform you that Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, the chief agent of Turkey in Cyprus, the person to whom Turkey has entrusted the organizing of a Turkist "State" in occupied Cyprus, has recently accelerated, upon instructions from Ankara, the preparations leading to a unilateral declaration of independence of the occupied area of Cyprus.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the Members of the Security Council to Mr. Denktaş's decision to institute a "national flag" and a "national anthem" for his illegal entity.

These developments follow the recent secessionist declarations and actions by Mr. Denktaş and his followers, already denounced by the representative of Cyprus in his letters to you dated 23 May [S/15788] and 22 June 1983 [S/15842].

The newspapers in occupied Cyprus of 20 July abound with information about the flag and anthem competitions, instigated by Mr. Denktaş and organized by the newspaper *Günaydin-TFSC Supplement*. The winner of the flag competition is Mr. Necmi Astam (one of the thousands of imported settlers from Turkey) and the winners of the anthem competition are Messrs. Yilmaz Taner (for the music) and Osman Güvenir (for the lyrics). In a statement, published in the local press on 20 July, the editor of *Günaydin-TFSC Supplement* said that the anthem and the flag would be submitted for approval to the "Assembly" of occupied Cyprus.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Cyprus, I denounce the aforesaid and other actions by Turkey, perpetrated by Mr. Denktaş upon instructions from Ankara, aiming at the dismemberment of my country and the establishment within the territory of the sovereign Republic of Cyprus of an illegal and artificial entity. As is known, similar actions were regretted by the Security Council when, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 367 (1975) the Council "regrets the unilateral decision of 13 February 1975 declaring that a part of the Republic of Cyprus would become 'a Federated Turkish State'".

Furthermore, such illegal designs are contrary to all subsequent Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Cyprus, including the recent, overwhelmingly adopted, resolution 37/253 in which the Assembly, *inter alia*:

"2. 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 the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights.

"...

"13. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

"14. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violates or is designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus."

The aforesaid Turkish actions not only violate the relevant resolutions of the United Nations but, moreover, the very purposes and principles of the United Nations as expressed in the Charter.

In the area of the contemplated "State", constituting over 36 per cent of the island, where, for millenia, our forbears have lived and been buried, Turkey now intends to forcibly impose a bogus "State" with an implanted population, to obviously act as a satellite under its control. Yet, the Turks know too well that they encroach lands of ancient heritage. Mr. Denktaş knows it even better than others, since he personally "donated" 20 illegally acquired ancient Cypriot artefacts to the Bayley Museum of the University of Virginia in the United States.

I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council to the unending illegal acts and blackmail by Turkey against its victims in Cyprus. These new Turkish violations of Cyprus's sovereignty, which not only undermine your efforts and initiatives within your mandate to seek a solution of the problem of Cyprus, but also pose a serious danger to peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean, should be speedily arrested.

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

(Signed) Phedon PHEDONOS-VADET  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/319-S/15894.



Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[1 August 1983]

*The Security Council,*

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan [2457th meeting] and other statements made before the Council,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for July 1983 [S/15890],

*Stressing* the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

*Affirming* that the situation in the occupied Arab Territories remains grave and volatile and that the Israeli settlement policies and practices constitute a major obstacle to all efforts and initiatives towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

*Affirming once more* that the regulations annexed to the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>9</sup> and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949<sup>7</sup> are applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions;

2. *Determines* that the policies and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, have no legal validity, constitute a major and serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and are in contravention with article 49 (6) of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures, to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and, in

particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories and to force transfers of Arab populations from these territories;

4. *Strongly deplores* the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements, to desist from expanding and enlarging the existing ones and, in particular, to cease on an urgent basis from the planning, construction and establishment of new settlements in the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Rejects* all Israeli arbitrary and illegal actions, especially those which result in the expulsion, deportation and forcible transfers of Arab populations from the occupied Arab territories;

6. *Condemns* the recent attacks perpetrated against Arab civilian population in the occupied Arab territories, especially the killing and wounding of students at the Islamic University of the Arab city of Al-Khalil on 26 July 1983;

7. *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

8. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to keep the situation in the occupied Arab territories under constant and close scrutiny;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within three months on the implementation of the present resolution.

## DOCUMENT S/15896\*

Letter dated 28 July 1983 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 July 1983]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at an urgent meeting held on 27 July 1983 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and to request that this communiqué be cir-

culated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/321-S/15896.

**Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1983 regarding latest developments in Central America**

At an urgent session held at United Nations headquarters in New York on 27 July 1983, the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries expressed its grave concern regarding the seriously deteriorating situation in Central America.

In this context the Co-ordinating Bureau welcomed the Cancún Declaration on peace in Central America [S/15877, annex] issued by the Heads of State of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, as well as the six point peace proposal of the Nicaraguan Government [S/15878, annex], which constitutes a positive response to the proposals of the Contadora Group in the search for a peaceful and nego-

tiated solution to the conflict in Central America. The Co-ordinating Bureau requested the Contadora Group to continue its constructive efforts.

In referring to the statement made by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 that the cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstrations of force would reduce tension and facilitate dialogue toward political and negotiated solutions of the problems of the region, the Co-ordinating Bureau urged the United States Government to rescind its decision to carry out naval manoeuvres along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America, as the manoeuvres are contrary to the spirit of the peace efforts of the countries in the region. The Bureau expressed its opposition to the conducting of military manoeuvres as a means for exerting pressures.

The Co-ordinating Bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an end to all threats, attacks and hostile acts against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

**DOCUMENT S/15897**

**Letter dated 1 August 1983 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: French]  
[1 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the message dated 29 July 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Idriss Miskine, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Chad.

"The Government of Chad, respecting international custom with regard to peaceful coexistence among States, has not only reaffirmed an unambiguous wish to follow a policy of active good-neighbourliness *vis-à-vis* neighbouring countries, but, more important, has applied to the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of its dispute with Libya. In reply to the reports about the Libyan message to the President of the Security Council, the full text of which is not yet available to the Government of Chad, the latter vigorously reaffirms its position and rejects the intention ascribed to it by Libya of settling its frontier dispute by force. The Libyan allegations are groundless, inasmuch as it suffices to recall the Libyan aggression directed in recent weeks against Faya-Largeau, Oum Chalouba Kalait and Abéché.

Chad is forced by reasons of self-defence to repulse that aggression. However, the Government of Chad, faithful to peaceful coexistence between the two neighbouring States, reiterates its position, expressed on many occasions, in favour of the speedy and definitive settlement of its dispute with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by swift and peaceful means and with mutual respect. This dispute should in no way constitute an obstacle to peaceful coexistence between the two States. However, such peaceful coexistence requires that the Libyan Government put an end to its direct interference in the internal affairs of Chad.

"The Republic of Chad is sovereign and free to seek ways and means of defending its territorial integrity and the survival of the people of Chad."

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

(Signed) Ramadane BARMA  
Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations

**DOCUMENT S/15898**

**Letter dated 1 August 1983 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: French]  
[1 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the message dated 31 July 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Hissein Habré, President of the Republic of Chad and Head of State.

"I have the honour to inform you that the town of Faya-Largeau, which had been invaded by Libya's army of occupation and its assorted mercenaries, was liberated by the Chad national armed forces yesterday, Saturday 30 July 1983, at 14 hours local time. Some 40 Libyan officers and soldiers were taken prisoner and shown to the population of N'Djamena and the international press.

"Since 17 hours yesterday, the Libyan air force has been making blind and intensive bombing raids over the liberated town of Faya-Largeau. These bomb-

ing raids resumed very early this morning and are continuing in force, causing considerable material losses and losses of human lives.

"I request you to do everything possible to ensure that Libya puts an immediate end to these bombing raids and also to its aggression against Chad and its untoward interference in the internal and external affairs of Chad."

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

(Signed) Ramadane BARMA  
Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15899

##### Letter dated 1 August 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note dated 28 July 1983 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Bar-nica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of 21 July 1983 [S/15893] in which you refer to alleged incidents in which a leading part was played by members of the Sandinista People's Army.

"With regard to the incidents which you claim occurred on 10 and 14 July, the Nicaraguan military authorities have reported that they are not aware that any members of our army have participated in any matter of that kind, much less penetrated into Honduran territory. It is appropriate to recall in this regard that the Nicaraguan armed forces have express instructions from the Government of Nicaragua to respect absolutely the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Honduras and that those instructions are obeyed in full.

"With regard to the incident which took place on 20 July in the Gulf of Fonseca, the Government of Nicaragua entered a formal and vigorous protest with the Government of Honduras in its note of 20 July [S/15879] in which it included the true account of the events which had taken place that day in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

"On the basis of the foregoing, the Government of Nicaragua rejects your note in its entirety, while reiterating its invitation to a bilateral, direct and unconditional dialogue between the two States, with a view to making headway in the re-establishment of peace and security between Honduras and Nicaragua and in the Central American region."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15900\*

##### Letter dated 1 August 1983 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[2 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the meeting which the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela held with the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at Panama City from 28 to 30 July 1983.

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

(Signed) Carlos OZORES TYPALDOS  
Permanent Representative of Panama  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Information bulletin issued on 30 July 1983 at the conclusion of the meeting of Ministers of External Relations of the Contadora Group with the Ministers of External Relations of Central America, held at Panama City

Pursuing diplomatic efforts in behalf of peace in Central America, the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, the members of the Contadora Group, met with their counterparts from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at a meeting held at Panama City on 28, 29 and 30 July 1983.

During this third joint meeting, they reviewed developments in the situation in Central America and, in an atmosphere of frank cordiality, advanced the process of negotiations aimed at fostering a stable and lasting peace throughout the region.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/322-S/15900.

With respect to that objective, the Central American Ministers for External Relations stated their agreement with and support for the Cancún Declaration issued recently by the Heads of State of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela [S/15877, annex]. They also agreed on the necessity of laying the foundations for the agreements which are essential for achieving peace and, on that subject, the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras on the one hand, and the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua on the other, made specific suggestions setting forth the approaches and points of view of their countries with respect to the features, contents and scope which those agreements should have.

With the aim of analysing the proposals made, identifying areas of agreement, narrowing the gap between positions and advancing the peace process, it was decided to resume the joint deliberations during August in Panama City.

The participants were unanimous in their satisfaction at the constructive atmosphere which prevailed during the meetings, which

allowed a new phase to be opened up in the process of détente, characterized by flexible dialogue and a manifest political will. In such conditions, it should be possible to reach agreement on the basis for a regional political undertaking guaranteeing peace, restoring security, promoting democracy and fostering co-operation for development.

On the second anniversary of the death of General Omar Torrijos Herrera, the nine Ministers for External Relations meeting in Panama paid a deserved tribute to his memory and laid a wreath at the tomb which holds his mortal remains, expressing their commitment to the ideals of peace, independence and the self-determination of peoples, principles for which Omar Torres Herrera fought with a visionary spirit.

President de la Espriella received the nine Ministers for External Relations, who expressed their gratitude to him for the efforts which his Government was making in behalf of regional co-existence and for the generous hospitality of the Panamanian people.

#### DOCUMENT S/15901

##### Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of Greece to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[2 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by the Hellenic Government concerning the events which took place on 26 July 1983 at the Islamic University of Hebron.

"The Hellenic Government strongly deplores the criminal attack which was made on 26 July 1983 against students of the Islamic University of Hebron and which caused the death of 3 Arabs while 33 others were wounded. In condemning this cowardly act of violence, the Hellenic Government expresses its sympathy to the families of the victims and ventures to hope that the Israeli authorities will take the necessary measures for the arrest and exemplary punishment of the culprits and ensure that such criminal acts against the local Arab population are not repeated in the future."

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

(Signed) Mihalīs DOUNTAS  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15902

##### Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[2 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of two messages dated 2 August 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Hissein Habré, President of the Republic and Head of State of Chad, in which on the one hand he denounces the open Libyan aggression against Chad and on the other hand he requests you to convene as a matter of the utmost urgency a meeting of the Security Council to consider this grave situation.

##### *First message*

"The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, defying the world with unequalled arrogance, is continuing its aggression against Chad, launched a campaign of veritable genocide against the civilian population of Faya-

Largeau throughout the night of 1 August 1983 by stepping up aerial bombing. The number of civilian victims in the town of Faya-Largeau which was razed has reached very startling and dramatic proportions. This morning again, at 6.15, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya resumed its bombing of the town of Faya-Largeau with even more intensity. This new Libyan escalation shows how determined Al-Qadhafi is to trample under foot the norms of international law in order to satisfy his hungry ambition to exterminate the people of Chad, destroy and occupy the country, and extend his invasion over the rest of Africa. I am sincerely grateful for the efforts you have already made and I urgently appeal to you to redouble your efforts and to bring the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to its senses."

*Second message*

"Further to our two messages of 29 and 31 July 1983 [S/15897 and S/15898], I have the honour to confirm that the Libyan Air Force is to this day continuing the unusually violent bombing of the territory of Chad, in particular the town of Faya-Largeau.

"The victims of this continuing aggression can no longer be counted. In the light of the aggravation of

the situation, I should be extremely grateful if you would convene the Security Council with the utmost urgency, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter."

(Signed) Ramadane BARMA  
Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations

**DOCUMENT S/15903**

**Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[2 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 1 August 1983 by the People's Liaison Bureau for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the events currently taking place in Chad.

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

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

**ANNEX**

**Statement dated 1 August 1983 concerning the observations made by the Government of the United States concerning the alleged intervention of Libya in Chad**

At the very moment when the Government of the United States is plundering parts of Africa and using the territory of African States in order to attempt a show of force, thereby threatening their peoples, that Government issues a statement accusing the Jamahiriya of intervening in Chad and, in particular, of attacking Faya-Largeau.

The People's Liaison Bureau for Foreign Affairs states that the Jamahiriya vigorously protests against this accusation of an act which it has not committed, fabricated from inventions of the United States Government, whose aim is to distort the role of Libya, which has declared its neutrality in the struggle for power being waged by the

various parties of the Chad people, and to endeavour to cloud the consultations which are under way between the Jamahiriya and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its current President with a view to finding a peaceful solution to put an end to the fighting taking place in Chad.

The People's Liaison Bureau for Foreign Affairs calls upon the United States Government to withdraw this baseless accusation and draws the attention of world public opinion to its gravity. It reaffirms its categorical rejection of this accusation which the Reagan Administration would like to use as justification for possible direct military intervention in the Chad war and for inciting its lackeys to increased intervention, thereby threatening the peace, security and territorial integrity of the Jamahiriya.

The People's Liaison Bureau for Foreign Affairs also stresses that the extension of the fighting to Faya-Largeau because of American intervention and French arms constitutes a serious threat to the peace and territorial integrity of the Jamahiriya, which makes it necessary for the Libyan Arab people to follow the fighting closely, not with a view to direct intervention but in order to protect Libyan territory against any attack, particularly since some officials of the Habré régime have formulated unfounded territorial claims regarding the Aouzou Strip, which constitutes an integral part of Libyan territory.

The People's Liaison Bureau for Foreign Affairs considers that the United States should put an end to its intervention and to the support which it extends to Habré's rebel régime, in order to enable the OAU and its States members to find a peaceful settlement to the Chad problem. It also calls upon the United States Government to withdraw its forces deployed in Latin America, in Central America, in Africa and other regions of the world; to desist from terrorizing the peoples of the world; to demand that its Zionist lackeys in occupied Palestine and the Golan Heights give back all the Arab territories to their owners, and to prevail upon its allies in Pretoria to grant the peoples of South Africa and Namibia their legitimate right to independence.

**DOCUMENT S/15904\***

**Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]  
[3 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the declaration of the Presidents of the Republics of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru concerning the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America [S/15877], which was issued in Caracas on 25 July 1983, on the occasion of the observance of the bicentenary of the birth of the Liberator Simón Bolívar, and which was also endorsed by the

Ministers for External Relations of Argentina and Spain.

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

(Signed) Elena CORONEL DE RODRÍGUEZ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Venezuela  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/324-S/15904.



**Declaration of 25 July 1983 by the Presidents of the  
Republics of Bolivia, of Ecuador and of Peru**

Meeting in Caracas, the birthplace of Simón Bolívar, the liberator of our peoples, on the occasion of the bicentenary of his birth,

Deeply concerned over the grave crisis which is disturbing peace and tranquillity in Central America and which threatens to unleash a conflict of unthinkable scope and consequences,

Having followed with the greatest interest and hope the noble initiatives undertaken by various Governments and individuals to banish such dangers and restore peace and security in the Central American region, in particular the joint efforts made towards that end by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela,

Having noted the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America of 17 July 1983 issued by the Heads of State of the aforementioned fraternal Republics,

We, the undersigned Presidents, firmly endorse the Cancún Declaration and express our full support for the important efforts which the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela have been making to restore peace, security and harmonious and fruitful coexistence among the fraternal countries of Central

America and urge all the parties involved in the crisis affecting the region to co-operate effectively and fully in efforts to reach agreement on and faithfully to implement the commitments envisaged in that Declaration.

The Ministers for External Relations and Worship of Argentina and the Minister of External Affairs of Spain endorse the present declaration.

(Signed) Hernán SILES ZUAZO  
President of the Republic of Bolivia

(Signed) Osvaldo HURTADO LARREA  
President of the Republic of Ecuador

(Signed) Fernando BELAÚNDE TERRY  
President of the Republic of Peru

(Signed) Juan R. AGUIRRE LANARI  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship  
of the Argentine Republic

(Signed) Fernando MORÁN  
Minister for External Affairs of Spain

**DOCUMENT S/15906**

**Letter dated 3 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[3 August 1983]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the two letters addressed to you concerning the recent events in Chad and dated 1 August 1983 [S/15897 and S/15898], I have the honour to state the following:

1. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya categorically rejects the allegations of Libyan intervention in Chad.

2. On 29 June brother Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the revolution of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, sent to President Mengistu Haile Mariam, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a letter in which he reaffirmed Libya's commitment to neutrality with regard to the conflict currently taking place in Chad and proposed that the OAU should send a fact-finding mission to the town of Faya-Largeau to establish that the allegations which have been disseminated concerning Libyan intervention in Chad have no basis in truth, as reaffirmed in our letter issued on 5 July [S/15856]. We have contacted the OAU again regarding this matter.

3. The allegations being disseminated by Hissein Habré are designed to cover up the murderous operations which he is carrying out against the people of Chad and to justify the flagrant imperialist intervention against the fraternal people of Chad.

4. The direct intervention of two States members of the Security Council, namely the United States and France, in the affairs of Chad and the support given to the rebellion against legality constitutes a matter of the utmost gravity.

5. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya condemns this intervention and draws attention to the negative consequences and the dangers which it entails for peace and security in the region and in the world.

6. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirms its commitment to working for the establishment of peace in Chad and for the achievement of national reconciliation between the various Chad factions, in accordance with the Lagos Agreement signed on 18 August 1979 [S/14378, annex I].

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

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

**DOCUMENT S/15907**

**Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the representative of Chad  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: French]  
[4 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the message dated 4 August 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Hissein Habré, President of the Republic of Chad, Head of State.



"I have the honour to inform you that Libya has advanced another step in the realization of its ambition to occupy and destroy Chad by perpetrating its genocide against the people of Chad. Using phosphorus bombs, the Libyan Air Force, which has already caused innumerable losses in Faya-Largeau, carried out bombing raids against the town of Oum Chalouba Kalait yesterday Wednesday 3 August 1983 and this morning, causing losses of human lives without distinction as to age or sex. This new Libyan escalation even deeper inside the territory of Chad confirms Libya's true aims, which the Government of Chad has constantly denounced and deposed."

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

(Signed) **Ramadane BARMA**  
*Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15908

#### Letter dated 3 August 1983 from the representative of Seychelles to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[4 August 1983]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a press release issued by the President's Office at the State House of the Republic of Seychelles announcing the pardon and subsequent deportation of the six foreign mercenaries sentenced last year to death or long prison terms by the Seychelles Supreme Court for their part in the armed aggression against the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981.

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

(Signed) **Giovinella GONTHIER**  
*Permanent Representation of the Seychelles  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

#### Text of a press release issued by the State House of the Republic of Seychelles on 22 July 1983

State House announced today that the six foreign mercenaries who were sentenced to death or long prison sentences by the Seychelles Supreme Court last year for their part in the armed aggression against Seychelles on 25 November 1981 have been pardoned and are being deported from the country.

Four of the men were under sentence of death and the others had been jailed for prison terms of 10 and 20 years. They have all been in prison here since their capture in November 1981.

The communiqué from the President's Office at State House said that the men have been pardoned under article 100 of the Seychelles Constitution, which confers on the Head of State prerogatives of mercy on humanitarian grounds.

The six mercenaries are Martin Dolinchek (South African), Bernard Carey (British), Robert Sims (South African), Jeremiah Puren (South African), Audrey Brooks (formerly Rhodesian) and Roger England (British). They will be deported to South Africa by the British Airways flight to Johannesburg which leaves early tomorrow morning (Saturday).

The State House communiqué said that this humanitarian action of clemency followed the decision by President René on Liberation Day—Seychelles' national day—this year to pardon some Seychellois convicts, an exercise which is continuing. The communiqué continued:

"It is in sharp contrast to the practice in some countries where, more often than not, national and international calls for clemency are simply ignored.

"It will be recalled that when, in March this year, President René asked the South African Government not to execute three members of the African National Congress of South Africa, on humanitarian grounds, the South African Prime Minister replied that justice must be allowed to take its course and the three men were subsequently executed."

The mercenaries had been shown clemency in spite of the gravity of their offence and past attempts at destabilization of the country by those who recruited them, State House said.

"The Seychelles Government is of the opinion that the mercenaries who attacked Seychelles were falsely made to believe that the Seychellois people were unhappy and wanted to be saved, that we were a cruel and bloodthirsty régime.

"The world should know that this is not true. Who else can say this better than those who were falsely induced to attack us, those who have spent two years in this country and who have been able to learn something about our people and their customs.

"This act of clemency shows the measure of the confidence of the Government and people of Seychelles in the stability and internal security of their country.

"It also shows that the Government and people of Seychelles have no fears of the few trouble-makers whose past actions have proved them to be nothing more than opportunists bent on personal gain and publicity."

However, State House added that the clemency shown to the mercenaries and other prisoners had to be seen in relation to the words of President René on Liberation Day this year when he said: "When a country pardons those who have been punished, it does so to give them a chance to reform their lives . . . If we are prepared to forgive once more, we must also make it quite clear that this is the last time".

"The people of Seychelles want to live in peace and friendship with all other peace-loving peoples of the world and have taken steps to guarantee their peaceful existence. The freeing of the mercenaries is another example of their confidence in their future."

**Letter dated 3 August 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[4 August 1983]

I have been instructed to bring to your attention the following information. On 2 August 1983, the Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information stated that, if "Iran does not desist its bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, then Iraq will retaliate severely and will erase the cities of Iran from the face of the earth." As previous experience has demonstrated, such declarations by Iraq only indicate the intention of the rulers of that country to resume their criminal attacks on innocent civilians in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The last series of extensive missile attacks on Iranian civilians followed a statement by the Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information on 2 May 1983 to the effect that "Iraq will bombard Iranian cities in retaliation to Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities". This information was duly brought to your attention in my letter dated 5 May [S/15747]. The actual attacks took place on 12 May, the details of which were brought to your attention in my letter of 13 May [S/15763].

Your report on the mission to inspect civilian areas in Iran and Iraq which have been subject to military attack, dated 20 June [S/15834], clearly demonstrated that, while it has never been the policy of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran to destroy civilian targets in Iraq or to attack Iraqi civilians, the policy of Iraq's army of aggression has always been "to erase Iranian cities from the face of the earth", as the Minister of Culture and Information of Iraq has stated. In fact, the main activity of Iraq's army of aggression during its two years of illegal occupation of parts of Iranian territory was the deliberate eradication of all signs of life in the areas under its occupation to the extent possible. The

mission dispatched by you to both Iran and Iraq stood witness to this fact.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that this same objective is what drives Iraq's army of aggression to bombard Iranian border towns with long-range artillery now that the Iraqi aggressors have been pushed back from most of the areas they had occupied. The latest operations of the Muslim combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in late July against the Iraqi aggressors on two fronts were aimed at silencing sources of artillery fire against the towns of Piranshahr and Sardasht from the Iraqi garrison of Haj Omran and also freeing the town of Mehran from the range of Iraqi artillery fire. Any action by the rulers of Iraq to resume barbaric attacks on Iranian civilians will be a futile attempt to overshadow the success of the above operations.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to reiterate once again its belief that the indifference of the international community and the Security Council to the crimes against humanity committed by the rulers of Iraq constitutes encouragement for those who commit such crimes and reward for their barbaric actions.

I would appreciate if this letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

## DOCUMENT S/15910

**Letter dated 5 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[5 August 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to recall that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already, on many occasions, informed the Security Council of the series of acts of intimidation and provocation by the United States and the acts of hostility committed by America against the security, sovereignty and independence of the Libyan people and its territory. Similarly, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already drawn attention to the dangers to which the peace and security of the people of the Jamahiriya in particular, and peace and security in the Mediterranean region and Africa in general, are exposed as a result of the persistence of these practices and the hostile policy of the United States.

Today, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya once more draws the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation created by the increasing tension provoked by the United States Government in the Mediterranean region and Africa by the publication of threatening

official communiqués accompanied by the dispatch of units of the United States Sixth Fleet to waters near the Libyan coast, of United States military advisers and military equipment to Chad, and of two American AWACs spy aircraft to a country bordering on the Jamahiriya with a view to keeping Libyan air space under observation.

These acts and this policy of the United States Government reveal its persistent and affirmed aggressive intentions *vis-à-vis* the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and have taken various forms, in particular the following:

1. The violation of Libyan territorial waters and air space by United States warships and military aircraft, direct and indirect acts of aggression, economic pressure and tendentious information campaigns.

2. The military terrorism perpetrated by means of the manoeuvres carried out by the United States rapid deployment force in certain countries bordering on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and their pernicious effects, not

only on the security of the Libyan people but also on the security of the peoples of the countries where these manoeuvres take place and of all the African peoples.

3. The dispatch by the United States Government of military instructors and military equipment to support the rebellion in Chad, with a view to finding an excuse for attacking the Jamahiriya and interfering in the internal affairs of the Jamahiriya in particular, and those of Chad and Africa, in general, in order to impose pro-American régimes within the orbit of United States policy.

The threats and provocations to which the United States has subjected the Libyan people and the peoples of various regions of the world form part of the United States strategy of interference in the affairs of independent countries which refuse to submit to United States policy and the interests of colonialism and which reject racism, domination and hegemonism.

These acts of hostility represent a violation of the principles set forth in the Charter and other international conventions, in particular, the principle prohibiting the use or threat of force, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the principle that peoples have the right to choose freely their political, economic and social régime, as well as a

violation of the resolutions of the United Nations aimed at making the Mediterranean region a zone of peace and co-operation.

The fact that the United States Government persists in these practices is a factor which fosters aggression, intervention and instability in various parts of the world. It also provides support for the racist régimes in Palestine and South Africa and is inimical to the interests of the Arab and African peoples. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya draws the attention of the international community to the threats to the peace and security of its people and to the explosive situation in the Mediterranean region and in Africa and warns it of the danger which the pursuance of such a policy creates for international peace and security.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15911\*

Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[5 August 1983]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the unofficial translation of a statement which was made in response to Pakistan's allegations that the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has violated Pakistan territory and airspace [S/15892]. It is worded as follows:

"A source of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while categorically rejecting such fabrications of Pakistani militarist authorities, stated that no violation of Pakistan territory or airspace by the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has ever occurred and these allegations of Pakistan authorities are totally false and far away from reality.

"The source added that the Government of Pakistan, with those baseless charges, intends to cover up its acts of aggression and armed interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is obvious to everybody that, in fact, it is the reactionary and militarist Government of Pakistan which, through the arming and training of Afghan counter-revolu-

tionaries and their illegal export into Afghanistan for conducting sabotage and other criminal activities against the toiling and peaceful people of Afghanistan, is shamelessly interfering in our internal affairs. Furthermore, it is no secret to anybody that the territory of Pakistan has been and is being continuously and constantly used as a base for aggression and interference against revolutionary Afghanistan by world imperialism, under the leadership of the world-devouring imperialism of the United States of America, in collaboration with Chinese hegemonists.

"The Government of Pakistan cannot escape the heavy responsibility for its repeated and irrefutable aggression and armed interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through spreading of malicious lies and resorting to political machinations."

It would be much appreciated if you could arrange that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/327-S/15911.

**Letter dated 6 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[6 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the victorious revolution of the 1st of September in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, addressed to you.

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

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

**LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1983 FROM COLONEL MUAMMAR AL-QADHAFI OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

I wish to inform you that international security is faced by a threat of the utmost gravity in the Arab region and the Horn of Africa as a result of the landing of forces of all kinds belonging to the United States of America, in Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani ter-

ritory. I would have no right to speak on behalf of those countries were it not for the fact that two of them are situated on my country's borders and that the landing of these forces presents a direct threat to the security of Libya, which is ready to defend itself wherever it is threatened as a result of the landing by sea and by air of the American forces on its borders.

I wish to inform you that the responsibility for any breakdown of international security in this region as a result of that landing lies entirely with the Government of the United States, and consequently with the Security Council, if it does not intervene to compel the Government in question to halt this large-scale troop landing, which threatens security in this extremely sensitive and troubled region.

I request the Security Council to take all measures consistent with its responsibilities for safeguarding the security of States Members of the United Nations and also peace and security in the region.

*(Signed) Colonel Muammar AL-QADHAFI  
Leader of the victorious revolution  
of the 1st of September  
in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

## DOCUMENT S/15913

**Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]  
[8 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a TASS statement dated 4 August 1983 on events regarding Chad.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this communiqué as a Security Council document.

*(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations*

## ANNEX

## Text of the statement

Imperialistic meddling in the events in Chad is on the increase and is assuming ever more dangerous dimensions. It is now perfectly clear that these imperialists are seeking to use the internal conflict in that African country to carry out their far-reaching political schemes against the peoples of Africa.

The United States of America, France and several other Western and non-Western countries are trying, directly and through their accomplices and agents, to establish domination over the African peoples, to limit their sovereignty and to deprive them of the right to make independent decisions.

In recent days, American military aircraft have been bringing into Chad new detachments of mercenaries and regular forces of foreign

interventionists. The military advisers are accompanied by an increasing flow of American and French weapons, including missiles.

In an attempt to justify their brazen and flagrant meddling on the African continent, the imperialists are inventing far-fetched charges against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in particular, which has for a long time been the target of relentless imperialist attacks. This country is now under direct military pressure. The vessels of the United States Sixth Fleet are ready to intervene. An immense naval task force, including the nuclear aircraft carrier *Eisenhower*, is heading towards the Libyan coast. United States military aircraft are carrying out a number of provocative flights every day, seeking any excuse for a military confrontation.

Every effort is being made to exacerbate tension in the region of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Washington virtually believes that it can give an ultimatum to this sovereign State, which is actually under a threat of aggression.

The question is who gave the United States and its accomplices the right to flout the sovereignty of independent countries, to meddle in internal events taking place thousands of miles from the United States and to impose their neo-colonialist "norms of conduct" on other States.

Such actions and the hegemonistic designs of the imperialist forces are flagrantly incompatible with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments to which the United States and France are signatories.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns these unlawful acts, which are a threat to international peace and security and must be halted. The arbitrary ways of the imperialist States must cease.

DOCUMENT S/15914

Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[9 August 1983]

Further to my letter of 6 August 1983 [S/15912], I have the honour to draw attention once more to the intensification of United States intervention in the affairs of the regions of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa and to the acts of intimidation and provocation directed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which is a part of these regions, as well as to the consequences of the dispatch of American forces and military equipment to the said regions.

As these acts represent a threat and a danger to the peace and security of these regions and of the world, I request, by order of my country's competent authorities, that the Security Council should meet as a matter of urgency to consider the situation and should put an end to the acts of provocation and hostility perpetrated by the United States, *inter alia* against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/15915\*

Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the representative of Iraq  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[9 August 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you excerpts from Iranian military communiqués and statements of Iranian officials on the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory, which began on 21 and 22 July 1983. In these communiqués and statements the Iranian régime admits the aggression against Iraqi international frontiers and flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

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

(Signed) Zuhair Ibrahim MOHAMMAD  
Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Excerpts from Iranian military communiqués and statements of Iranian officials on the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory

1. Military communiqué No. 1 of 22 July 1983:  
"The champions of Islam have gained control over the strategic high ground and the Iraqi base of Haj Omran."
2. Military communiqué No. 2 of 23 July:  
"The forces of Islam are advancing inside Iraqi territory."
3. Military communiqué No. 3 of 23 July:  
"The army's champions of Islam are persisting in their fighting and their advance for control of the important high ground in the region deep inside Iraqi territory."

4. Military communiqué No. 4 of 23 July:

"The forces of Islam have succeeded in moving from the Haj Omran high ground towards the international highway leading to Rawanduz. As a result of swift and calculated attacks, the Haj Omran military base has been occupied and also the town of Haj Omran. In conjunction with these victorious operations, our forces have established with the Iraqi armed combatants the Qala Diza-Chuman axis in the Iraqi territory under our control."

5. Military communiqué No. 5 of 25 July:

"The forces of Islam have gained control over more than 25 enemy bases and troop concentration posts in the Kallah region and liberated the Haj Omran base, which is one of the most important Iraqi military posts. The champions of Islam have also succeeded in liberating the town of Haj Omran, the town's custom-house and the Iraqi villages of Ayn Tundilah, Harwah, Khalanah, Rayat and Bayini, and also the supply and communications axis from Piranshahr to the Iraqi town of Rawanduz 10 kilometres inside Iraqi territory."

6. Military communiqué No. 6 of 25 July:

"The forces of Islam, composed of the champions of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the fedayeen of the guard, the contingents of the Islamic revolutionary guard, the armed Kurdish (Pesh Mergha) and Iraqi armed combatants, which have begun the second Dawn operation under the leadership of the commandant of the Hamzah Lord of Martyrs base, in order to occupy the strategic high ground in the region, the important Haj Omran base and the encampments of the enemy, to eliminate the supply source of the evil-doer and groups opposing the revolution within Iraqi territory and to destroy the forces of the enemy, have achieved the main objectives of the operations."

7. On 27 July, Radio Teheran stated:

"On the basis of reports from the northern leadership positions, the Iraqi Haj Omran garrison, which was the main target of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/330-S/15915.



Iranian offensive against northern Iraq, was taken by the Iranian forces on Saturday afternoon."

Radio Teheran explained that the garrison was situated near the Piranshahr-Rawanduz highway inside Iraqi territory one kilometre from the frontier and that the Iranian forces were currently encamped at positions located 18 kilometres from that highway.

8. On 25 July, Agence France Presse reported:

"Iran, for its part, has confirmed that its forces have penetrated 15 kilometres into Iraq from the mountainous region in the north-eastern part of the country."

9. On 26 July, the following was stated by Reuters on the basis of a report by the Iranian military commander and broadcast by the news agency of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"The Iranian forces have gained control of approximately 200 square kilometres of Iraqi territory in their offensive against Kurdish mountain areas."

10. Moreover, the Iranian Ambassador to Turkey stated at a press conference that he held on 28 July at the Iranian Embassy at Ankara

that the seizure of the city of Kirkuk or a strike against Baghdad was bound up with the war decisions taken by the leadership. He said also that Iraqi oil would be taken over for distribution to the people and in order to prevent Iraq from buying more French arms. He said that the forces of Iran were endeavouring to destroy the Iraqi-Turkish joint pipeline and that Iran would endeavour to compensate Turkey for the loss of Iraqi oil. He stressed that the Iranian forces had achieved their objectives and had gained control of large areas of Iraqi territory.

11. On 29 July, Agence France Presse reported from Teheran that Iranian television had said that the Iraqi Islamic Revolutionary Council, the leadership organ for Iraqi refugee dissidents in Iran, had met on Thursday evening in the areas liberated in the course of the recent Iranian offensive in north-eastern Iraq and had decided that its armed contingent should be stationed there. Agence France Presse said that reports from Teheran stated that the Iraqi "holy warriors" (Iraqis opposed to the Baghdad régime, trained and armed at bases in Iran) had participated for the first time in large numbers in these military operations. This offensive enabled them for the first time to obtain positions in Iraq, to the east of Rawanduz.

## DOCUMENT S/15916\*

### Letter dated 5 August 1983 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[10 August 1983]

I am sending you the latest information transmitted by Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Minister for Occupied Territory Affairs, concerning Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during May and June 1983. These activities, which contravene the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>9</sup> and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>7</sup> consists of the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

I need not stress the dangers of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

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

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

## ANNEX

### Israeli settlement activity during May and June 1983

During May and June 1983 the occupation authorities established two settlements, as follows:

*Adora.* Construction work began on 1 June. It is situated on the road to the settlement of Kiryat Arba in the Al-Khalil (Hebron) region.

*Gir.* Construction work began on 3 May. It is being set up on a piece of land with an area of 1,300 dunums and is situated to the east of the city of Al-Khalil.

During these two months, the Israeli authorities also confiscated 30,680 dunums of land on the West Bank:

1. On 2 May, 10,000 dunums of the lands of the villages of Shofa, Kur, Bait Lid and Saffarin, Nablus district, were confiscated;

2. On 7 May, 1,600 dunums of the lands of the village of Aqraba, Nablus district, were confiscated;

3. On 17 May, 7,000 dunums of the lands of Al-Issawiyah, Al-Quds (Jerusalem) district, were confiscated;

4. On 8 June, 80 dunums of the lands of the village of Bait Ummar, Al-Khalil district, were confiscated;

5. On 9 June, 7,000 dunums of the lands of the village of Al-Burj, Dura district, Al-Khalil area, were confiscated;

6. On 17 June, 5,000 dunums of the lands of Al-Zababidah and Raba, Jenin district, and Talfit, Nablus district, were confiscated;

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/331-S/15916.



7. The Israeli authorities notified the population of the village of Kubar, Ramallah district, of the confiscation of thousands of dunums of their untreed lands situated between the village of Kubar and Bait Illo. The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) newspaper *Al-Sha'b*, of 1 July, which carried this news item, did not mention the size of these lands.

## DOCUMENT S/15917\*

### Letter dated 5 August 1983 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 August 1983]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a communiqué adopted at a plenary meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 August 1983 and to request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries at its plenary meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 August 1983

1. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has learned with grave concern and profound indignation of the announcement by the authorities of the racist Pretoria régime of the decision to establish a

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/332-S/15917.

so-called State Council in Namibia which is to draw up a "Constitution" for the Territory.

2. This action by the racist régime is yet another manifestation of the scant regard with which it holds the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. In particular, it constitutes another blatant violation of resolution 439 (1978) of the Security Council, by which the Council reiterated the view that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal administration in Namibia, in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions, is null and void.

3. By this measure, South Africa has once again demonstrated its intention of imposing an "internal settlement" in Namibia, in utter disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence and of the will of the international community as reflected in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in the declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

4. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries expresses its strong condemnation of this latest act by South Africa and urges all States and the United Nations to desist from according any recognition to this latest ploy of the racist Pretoria régime, which is obviously aimed at obstructing the implementation of the internationally recognized United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory.

## DOCUMENT S/15918

### Letter dated 10 August 1983 from the representative of Argentina to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[10 August 1983]

For the information of the members of the Security Council regarding the question of the Malvinas, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the note which I have today addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1983 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention an incident provoked on 1 August 1983 in Argentine jurisdictional waters by British military forces.

On that date, the fishing vessels *Rivera Vasca* and *Arcos*, both flying the Argentine flag, were fishing in

Argentine jurisdictional waters where the United Kingdom has illegally and arbitrarily established an "exclusion zone". They were approximately at latitude 52° 30' south and longitude 60° 30' west and were intimidated into leaving the area by units of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom.

The Argentine vessels had approached the aforementioned zone, where fishing vessels flying other flags were pursuing a shoal of fish. At 5 p.m., the Argentine vessels were buzzed several times by two British Sea King helicopters. Then, at about 6 p.m., both vessels were threatened and intimidated into leaving the "exclusion zone" by a British missile frigate.

This incident reflects the persistent provocative attitude of the United Kingdom. Taken together with similar incidents reported by Argentina in notes to the President of the Security Council in 1982 [S/15361, S/15373, S/15377, S/15409, S/15427, S/15464, S/15474, S/15475 and S/15496], it is an obstacle to the elimination of the state of tension in the South Atlantic and represents a growing threat to stability in this region.

My Government again rejects the United Kingdom's illegal and arbitrary imposition of the "exclusion zone" in Argentine jurisdictional waters around the Malvinas and reiterates that the United Kingdom is solely responsible for all the incidents arising out of the establishment of that zone.

Through that illegal measure, the United Kingdom is encroaching on the basic right of Argentine vessels to sail in that area and on the basic right of Argentine aircraft to fly in the area. It is preventing Argentine vessels from carrying out lawful and peaceful activities, preventing the economic development of the region's natural resources and preventing the exercise of the other rights embodied in the international law of the sea.

The British Government's attitude is also directly affecting a major private sector of Argentine production which represents a considerable source of revenue for the Argentine external sector. Developments since the United Kingdom established the "exclusion zone" have shown that its real purpose is to guarantee itself, unilaterally and illegally, permanent, discriminatory and exclusive exploitation of the area's resources, to its own advantage.

I should also recall that the "exclusion zone" has been maintained with the support of an unjustified military presence in the area. The United Kingdom proposes to consolidate that presence by building a permanent and

strategic military base on the Malvinas. This grave development, which affects not only my country but the entire Latin American region, was reported in my note to you dated 16 July 1983 [S/15873].

The United Kingdom Government thus continues to disregard not only Argentine rights over the area, but also the provisions of the Charter relating to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and all the United Nations resolutions on the question of the Malvinas, whose implementation would lead to a just and peaceful settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of those territories.

The Government and people of Argentina are deeply concerned at the growing tension and insecurity created by these illegal and arbitrary actions on the part of the United Kingdom. The British attitude, which is in contrast to Argentina's repeatedly demonstrated willingness to co-operate in the search for a negotiated settlement, continues to pose a serious obstacle to a permanent resolution of the question of the Malvinas.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a General Assembly document and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

#### DOCUMENT S/15919

**Letter dated 10 August 1983 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[10 August 1983]*

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 5 August 1983 addressed to you by Col. Muammar Al-Qadhafi, Chief of State of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/15912, annex] and to the letter of 9 August from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/15914]. The first letter refers to joint training activities involving military forces of the United States and those of other countries in the region. The letter totally misrepresents the purposes of the exercises.

The purposes and scope of these joint exercises are clearly set forth in my letter of 22 July [S/15887] to you, and in advance announcements by several of the Governments whose forces are participating in the exercises. These training exercises threaten no one, are wholly defensive in nature, do not involve contested land or sea space and are entirely consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The United States unequivocally states that the exercises pose no threat to the security of any country in

Africa or the Middle Eastern region and that the exercises are not a response to any other situation or activity which may be taking place in any neighbouring country or countries.

These exercises were scheduled and planned before Libya launched its invasion of Chad with ground and air forces. No amount of obfuscation on the part of Libya can disguise the fact that Libyan conspiracies, threats and aggressions against its neighbours—now graphically demonstrated by Libyan armoured battalions and warplanes operating deep within the territory of Chad—have upset the peace and security of the region.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15920

**Letter dated 10 August 1983 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[10 August 1983]*

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 5 July 1983 addressed to you by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/15910] and to another letter of 8

August addressed to you by the representative of the Soviet Union [S/15913]. Both documents accuse the United States of provoking tension in the Mediterranean

and Africa by activities undertaken in connection with the intervention of Libyan forces in Chad. The letter from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya further implicitly accuses the Governments of certain neighbouring countries of contributing to the tension through their participation in joint training exercises with United States forces.

The statements contained in these two letters are clearly designed to divert attention from the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya itself bears the primary responsibility for tension and conflict in Chad and the surrounding area. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is engaged in the unlawful use of armed force against the territorial integrity and political independence of Chad. Over an extended period, aircraft of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have conducted an intensive campaign of bombing cities in Chad using incendiary as well as conventional bombs. Units of the Libyan Army have penetrated deeply into Chad and are now engaged in offensive military action against the armed forces of Chad.

These Libyan forces have been equipped by the Soviet Union with highly sophisticated military equipment, including aircraft, helicopters, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, missiles and artillery, which is being

used against military targets and civilian population in Chad.

The United States and other concerned countries have responded to this unlawful use of force. At the request of the Government of Chad, a country with a very limited and purely defensive military capability, the United States has provided logistical support and assistance in monitoring the situation to aid Chad in its struggle to defend itself against the unprovoked acts of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Council should be aware that we are dealing with a case of aggression by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which constitutes a major threat to the peace and security of the region.

All of the actions of the United States have been designed to assist the Government of Chad to exercise its inherent right of self-defence. These actions are wholly consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15921

##### Letter dated 11 August 1983 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[11 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a message addressed to you by Mr. Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

"In a letter dated 5 August 1983 [S/15912, annex] Col. Muammar Al-Qadhafi of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya mentioned my country in connection with alleged threats to the peace and security of his country. The letter seems to refer to the joint training exercises involving Sudanese and American armed forces.

"I would like to inform you and the other members of the Security Council that the conduct of these joint exercises is a sovereign right consistent with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and other international and regional instruments. These training activities pose no threat whatsoever to any country and they are not meant to do so. These joint exercises are of a routine fashion and are planned and announced well in advance. The sole purpose of these exercises is to enhance the defensive capability of the Sudan peoples armed forces.

"Col. Al-Qadhafi states in his letter that he has no right to speak on behalf of the four countries men-

tioned in his letter. I regret to note that he has not only assumed the right to speak on behalf of these countries but has evidently interfered in the internal affairs of these countries, including my own, by violating their sovereign right to conduct their affairs as they deem fit.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan considers the content of Col. Al-Qadhafi's letter a malicious misinterpretation of the nature and purpose of the joint Sudanese-American training exercises. We have no doubt that this is a futile attempt to divert the Council's attention from its current consideration of the Chad complaint concerning the latest Libyan aggression against Chad."

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

(Signed) Elfaki Abdalla ELFAKI  
*Chargé d'affaires, a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15924

##### Letter dated 12 August 1983 from the representative of Somalia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[12 August 1983]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 6 August 1983 addressed to you by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/15912].

The Somali Government wishes to reject categorically the assertion by Libya contained in this document that the military exercises which are to take place in

Somalia constitute a threat to international security. Moreover, the Somali Government takes exception to the statement that Libya has the right to speak, in any manner or form, on behalf of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The exercises referred to are being undertaken in furtherance of arrangements agreed upon between two sovereign States and are not directed against the security of any country.

In the circumstances, the Somali Government wishes to make clear that it opposes any discussion of Somalia in the Security Council within the context of the communication of Libya.

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

(Signed) Yusuf Ismail KHALAF  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Somalia  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15925

Letter dated 15 August 1983 from the representative of Egypt  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[15 August 1983]

During the current debate in the Security Council, the delegation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [2464th meeting] referred to document S/15912 and repeated the same tendentious misrepresentations regarding the joint military exercises which are being carried out in Egypt.

We need hardly refute these fallacious allegations; however, in order to set the record straight, my delegation wishes to state the following:

1. It is a well-known fact that these military training exercises, carried out in Egyptian territory, are of limited duration. Their date and scope had been decided upon and announced a long time ago, and hence are in no way related to the current developments in the region.

2. My delegation would also draw attention to the fact that the Egyptian authorities at the highest level have repeatedly declared that the military training exercises are not directed towards any State and that their sole objective is to intensify the defensive capabilities of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

3. The holding of such military training exercises, carried out in the Egyptian territory, is a legitimate sovereign right and indeed a duty that poses a threat to no one. Neither do we need to stress that the exercise of this right is fully consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

It is evident that Libya's groundless allegations are but futile attempts to disguise and divert attention away from its destabilization designs in the region, its exposed continued interference in the internal affairs of Chad and its aggression against that country and its legitimate Government.

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

(Signed) Ahmed T. KHALIL  
Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15926

Letter dated 12 August 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic  
of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[15 August 1983]

Pursuant to my letter dated 3 August 1983 [S/15909] I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that, as had been cautioned by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ruling régime of Iraq carried out on the night of

Wednesday 10 August yet another barbaric aerial attack on Iranian civilians in the town of Gilah Gharb in western Iran, causing the death of 50 and the wounding of 575 innocent civilians and the destruction of scores of houses and shops. Iraqi planes dropped cluster bombs and used machine guns on population gatherings to secure the highest number of civilian casualties. Such actions are of course in conformity with Iraq's general policy of total disregard for international humanitarian law in the most savage manner. The consequences of such barbaric actions will certainly not be what the inhumane rulers of Iraq may anticipate. The continuation of such crimes against the Muslim people of Iran will only strengthen the resolve of Iranians to resist such savagery and injustice until those responsible for these crimes are punished.

I would like to reiterate once again the conviction of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that what has encouraged and is encouraging the régime of Iraq to continue its blatant violations of international humanitarian law is the indifference of the international community and the Security Council to the realities of the ongoing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

I would appreciate if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15927\*

Letter dated 15 August 1983 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]  
[16 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a TASS statement dated 12 August 1983 regarding the illegal activities of the United States of America aimed at the dismemberment and *de facto* annexation of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) which has been put under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

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

(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV  
Acting Permanent Representative of  
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Text of TASS statement

Behind talk about "freedom" and "democracy", the Government of the United States of America is pursuing an openly expansionist policy, which is hostile to the cause of peace and is aimed at repressing the aspirations of peoples to independence and social progress and at the *de facto* seizure of foreign territories and the subordination of the inhabitants of such territories to its will. In doing so, Washington does not shrink from gross violations of existing international agreements, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, and is attempting to cast aside the elementary norms of morality, justice and international law.

This is particularly evident in United States policy towards the United Nations strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), which was placed under the temporary administration of the United States by a decision of the United Nations Security Council in 1947 [resolution 21 (1947)].

Three and a half decades is quite long enough for a State which has received a mandate to administer a Trust Territory to show in practice that it has really made every effort to, in the words of Article 76b of the

Charter of the United Nations, "promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence".

Far from promoting the economic advancement of the inhabitants of Micronesia, the United States has done everything to prevent the creation of an independent, viable economy in that Territory, with the result that, as the Micronesians themselves point out, the inhabitants of the Territory are now less self-sufficient than they were at the beginning of the trusteeship period.

Upon being given the mandate to administer Micronesia, the United States began, quite unceremoniously, to actively exploit the Trust Territory, mainly for its military and strategic interests. It is well known that one of the first actions of the American "trustees" was to expel the Micronesians from a number of islands and to turn the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls into a testing ground for nuclear weapons. The whole world knows about the hardships those tests caused for the Micronesians, and for the representatives of other peoples of the Pacific Ocean basin. Even now, the Micronesians are suffering greatly from the effects of the forced resettlement and poisoning of the environment, which represents a serious threat to the life and health of the present and future generations of Micronesians.

United States military activity in Micronesia is expanding. America makes no secret of its efforts to secure for itself in the future the exclusive right to a military presence on the islands. To that end, it is imposing upon the inhabitants of individual parts of the Trust Territory long-term military agreements under which the Pentagon will be able to maintain and expand its missile test range in the islands, its naval bases, the airfields for its strategic air force and other military facilities and to establish stocks of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction there. All this means in essence is that the United States is flouting the basic objective of the trusteeship system, which is, according to the Charter of the United Nations, to further international peace and security. The action already carried out by the United States in Micronesia and particularly the steps it has recently taken *vis-à-vis* that Territory constitute a serious threat to the security, not only of the people of Micronesia, but also of the countries in the vicinity.

Ignoring the legal rights and interests of the people of Micronesia, the United States, using the United Nations mandate as a cover, has pursued and is continuing to pursue towards the Pacific Islands a policy aimed at turning them for ever into its colonial appendage and a

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/340-S/15927.



military and strategic springboard in the western Pacific. The United States is bent on depriving the people of this Territory of their sovereign rights and dismembering Micronesia.

The neo-colonial status being foisted on individual parts of Micronesia, disguised as a "commonwealth" for the Mariana Islands and a "free association" for Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, is nothing but an unlawful attempt to decide the fate of peoples by methods which are characteristic of the worst times of colonial pillage and which have been resolutely rejected in numerous decisions of the United Nations. Neither the "plebiscites" and "referendums" imposed on individual parts of Micronesia because of pressure by the United States nor the attempts to legalize their results in the Trusteeship Council can hide the obvious fact that the present United States Administration is employing the most refined methods of diktat and blackmail in order to frustrate the exercise of the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to true self-determination, freedom and independence.

The activities of the United States in connection with Micronesia, which are illegal and contrary to the Charter, constitute a direct challenge to the United Nations and cannot fail to arouse indignation and evoke protest on the part of world opinion. The General Assembly has

on a number of occasions recognized the need to preserve the unity of Micronesia and has, in its historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, condemned "any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country" [resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly, para. 6].

The unilateral activities of the United States are clearly contrary to the provisions of the Charter, which specifically provides that any alteration of the status of a strategic Trust Territory, which is what Micronesia is, can be made only as a result of a decision of the Security Council.

In the situation that has arisen, the United Nations has a clear duty to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Administering Authority fulfils the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and complies with decisions of the United Nations, to frustrate the efforts to present the world with complete absorption of the Trust Territory as a *fait accompli* and to help the long-suffering people of the Territory to exercise their legitimate right to establish a single independent State and to lead a peaceful life free from military and other forms of neo-colonial bondage and from fear about the future.

## DOCUMENT S/15928

### Letter dated 11 August 1983 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]  
[16 August 1983]

I refer to the statement made by Mr. Karom Ahmed, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad, at the 2463rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 August 1983, and to the request that the photographs<sup>10</sup> and other evidence attached hereto which he produced in the course of his statement should be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Ramadane BARMA**  
Permanent Representative of Chad  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Presentation of the Libyan prisoner to the public on 8 August 1983 at N'Djamena

The Libyan pilot Abdel-Salam Mohammed Charfaddine, whose aircraft was brought down above Faya, was presented to the public and the press on Monday 8 August 1983. Almost all the members of the Government, the National Advisory Council and the diplomatic corps attended this event which was held at the Palace of Congress. The room and the courtyard were filled to overflowing.

The Libyan prisoner a Commander, in the orange uniform of a pilot, was introduced by Minister Mahamat Soumeila as second-in-command to Colonel Massoud. Born on 3 March 1940, he has spent

time in Egypt and the Soviet Union and speaks Italian, English, Russian and Serbo-Croat.

Questioned at length by the press, he said that the frontier between Chad and Libya is about 40 kilometres below Aouzou, but that he was ordered to bomb Faya with napalm and fragmentation bombs, to destroy the Chad Northern Armed Forces. Goukouni is backed by 12 Libyan aircraft and two operate each day over Faya, arriving from Sebha, one Sukhoi-22 and one Tupolev.

Before the Faya attack Al-Qadhafi went in person to Aouzou and gave orders to "continue the work". The prisoner said that the rebels have light armoured vehicles and some guns. The orders for military operations are often if not always given from Tripoli. In his case, he was ordered to bomb Djabal Bilé. In all he had carried out about 40 "missions", three of them in the past three days.

A Muslim, married with two children, Abdel-Salam Mohammed Charfaddine admitted that he had undoubtedly killed Chad children and old people with his bombs. To the question: how could a man like you do that? he gave this reply which made the audience scream with rage: "As a soldier, I do not ask that question. I do not think about this kind of thing. As a soldier, I was ordered to destroy Faya and thus ensure victory for the camp supported by my superior. This superior, on whom all operations depend, is, of course, Al-Qadhafi. Everything depends on him. And he supports Goukouni".

The Libyan pilot believes that the air bombing will be followed by a ground attack, but he has not indicated the date.

Remarks: Commander Abdel-Salam Mohammed Charfaddine behaved in a very dignified manner, as was noted by colleagues and observers present at the meeting. He seems to be reliable and, if approached calmly, could give other interesting information.

## DOCUMENT S/15929

### Telegram dated 15 August 1983 from the Deputy Minister of External Relations of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 August 1983]

I have the honour to inform you that South Africa, continuing the actions of destabilization, aggression and occupation that it has been carrying out against the People's Republic of Angola, has occupied the municipality of Cangambe in the Moxico province, after intense aerial bombardment with Impala and Canberra fighters, followed by artillery and infantry attacks.

As you are aware, South Africa has occupied N'giva, the capital of Cunene province, since August 1981.

The loss of human lives among the civilian population and the destruction of public utilities are incalculable at this moment. Were it not for the insecurity in this region we would be willing to invite members of the United Nations Secretariat to assess the results of the bellicose

actions of the racist air force. Our invitation should be registered here, in any case.

The hypocrisy of certain Western countries Members of the United Nations, particularly the members of the Security Council, has allowed the situation of war in southern Africa to be silenced, thus allowing South Africa to act with impunity in pursuance of its goals, which have been designed by imperialism and the Reagan Administration, for this region. The Angolan people desires peace, for which it fought for 14 years against Portuguese colonialism. Hence it has demonstrated the ability and willingness to negotiate honestly towards a peaceful solution in the context of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. We shall not comply with the imposition of strange elements not included in the United Nations plan, neither shall we bend in the face of manoeuvres and blackmail of Pretoria or the United States.

The Angolan Armed Forces and all our people are determined to expel the invaders and to recover the boundaries.

We repudiate and condemn vehemently this new aggression aimed at dismembering our country and, on the other hand, at impeding the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978) concerning the independence of Namibia.

We shall keep you informed about the development of the situation. In accordance with the right accorded to us by the Charter, we request that this information be circulated as a document of the Security Council, while we request that you call upon that organ at a more suitable opportunity, to debate and to take appropriate actions in regard to the situation created by racist South Africa.

(Signed) Venancio DE MOURA  
Deputy Minister of External Relations  
of the People's Republic of Angola

#### DOCUMENT S/15930

Letter dated 17 August 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[17 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the note dated 15 August 1983 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I have the honour to call your attention to the following

"Yesterday 14 August 1983, at 10 a.m., a silver-coloured two-engine aircraft, fully identified as belonging to the Honduran Air Force, penetrated national airspace, in open violation of our sovereignty, flying over the sectors of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, Cinco Pinos and Santo Tomás del Nance, in the department of Chinandega, and then returning to Honduras.

"On the same day, between 8 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., Honduran soldiers attacked the frontier post of Las Manos, in the department of Nueva Segovia. In the attack, which was totally unjustified, heavy machine guns and other, miscellaneous weapons were used. In accordance with their instructions, the Nicaraguan armed forces did not respond to the provocation.

"In registering Nicaragua's formal and vigorous protest at these latest acts of aggression, we reiterate to the Government of Honduras our appeal that it should put an end to the constantly repeated acts of provocation and aggression against Nicaragua, which merely place further obstacles in the path of the present negotiations being pursued by the Contadora Group."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15931

Letter dated 17 August 1983 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 August 1983]

Lesotho has for some time been going through a very grim period due mainly to the deterioration of relations between herself and her neighbour, South Africa.

South Africa has held on to weapons belonging to Lesotho at her ports. These arms are required by Lesotho for normal internal purposes of law and order.

There have been cross-border excursions from South Africa into Lesotho. Furthermore, South Africa has now imposed very heavy restrictions on the movement of persons across the common borders between Lesotho and herself.

On 10 August 1983, after repeated requests by Lesotho, South Africa finally agreed to a meeting with representatives of the Government of Lesotho. At the meeting South Africa made a categorical demand as a condition for normalization of relations, as follows:

(a) The return to South Africa by Lesotho of certain members of the refugee community whom they claim pose a security threat to South Africa;

(b) Alternatively, their expulsion out of Lesotho into a third country or countries.

On Saturday 13 August Lesotho made a public appeal to the international community to bring pressure to bear upon South Africa to exercise restraint and withdraw this demand on Lesotho. So far, there has been no positive response on the part of South Africa. Lesotho has always asserted that it has full control over the refugees in Lesotho and that South Africa has failed to convince Lesotho of the threat the refugees pose to South Africa.

In the circumstances, the Government of Lesotho would like to make an urgent appeal to you, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to use your good offices and, through Member States of the United Nations and other related organizations, to make a final appeal to South Africa to exercise restraint on her demands and to lift the undue pressures she has imposed on Lesotho through arms embargo and restrictions on movement of people—measures which are very harsh, taking Lesotho's geographical position into account.

You may be able to appreciate that the situation in question has already prevailed long enough and is, indeed, causing a security situation inside the country, as

well as incalculable suffering of Lesotho's people and her economy. While Lesotho has full confidence in the success of your initiatives, but should the anticipated success not be forthcoming, Lesotho requests that you cause urgent consultations to take place between yourself and Lesotho after consulting Member States, and United Nations organizations and agencies as to how best the international community can help Lesotho to handle the refugee problem as smoothly and as humanely as possible.

Lesotho wishes to reiterate that the presence of the refugees in Lesotho is caused by an external factor, within South Africa itself, over which Lesotho has no control. Since we can anticipate that, so long as these conditions prevail within South Africa, the tide of the refugees will increase and we are bound by an international convention as well as on grounds of morality not to return these refugees to South Africa, we request that, in your consultations, the international community should advise you on how best Lesotho and the United Nations system and Member States can best deal with a new wave into Lesotho of refugees.

Finally, I have today, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Maseru, provided you with the list of 512 politically affiliated South African refugees in Lesotho out of 3,000 registered with UNHCR to assist you in your consultations towards the final resolution of this problem.

I request you to have this letter circulated among all Member States of the United Nations as well as international organizations and agencies as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. SEKHONYANA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Lesotho

#### DOCUMENTS S/15932 AND ADD.1

##### DOCUMENT S/15932

Letter dated 17 August 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 August 1983]

On 14 August 1983, from 2200 to 2245 hours and again at 0400 hours local time, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using flares instead of real shells, illuminated the whole city of Basra to convince the Baathist régime of Iraq of their ability if they intended to retaliate for the criminal bombardment of Iranian civilian targets. The latest instances, which occurred in a 74-hour period, had resulted in the death of 97 civilians and the wounding of 775 others, who inhabited the towns of Gilan Gharb and Andimeshk.

Despite my letters of 3 and 12 August [S/15909 and S/15926], in which I informed the international community through you, first of the intentions of Iraq and then of the actual criminal violations of international humanitarian law which are encouraged by the acquiescence of the Security Council in the face of internationally documented atrocities of the Iraqi régime, upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention with great regret yet another example of the criminal behaviour of the Iraqi rulers. On Saturday 13 August, only 74 hours after the Iraqi bombardment of Gilan Gharb, two Iraqi missiles hit the city of Andimeshk at 2025 and 2050 hours, local time.

The attack caused the death of 40 innocent civilians, including 9 children and 2 pregnant women, the wounding of 200 civilians and the destruction of 400 shops and houses. The number of casualties has been increasing as the relief activities continue.

The acquiescence of the Security Council to these criminal violations of international humanitarian law, despite the report of your representatives [S/15834, annex] as well as our numerous reminders—particularly my letters of 3 and 12 August—has been the best encouragement for the ruling clique in Iraq. Thus the Council partially shares the responsibility for the death of 97 and the wounding of 775 innocent civilian inhabitants of Andimeshk and Gilan Gharb, who have fallen victims to merely three days of Iraqi war crimes.

Although the Iranian people are resolved to continue their just and defensive struggle in the face of all difficulties and despite the tacit support of different international bodies for the Baathist régime, it is imperative for the Security Council to take effective measures in condemnation of these crimes, if the Council is the least concerned with maintaining international humanitarian law, as well as its own credibility.

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

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

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[2 September 1983]

In pursuance of my letter dated 17 August 1983 concerning bombardment of the civilian quarters of Gilan Gharb and the destruction of residential areas by the

forces of the criminal régime of Iraq, upon instruction by my Government I enclose herewith two photographs of the scenes of destruction of Gilan Gharb.<sup>10</sup> It would be highly appreciated if these photographs could be circulated as an addendum to document S/15932 of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/15933\*

Letter dated 17 August 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 August 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new aggressive actions by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus which took place on 9 August 1983.

From 0835 to 0850 hours two Turkish F-4 jet fighters, originating from Turkey, flew south of the Pentadaktylos Range of the Republic of Cyprus in an easterly direction and carried out dives in the area between the villages of Kionelli and Dikomo. During the dives it appears that the planes launched air-to-surface rockets and opened machine-gun fire.

From 1030 to 1045 hours two F-4 Turkish jet fighters flew south of the Pentadaktylos Range in an easterly direction, from Nicosia towards the town of Famagusta occupied by the Turkish forces.

The above military manoeuvres formed part of military exercises carried out by the Turkish occupation troops.

These recent acts of aggression by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus are indicative of the Turkish attitude of defiance and disdain of the United Nations as well as the norms and principles of international law.

Moreover, they run counter to and utterly disregard all resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council on Cyprus, including the recent resolution 37/253 of the General Assembly, adopted by an overwhelming majority, which reaffirmed the right of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to sovereignty over the entire territory of the Republic.

In strongly protesting these provocative violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military forces, I wish to point out that once again they take place at one of the most sensitive phases of the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to express the hope that you will find it possible to intervene effectively in order to put an end to these and other violations of the sovereignty of Cyprus, which not only clearly demonstrate Turkey's lack of political will towards finding a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem but, furthermore undermine your efforts and initiatives for promoting such a solution.

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/38/348-S/15933.

DOCUMENT S/15934

Letter dated 18 August 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 August 1983]

Pursuant to my letter dated 17 August 1983 [S/15932], I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that the ruling régime of Iraq carried out another ferocious bombardment on Iranian civilians in the village of Najaf, located 1 kilometre from the city of Gilan Gharb in west Iran. The barbaric assault occurred at 1445 hours local time, Saturday, 13 August, causing the injury of seven civilians, one of whom later passed away. The Iraqi planes also destroyed several houses and set ablaze the village's wheat harvest. The farms around Karand village in Bakhtaran province received a similar attack when homes and public places were set on fire and windows were shattered. Furthermore, the ruling régime of the Baathist Party of Iraq, in contravention of international norms, dropped chemical bombs in the operational theatre of Val Fajr-2.



Such barbaric actions against the innocent Muslims of the Islamic Republic of Iran demonstrates the frenzied state of the Iraqi régime and further strengthens the justified resistance of Iranian Muslims against the inhuman behaviour and the imposed war of Iraq.

I would like to reiterate once again that the acquiescence of the Security Council and the indifference of the international community has been an encouragement for the ruling régime of Iraq to continue its savage atrocities against civilian life in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to continue its blatant violations of international humanitarian law.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15935

Letter dated 18 August 1983 from the representative of the Sudan  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[18 August 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following important facts to your attention:

1. On Saturday, 13 August 1983, the Chad authorities displayed before representatives of the international mass media at N'Djamena about 116 Sudanese nationals, most of them young, who had been taken prisoner by Chad government forces during the battle to retake the town of Oum Chalouba.

2. It has emerged from investigations which were carried out that these Sudanese nationals had been victims of Libyan designs and exploitation, as several months earlier they had been prevailed upon by promises from Libya, which had guaranteed them jobs, but after their arrival in Libya they had been compelled, through various forms of intimidation, to join military camps and to enrol in the so-called Islamic Legion, composed of recruits from various African countries.

3. Shortly after being compelled to join the military training camps, they were hastily forced to participate in the war of aggression which Libya is currently waging against Chad government forces. Even before being taken prisoner by those forces, they refrained from taking an active part in the fighting.

I should like to bring these facts to your attention and to the attention of the members of the Security Council and I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdel-Rahman ABDALLA  
Permanent Representative of  
the Democratic Republic of the Sudan  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15936

Letter dated 19 August 1983 from the representative of the Congo  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[19 August 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration of Brazzaville on the situation in Chad adopted on 16 August 1983 by the Heads of State of Central Africa.

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

(Signed) Pascal GAYAMA  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of the People's Republic of the Congo  
to the United Nations



**Declaration of Brazzaville dated 16 August 1983 on the situation in Chad**

We, Heads of State and Government of Central Africa, at a meeting at Brazzaville on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Congolese revolution, having conducted, in the presence of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, a broad exchange of views on the situation that has prevailed in Chad over the past few years.

Acutely concerned at the extreme gravity of the problem and of the danger that the conflict might become internationalized,

Considering that the solution of this conflict is not military but political and may be sought through national reconciliation,

Request the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to establish contact with all the parties concerned with a view to achieving:

A cease-fire;

Withdrawal of all foreign troops in Chad;

Prohibition of all countries from interfering in the internal affairs of Chad.

Zaire, in spite of being an interested party, participated in all the discussions but was unable to take a position.

**DOCUMENT S/15937\*****Letter dated 22 August 1983 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[25 August 1983]

I refer you to the telegram dated 15 August 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Angola addressed to you [S/15929], in which South Africa is accused of occupying "the municipality of Cangambe in the Moxico Province" of Angola "after intense aerial bombardment with Impala and Canberra fighters".

The South African Government rejects these allegations. Cangambe is beyond the range of an Impala aircraft carrying a bomb load. Canberra aircraft are used for reconnaissance purposes and it is no secret that South Africa is from time to time forced to undertake reconnaissance flights for the purpose of monitoring hostile activities against South West Africa/Namibia.

It is common knowledge that the People's Republic of Angola allows its territory to be used as a springboard for armed attacks against the people of South West Africa. South Africa is responsible for the protection of the inhabitants of South West Africa, and cannot and will not permit this state of affairs to go unhindered—especially in view of the known build-up of Cuban and FAPLA [Forças Armadas para a Libertação de Angola] forces in southern Angola, which are used in support of

SWAPO operations, and the recent deployment of Soviet weaponry such as SAM-8 missiles.

The truth of the matter is that more and more of the civilian population of Angola are reacting to the atrocities continually being perpetrated against them by Cuban and SWAPO forces. Resistance to the MPLA-Workers' Party Government is increasing and it was the forces of UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola), not of South Africa, which captured Cangambe.

However, if there exists any doubt as to the matter, I would strongly urge you to send a mission as a matter of urgency to visit Cangambe in order to determine conclusively, through the gathering of evidence on the ground, who was in fact responsible for the aerial bombing at Cangambe.

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

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/359-S/15937.

**DOCUMENT S/15938\*****Letter dated 25 August 1983 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[26 August 1983]

I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to refer to the letters dated 28 June and 16 July 1983 [S/15849 and S/15873] from the representative of Argentina on the subject of the Falkland Islands, and in response to them to state the following.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/362-S/15938.

The United Kingdom rejects the allegations that the British authorities are bent on maintaining a climate of confrontation and the Argentine references to "militarizing" the Falkland Islands. Far from seeking confrontation, the United Kingdom has taken initiatives towards the normalization of relations between the two countries, to which Argentina is being slow to respond. As

was pointed out in my letter of 18 May [S/15774], Argentina's refusal to declare a definitive cessation of hostilities and to renounce the future use of force cannot but carry the implication that it may be the intention of Argentina to resume active hostilities. Recent incursions into the Falkland Islands Protection Zone by Argentine military aircraft, as well as by unauthorized civilian vessels, on which I shall be writing separately, have demonstrated the continuing need for measures to ensure the defences of the Falkland Islands.

It is undeniable that the United Kingdom has the inherent right and indeed the duty to defend the Falkland Islands and its people against further hostile action by Argentina. The United Kingdom remains determined to fulfil that duty. The construction of the new airfield on the Islands is necessary to enable the United Kingdom adequately to do so. The Argentine representative's letter of 16 July suggests that Her Majesty's Government decided that South Africa will be used as a "logistical support base". This is false. The choice of Cape Town by the contractors as a transit point for their civilian work-force was decided by the contractors, without the involvement of either the Government of the United Kingdom or of South Africa. The decision related only to the contractors' civilian work-force and *not* to equipment or construction material for the airfield. All construction materials will be transported direct from Britain by sea. No military or official personnel will travel via Cape Town.

The Argentine representative's letter of 16 July also claims that the United Kingdom intends to construct in the Falkland Islands military facilities on a scale above that required to meet the present threat to the Islands. This is absurd. The nature of the threat to the Falkland

Islands is unfortunately very plain; the United Kingdom will maintain the defensive dispositions necessary to meet it.

The United Kingdom's attitude towards resolution 37/9 of the General Assembly is well known. This resolution failed to give express recognition to the right of the people of the Falkland Islands to self-determination and appeared to suggest that the status of the Islands should be changed irrespective of the manifest wishes of the Islanders. The references in the Argentine letter of 28 June to the preservation of the way of life and traditions of the Falkland Islanders and the effective protection of their interests are no substitute for recognition of the fundamental right of self-determination. The offensive references in the Argentine representative's letter to "illegal colonial presence" overlook the fact that the present arrangement remains the form of government preferred by the inhabitants who have recently experienced the Argentine alternative. The United Kingdom for its part will continue to promote the rights and interests of the Falkland Islanders, in accordance with their freely and clearly expressed wishes.

I would request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and to bring it to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) J. A. THOMSON  
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15939\*

Letter dated 25 August 1983 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 August 1983]

At the 2457th meeting of the Security Council, on 28 July 1983, the representative of Jordan referred to what he called "cases of mass poisoning which mysteriously occurred among schoolgirls in the West Bank last February".

At the same meeting of the Security Council, the representative of Democratic Yemen, addressing the same issue, stated that "students in cities of the West Bank have been poisoned".

As you will recall, towards the end of March 1983, a series of false reports and accusations began to circulate concerning an outbreak of headaches, dizziness and nausea among female high school students in various localities in Judea and Samaria. The Israel medical authorities, who immediately instituted an inquiry into the matter, could not establish the existence of any organic cause.

This fact notwithstanding, various Arab Governments and media, as well as Arab representatives to the United Nations, used this occasion to mount a renewed attack in their relentless campaign of vilification against Israel.

Thus, the representative of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of March, in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 1983 [S/15660] stated that "Israeli terrorism

has reached the point of the implementation of schemes for the collective poisoning of students and inhabitants".

Not content with this misstatement of the facts, the representative of Iraq, in a further letter dated 31 March [S/15673], asserted that "these poisoning cases were not coincidental. They were caused by a yellow substance containing sulphur concentrates which emitted poisonous gases with dangerous physical and psychological consequences as well as other possible consequences".

Similarly, the representative of Jordan in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 29 March [S/15659] referred to "collective poisoning to which more than 1,000 Palestinian schoolgirls were exposed".

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking in the Security Council on 29 March in the debate on the situation in Nicaragua, compounded the above-mentioned allegations when he stated that Israel "exercises genocide against the Arabs... and even poisons their schoolchildren... Poisonous gases are used on Arab schools in the West Bank... What is the use of murdering and poisoning our schoolchildren?" [2426th meeting].

The representative of Senegal, as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine People, saw fit to follow suit, and in his letter of 30 March [S/15667] addressed to you alluded to the "reported illness among Arab schoolgirls... Local

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/365-S/15939.

residents believe the illness to have been induced by some kind of poison, perhaps even gas poisoning”.

Against this background of ongoing false allegations, I sent a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 3 April in which I stated that the Israel medical authorities were undertaking a comprehensive examination of the causes of the above-mentioned symptoms [S/15674]. I also emphasized that the Israel Ministry of Health had decided to request an independent assessment of the causes of the above-mentioned phenomenon, to be undertaken by international health authorities, and that Israel had approached the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in this regard.

I also pointed out in the same letter that, reporting on that organization's findings on 3 April, Dr. Franz Altherr, representative of the ICRC, had stated that it was his impression that there was no indication of the existence of poisonous agents. It was Dr. Altherr's feeling that this was a mass phenomenon without any organic basis.

In the same letter, I also informed the President of the Security Council that, in further efforts to obtain impartial and internationally recognized medical opinion, Israel had approached the United States Center for Disease Control at Atlanta, Georgia, and the World Health Organization (WHO) and that experts of both bodies were then due to arrive in Israel.

Even before the arrival in Israel of the representatives of WHO and the United States Center for Disease Control, the Security Council authorized the President to issue a statement dated 4 April [S/15680] expressing the “great concern” of the Council's members regarding “cases of mass poisoning in the occupied Arab territory of the West Bank as referred to in document S/15673” and requested you “to conduct independent inquiries concerning the causes and effects of the serious problem of the reported cases of poisoning”.

At the end of April, the United States Center for Disease Control at Atlanta published the results of their investigations, asserting, in summary, that “this epidemic of acute illness was induced by anxiety... Its subsequent spread was mediated by psychogenic factors. Newspaper and radio reports may have contributed to this spread. The epidemic ended after West Bank schools were closed... We observed no evidence of reproductive impairment in affected patients.”

On 10 May you transmitted to the Security Council the report by the Director-General of WHO on a health emergency of an ill-defined nature on the West Bank [S/15756, annex], stating, *inter alia*, that “the WHO inquiry has not been able to indicate any specific cause or causes of this ill-defined health emergency”. In regard to the clinical findings submitted by the Israel health

authorities to WHO, that organization's report stated that it “found no reason whatsoever to challenge the findings reported to it”.

These findings of the various medical authorities are fully corroborated by the conclusions reached in the medical literature on similar phenomena in other countries which, incidentally, did not merit any correspondence on the part of representatives, let alone consideration by the Security Council and a statement on its behalf.

In this connection, I have the honour to draw your attention to an article entitled “An Epidemic of Overbreathing among Schoolgirls” by Peter D. Moss and Colin P. McEvedy, published on 26 November 1966 in the *British Medical Journal* for that year, volume 2 (pp. 1295 to 1300).

I should also like to draw your attention to an article by Gary W. Small and Jonathan F. Borus entitled “Outbreak of Illness in a School Chorus”, published on 17 March 1983 in *The New England Journal of Medicine* for that year (pp. 632 to 635).

In the light of the great concern displayed by the Security Council last April regarding the phenomenon in question, it was to be expected that the Council would see fit to take note of the fact that the allegations against Israel proved to be without foundation, even though, given the present composition of the United Nations, it was not to be expected that the Council would go so far as to redress the wrong done to Israel. Similarly, while it was perhaps too much to expect that representatives of the Arab States would want to apologize for having levelled wild and completely unfounded charges of “poisoning” against my country, one would have expected that, at the very least, they would have the decency to refrain from repeating those accusations.

I therefore note with regret the Security Council's total silence on the matter since the publication of the above-mentioned reports. Likewise, the silence observed now on this matter by some of the representatives who irresponsibly and shamelessly hurled their unfounded charges against Israel and, even more so, the repetition at this stage of those charges by other representatives fully attest to their moral and intellectual standards as well as to their inability or unwillingness to come to terms with reality.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15940

#### Letter dated 30 August 1983 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[31 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued by the United States Department of State on 29 August 1983, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The statement responds to the accusations contained in the document circulated on 16 August at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [S/15927].

I request that the attached statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Charles M. LICHENSTEIN  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations



**Statement issued by the United States Department of State on 29 August 1983 concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

On 16 August 1983 the Secretary-General of the United Nations distributed, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a statement of 12 August of the Government Information Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) attacking United States administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands [S/15927]. The description by the Soviet Union of the United Nations administration of the Trust Territory bears so little relationship to reality, so totally ignores the democratically expressed will of the peoples of Micronesia and is so misleading as to require the following response.

The United States has administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands since 1947 under a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council. Final responsibility for the Territory, which is the only strategic trust established under the Trusteeship System of the United Nations, was assigned under Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations to the Security Council. The Security Council assigned responsibility for assisting it in overseeing United States administration of the Territory to the Trusteeship Council.

The actions and policies of the United States as Administering Authority of the trusteeship have been subjected to close scrutiny by the Trusteeship Council during the last three decades. The record of the United States administration in Micronesia is contained in the comprehensive annual reports which the Administering Authority has submitted to the Trusteeship Council, in the reports of numerous visiting missions which the Council has sent to the Trust Territory over the years and in the transcript of proceedings before the Council at its annual sessions. The Trusteeship Council has provided a forum in which petitioners and Council members—including the Soviet Union—have had every opportunity to question and comment upon the administration of the Trust Territory. It is to this record and the very tangible progress made since 1947 which the Security Council and the international community should address themselves.

Article 76 of the Charter states that one of the objectives of the trusteeship is:

"To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned . . ."

In accordance with the Charter and the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, the United States has established modern health care, communications, transportation and educational systems in the Trust Territory and has worked in close consultation with the Micronesian people and their leaders to put in place the infrastructure which will enable these islands to achieve their goals of economic development and self-sufficiency. Though Micronesia faces many of the same problems in seeking economic development which other island peoples throughout the world have encountered, the United States believes the Micronesian people are on the threshold of increased economic well-being, and the future political status arrangements which have been negotiated include economic assistance which will enhance these opportunities.

During the trusteeship the United States has worked to improve the quality of life in Micronesia in a manner compatible with the traditions and cultures of the islands and has provided the people with the tools to develop their own resources for their own benefit. During the last decade, priorities for the allocation of resources and implementation of development strategies have increasingly been established by the Micronesians themselves, who today have primary authority and responsibility for the administration of governmental affairs, social services and economic development policies. These activities take place in accordance with constitutions approved by the people in plebiscites observed by the Trusteeship Council. The United States has relinquished virtually all executive, legislative and judicial functions of government from the Administering Authority to the constitutional Governments of Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, reserving to itself only such authority as is required to fulfil its responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement. These constitutional Governments have authority and responsibility for their internal affairs and, with the support of the United States, are conducting significant foreign affairs activities in preparation for the termination of the trusteeship.

In 1969 the United States began negotiations with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of the Trust Territory regarding the future political status arrangements which would provide a basis for termination of the trusteeship. Those negotiations have produced agreements with the four Governments of the Trust Territory which have emerged as self-government has been instituted—the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Northern Mariana Islands. In 1975 the people of the Northern Mariana Islands elected by an overwhelming 78 per cent majority to become a commonwealth of the United States.

After 14 years of careful negotiations, the Governments of three jurisdictions in the last two years have signed the Compact of Free Association, under which the freely associated States will be sovereign and have the capacity to conduct their internal and external affairs, while the United States will have authority and responsibility for security and defence matters. The new nations will also receive significant economic assistance in order to ensure continued economic stability and development under free association. The Compact is terminable by either mutual consent or unilateral action of any signatory Government. Earlier this year, the peoples of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia approved the Compact in free and impartial plebiscites internationally observed by missions of the Trusteeship Council (by majority votes of 62 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively). The third plebiscite will be held in the Marshalls on 7 September. The Compact will also be submitted for approval, in accordance with the constitutional processes of all four signatory Governments.

The blatantly false and deliberately misleading TASS statement accuses the United States of the illegal "dismemberment and annexation" of the Pacific Islands. Nothing could be further from the truth. The record of the United States administration and its political status negotiations with the popularly elected representatives of the peoples of the Trust Territory demonstrates that the United States was fully prepared to enter into a future political relationship with one Government representing all the peoples of Micronesia, but did not and would not attempt to force upon the Micronesian people an artificial and unwanted territorial configuration as the Soviet Union proposes. Indeed, the crucial element in any legitimate act of self-determination is that it be conducted freely and fairly so that its results reflect the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned, a concept which in itself is apparently alien to Soviet thought and experience. In establishing their constitutions and in voting on their status, the Micronesian people have chosen to become separate political entities within the Trust Territory according to their own cultural, economic and political preferences resulting in the creation of four separate Governments—a decision the United States respects. The form of self-government chosen was solely a decision of the people concerned, not of the United States. Any attempt by the Administering Authority to impose an arbitrary notion as to how the people of Micronesia should organize themselves for the purpose of instituting self-government would constitute callous insensitivity towards the cultural identity, social values and political aspirations of the peoples of the Trust Territory and would have clearly derogated from their right of self-determination.

The irresponsible charge that the United States influenced internal politics in Micronesia to bring about fragmentation—when, in fact, the separate constitutional Governments were established through open debate and the freely expressed choices of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory—is both condescending and an affront to the dignity and right of self-determination of the Micronesian people. The United States followed the only path appropriate for a truly democratic nation serving as Administering Authority.

The United States has always sought to preserve the stability which has been established in Micronesia and the Pacific Basin during its administration of the strategic trusteeship. The mutual agreements providing for continued security of Micronesia under free association were signed by the Governments of Micronesia only after extensive discussion and debate within Micronesia about United States security and defence responsibilities. The political and legal processes required in each Micronesian jurisdiction for final approval of those arrangements are still going forward. That this arrangement is—and in order to endure must continue to be—the product of mutual agreement rather than coercion is clearly evident from the fact that the Compact will allow the freely associated States unilaterally to terminate free association in favour of independence, without the loss of either economic assistance or United States security and defence protection, an arrangement few other nations would so generously offer.

The Soviet Union has made several reckless charges about the United States intentions to impose agreements upon Micronesia under which the United States would be able to "expand its missile test range in the islands, its naval bases, the airfields for its strategic air force and other military facilities", thereby "flouting the basic objective of the Trusteeship System". However, under article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council, the United States is explicitly authorized to establish military facilities and station armed forces in the Territory. Despite this plenary authority, United States military activity in Micronesia is limited to just one missile systems testing facility at Kwajalein, in the Marshall Islands, which is operated by a civilian contractor force. Far from expanding its military facilities, the United States has neither naval bases nor any airfields for its strategic air force in Micronesia. United States military operational authority under the Compact of Free Association will be subject to express conditions, negotiated between the United States and the Micronesians.

In addition to substantial grants for social services and economic development, the United States has offered, under the Compact, to establish a permanent fund to pay all claims of persons affected by the nuclear-testing programme at Eniwetok and Bikini. Upon arrival by the peoples concerned, this arrangement will resolve in a comprehensive and compassionate way a legacy of the post-war era.

The process of negotiation and approval of the Compact of Free Association in free and democratically held plebiscites and in accordance with constitutional procedures in Micronesia and the United States has been and will continue to be open for the world community to observe. Once political status matters are determined in Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as has already been accomplished in the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States will be prepared to seek termination of the trusteeship. At that time, it will be the voices of the Micronesian peoples themselves which will be heard above the groundless allegations and misinformation of those who would substitute their will for the will of those island peoples. The Micronesians have learned the lessons of democracy too well to have their future dictated to them by any other nation and that fact, along with the many other accomplishments which the people of the Trust Territory and the Administering Authority have achieved together, constitute a legacy of which the Micronesians, the United States and the United Nations can be proud.

Instead of recognizing these achievements, the Soviet Union has made baseless charges in an attempt to distract the attention of the world community from its own aggressive designs—which now appear to extend to the Pacific area. It is the Soviet misrepresentation of the situation in Micronesia, not the actions of the United States, which represents a clear effort to thwart Micronesian aspirations for self-government as manifested in their recent acts of self-determination.

#### DOCUMENT S/15941

##### **Letter dated 26 August 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[29 August 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous notes, I have the honour to bring to your attention the sad news of the martyrdom of two innocent children and wounding of a third as a result of an Iraqi air raid against the civilian population of the village of Vavan-Sardasht in West Azarbaijan province on 23 August 1983.

Hoping that the Security Council would come to understand the tragic consequences of its continued acquiescence to the documented crimes of the régime ruling in Baghdad, it would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15942\*

##### **Letter dated 26 August 1983 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]  
[29 August 1983]

I have the honour to send you the latest information provided by Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Minister for Affairs relating to the Occupied Territories, concerning the settlement activities carried out by Israel in the occupied Arab territories during July 1983. These activities, which represent a violation of the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, of the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>9</sup> and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>7</sup> have as their object the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

I need not stress the dangers of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/369-S/15942.



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

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

#### ANNEX

##### Israeli settlement activity during July 1983

In July 1983 the occupation authorities established a single settlement, called Adam, on the main road between Al Quds (Jerusalem) and Jericho.

The settlement is named after General Yakotael Adam, who was killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its establishment began with the installation on 30 July 1983 of 18 Jewish families from several districts in the Al Quds sector, occupied in 1948.

During the same month the occupation authorities confiscated 3,000 dunums of communal land in the Nablus district (on 20 July) and 10 dunums belonging to Mr. Dhahir Moussa Ibrahim and his brothers, in the village of Sourif (Al-Khalil district). In addition, the Israeli newspaper *Hatsofeh* of 20 July stated that officials of the Israeli Ministry of Transport intended to execute a project for the construction of a railway line linking Israel to the settlements on the West Bank.

#### DOCUMENT S/15943

##### Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia

[Original: English]  
[29 August 1983]

1. At its 2439th to 2444th and 2446th to 2451st meetings, held between 23 May and 1 June 1983, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the situation in Namibia.

2. At its 2449th meeting on 31 May, the Council adopted resolution 532 (1983), which reads as follows:

*"The Security Council,*

*"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/15776),*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,*

*"Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),*

*"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), including the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations,*

*"Taking note of the results of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held at UNESCO House in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983,*

*"Taking note of the protracted and exhaustive consultations which have taken place since the adoption of resolution 435 (1978),*

*"Further noting with regret that those consultations have not yet brought about the implementation of resolution 435 (1978),*

*"1. Condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council;*

*"2. Calls upon South Africa to make a firm commitment as to its readiness to comply with Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia;*

*"3. Further calls upon South Africa to co-operate forthwith and fully with the Secretary-General in order to expedite the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) for the early independence of Namibia;*

*"4. Decides to mandate the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with the parties to the proposed cease-fire, with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978);*

*"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of these consultations as soon as possible and not later than 31 August 1983;*

*"6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."*

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above resolution.

4. In the exercise of the mandate entrusted to me, I initiated preliminary discussions with all concerned with a view to establishing the necessary framework for my consultations and reaching an agreement on the outstanding issues to be discussed with the parties to the proposed cease-fire.

5. In my preliminary consultations with senior officials of South Africa on the implementation of resolution 532 (1983), they maintained that the main obstacle to implementation of the United Nations plan was the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, and that as soon as they were withdrawn, the remaining outstanding issues could be addressed and resolved. At the same time, they indicated that I would be welcome to visit South Africa for consultations. I made clear to them that the question of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola could not be accepted as a precondition for a Namibian settlement. I added that if South Africa was not

prepared to discuss the outstanding issues at this stage then there would be little point in visiting South Africa for consultations. I stressed that such a visit could only be justified if it served a useful purpose within the context of resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983) of the Security Council.

6. On 10 August I received a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa in which he set out the views of his Government concerning its requirements for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. The letter stated that once firm agreement had been reached on the fundamental requirements of Cuban withdrawal, and a commitment had been obtained from the Angolan Government regarding the implementation of such an agreement, the South African Government was of the opinion that the other outstanding issues could be addressed and resolved reasonably quickly within the framework of the understandings that were reached between South Africa and the Contact Group of five Western countries. In this regard he said that South Africa would insist on compliance with the commitments which were made during the first and second phases of the negotiations, particularly with regard to impartiality, which remained an essential requirement for the implementation of any settlement. Discussions would therefore have to take place concerning the manner in which the principle of impartiality would be applied in practice.

7. At separate meetings in New York, I informed the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the representative of the Chairman of the front-line States, as well as the Contact Group of five Western countries that should South Africa continue to insist on addressing outstanding issues only after agreement had been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops, it would not be possible to make any further progress on the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983) of the Security Council at this stage. At a further meeting, the Contact Group of five Western countries reconfirmed that understandings reached during the first and second phases of the negotiations in 1982 [S/15776, paras. 4 to 9], as agreed to in parallel discussions with SWAPO and the front-line States, as well as with South Africa, remained in force and were still binding on the parties. Following from this, I reaffirmed to the parties that in the implementation of the Council's resolution 532 (1983), discussions should not be reopened on matters in regard to which agreement and understandings had already been reached, and confirmed as such to the United Nations. In this connection, I drew their attention to the fact that the only remaining outstanding issues which had to be addressed in the context of resolution 532 (1983) were the choice of the electoral system and some final problems relating to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and its composition.

8. On 16 August I met with Messrs. Fourie and von Schirnding of South Africa to discuss the letter of 10 August from the Foreign Minister in the context of resolution 532 (1983) of the Security Council. At that meeting they assured me that South Africa accepts resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983) as the basis for further discussions and that South Africa was prepared, without prejudice to its position on other regional issues, to discuss the two remaining outstanding issues relating to the electoral system and the few remaining points pertaining to UNTAG and its composition. They also assured me that it was not the intention of South Africa to reopen discussions on matters regarding which agreement has been reached with the parties, and that South Africa also

accepted all understandings and agreements reached with the parties as valid and binding on the parties to the negotiations and would accordingly insist on their implementation. It was on the basis of these clarifications that I decided that a visit to southern Africa might be useful within the context of resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983).

9. On 17 August, I informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa that following an exchange of views with Messrs. Fourie and von Schirnding on the points made in his letter, and in the light of clarifications given to me by them, it would be possible within the context of resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983) to pay a short working visit to South Africa from 22 to 25 August to hold further discussions with the Government of South Africa in regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. I also emphasized to the Minister that in the context of our discussions, it was important that the question of Namibia be viewed as a primary issue in its own right, and not as an appendage to other issues. I further informed the Minister that I intended, subsequent to my visit to South Africa, to pay a brief familiarization visit to Namibia in regard to my responsibilities and in the context of pertinent Security Council resolutions.

10. I left New York on 20 August accompanied by Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs; Mr. Abby Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions; and Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, my Special Representative for Namibia. I arrived in South Africa on 22 August, after a brief stop in Cape Verde which I made at the invitation of President Pereira for discussions with him.

11. In Cape Town, I met with Prime Minister P. W. Botha on 23 August and had extensive discussions with him, on both the question of Namibia and the general situation in the region. This was followed by meetings on 23 and 24 August with Mr. Botha, Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Defence, General M. Malan, together with senior officials of the Government. The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr. W. van Niekerk, was also present at these meetings. My discussions with the Foreign Minister focused on the two remaining issues mentioned in my last report, namely, the choice of the electoral system and the settlement of some final problems relating to UNTAG and its composition.

12. At the working session, the Foreign Minister restated the South African Government's commitment to seek a settlement to the Namibia question on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), within the framework of the understandings reached with the United States and the Western Contact Group. He confirmed that the position of the South African Government was that the one major issue still to be resolved was the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, on the understanding that they would not be replaced by any other hostile forces. He further stated that firm agreement would have to be reached on the fundamental requirements of Cuban withdrawal, and a commitment would have to be obtained from the Angolan Government regarding the implementation of such an agreement. The other outstanding issues, he stated, should be addressed and resolved within the framework of the understandings reached with the United States and the Western Contact Group.

13. In reply, I stated that the United Nations could not accept the linkage precondition for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. I made clear that my mandate did not include the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and that

the terms of reference for my discussions with his Government were exclusively spelt out in resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983). I urged the Government of South Africa to respond positively on the two remaining outstanding issues.

14. In regard to the electoral system, the Foreign Minister stated that the Western constitutional proposals provided for a choice between the two systems, namely, proportional representation and the constituency (single-member constituency) system, the choice to be made by the Administrator-General after commencement of implementation of the Council's resolution 435 (1978). He indicated that South Africa's choice would now be made by the Administrator-General and communicated to the Special Representative as soon as a date for implementation had been set, which would be earlier than originally envisaged in the proposals. Members of the Security Council will recall that in my last report to the Security Council [*ibid.*, para. 8] I explained the situation in regard to the electoral system as follows:

"As regards the electoral system to be employed in electing the Constituent Assembly, it was agreed that it would be based either on proportional representation or single-member constituencies. I was also assured that all the parties were agreed that this issue must be settled in accordance with the terms of resolution 435 (1978) and that the issue must not cause delay in the implementation of that resolution. The front-line States and SWAPO emphasized the view that agreement should be secured on the electoral system prior to implementation of resolution 435 (1978). To this end, the Western Contact Group undertook to continue their consultations with all the parties."

15. In regard to UNTAG, I first took up the composition of its military component. I reviewed the progress made in previous discussions in regard to Governments that had agreed to provide the seven infantry battalions for UNTAG. In so doing, I explained that the final decisions on the composition of UNTAG would be made by the Security Council on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General. Following the discussion, the Foreign Minister expressed agreement on the proposed composition of UNTAG and stated that as far as South Africa was concerned the matter was resolved.

16. The discussions also resulted in the settlement of outstanding issues regarding the agreement on the status of UNTAG. This agreement would provide UNTAG with the necessary immunities and privileges to facilitate its work and to protect its status in the Territory as a United Nations operation.

17. The Foreign Minister also raised again the question of impartiality. In this connection, he assured me that it was not the intention of South Africa to reopen discussion on this matter regarding which agreement had already been reached, but that in order to avoid future delays it would be useful for South Africa to know how provisions relating thereto would be implemented. I assured him that in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) all parties would be treated equally by the United Nations. It followed that South Africa was expected to do the same.

18. Since I completed my talks with South Africa ahead of schedule, I proceeded to Namibia on 24 August on a brief familiarization visit. I visited Ruacana on the northern border of Namibia, where I was shown the hydro-electric power station and its facilities. The journey to Namibia provided me with an opportunity to learn at first hand some of the present difficulties

facing its inhabitants. While in the Territory, I raised these matters and other problems in informal consultations with the Administrator-General, Mr. van Niekerk.

19. Namibia is afflicted by a serious drought situation with dire consequences for the entire population, particularly those in the rural areas. In my contacts and meetings with the people of the Territory, most of them, after expressing their desire for peace and stressing the necessity for an early implementation of the United Nations plan, urged me to alert the international community to their plight and to facilitate the flow of humanitarian assistance. The present cycle of drought in southern Africa as a whole is having a devastating impact on the national economy and the everyday life of the people of the Territory. In the circumstances the international community might wish to consider what could be done to provide humanitarian assistance to support local efforts in this regard.

20. Having concluded the first leg of my visit to southern Africa, I paid a one-day visit to Luanda on 26 August to follow up discussions I initiated in New York with SWAPO in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 532 (1983). I also met with President dos Santos of Angola to discuss the situation in southern Africa.

21. I met with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, in Luanda to discuss the question of Namibia in the framework of resolution 532 (1983). He reiterated to me SWAPO's statement of January 1981 during the Geneva pre-implementation meeting. He stated that SWAPO was ready to sign a cease-fire with South Africa and to further co-operate with the Secretary-General and UNTAG, both military and civilian components, in facilitating the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without modification, amendment or extraneous and irrelevant issues of linkage and reciprocity.

22. With regard to the composition of the military component of UNTAG he assured me that SWAPO would support the recommendations which I intended to make to the Security Council with regard to the composition of the seven infantry battalions.

23. On the choice of the electoral system, Mr. Nujoma reaffirmed SWAPO's position that it was prepared in principle to accept either proportional representation or the single-member constituency system and urged the imperative need for a decision to be made on this matter as soon as possible and for the establishment of a time-frame for implementation.

## CONCLUSIONS

24. I have described above my efforts to carry out the mandate given to me by the Security Council in resolution 532 (1983), namely, to consult with the parties to the proposed cease-fire with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978). These prolonged and intensive consultations have resulted, as far as UNTAG is concerned, in resolving virtually all the outstanding issues. In fact, we have never before been so close to finality on the modalities of implementing resolution 435 (1978).

25. However, the position of South Africa regarding the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) still makes it impossible to launch the United Nations plan. I have repeatedly made it clear that I do not accept this linkage and that the question of Cuban troops was not envisaged in resolution 435 (1978) and is not part of my mandate under resolution 532



(1983). This difficulty can only be dealt with in its own context by those directly concerned acting within their sovereign rights and, above all, by a determined effort by all concerned to reduce the tensions and contentious issues and to put an end to conflict in the area as a whole.

26. My visit to the region brought home to me vividly both the human tragedy of the present situation and the necessity for urgent progress towards implementation. The people of Namibia, on whose behalf this long-standing international effort has been mounted and maintained, are suffering not only denial of their legitimate aspirations for genuine self-determination and independence, but from the effects of procrastination and the uncertainty of their future. To their already great difficulties have now been added the hardships of a long and serious drought. I have now witnessed at first-hand their impatience and disillusionment.

27. A peaceful solution of the Namibian problem is also the key to a peaceful and co-operative future for all countries of the region. The instability and conflict generated by the failure to resolve this problem have had disastrous results for the neighbouring countries, and especially for Angola. It is in the interest of absolutely no one to have this situation continue. It is both highly damaging to the peoples and Governments of the area and also a threat to the wider peace. Another complicat-

ing factor is the injection of wider political and ideological issues into this already complex and highly charged situation.

28. I have reported above substantial progress since the Council last met on the Namibia question. However, no one is more aware than I that we cannot claim real progress until an actual date is fixed for the start of implementation of resolution 435 (1978), and the cease-fire comes into force. I have no doubt that further disastrous consequences will result if we do not reach this stage quickly.

29. The attainment of a peaceful, prosperous, independent and united Namibia would be an achievement of which all members of the international community could be proud. For the sake of the people of Namibia, for the future of this richly endowed region of the world and in the interest of international peace and co-operation, I appeal to all concerned not to be distracted from this objective by other issues. I urge them, in a renewed spirit of co-operation, to build on the progress made and to make another major effort for the achievement of independence for Namibia through the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) at the earliest possible date. For my part I am determined to continue my endeavours to this end and also to assist the people of Namibia in any way I can.

#### DOCUMENT S/15944\*

##### Letter dated 26 August 1983 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[30 August 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a communiqué from the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique regarding the early dawn attack on the Mining Enterprise of Mozambique in Zambezia on 21 August 1983.

I would be very grateful if this communiqué were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tiago RECIBO CASTIGO  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of the People's Republic of Mozambique  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Communiqué issued on 24 August 1983 by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique

In the early dawn of 21 August 1983 a group of armed bandits attacked the installation of the Mining Enterprise of Mozambique, in Morrua, district of Lie, Province of Zambezia.

Four workers of the Enterprise were murdered during the attack. Two of those killed were geologists of Soviet nationality, and the other two were Mozambican workers.

During the attack, the armed bands turned to the housing complex of the Mining Enterprise where the geologists of Soviet nationalities were residing and kidnapped 24 of them. All other foreign technicians, among them Portuguese and East German expatriates, are safe and in good health.

The armed bands ransacked some houses, the health centre and the firm's store and destroyed buildings and various pieces of equipment.

Before they retreated the armed bandits kidnapped two women and two infants, all Mozambican nationals.

The two Mozambican workers who lost their lives fighting in the defence of the installations of the Enterprise belonged to the people's militia in charge of the protection of the mining complex.

The two Soviet geologists were murdered in cold blood by machine-gun fire inside their bedrooms.

The Soviet geologists were in Mozambique within the framework of the agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The activities of the geologists are aimed at the development of the mineral resources of our country in the context of the global struggle being waged by our people against underdevelopment and at the creation of the material bases for a socialist economy.

This barbaric action of the armed bands in the Zambezia Province is part of the strategy of destabilization being waged by the militarist and racist régime of South Africa.

An integral part of the strategy of the militarist South African régime is to choose for their target the foreign technicians. Its main aim on one hand is to undermine the efforts of the Mozambican people to improve their living standards and well-being, to destroy the bases of our economy and to put into a standstill the technical co-operation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and other countries. On the other hand, through the multiplication of terrorist acts against the civilian citizens who come from other countries, they attempt to provoke a greater involvement of the forces engaged in this undeclared war waged by the racists against the people of southern Africa. It exposes once more the barbaric and cruel nature of the armed bands recruited, trained, financed and directed by the apartheid régime.

The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique will persist in their efforts to free the kidnapped citizens and to neutralize the armed bands.

*A luta continua!*

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/371-S/15944.

**Letter dated 29 August 1983 from the representative of Viet Nam  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[31 August 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement dated 29 August 1983 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

*(Signed)* HOANG BICH SON  
*Permanent Representative of Viet Nam  
to the United Nations*

**ANNEX**

**Statement made on 29 August 1983 by the spokesman for the Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam**

Proceeding from the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and the Chinese peoples and from the desire for restoring the good-neighbourly relationships between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the Vietnamese Government proposed on 19 August 1983 to the Chinese Government the following.

On the occasion of the coming National Day of Viet Nam (2 September) as well as that of China (1 October), the two sides should agree to refrain from all armed actions and other hostile activities and

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/372-S/15945.

from opening fire on their common border, effective from zero hour (Hanoi time) on 30 August to zero hour on 8 October in order that the people on either side of the border may celebrate their respective National Days in peace and friendship.

This constructive proposal of the Vietnamese side fully conforms to the aspiration of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and contributes to creating a favourable atmosphere for both sides to settle the abnormal relations between the two countries. It is also in keeping with the desire of the peoples in the region for peace and stability. However, it is regrettable that until now the Chinese side still fails to answer the above-mentioned proposal of the Vietnamese side.

Despite this, prompted by its goodwill to contribute to easing the tension in the relations between Viet Nam and China, on 29 August the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ordered the Vietnamese armed forces all along the northern border line to carry out the proposal strictly. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again requests the Government of the People's Republic of China to respond actively to the above proposal and order its armed forces to lay down their arms.

If the Chinese side takes advantage of the Vietnamese side's goodwill and continues armed provocations and other hostile activities, the people and armed forces of Viet Nam will be compelled to exercise their right to self-defense. In that event, the Chinese authorities will have to bear responsibility for all consequences arising from their own actions.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the Chinese people as well as public opinion in the region and the rest of the world will approve of and strongly support the sincere proposal and constructive attitude of the Vietnamese side.

## DOCUMENT S/15947

**Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the representative of the United States of America  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[1 September 1983]

On urgent instructions from my Government and in view of the gravity of the situation arising from the destruction by fighters of the Soviet air force of a Republic of Korea Boeing 747 aircraft carrying civilian passengers of different nationalities over waters of the Japanese island of Hokkaido, I wish to bring the following facts to your attention and to that of all members of the Security Council.

At 1400 hours (GMT) 31 August 1983, a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 en route from New York to Seoul, Korea, departed Anchorage, Alaska carrying 269 passengers and crew.

At approximately 1600 hours the aircraft came to the attention of Soviet radar personnel. It was tracked constantly by Soviet military authorities from that time. According to information available to my Government, the aircraft strayed into Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula, over the Sea of Okhotsk and over Sakhalin Island.

The Soviets tracked the commercial airliner for some two and one half hours. A Soviet pilot reported visual contact with the aircraft at 1812 hours. The Soviet plane was in constant contact with its ground control.

At 1812 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by the Soviet pilot at 10,000 metres. At 1826 hours the Soviet pilot reported that he fired a missile and the target was destroyed. At 1830 hours the Korean aircraft was reported by radar at an altitude of 5,000 metres. At 1838 hours the Korean plane disappeared from the radar screens.

The United States Government knows that at least eight Soviet fighters reacted at one time or another to the airliner. The pilot who shot the airliner down reported after the attack that he had, in fact, fired a missile, that he had destroyed the target, and that he was breaking away.

About an hour later, Soviet controllers ordered a number of their search aircraft to conduct search and rescue activity in the vicinity of the last position of the Korean airliner reflected by Soviet tracking. One of these aircraft reported finding kerosene on the surface of the seas in that area.

The United States Government considers this action of Soviet military authorities against a civil air transport vehicle a flagrant and serious attack on the safety of international civil aviation.



This action by the Soviet Union violates the fundamental legal norms and standards of international civil aviation. These norms and standards do not permit such use of armed force against foreign civil aircraft. There exists no justification in international law for the destruction of an identifiable civil aircraft, an aircraft which was tracked on radar for two and one half hours, and which was in visual contact of Soviet military pilots prior to being deliberately shot down.

It is the considered position of the Government of the United States of America that this unprovoked resort to the use of force by the Soviet military authorities in contravention of international civil aviation organization

standards and the basic norms of international law must be deplored and condemned by the international community and by world public opinion.

Upon instructions from my Government, I request, with the Republic of Korea, that you convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this serious matter. I further request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Charles M. LICHENSTEIN  
*Acting Permanent Representative  
of the United States of America  
to the United Nations*

## DOCUMENT S/15948

### Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 September 1983]

The attached letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1983 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention the tragic incident in which a commercial passenger plane of the Republic of Korea was shot down by fighter planes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at about 1830 hours (GMT) on 31 August 1983.

The Boeing 747 flight 007, one of five regular weekly flights of Korean Air Lines between Seoul and New York, was en route from New York to Seoul, after refueling in Anchorage, Alaska. There were 240 civilian

passengers of different nationalities and 29 crew members on board.

Condemning most strongly this unprovoked barbaric act committed by the Soviet Union in blatant violation of basic norms of international law and practice in international civil aviation, and gravely concerned by the situation arising from this incident, I request you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider immediately this serious matter.

In this connection, I declare, on behalf of my Government, that the Republic of Korea accepts, as it has always done so, the obligation of pacific settlement as provided for in the Charter.

I also request that the representative of the Government of the Republic of Korea be invited by the Security Council to participate in the discussion relating to this matter in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter.

(Signed) Kyung-Won KIM  
*Permanent Observer for  
the Republic of Korea  
to the United Nations*

## DOCUMENT S/15949

### Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the representative of Canada to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[1 September 1983]

I wish to associate my Government with the request made by the Governments of the United States of America [S/15947] and of the Republic of Korea [S/15948] for the urgent convening of a meeting of the Security Council to consider the facts and serious implications of the destruction on 31 August 1983, by the air force of the Soviet Union, of the Boeing 747 passenger aircraft of Korean Air Lines.

The Government of Canada deplores the destruction of this unarmed civil aircraft and the killing of innocent passengers, including a number of Canadians. These actions are flagrant and unacceptable violations of the norms and practices of international civil aviation and international law.

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

(Signed) M. KERGIN  
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Canada  
to the United Nations*

**DOCUMENT S/15950**

**Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the representative of Japan  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[2 September 1983]*

Under instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the shooting down over waters near Sakhalin on 1 September 1983 of a Korean commercial airliner which carried 269 passengers and crew of various nationalities, including 27 Japanese nationals.

*(Signed) Mizuo KURODA  
Permanent Representative of Japan  
to the United Nations*

**DOCUMENT S/15951**

**Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the representative of Australia  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[2 September 1983]*

I wish to associate my Government with the request made by the Governments of the United States of America [S/15947] and of the Republic of Korea [S/15948] for the urgent convening of a meeting of the Security Council to consider the effects and serious implications of the destruction on 31 August 1983 by the air force of the Soviet Union of the Boeing 747 passenger aircraft of Korean Air Lines.

The Government of Australia deplores this as an action incompatible with civilized behaviour between States. Quite apart from the general principles involved in the matter the Australian Government's concern was heightened by the fact that Australian citizens were on board the aircraft at the time of its destruction.

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

*(Signed) Lance JOSEPH  
Acting Permanent Representative of Australia  
to the United Nations*

**DOCUMENT S/15952**

**Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Spanish]  
[2 September 1983]*

I am writing to you in order to transmit the note dated 30 August 1983 which was sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"My purpose in writing to you is to inform you of the following:

"1. Today, 30 August 1983, at 0610 hours, an undetermined number of Somozist mercenaries, with the support of regular troops belonging to the Honduran army, attacked from Honduran territory the frontier village of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, Chinandega Department, and as a result of the attack, in which mortars, heavy machine-guns and various artillery were fired, two Nicaraguans were killed and three were wounded.

"2. On 29 August, at 0745 hours, a BH aircraft, coming from Honduran territory, flew over the towns of San José de Cusmapa and La Sabana, Chinandega Department, and then returned to Honduran territory.

"3. On 28 August, at 0800 hours, a counter-revolutionary group arrived from Honduran territory in a white-coloured boat, went as far as the village of Catarina, situated 12 kilometres to the south of Potosí, Chinandega Department, and kidnapped three Nicaraguan citizens members of the reserve. The Nicaraguan citizens were taken to the counter-revolutionary encampment called Las Casitas, which is in Choluteca Department in Honduras. Two of the kidnapped victims were barbarously killed at the encampment, while the third succeeded in escaping and returned to Nicaragua, where he reported the facts of the incident.

"The Government of Nicaragua considers that such acts constitute a further contradiction of the professions of peace made by the Government of Honduras and form part of the policy of provocation and aggression against our country which the United States Administration is fomenting.

"In submitting a formal and strong protest to the Government of Honduras about these most recent attacks against national territory and about the kidnapping and murder of Nicaraguan citizens, the Government of Nicaragua demands an investigation of the incidents described above and repeats its wil-

lingness to engage in dialogue with the Government of Honduras and its unreserved support for the *démarches* of the Contadora Group aimed at restoring peace between our countries and in Central America."

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/15953

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[2 September 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigration of Lebanon has addressed today a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States informing him of the decision of Israel to withdraw in the next few days its troops from parts of Mount Lebanon (namely, Aley and the Shouf regions).

2. The Government of Lebanon has seized the opportunity to bring to the attention of the League of Arab States the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and other international bodies, particularly resolutions 509 (1982) and 520 (1982) of the Security Council.

3. The Government of Lebanon has reiterated its determination to see all non-Lebanese forces (Israeli, Syrian, Palestinian and others) withdraw from Lebanon completely and immediately and has asked the League of Arab States for its assistance in this regard.

My Government wishes to inform you that we will be consulting with you, in the light of the above-mentioned resolutions of the Security Council, on developments as they occur.

I am enclosing the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigration to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, requesting you to have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

### ANNEX

Letter from Mr. Elie Salem, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigration of Lebanon, to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States

I have the honour to write to you, in the light of the events which have taken place and which are still taking place in Lebanon, to ask you to assist us in securing the implementation of the resolutions which have been adopted by international and Arab forums which echo the Lebanese resolutions requesting the withdrawal from Lebanese territory of all non-Lebanese forces. In this connection, I would mention resolutions 509 (1982) and 520 (1982) of the Security Council, the Declaration of the Council of Kings and Heads of State

of the League of Arab States issued at its second session [S/6003 of 8 October 1964, annex] and the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 [S/15675, para. 99].

There is no need for me to dwell on the chain of events to which Lebanon has been subjected, ever since the situation in the country deteriorated to such an extent as to expose, in its causes and consequences, not only Lebanon but the entire Arab region. The last in a long series of trials which Lebanon has had to endure was its invasion by the Israelis in June 1982, followed by the occupation of a large part of its territory.

You will of course remember, having followed with us the events in Lebanon during those critical days, that Lebanon has always looked to its Arab brothers—either bilaterally or through the League of Arab States, in particular its summit meetings—for help in securing the departure of the Israeli troops and the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces, so as to be able to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory and to recover its full and undiluted sovereignty, this being a position which Lebanon has put forward both in its constitutional bodies and in international forums.

During the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 9 September 1982, Lebanon submitted a working paper concerning the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from its territory. Point 4 of that paper requested the Conference to take note of a resolution of the Lebanese authorities which provided for:

1. The withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanon;
2. The termination once and for all of Palestinian military operations in Lebanon and from Lebanon and the end of the armed presence of Palestinian organizations in Lebanon;
3. The termination of the mission of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon.

The Conference, in its Final Declaration, said:

"The Conference has been informed of the decision of the Lebanese Government to terminate the functions of the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon, on the condition that negotiations are to be conducted between the Lebanese Government and the Syrian Government for the adoption of measures in the light of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon" [S/15510].

Having followed the efforts made by Lebanon, you are aware of the situation in so far as Lebanon and Syria are concerned, a situation which prevails despite the reservations expressed by Lebanon at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of the Conference. In the course of contacts and talks with Syrian leaders, Lebanon expressly requested the withdrawal of the Syrian troops.

Now we are faced with the Israeli decision to effect, in the coming days, a partial withdrawal which, contrary to what we have consistently requested, is not based on a definite timetable culminating in the total evacuation of Israeli forces since Israel has made it a prior condition that Syrian and Palestinian forces must be withdrawn from

Lebanon first. You are certainly aware that, on various occasions, Lebanon has publicly expressed its fears over the potential danger to its unity, and even to its future, which a partial withdrawal by Israel represents. This being so, Lebanon will not renounce any part of the territory evacuated by Israel, and it is virtually impossible for it to prevent or to oppose any evacuation of foreign troops, whatever the conditions laid down. On the contrary, it is in the Lebanese national interest, and in the interest of the entire Arab nation, to take advantage of the situation to liberate the territory and to restore national sovereignty over it. In the circumstances, and in order to enable Lebanon to recover its full sovereignty, leaving aside the positions and arguments of the various factions, the purpose of this letter is for us to reaffirm our position concerning the decisions in the working paper

submitted at the Fez Summit Conference, at which we requested the Syrian Arab Republic to withdraw its army from Lebanon once the mission of the Arab deterrent force was over, and asked the Palestine Liberation Organization to put an end to its military operation in Lebanon and to withdraw all its armed forces, in addition to pressing for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

Having thus affirmed our position, we ask you to circulate the text of this letter to the Governments of member countries so as to keep them informed of the request for withdrawal, in the hope that they and the League will support our cause, as required by our fraternal relationships and the principles of the Charter of the League, principles which are based on mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of all countries.

#### DOCUMENT S/15954

##### Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the representative of Thailand to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[2 September 1983]

I have the honour to convey to you the position of the Government of Thailand, as expressed in the attached documents, on the incident involving the destruction of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 passenger aircraft which resulted in the tragic loss of lives, including a number of Thai nationals.

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

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

#### ANNEX I

##### Message dated 2 September 1983 from General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand, to Mr. Chun Doo-Hwan, President of the Republic of Korea

The Government and people of Thailand are deeply shocked and saddened by the tragic news of the crash of a Korean Air Lines jetliner with the reported loss of 269 casualties including a number of Thai nationals.

We are appalled by the way in which the unarmed commercial aircraft was mercilessly attacked and we strongly condemn this premeditated and inhumane act. We join with you and your people in this time of national sorrow and frustration.

#### ANNEX II

##### Statement dated 2 September 1983 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

The Government of Thailand is deeply saddened by this event as it constitutes an inhumane act against an unarmed commercial airline, resulting in the loss of lives of 269 passengers, including those of 8 Thai nationals.

The Government of Thailand condemns this act and calls upon the Government responsible to clarify the events leading to the crash and to immediately take humanitarian action in searching for those passengers who may still be alive.

#### DOCUMENT S/15955

##### Note verbale dated 2 September 1983 from the Mission of Chile to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[5 September 1983]

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith an official statement issued by the Government of Chile in connection with the shooting down of a South Korean aircraft on 31 August 1983 and to request that it be communicated to

the President of the Security Council so that he may arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Council.

#### ANNEX

##### Official statement made on 2 September 1983 by the Government of Chile in connection with the shooting down of a South Korean commercial aircraft

The Government of Chile deplores the tragic circumstances surrounding the downing of a South Korean aircraft, which resulted in one of the worst disasters in the history of international civil aviation.

The competent bodies should investigate forthwith the reasons for the disaster, repudiate the action of those responsible and apply appropriate sanctions.

It is an affront to the conscience of the world that an unarmed civil aircraft should have been the object of such a dastardly attack. It shows the actual extent of the scorn and indifference with which the Soviet Union views the international community and international law.

The Government of Chile expresses its most heartfelt condolences to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea on this tragic event, which merits our strongest condemnation.

#### DOCUMENT S/15956

##### Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Beirut area

[Original: English]  
[5 September 1983]

1. The present report is based on information received from the Observer Group Beirut (OGB) and contains a summary of developments relating to the withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) from the Beirut area. It may be recalled that on 1 August 1982, following intensification of military activities in and around Beirut, the Security Council adopted resolution 516 (1982) by which it authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. OGB has 50 observers headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Jacques Fourrière, under the overall command of Lieutenant-General Emmanuel A. Erskine, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

2. Preparations for a withdrawal of IDF from the Beirut area had been observed by OGB from the last week of July 1983. An increasing number of convoys was noted on the Beirut-Damascus highway, consisting largely of trucks carrying such items as accommodation and heavy equipment, water tanks and stores.

3. During the daylight hours on 3 September, OGB observed heavy IDF traffic moving west on the Beirut-Damascus highway and south towards Khalde and Damur. All vehicles displayed orange-coloured air recognition panels. In the evening of 3 September, Israeli forces with tanks and armoured personnel carriers closed off and secured various road junctions in eastern and southern Beirut. No IDF traffic was observed on the Damascus highway after dawn on 4 September.

4. OGB reported hearing jet aircraft overhead in the early morning of 4 September, but no visual observation was made. It has been reported that IDF had also used other routes to the south but these could not be observed by OGB.

5. After movement of IDF ceased, OGB patrols sought to verify the situation. Although their task was made extremely difficult by the hostilities which immediately developed, OGB was able to confirm that

IDF checkpoints on the main roads around Beirut had been removed.

6. In the early hours of 4 September, intensive mortar, artillery and automatic weapons fire began in the areas to the east, north and south of Beirut, and in particular on and around the Beirut-Damascus highway. OGB teams observed armed groups operating in some of those areas, especially on the Ridge Line between Alayh and Suq Al-Gharb, in the Shouf mountains. During the daylight hours on 4 September, the north-western edge of the Shouf overlooking Beirut was engulfed by smoke and artillery fire. Similarly, the town of Khalde, to the south of Beirut, was also largely obscured by smoke and fire. Artillery fire from the north and north-east of Beirut continued throughout the night of 4 to 5 September. Its intensity decreased during the evening from approximately 100 rounds per hour to approximately 30 to 50 rounds per hour until 2300 hours GMT on 4 September. From 2300 until 0330 hours GMT on 5 September the intensity was approximately 25 rounds per hour. After 0330 hours GMT it increased once again. Principal targets during the evening and night of 4 to 5 September were Beit Meri, Broummana, Dazi, the western area of Beirut International Airport, Babdun, Aynas and Aley. On the morning of 5 September, United Nations observers noted heavy shelling around the headquarters of the Lebanese Army at Yarze.

7. OGB has kept the situation in the Palestine refugee camps in the Sabra and Shatila areas under close observation. During the last several days, the atmosphere in those camps remained calm, although they were hit by some shells on 5 September.

8. Throughout the period, OGB has maintained close liaison with the Lebanese Army, which had last week deployed throughout Beirut. On 4 September, OGB observed the movement of Lebanese Army units, under fire from armed groups, towards Khalde. That evening OGB was informed that the Lebanese Army



had entered Khalde, sustaining light casualties. The Lebanese Army has also moved troops and equipment east on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

9. OGB has not observed any change in the deployment of the Multinational Force, which came under occasional fire in the course of the shelling reported in paragraph 6 above.

10. Throughout the last several days, shells have, on a number of occasions, impacted close to OGB headquarters. So far it has not been necessary to evacuate the headquarters and it has continued to function on a 24-hour basis. At the same time, OGB teams have been compelled to limit their patrols for periods of time because of the firing. General Erskine has, nevertheless, instructed OGB to maintain, to the extent possible, its patrolling activity at an intensified level. OGB will also continue to maintain a presence in the Palestine refugee

camp and to maintain close contact with the Lebanese military authorities. General Erskine is keeping me concurrently informed of the situation in and around Beirut as observed and reported by OGB.

11. I take this opportunity to put on record my appreciation of the courage, dedication and professionalism of the military observers and the civilian supporting personnel of OGB. In dangerous and very difficult circumstances, they have maintained their observation and patrolling activities, particularly during the recent heavy fighting in and around Beirut. Although their numbers are small and they are unarmed, the observers are an important independent source of information in a most sensitive area. The presence of OGB in and around the city also represents the concern of the international community and its desire to be of assistance to the heavily afflicted people in the area.

#### DOCUMENT S/15957

**Letter dated 6 September 1983 from the representative of Greece  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[6 September 1983]*

I have the honour to transmit hereunder the text of the statement made on 2 September 1983 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Mr. Yannis Haralambopoulos, on the item currently under consideration before the Security Council.

"The Greek Government expresses its profound sorrow for the loss of the South Korean aircraft which cost so many human lives. It is necessary to conduct an investigation on the conditions under which the tragic incident occurred."

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

*(Signed) Mihalis DOUNTAS  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15958

**Letter dated 6 September 1983 from the representative of Tunisia  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: French]  
[7 September 1983]*

I have the honour to transmit to you as follows the text of a statement made by the Tunisian Government following the destruction of the South Korean civilian air liner on 31 August 1983.

"The Tunisian Government has just learned with profound shock of the destruction of the South Korean civilian air liner, in which many people lost their lives. While emphasizing that nothing could justify such a mistake, the Tunisian Government deeply regrets this tragedy which plunges international civil aviation into mourning and the magnitude of which could have far-reaching international repercussions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, moreover, extended the condolences of the Tunisian Government to the Governments of countries whose nationals were among the 269 innocent victims of the incident, in particular the Government of the Republic of Korea and that of the United States of America, over 50 of whose nationals were among the victims."

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

*(Signed) Taieb SLIM  
Permanent Representative of Tunisia  
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/15959

Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of Malawi  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1983]

I wish to associate my Government with the comments and observations made by many participants in the current meeting of the Security Council to consider the facts and serious implications of the destruction on 31 August 1983, by the air force of the Soviet Union, of the Boeing 747 passenger aircraft of Korean Air Lines.

The Government of Malawi joins the world community in voicing horror and condemning the deliberate downing by the Soviet Union of the South Korean unarmed aircraft. My Government does not and cannot condone such an irresponsible action.

The Government of Malawi wishes to take this opportunity to express its deepest sympathy and profound condolences to the families and Governments of the innocent victims.

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

(Signed) N. T. MIZERE  
Permanent Representative of Malawi  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/15960\*

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the representative of Pakistan  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1983]

In continuation of my letter dated 26 July 1983 [S/15892], I have the honour to bring to your attention a serious violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side which took place on 30 August. Details of the incident are as follows.

On 30 August 1983, two Afghan MI-24 sunships entered Pakistan territory at 1640 hours (Pakistan standard time) from the direction of the Pakistan Frontier Corps Shadal Sar post located near the international border approximately 20 kilometres north-west of Parachinar (Upper Kurram Agency area). The helicopters came inside Pakistan airspace for about 1,000 yards, rocketed Kotri village, located 4 kilometres south-west of Shadal Sar post in Pakistan territory, and exited at about 1644 hours. As a result of the rocketing, a young girl and two cattle were injured.

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

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/394-S/15960.

DOCUMENT S/15961

Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of Japan  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[7 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued on 7 September 1983 by the Director-General of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in response to the statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 2471st meeting of the Security Council on 6 September 1983.

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

(Signed) Mizuo KURODA  
Permanent Representative of Japan  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

### Statement by the Director-General of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

At the 2471st meeting of the United Nations Security Council on 6 September 1983, the Soviet representative, Mr. Oleg A. Troyanovsky, accused Japan asking why, if Japanese air traffic control authorities were aware that the Korean Air Lines jetliner was flying in Soviet airspace, Japan did not stop the aircraft or give any warning to it.

The same criticism of Japan has also figured in reports by Soviet media. In response to these Soviet charges the Government of Japan makes the following rebuttal:

1. Japanese air traffic control authorities usually rely upon air traffic surveillance radar and communications from the pilot of a civilian aircraft to determine whether each aircraft is flying according to its flight plan. However, Japanese surveillance radar visibility is limited to the airspace over and around Japan and, for an aircraft flying at over 20,000 feet altitude, even the Yokotsudake radar station at Hakodate (Hokkaido) which is located closest to NAKKA position (42°23' north, 147°28' east), some 270 kilometres east-south-east of Kushiro, can cover only as far as 42°14' north, 145°13' east, some 150 kilometres south-south-east of Kushiro. It was thus impossible for any Japanese air traffic surveillance radar station to ascertain that the Korean Air Lines jetliner was flying off course.

The only way to ascertain the actual location of an aircraft which cannot be seen by air traffic surveillance is to rely upon communication from the pilot, and standard practice is to assume that the said communication is correct. The record of radio transmission between the pilot of Korean Air Lines flight 007 and the Japanese air traffic control authorities (Tokyo International Air Control at Narita) after that aircraft entered Japanese air control jurisdiction over the broad expanses of the north Pacific is as follows.

2. Gist of communication (as released by Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Transport):

(a) 1709 hours (GMT) (0209 JST). KE-007 (call sign): Korean Air 007. Over NIPPI (49°41' north, 159°19' east) 1707. Level 330 (flight level 33,000 feet). Estimating NAKKA 1826. 132.0 (132,000 pounds fuel remaining). Minus 49 (outside temperature: -49°C). 320 diagonal 45 (north-west winds at 45 knots). Requesting signal check. RJAA (Tokyo International Air Control): (Send selcal). KE-007: Check. Korean Air 007. Selcal okay.

(b) 1815 hours (GMT) (0315 JST). KE-007: Korean Air 007. Requesting 350 (flight level 35,000 feet). RJAA: Roger. Stand by. Call you back.

(c) 1820 hours (GMT) (0320 JST). RJAA: Korean Air 007 clearance. Tokyo ATC clears Korean Air 007. Climb and maintain flight level 350 (35,000 feet). KE-007: Roger. Korean Air 007 climb main-

tain flight level 350 (35,000 feet), leaving 330 (33,000 feet) this time. RJAA: Tokyo Roger.

(d) 1823 hours (GMT) (0323 JST). KE-007: Tokyo Radio Korean Air 007 level 350 (altitude 35,000 feet). RJAA: Korean Air 007 Tokyo Roger.

(e) 1827 hours (GMT) (0327 JST). KE-007: KE007 Hmmmmmm (Signal was noisy and weak).

3. As may be seen, communication between Korean Air Lines flight 007 and Tokyo International Air Control at Narita was normal until the start of unintelligible transmission from Korean Air Lines flight 007 at 0327 (JST). Narita fully expected to receive the pilot's report that he had passed NAKKA some 270 kilometres east-south-east of Kushiro at 0326, and it was not until 0327 that there was any suspicion that there might be trouble (e.g., radio failure) with Korean Air Lines flight 007 near NAKKA.

4. For approximately 17 minutes from 0312 to 0329, the Air Self-Defence Forces radar station at Wakkanai sighted and recorded an aircraft flying south-west over Sakhalin approximately 100 miles north of Wakkanai, but there was no way that the Air Self-Defence Forces could have known at that time that this aircraft was Korean Air Lines flight 007. They were not following Korean Air Lines flight 007 by radar all the while that it was in communication with Narita Air Traffic Control but rather suddenly picked that aircraft up on their radar at 0312 when it entered the airspace over Sakhalin, and even then it was sighted as an unidentified aircraft.

5. It was only the after-the-fact integration and analysis of radar and communication records of paragraphs 3 and 4 above which revealed the possibility that Korean Air Lines flight 007 had strayed from its route and flown into Sakhalin airspace.

6. Information provided in paragraphs 1 to 5 above points to the following conclusions:

(a) Since it was not until 0327 that Narita Air Traffic Control became aware of any irregularity regarding Korean Air Lines flight 007, even if Narita had immediately contacted the Air Self-Defence Forces and had been able to deduce that the unidentified aircraft which had flown into the airspace over Sakhalin was indeed Korean Air Lines flight 007, this was already after the said aircraft had been shot down by the Soviet Union at 0326 hours, 21 seconds.

(b) Japan was in no position to warn Korean Air Lines flight 007 since we had no way of knowing that the aircraft had strayed from its route between the time it left Anchorage and the time it was shot down near Moneron (Kaiba) Island off the coast of Sakhalin.

7. As may be seen from the above explanation, it can only be concluded that the Soviet charges are completely groundless and that this Soviet attitude represents an attempt to shift to Japan part of the blame which the Soviet Union must rightly bear for this incident.

The Government of Japan hereby strongly demands that the Soviet Union promptly retract these charges and respond in good faith to this incident.

## DOCUMENT S/15962

### Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1983]

Pursuant to my letters of 12, 17, 18 and 26 August and 1 September 1983 [S/15926, S/15932, S/15934, S/15941 and S/15932/Add.1] concerning information on Iraqi air raids on innocent Iranian civilians in towns and villages in western Iran, I am instructed by my Government to inform you that several more raids have taken place to date, causing even more suffering and destruction. The residential areas of Marivan were bombarded on 27 and 30 August, resulting in the martyrdom of 7 civilians and the injury of 20 others. On 28 August two Iraqi Mirage fighter planes dropped cluster and napalm bombs on the village of Khanaqah near the town of Paveh, killing three villagers and destroying four fruit

plantations. The town of Marivan was once again bombarded on 1 September, with the sorrowful consequence of 46 wounded as well as over 200 head of cattle belonging to local farmers killed. Marivan was attacked a second time on the same day by 18 Russian and French-made bombers, resulting in the martyrdom of 50 civilians, some by direct machine-gun fire, and the injury of 200 and the destruction of more than 150 houses, shops and a mosque. Aerial attacks on Marivan were repeated on 2 September.

These and many other Iraqi crimes to come make it evident that the Baathist régime of Iraq, unable to confront our Islamic combatants in the war front, resorts to

the most unlawful and barbaric act of murdering innocent dwellers. As you are well aware, many Iraqi towns and villages, including the port city of Basra, are within the range of Iranian artillery fire, and had it not been for our strict commitment to the Islamic and moral code of conduct regarding warfare, those cities would have been razed to the ground.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is duty-bound to defend the Muslim people of Iran against such satanic aggressions and reserves its right to resort to any means of retaliation within the Islamic codes of conduct to fulfil that duty. Yet the international community must again be reminded of its duty regarding crimes

committed against civilians. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its conviction that the tacit compliance of the international body with the régime of Iraq has been a cause for the continuation of the crimes committed by Iraq against Iranian civilians.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15963\*

Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]  
[8 September 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by Mr. Zhang Dewei, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made on 30 August 1983 during his meeting with Ho Hanh, Counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy at Beijing, in reply to a note dated 29 August from the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs [S/15945, annex]. I should be grateful if you would be kind enough to arrange for its circulation as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing  
Permanent Representative of  
the People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Statement made on 30 August 1983 by the Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reply to a note from the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Zhang Dewei, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/396-S/15963.

during his meeting with Ho Hanh, Counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, on 30 August 1983 in reply to a note of 29 August from the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In recent years the Vietnamese side has customarily proposed a "cease-fire" on the occasions of National Day celebrations and Spring Festivals. The Chinese side has repeatedly indicated that the Vietnamese side should stop using offers of "cease-fire" for deceptive propaganda.

What the Chinese Government and people are hoping is that there will be a lasting peaceful, quiet and stable environment at the Sino-Vietnamese border, not merely a short period of calm during the Spring Festival (Tet) or National Day celebrations.

Provided that the Vietnamese side does not make military provocations in the border regions and incursions into Chinese territory, there will be tranquillity at the Sino-Vietnamese border and the residents of both countries there will be able to celebrate their Spring Festival and their National Day in peace and tranquillity and live and work in peace and contentment for a long time. Only this really serves the interests of both the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

It is now a matter of urgency that Viet Nam should immediately stop its aggression against Kampuchea and unconditionally withdraw all its troops of aggression from that country. This is the strong desire not only of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples but also of the people of the South-east Asian countries.

#### DOCUMENT S/15964

Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of Jamaica to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit hereunder the text of the statement issued on 2 September 1983 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica on the item currently under consideration by the Security Council.

"The Government and people of Jamaica have been horrified and dismayed at the reports about the destruction in the north Pacific of a commercial passenger airliner of Korean Air Lines with 269 persons on board.

"According to the reports the aircraft had strayed within Soviet airspace and the aircraft was deliberately destroyed by Soviet war planes.

"We condemn the deliberate destruction of the passenger liner with such a heavy loss of innocent lives as an inhuman act and as a grave violation of inter-

national law, particularly in relation to the safety regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization of which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a member.

"The Government of Jamaica maintains that the Soviet Government has a responsibility to give a full explanation of what happened, to guarantee investigation of the incident, to assure compensation for this destructive act and to take steps to ensure that such an incident is never repeated. Less than this will leave the entire world community in a state of shocked uncertainty which can only be harmful to the state of international relations."

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

(Signed) E. R. RICHARDSON  
Permanent Representative of Jamaica  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15965

Letter dated 8 September 1983 from the representative of Indonesia  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the position of the Government and people of Indonesia with regard to the incident involving the destruction of an air liner of the Republic of Korea on 31 August 1983, as reflected in the statement made by Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, in Jakarta on 3 September, and in those made by other Indonesian officials.

1. The shooting down last week of a civilian air liner of the Republic of Korea by Soviet military aircraft has aroused shock and indignation among the Indonesian people. They were deeply saddened by the death of the 269 innocent passengers and crew members. These sentiments have found expression in statements made by Members of Parliament as well as in spontaneous demonstrations, *inter alia*, by members of the Indonesian pilots' association, civil aviation workers and students.

2. Indonesia views the shooting down of the civilian aircraft as a serious incident for which the Soviet Union should bear responsibility by at the least providing a full account as to what happened on that fateful day. Indonesia further believes that, as the Soviet Union possesses the necessary technological capability to prevent such an occurrence, there appears to be no justification for the shooting down of a defenceless

civilian aircraft even though it might have strayed into the airspace of the Soviet Union.

3. In assessing the incident and its implications, the Indonesian Government is solely guided by its serious concern to ensure the safety of civil aviation and the strict adherence by all States to the relevant international conventions and agreements. It would, indeed, be most regrettable if East-West tensions were to be further exacerbated by this tragic incident. Indonesia, therefore, joins others in calling for a thorough investigation to provide clarity to the situation and to assure that tragedies of this kind do not occur again.

4. The Government and people of Indonesia join with the rest of the international community in expressing their profound sympathy and sincere condolences to the bereaved families. We hope that this tragic incident will serve to underscore the imperative need for all to scrupulously observe the sanctity of the rules and regulations governing civil aviation.

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

(Signed) Ali ALATAS  
Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15966

Australia, Canada, Fiji, France, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1983]

The Security Council,

Having considered the letters dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America [S/15947], the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea [S/15948], the

Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Canada [S/15949] and the Permanent Representative of Japan [S/15950], and the letter dated 2 September from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia [S/15951],



*Gravely disturbed* that a civil air liner of the Korean Air Lines on an international flight was shot down by Soviet military aircraft, with the loss of all 269 people on board,

*Expressing* its sincere condolences to the families of the victims of the incident, and *urging* all parties concerned, as a humanitarian gesture, to assist them in dealing with the consequences of this tragedy,

*Reaffirming* the rules of international law that prohibit acts of violence which pose a threat to the safety of international civil aviation,

*Recognizing* the right under international law to appropriate compensation,

*Stressing* the need for a full and adequate explanation of the facts of the incident based upon impartial investigation,

1. *Deeply deplores* the destruction of the Korean air liner and the tragic loss of civilian life therein;

2. *Declares* that such use of armed force against international civil aviation is incompatible with the norms governing international behaviour and elementary considerations of humanity;

3. *Urges* all States to comply with the aims and objectives of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation;<sup>11</sup>

4. *Welcomes* the decision to convene an urgent meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the Korean air liner incident;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the International Civil Aviation Organization in efforts to strengthen the safety of international civil aviation and to prevent any recurrence of such use of armed force against international civil aviation;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, making use of such expert advice as he deems necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Security Council within 14 days;

8. *Calls upon* all States to lend their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the issue.

#### DOCUMENT S/15966/REV. 1

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[12 September 1983]

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letters dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America [S/15947], the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea [S/15948], the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Canada [S/15949] and the Permanent Representative of Japan [S/15950] and the letter dated 2 September from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia [S/15951],

*Gravely disturbed* that a civil airliner of the Korean Air Lines on an international flight was shot down by Soviet military aircraft, with the loss of all 269 people on board,

*Expressing* its sincere condolences to the families of the victims of the incident, and *urging* all parties concerned, as a humanitarian gesture, to assist them in dealing with the consequences of this tragedy,

*Reaffirming* the rules of international law that prohibit acts of violence which pose a threat to the safety of international civil aviation,

*Recognizing* the importance of the principle of territorial integrity as well as the necessity that only internationally agreed procedures should be used in response to intrusions into the airspace of a State,

*Stressing* the need for a full and adequate explanation of the facts of the incident based upon impartial investigation,

*Recognizing* the right under international law to appropriate compensation,

1. *Deeply deplores* the destruction of the Korean airliner and the tragic loss of civilian life therein;

2. *Declares* that such use of armed force against international civil aviation is incompatible with the norms governing international behaviour and elementary considerations of humanity;

3. *Urges* all States to comply with the aims and objectives of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation;<sup>11</sup>

4. *Welcomes* the decision to convene an urgent meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the Korean airliner incident;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the International Civil Aviation Organization in efforts to strengthen the safety of international civil aviation and to prevent any recurrence of such use of armed force against international civil aviation;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, making use of such expert advice as he deems necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Security Council within 14 days;

8. *Calls upon* all States to lend their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the issue.

DOCUMENT S/15967

Note verbale dated 8 September 1983 from the Mission of Barbados  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1983]

The Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith an official statement issued by the Government of Barbados in connection with the downing on 31 August 1983 of the airliner of the Republic of Korea and to request that it be communicated to the President of the Security Council so that he may arrange for it to be circulated as a document of that body.

ANNEX

Official statement by the Government of Barbados in connection with the  
shooting down of a South Korean airliner issued on 6 September 1983

The Government of Barbados wishes to express its deep sorrow and consternation at the tragic destruction of the airliner of the Republic of Korea *en route* from New York to Seoul on 31 August 1983 and the death of the 269 persons on board.

The Government of Barbados is concerned at the implications of this incident for the safety of international civil aviation and joins in calls for a full investigation into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the aircraft. The Government of Barbados hopes that all necessary precautions will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such an incident which all law-abiding nations must condemn.

The Government of Barbados extends its condolences to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea and in particular to the families of all the victims of this tragedy.

DOCUMENT S/15968

Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Austria  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you as follows the text of a statement by Mr. Erwin Lanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, at the Madrid follow-up Conference to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on 8 September 1983.

"The serious lack of confidence between East and West has recently been highlighted by a particularly tragic event, the shooting down of a South Korean civilian airliner which had deviated from its course. This event overshadows our present meeting.

"The entire civilized world is struck with horror about the loss of 269 innocent human lives. A thorough investigation is required to clarify fully the circumstances of this catastrophe. The international community justly demands such an investigation and the punishment of those responsible as well as appropriate compensation.

"We unequivocally condemn what has happened. For the future we must, with the assistance of the competent international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, endeavour to take effective measures to prevent a recurrence of such horrible events.

"This terrible incident also proves how easily uncontrollable actions and reactions can occur. It strengthens Austria's conviction that concrete steps are urgently needed in order to reduce tensions in the military field and to decrease the danger of surprise attacks and of errors."

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

(Signed) Karl FISCHER  
Permanent Representative of Austria  
to the United Nations

**Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Brazil  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1983]

With reference to the Korean airliner incident on 31 August 1983, I have the honour to transmit to you the English version of a declaration made that day by the Minister for External Relations of Brazil, Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

"1. I have just been informed by the wire services that a South Korean civil airliner was deliberately shot down by Soviet military aircraft. I consider this an extremely serious episode, deserving of repudiation and condemnation. It is imperative for the Soviet authorities to fully clarify the matter, and to take immediate steps to avoid a repetition of this lamentable occurrence. International civil aviation, which is a positive element for peace, linking together the peoples of the world, cannot be left at the mercy of irresponsible acts of this kind.

"2. As we mourn the innocent victims of the incident, we recognize the pressing need for measures to strengthen international confidence and relieve the tension the incident has caused."

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/15970

**Letter dated 7 September 1983 from the representative of Lesotho to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[8 September 1983]

Attached hereto is a letter dated 2 September 1983 from Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, addressed to you.

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

**LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1983 FROM THE MINISTER  
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF LESOTHO ADDRESSED TO  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

I wish, in further response to my letter of 17 August 1983 [S/15931], to thank you for the subsequent follow-up by way of the visit to Lesotho of your representative, Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions.

My Government further notes with appreciation the initiatives which you have already taken, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and your direct informal consultations with South Africa.

I wish to state that, despite the appeals which Lesotho has made that South Africa exercise restraint on the issue of its demands that refugees be either returned to it or expelled from Lesotho to other countries, the selective economic sanctions, arms embargo, and selective non-approval of overflight requests on non-scheduled flights continue unabated, creating unacceptable economic suffering for Lesotho's citizens and a

deterioration of the security situation on the frontier between Lesotho and South Africa.

It is with regret therefore that Lesotho and UNHCR have reluctantly agreed to start procedures calculated towards the resettlement in a third country or countries of some members of the refugee community in Lesotho, as a way of removing obstacles that seem to stand in the way of normalization of relations with South Africa, if that situation were really an obstacle; and from the High Commissioner's point of view, as a measure of discharging his humanitarian responsibilities for the welfare of the refugees. Once again, Lesotho hopes that this regrettable exercise will be discharged in the most humane and dignified manner possible. Lesotho stands and shall always be ready to play her part in her faithful adherence to her obligations under the Convention.

Almost on the same day as Mr. Farah arrived in Lesotho, Lesotho experienced cross-frontier attacks on the south-west border with South Africa at Morifi in the Mophale's Hoek district where an innocent civilian was abducted and subsequently killed by armed thugs from South Africa while others gave mortar and bazooka cover from across the river boundary. On the eastern frontier, at Qacha's Nek, mortar and bazooka fire from across the frontier with South Africa destroyed the supply store of the Lesotho Paramilitary Unit, resulting in the wounding of two people, who had to be hospitalized.

The above further attacks take place against the background of a unilateral, illegal arms embargo against Lesotho despite our appeals to South Africa, both direct

and through your good offices. Lesotho therefore once again, and with a great sense of urgency, calls upon you to use your good offices to impress upon South Africa the importance of releasing Lesotho's essential security equipment, that has gone through all the inspection procedures demanded by South Africa. Lesotho also requests South Africa not to interfere with subsequent security equipment that is an essential part of every country's right to keep law and order.

Lesotho further requests South Africa to respect the legal international norms, reinforced by recent bilateral

understandings not to allow her territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks against Lesotho.

As the latter issues are of a security nature, thus falling under the responsibility of the Security Council and your Office, I request that this letter be circulated to all Members of the United Nations as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. R. SEKHONYANA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Lesotho

#### DOCUMENT S/15972

Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Mongolia  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit hereunder the text of the statement made on 9 September 1983 by L. Lkhagva, Chief of the Mongolian Central Civil Aviation Board, on the item currently under consideration before the Security Council.

"The anti-Soviet action started by the incident of the plane of the Republic of Korea is a gross violation of the provisions of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation<sup>11</sup> and the commonly recognized principles of international law. The allegations of the Western mass media that responsibility for the wreck of that plane should be borne by the Soviet side are absurd.

"Every unbiased person realizes that it is the American side, which sent a civilian plane into Soviet air space for intelligence purposes, that bears responsibility for its wreck. Stopping the flight of the intruder plane, the Soviet side acted in accordance with the interests of ensuring the security of its State borders. Any other country would act in a similar way because it is the sovereign right of every State to protect its borders."

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

(Signed) L. ERDENECHULUUN  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Mongolia  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15973

Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter dated 9 September 1983 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Arnulfo Pineda López, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I take this opportunity to inform you of the following.

"Today, 8 September 1983, at approximately 1100 hours, an artillery boat of the Sandinista Navy while on routine patrol duty to the north of Puerto Cabezas came upon a Honduran fishing boat fishing illegally in Nicaraguan waters. The Honduran pirate fishing boat took flight when it saw the Nicaraguan artillery boat and was chased by the Sandanista warship. Another Nicaraguan vessel arrived to help capture the Hon-

duran fishing boat. It should be mentioned that pirate fishing boats flying the Honduran flag are constantly entering these waters, posing a serious threat to the conservation of a number of marine species which are important to the national economy and to that of the inhabitants of our Atlantic coast.

"On a level with Bismona lagoon, about 50 kilometres south-east of Cape Gracias a Dios, three Honduran coastguard vessels appeared on the scene, having entered Nicaraguan territorial waters illegally, and absolutely without cause cunningly attacked our two naval artillery boats. The latter responded to the attack, in exercise of their right of self-defence and in fulfilment of their duty to safeguard the integrity of the national territory.

"At 1211 hours, an undetermined number of Honduran warplanes illegally entered Nicaraguan airspace to reinforce the coastguard vessels, which conducted threatening manoeuvres against the Nicaraguan vessels. This situation continued until 1318 hours and the radio operator of one of the Nicaraguan boats was wounded.

"The Government of Nicaragua, while making a formal and strong protest to the Government of Honduras at this unwarranted attack and violation of Nicaraguan territory, demands the immediate with-

drawal of the Honduran warplanes and coastguard vessels from Nicaragua's sovereign territorial waters and airspace and holds that Government responsible for the outcome of the serious events described above."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15974

##### Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The situation in Lebanon has already been brought to your attention by our letter to the Secretary General of 2 September 1983 [S/15953]. Military action has since been escalating, and the Lebanese army has had to intervene so as to protect its own positions, maintain law and order in Greater Beirut, open international lines of communication, and generally protect the civilian population in various localities from armed elements controlled and directed from abroad. Shelling has been extensive and has spared neither Beirut nor localities in Mount Lebanon (including vital governmental buildings such as the Presidential Palace, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) from areas controlled by Foreign Forces whose presence in Lebanon has been declared illegitimate.

Casualties have been numerous and destruction enormous. This situation has added sufferings to misery, in a country torn by successive wars for eight years.

The efforts by the League of Arab States, by the United Nations, with numerous resolutions of the Security Council as well as the intensive diplomatic efforts of many friendly governments, have not yet enabled

Lebanon to restore its sovereignty and authority over all of its territory nor has it succeeded in preventing the resurgence of hostilities.

The situation cannot be allowed to continue without endangering international peace and security, and imperilling the very fate of a State Member of the United Nations, an independent and peace-loving country, whose people are keen on preserving their liberty, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

More specifically, we are urging the Security Council to declare a cease-fire and take whatever measures are deemed possible and necessary for its implementation, in accordance with the Charter.

While presenting this request, we are referring to previous resolutions of the Council, particularly to resolutions 425 (1978), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 516 (1982), 517 (1982), 520 (1982), 529 (1983) and 536 (1983). We request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document and press that an urgent meeting be held by the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15975

##### Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 September 1983]

On specific instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you urgently to convene a meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the situation brought about by the new escalation of acts of aggression committed against my country by Somozist and mercenary counter-revolutionary forces trained and financed by the present Administration of the United States of America.

(Signed) Víctor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua



**DOCUMENT S/15976**

**Letter dated 8 September 1983 from the representative of India  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[12 September 1983]*

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a statement made by the official spokesman of the Government of India on 7 September 1983 regarding the shooting down of the Korean airliner and to request that this be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations*

**ANNEX**

**Text of the statement made by the official spokesman of the Government of India  
on 7 September 1983 on the shooting down of the Korean airliner**

We are shocked to learn of the shooting down of the Korean passenger airliner. We deeply deplore the incident which has led to the loss of many innocent lives. The full facts of the incident have not yet been clearly established. We do not understand how the plane was so far off course for so long or how it could not have been identified as a civilian aircraft. We believe that care and restraint should be shown in such cases.

In an atmosphere of growing international tension charged with suspicion there is always a risk of even an error leading to calamity.

In an over-armed world where technology is ever more alarmingly used such risks are of far-reaching consequence. The international community must urgently address itself to removing the causes of mistrust and confrontation.

**DOCUMENT S/15978**

**Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Belize  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[12 September 1983]*

I have the honour to present the compliments of the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belize, Mr. George Price, and on his behalf, to state that the Government and people of Belize condemn the shooting down of an innocent commercial aircraft and the loss of innocent lives.

I shall be grateful if this sentiment is communicated to the members of the Security Council and forms part of the proceedings of the Council.

*(Signed) Robert LESLIE  
Permanent Representative (designate) of Belize  
to the United Nations*

**DOCUMENT S/15979**

**Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Spanish]  
[12 September 1983]*

I am transmitting to you herewith the text of the note dated 10 September 1983 sent to Mr. George Schultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to inform you of the following.  
"Yesterday 9 September 1983 at 5.30 a.m. two T-28 aircraft painted with camouflage colours and coming from Honduran territory made an incursion into the national airspace and attacked a number of objectives

at the port of Corinto, dropping four high-explosive bombs made in North America in an attack on the Paso Caballo bridge and the docks and fuel depots of the port.

"The immediate response of Nicaragua's national anti-aircraft defence prevented the counter-revolutionary aircraft from manoeuvring freely, so that none of the bombs dropped hit its target; after the attack had been repelled, one of the attacking aircraft was hit by shots fired by the anti-aircraft defence and flew off in a southerly direction, while the other withdrew in the direction of Honduras. Up to the present, there has been no report of any harm to persons or immovable property and port installations, although fuel depot tanks 16 and 17, one of them containing methyl ketone and the other containing hexane, were hit by shrapnel, which caused holes through which the liquid is escaping. The Esso Company, owner of the

tanks, is in the process of transferring the contents to other depots.

"The Government of Nicaragua, believing that all of these criminal actions are possible only through the assistance given by the United States Government to the Somozist mercenaries, as a part of its strategy aimed at overthrowing and destroying the Sandinista revolution, expresses to the said Government its most solemn and vigorous protest demanding the immediate cessation of such terrorist actions and the respecting of international norms, which the United States Government is violating every day."

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Victor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua

#### DOCUMENT S/15980

##### Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 September 1983]

Upon instruction from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, I have the honour to transmit to you the texts of the notes of protest from the Government of Honduras, dated 2 and 9 September 1983, against two new acts violating the territorial sovereignty of Honduras committed by patrols of the Sandinista People's Army.

The texts of the notes which were addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, are annexed hereto, and I should be grateful if you would have them circulated as documents of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX I

##### Note dated 2 September 1983 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to inform you that on Monday 29 August 1983 at 1 p.m., a boat occupied by a patrol of the Sandinista People's Army entered Honduran territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, approximately 5 kilometres from the place known as Boca de San Bernardo o Berragotazo, where two Honduran citizens, Regino Chirinos Chávez and Donaldo Zavala Hernández, were fishing. The heavily armed Sandinista troops immediately opened fire with AK-47 rifles upon the Honduran fishermen, compelling Zavala Hernández to jump into the water in order to save his life. However, Mr. Chirinos Chávez was captured by the Sandinistas and taken to Nicaragua, together with his boat. The Government of Honduras expresses its vigorous protest against this new act of violation of its national sovereignty committed by the Nicaraguan army and it asks for the return of Mr. Chirinos Chávez. In view of the constant repetition of actions of this type, I consider it my duty to warn you that the Government of Honduras will redouble its aerial and naval surveillance of its territorial waters.

#### ANNEX II

##### Note dated 9 September 1983 from Mr. Ricardo Pineda Milla, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to inform you that on Tuesday 6 September 1983 at 6 a.m., elements of the Sandinista People's Army entered the territory of Honduras at the farm of Mr. José Antonio Galindo Cruz situated near El Triunfo, and took away 135 head of cattle and 40 horses which were recovered on the banks of the Guasaule River after Honduran forces of the sector exchanged shots with the aggressors. The Government of Honduras, acting through me, expresses its vigorous protest against this new act of violation of its national territory, which also implies a serious assault on the life and property of the Honduran population of the frontier region and it hopes that the Government of Nicaragua will take the necessary measures to prevent any recurrence of such incursions.

**Letter dated 13 September 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[15 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, leader of the great revolution of 1 September in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

*(Signed) Ali A. AL-TREIKI  
Permanent representative of  
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations*

**LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY COLONEL MUAMMAR AL-QADHAFI**

It has become clear that the situation in two regions of the Arab world and Africa have become more explosive than ever and are threatening peace and security in the Arab world with regard to the first of these regions, as well as the security of the Jamahiriya and of Africa, with regard to the second. When we compare the situation in the two countries, Chad and Lebanon in the past with what is happening there at the moment, we find that their peace and security are today more threatened than at any time in the past. The situation in Lebanon was tolerable in spite of the civil war with which it was afflicted and most parts of the country were comparatively secure because of the fact that the conflict there was fragmentary, confined to sectarian groups and limited, making its control through understanding among the communities feasible. Today, however, the situation in Lebanon has become so explosive as to make peace and security almost impossible in that Arab country. Clearly the reason for the aggravation of the situation is the internationalization of the conflict and the introduction of extraneous parties under the name of peace-keeping forces and on the pretext of ensuring security and stability.

It is those parties, as represented by the French, American and other forces, which, coming in the name of peace, are threatening peace and security and have transformed the Lebanese conflict from a local sectarian conflict into an international conflict in which the multinational forces play a role as the champion of one Lebanese group against another for imperialist and crusader-like purposes.

With regard to Chad, the civil war had been between Chadian factions struggling for power but fighting had not extended over the entire territory of Chad, making it possible for relative peace and security to prevail. The parties in Chad had even reached a national conciliation [S/14378, annex I], at Lagos in 1979 which had been broken only by the rebel Hissein Habré, the present ruler of N'Djamena.

When we consider the situation in Chad, it is clear that it has become liable to explode at any moment, and

if it is destined to do so, then the peace and security of Africa as a whole and of Chad and the Jamahiriya in particular will be threatened. Clearly it is the American intervention, which has been justified on the pretext of ensuring security in Chad, that is responsible for the grave deterioration in the situation there. The open Franco-American intervention has made the question of Chad an international issue, a matter which might induce other great Powers to intervene.

It is aircraft, warships and armaments of American and French origin that are destroying the towns of Lebanon and are involved in the slaughter of its Muslim inhabitants, and it is they also that are involved in the assault on the Muslims in northern Chad and in the destruction of their homes.

Intervention in such a form has caused the war to enter a neo-crusader phase such as we believed human civilization had transcended. The entry of the war into this neo-crusader phase as well as the sufferings to which Muslims are subjected by American and French instruments of war in Lebanon and Chad will sooner or later make it necessary for the Muslims to come to the help of their Muslim brothers in these two countries, thereby endangering world peace and security.

I mention these facts while wondering if there is a world conscience which realizes their full dimensions, and wondering about the role of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations and their vigilance in maintaining world peace and security as well as upholding the principles for the sake of which the United Nations and its Security Council were established.

The world conscience, the Security Council and the General Assembly are all requested to take action for the withdrawal of the American and French forces from Chad and Lebanon, a matter which we consider necessary if the conflict is to regain its local and internal character, and if consequently it is to be possible for the warring parties in those countries to achieve dialogue and conciliation followed by security and stability. At the same time, I reiterate the readiness of Libya to participate with the international community in all measures likely to preserve world peace. I wish to call the attention of the international community to this explosive situation in Lebanon and Chad.

History will establish the truth of the dangers to which we have called attention in this letter and the international community will be convinced that it is the French and American forces that, having come under the banner of peace and security, are using fire and sword to exterminate the inhabitants of Lebanon and Chad, and it is they, consequently, who threaten peace and who are directly involved in kindling the fire of widespread warfare, on a scale unknown to mankind.

*(Signed) Colonel Muammar AL-QADHAFI  
Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September  
of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

DOCUMENT S/15982\*

Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Panama  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[13 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the press release issued at the close of the meeting which the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela held at Panama City on 7 to 9 September 1983 with the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

I would request you to circulate this communiqué as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Leonardo KAM  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Panama  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued at Panama City on 9 September 1983 at the close of the meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and Ministers for External Relations of Central America

The Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, comprising the Contadora Group, met at Panama City on 7 to 9 September with their counterparts of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/407-S/15982.

At this fourth joint meeting, the Ministers for External Relations set themselves the objective of consolidating into a single text, taking as a reference framework the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America [S/15877, annex], the main formulations put forward at previous meetings as well as in the document "Bases for peace in Central America" drawn up by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and in the proposal submitted by Nicaragua, plus the new ideas formulated during the meeting. For this purpose, they used as a guide a draft prepared by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group.

This new round of talks, which was characterized by constructive dialogue and readiness for negotiation among the parties, resulted in the elaboration of a document setting out the objectives aimed at<sup>12</sup> which embodied a variety of views, identifying areas of agreement and setting out fundamental principles for ensuring peace, democracy, security, stability and co-operation for economic and social development in the Central American region.

This summary of objectives begins with a diagnosis of the regional crisis and, on that basis, sets out the aims of the Governments of the region in terms of concrete measures to promote détente and put an end to situations of conflict in the area, envisaging action mechanisms to achieve those purposes.

It thus constitutes the basis of understanding for the negotiations which should be undertaken as soon as possible with the aim of preparing the agreements and adopting the mechanisms that are necessary to formalize commitments and ensure adequate monitoring and verification systems.

The Ministers for External Relations emphasized the cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the talks, noted with great satisfaction the positive progress achieved and expressed appreciation for the hospitality once again extended by the Panamanian people and the Government of the Republic of Panama.

DOCUMENT S/15983\*

Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Iraq  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3, 12, 17, 18 and 26 August and 1 and 7 September 1983 [S/15909, S/15926, S/15932, S/15934, S/15941, S/15932/Add. 1 and S/15962].

This is not the first time that the representative of Iran labours with futility to raise sympathy for the miserable position of his régime, only to prove once again its hypocrisy, deception, abuse and defiance. On similar occasions in the past, I set out in detail these aspects of the position of the Iranian régime in my replies to earlier Iranian letters addressed to you, a reference to which is made in your report on the mission to inspect civilian areas in Iran and Iraq which have been subject to military attack [S/15834, para. 2]. However, in connection with the above-mentioned letters, the following points need to be highlighted and emphasized:

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/408-S/15983.

1. The Iranian allegation, contained in document S/15909, that the Iranian military operations against Iraq last July on two fronts "were aimed at silencing sources of artillery fire" against Iranian towns is just a lie. The same goes for the references made in some of the other letters mentioned above to the so-called "resolve" of the Iranian people to continue with their "just resistance" and "defensive struggle". This is because of the incontrovertible evidence shown by the Iranian military communiqués and statements of Iranian officials communicated to you in our letter of 4 August 1983 [S/15915]. As we have already pointed out, those communiqués and statements contain the clear acknowledgement of the Iranian régime of aggression against Iraq and flagrant intervention in its internal affairs.

2. It is quite clear also from document S/15909 that the representative of Iran sought to distort the contents of your report on the mission to inspect civilian areas in Iran and Iraq which have been subject to military attack. Again, this is not without precedent, as is evi-



denced by the letter of the representative of Iran dated 29 June [S/15851], the reply to which was made in my letter dated 14 July [S/15874].

3. You and the distinguished members of the Security Council are no doubt fully aware of Iraq's positive attitude towards and active participation in the efforts made, during the period of last May to July, to seize upon the setting up of the mission to initiate a fresh process for peace. As is well known, during the course of the mission Iraq twice proposed on the highest authority the conclusion of a special peace accord under United Nations supervision, whereby the two parties would mutually undertake not to attack towns and villages, in spite of the continuation of the war [see S/15804 and S/15825 of 27 May and 14 June 1983]. But all this was in vain, because the Iranian régime sabotaged the honest efforts of the Council to initiate a fresh movement for peace and continued with its war of aggression. Hence, the Iranian letters, which were thought to be signals of a readiness to co-operate with the Council in order to settle the conflict through peaceful means, were proved to be mere deception.

4. It is pertinent to recall that, throughout the period leading to the establishment of the mission, a characteristic feature of the Iranian letters addressed to you is that they all concluded with alluding to an alleged "indifference" of the Security Council or the international community or both to the situation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Despite the fact that this allegation was fully answered in my letters of 2 and 12 May [S/15743 and S/15765], the same allegation is repeated in a more aggravated form in the Iranian letters recently addressed to you. The international community is again accused of being indifferent, as well as the Security Council, and the latter is, in addition, considered to be guilty of a so-called "acquiescence", "encouragement" and "tacit complacency". This is again deception and hypocrisy of the highest order, which reflects the bizarre mentality of the Iranian régime. This ostrich-like approach of the Iranian régime has already been dwelt upon at length in my letter of 2 May noted above. In fact, neither the international community nor the Council has been indifferent to the situation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. On numerous occasions the Council, and needless to add, the General Assembly and other international bodies made repeated calls for putting an end to the war and settling the conflict through peaceful means. In spite of the fact that Iran began the aggression, Iraq responded positively, clearly and unconditionally to all these calls, while Iran categorically rejected them. Accordingly, Iran stands solely responsible for the continuation of the war and the resulting destruction since the date of the

first call for a cease-fire made by the Security Council in its unanimously adopted resolution 479 (1980). Furthermore, the persistence of the Iranian régime in making outrageous accusations against the Council simply because it has acted correctly within its competence under the Charter, deserves the condemnation of the Council because it represents a violation of the obligation of States Members as provided for in the Charter, in particular, Article 25. This behaviour of the Iranian régime also serves to aggravate its legal responsibility in launching and persisting in carrying out a war of aggression. In this connection I should like to reiterate the position of my Government that, on the hypothesis that a controversy exists with regard to the period from the commencement of military operations up to the adoption of resolution 479 (1980), Iraq stands ready to submit the matter to arbitration for the purpose of determining which party was responsible for commencing those operations and for the damage which ensued up to that date, but there can be no doubt about Iran's being fully responsible after the above-mentioned date. This position has already been conveyed to you in my letter of 10 June [S/15826]. This indeed should be the objective test for judging the Iranian allegations. We challenge the Iranian régime, if it could, instead of hurling abuse and insults at the Security Council, to abandon its hypocrisy and deception and engage itself in an unconditional commitment to peace.

5. The hypocrisy of the Iranian letters is further heightened by the appealing reference to international humanitarian law regarding warfare. It is hard to believe that the representative of Iran is still unaware of the fact that the record of his régime on this score is truly despicable to the full knowledge of public opinion of the whole world. If he is still unaware, which is hardly possible, then I should like to challenge him on what answers he could convincingly provide regarding the savage violations of international humanitarian law committed by his Government in the treatment of Iraqi prisoners of war, as published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Moreover, what answers could he provide to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which called upon Iran on 5 September last to conform to international obligations and to stop recruiting child soldiers for its war of aggression against Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh AL-QAYSI  
Permanent Representative of Iraq  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15984

Letter dated 9 September 1983 from the representative of Nepal  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 September 1983]

I have the honour to forward the following statement made on 4 September 1983 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty's Government of Nepal regarding the shooting down of a passenger aircraft of the Republic of Korea on 31 August.



"The reported shooting down of a passenger aircraft of the Republic of Korea is both tragic and disturbing. Although the full facts are yet to be ascertained, the incident leading to the loss of 269 innocent lives on board the aircraft is indeed deplorable. His Majesty's Government of Nepal expresses its heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved families."

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

(Signed) Uddhav Deo BHATT  
Permanent Representative of Nepal  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15985

Letter dated 13 September 1983 from the representative of Canada  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]  
[13 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Canadian House of Commons on 12 September 1983 during an emergency debate concerning the destruction by Soviet military aircraft on 31 August of a Korean 747 passenger airliner. I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gérard PELLETIER  
Permanent Representative of Canada  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Resolution approved unanimously on 12 September 1983 by the Canadian House of Commons concerning the destruction of a Korean 747 passenger airliner

Whereas the attack on the Korean Air Lines passenger plane on 31 August 1983 by Soviet military aircraft resulted directly in the loss of two hundred and sixty-nine lives, including ten Canadians,

Whereas this utterly unjustifiable resort to the use of weapons of war in the interception of defenceless civil aircraft contravenes universally held standards of civilized international behaviour and international law governing civil aviation,

Whereas the Soviet Government has provided neither a credible explanation of the circumstances nor any full acknowledgement of responsibility, appears unrepentant and unwilling to co-operate in international efforts to prevent a repetition of this tragedy,

It is therefore resolved that this House:

Expresses its profound sympathy to the bereaved families of the victims;

Condemns the unwarranted attack on and destruction of the Korean airliner on the orders of Soviet authorities;

Demands a full and truthful explanation of this brutal act from the Soviet Government;

Demands that the Soviet Government co-operate fully in any impartial investigation under the auspices of the United Nations and of the International Civil Aviation Organization to prevent any repetition of such a tragedy;

Demands that the Soviet authorities immediately offer full and generous compensation to the families of all victims, including Canadians;

Directs the Speaker to convey the text of this motion to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Union.

#### DOCUMENT S/15986

Letter dated 13 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[14 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith documentary proof which clearly shows the extraordinary facilities given by the United States authorities to the pilots who bombed Augusto César Sandino International Airport at Managua on 8 September 1983. This confirms once again the decision of the present Government of the United States to destroy the Sandinista People's Revolution and to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes<sup>10</sup> circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Víctor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua

Letter dated 10 August 1983 from the representative of Honduras  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[15 September 1983]

On instructions from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the statements made to his nation's press by the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, at the conclusion of the recent joint meeting of the Contadora Group. According to a cable of the International News Agency ACAN-EFE, issued at Managua on 31 July 1983, the Nicaraguan Minister for External Relations declared here today, Sunday, that during the recent meetings of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group with the Central American Ministers for External Relations in Panama, 'militaristic intentions continued to be pressed'. The same agency cable goes on to say: 'He stated that only "lip-service" had been paid to the Declaration of Cancún [S/15877, annex] issued by the Presidents of the countries that make up the Contadora Group'. The statements of the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua run counter to the text of the press communiqué [S/15900, annex] issued by the Ministers for External Relations at the end of their meeting in Panama and call for formal clarification if the negotiating process now under way is not to be jeopardized. As you know, in the course of our meeting in Panama I had the opportunity to express on behalf of my colleagues from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala and on my own behalf, the reaction of our Governments to the Cancún Declaration highlighting the points of agreement that we found between that Declaration and the positions of our respective Governments. The participation of the four Central American countries was characterized by a definite conciliatory and constructive spirit that cannot be ignored by Nicaragua. As evidence of our attitude, I shall quote the text of my statement at our joint meeting of 28 to 30 July last:

"The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have carefully studied the Cancún Declaration on peace in Central America and believe that it constitutes a significant contribution towards practical solutions to all the problems of our region, solutions which we hope will enable peace, social justice, security and international co-operation for development to be established and strengthened. They have consequently considered it appropriate to issue this document as an endeavour by the four countries to incorporate all aspects of the Cancún Declaration within a framework that would encompass, in a structured and systematic way, the different factors that have combined to create the regional crisis situation. They do so, moreover, in the certainty that as protagonists on the Central American scene, they are primarily responsible for making the utmost effort to reach agreements on concerted action that will ensure peaceful co-existence in Central America. The problems of the region must be analysed and approached as a whole, so that due consideration may be given to all countries' interests, without singling out

any particular country. Accordingly, the solutions sought must be designed to cover the topics that have already been under discussion, so as to prevent the particular interests of some countries from being served at the expense of the interests of others. The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are in agreement with the Cancún Declaration concerning the need for the dialogue that has been initiated to be strengthened by the participation of all the Governments of Central America, together with the negotiating machinery that has been set up, and concerning the need for a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the agenda adopted during the second plenary meeting at Panama, which covers the major topics in the spectrum of regional problems. We agree, moreover, that it is necessary to eliminate all the factors of insecurity, imbalance and threat that have disrupted strict observance of the essential principles governing international relations, thereby causing a generalized state of hostilities or crisis, the principal manifestations of which are a build-up of armaments, the presence of foreign advisers, clandestine traffic in weapons, actions of all kinds aimed at destabilizing established Governments, in the just demand of peoples for the establishment and development of genuinely democratic, representative, participatory and pluralistic systems and the observance and promotion of human rights and in the tensions prevailing between neighbouring and non-neighbouring States, caused by the spilling over of internal conflicts. We also concur with the Cancún Declaration on the need to agree on a general programme to guarantee regional peace and security, by discussing the problems that stand in the way of harmonious co-existence in Central America in order to discover and agree on satisfactory procedures for solving all of them, at the same time establishing the machinery for implementing, overseeing and monitoring any agreements adopted.

"On the basis of the foregoing general considerations, we are also in agreement with the Cancún Declaration that:

"1. It is a matter of urgency to tackle the question of the arms build-up in the Central American region in all its aspects, with a view to restoring military balance in the region; these negotiations would include the halting of the arms race, agreements on acceptable limits and arms limitation, procedures involving reductions by any one party with respect to the accepted limits, a ban on the introduction of specific types of arms in the region and all the factors that influence the military capacity of States including: equipment, troops, the services of foreign advisers, logistics, infrastructure and other facilities with a view to establishing in Central America a genuine zone of peace and security for all parties.

"2. Effective international mechanisms must be established to control the clandestine traffic in arms both within and from outside the region, eliminating logistic and any other type of support intended to promote, facilitate or support terrorism and subversion

and putting an end to the violations occurring to that end in the air space, territory and waters of other States.

“3. It is essential that there should be a demonstration of commitment of individual States to strive for mutual respect which will foster a climate of détente and co-existence within the region and result in more harmonious relations through diplomatic communication and the observance and reaffirmation of the commitments assumed by States in regional agreements that prohibit any type of intervention or aggression.

“4. Communication mechanisms aimed at achieving a climate of mutual respect among States must also comprise international supervision and monitoring of frontiers, strategic zones, ports and airports as sensitive sites or installations, since the absence of any duly agreed-upon international supervision and monitoring, may impede or prevent the implementation of any agreements reached.

“5. It is necessary to conclude serious and consistent internal agreements to establish and strengthen democratic, representative, pluralistic and participatory institutions, to ensure respect for human rights; to improve methods of consulting the people in those countries where such methods exist and, in countries in which they have not yet been established, to ensure that the will of the people is freely expressed by giving all currents of opinion free access to the electoral process, thus bringing about their full participation in the political life of their own countries. To this end, we attach the utmost importance to promoting the establishment of measures or instruments that would foster internal reconciliation in countries, with a view to establishing genuine democratic systems as a means of putting into practice the principle of the self-determination of peoples and as an expression of each people's sovereignty through free and fair elections. Internal conflicts have a disturbing influence in that they also cause tensions between neighbouring and non-neighbouring States which can be avoided by integrating all political groups in democratic electoral processes.

“6. There is a need to respect officially delimited frontiers and, where they exist, the traditional divisions of jurisdiction between States and also to respect treaties pertaining to territorial matters so as not to heighten tension or give rise to new disputes that might worsen the critical situation in the region.

“7. Finally, we agree with the Cancún Declaration that any mechanisms for international supervision and monitoring that may be necessary must be discussed and approved, and that, furthermore, adequate mechanisms for monitoring and verifying the general agreement on Central American peace and security must be established having the necessary effectiveness and permanence to guarantee our people and future generations a lasting system of peaceful co-existence and economic and social progress.”

“I would also like to point out that our participation in the most recent meeting of the Contadora Group went beyond the aforementioned considerations and that, with the intent of contributing to the global and regional peace and security of Central America, in the context of the agenda and proceedings which were unanimously supported by the nine countries participating in the second joint meeting of Foreign Ministers held at Panama from 28 to 30 May 1983, the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras also submitted a document setting forth a basis for peace in Central America, a document which will be developed further, but would help to guide the discussions aimed at reaching agreements to ensure peace and good neighbourliness in the region. For all the foregoing reasons, I must reject the sentiments expressed by the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, while at the same time reminding you of my Government's firm resolve to reach an understanding that will enable us to achieve the desired goal of regional peace and security.”

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

*(Signed) Enrique ORTEZ COLINDRES  
Permanent Representative of Honduras  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/15988

**Letter dated 16 September 1983 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[16 September 1983]*

I wish to associate the Government and people of Israel with the universal sense of revulsion and horror voiced by the civilized world at the deliberate shooting down on 31 August 1983 by the Soviet air force of a Boeing 747 passenger aircraft of the Korean Air Lines and the resulting deaths of 269 defenceless civilians, passengers and crew of various nationalities.

The Government and people of Israel—who vividly remember the shooting down on 27 July 1955 by units of the Bulgarian Security Forces of an El-Al Israel airliner and the resulting deaths of 58 passengers and crew of various nationalities—strongly condemn this recent wanton and brutal act and extend their profound sympathy and condolences to the families and Governments of the victims of this outrage.

At the 2472nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 September 1983 on the shooting down of the Korean airliner, the representative of Libya saw fit to introduce certain matters extraneous to the Council's agenda. For a correct presentation of those matters, I have the honour to refer you to the letter dated 5 March 1973

from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/10895].

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

## DOCUMENT S/15989\*

### Application of Saint Christopher and Nevis for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 September 1983]

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of Saint Christopher and Nevis for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 19 September 1983 from the Prime Minister of Saint Christopher and Nevis to the Secretary-General.

## ANNEX

### Letter dated 19 September 1983 from the Prime Minister of Saint Christopher and Nevis to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis and in my capacity as Prime Minister, to inform you that Saint Christopher and Nevis, having attained independence today 19 September 1983, hereby makes application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and responsibilities attached thereto.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if this application could be submitted to the Security Council at its next meeting to enable our application to be considered by the General Assembly at its earliest opportunity. For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder:

## DECLARATION

In connection with the application by Saint Christopher and Nevis for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of Saint Christopher and Nevis, to declare that Saint Christopher and Nevis accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Kennedy A. SIMMONDS  
Prime Minister of Saint Christopher and Nevis

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/424-S/15989.

## DOCUMENT S/15990

### Lebanon: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[19 September 1983]

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letters addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations dated 2 September [S/15953] and 9 September 1983 [S/15974],

*Also taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Beirut area dated 5 September 1983 [S/15956],

*Having heard* the statement of the head of the delegation of Lebanon [2475th meeting],

*Noting* the appeals made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by the International Committee of the Red Cross calling for an immediate and general cease-fire throughout Lebanon,

*Also noting* the efforts deployed on the regional level to bring about a cease-fire and a peaceful solution in Lebanon,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 436 (1978), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 516 (1982), 517 (1982), 520 (1982), 521 (1982), 529 (1983) and 536 (1983),

Deeply concerned over the continuing deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the repeated acts of violence,

Deeply grieved at the extensive loss of life, human sufferings and destruction,

Reiterating its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Bearing in mind that the grave situation confronting Lebanon endangers peace and security in the region,

1. Calls for an immediate cease-fire and a prompt cessation of all hostilities throughout Lebanon;

2. Calls upon all parties to refrain from all acts which violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and which endanger its people's safety and unity;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon an adequate number of United Nations Observers to monitor the situation in the areas of hostilities and requests all parties to co-operate fully with the United Nations Observers in the implementation of their mandate;

4. Calls upon all involved to facilitate the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and all United Nations agencies concerned in humanitarian activities in all areas of hostilities, in order to evacuate the dead and wounded and provide food, medical supplies and humanitarian assistance;

5. Calls upon all States and parties to support the Lebanese Government in its efforts to ensure the complete and immediate withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces whose presence in Lebanon does not have the approval of the Government of Lebanon;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to initiate appropriate consultations, and in particular with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in its efforts to ensure peace and public order and secure the full protection of the civilian population in all areas of hostilities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution within 72 hours;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

#### DOCUMENT S/15991\*

#### Letter dated 16 September 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 16 September 1983 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

#### Letter dated 16 September 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 16 September 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President 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.

#### TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 16 SEPTEMBER 1983 FROM MR. RAUF DENKTAŞ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention that the intended presence of Mr. Kyprianou at the head of a Greek Cypriot delegation, pretending to represent legally the whole of Cyprus at the thirty-

eighth session of the General Assembly, would not only be totally unconstitutional but would bear no relevance to the situation in Cyprus *de jure* or *de facto*. Hence, everything said and done in the name of the Republic of Cyprus by such a delegation will be *ultra vires* and, therefore, considered as null and void by the Turkish people of Cyprus and by its legitimate representatives.

While referring to the contents of my previous letters on the same subject [S/11531 of 4 October 1974; S/11825 of 18 September 1975; A/31/261 of 11 October 1976; S/12403 of 26 September 1977; S/12905 of 23 October 1978; A/34/478 of 18 September 1979; S/14173 of 12 September 1980; S/14681 of 8 September 1981; S/15415 of 20 September 1982], I would like to impress upon you that, in the bi-national and bi-communal Republic of Cyprus, of which the Turkish Cypriot people is one of the co-founder partners, the allegiance of the people, both Turkish and Greek, is owed to a bi-communal administration properly composed of the representatives of both communities, compatible with the provisions of the 1960 Constitution. Mr. Kyprianou's administration in south Cyprus, despite its pretence to, and the usurpation of, the seat of government, is composed wholly of the Greek Cypriot wing of the Republic and therefore does not command, and cannot legally claim to command, the allegiance of both peoples of Cyprus and, by the same token, the Turkish Cypriot wing of the Republic is not and has never been under any legal or constitutional obligation or requirement to extend its allegiance to an authority comprising only the Greek Cypriot wing of the Republic.

These are the principles enshrined in the 1960 Constitution of the Republic, which go to the crux of the matter, and the persistence of the Greek Cypriots in this false and untenable posture can only betray their lack of faith in a just and durable settlement and their unwillingness to negotiate seriously the re-establishment of the partnership republic on the agreed new lines of bi-communality, bi-zonality and federalism that they forcefully destroyed 20 years ago.

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/38/431-S/15991.



DOCUMENT S/15992\*

Letter dated 19 September 1983 from the representative of Afghanistan  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1983]

I have the honour to inform you that relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have categorically rejected the allegations contained in the letter of 2 September 1983 from the representative of Pakistan addressed to you [S/15960].

Furthermore, I have to state that the Afghan Air Force is under strict orders to avoid overflights of a strip of 20 miles from the Durand line.

It is from the Pakistani-controlled areas that various and repeated acts of aggression are committed against Afghanistan. On 9 April 1983, for instance, the village of Jurba in Boldak district came under fire of mortars and heavy machine-guns from the other side of the boundary and a group of armed people crossed the line by a vehicle for the purpose of conducting subversive operations.

The Government of Afghanistan has promptly protested the occurrence of this and other similar actions and has warned that the Government of Pakistan will bear the responsibility for the consequences of such actions.

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

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/432-S/15992.

DOCUMENT S/15993

Letter dated 16 September 1983 from the representative of Costa Rica  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[20 September 1983]

On instructions from my Ministry of External Relations, I have the honour to transmit to you the declaration made by the Minister, Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, concerning the statement made by the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council [2477th meeting].

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

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration by Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, Minister for  
External Relations of Costa Rica

The representative of the Government of Nicaragua, from the seat which he occupies in the United Nations Security Council, asserted on 13 September 1983 that counter-revolutionary activities had been carried out on 9 September, according to Nicaragua, from the territory of Costa Rica.

He alleged in this connection two incursions into Nicaraguan territory carried out, according to Nicaragua, by aircraft "proceeding from Costa Rican airspace" for the purpose of supporting attacks by the counter-revolutionaries and with the aim of attacking a Nicaraguan military unit. The representative of Nicaragua on the

Security Council affirmed that the incursions had been carried out by four aircraft at various times of the day in question, and that the aircraft had returned to "their place of origin".

In his statement, the Nicaraguan representative stated that these activities—allegedly carried out from Costa Rican territory, according to Nicaragua's version—"are not approved by the Government of Costa Rica". In order to be consistent with that admission, which is unquestionably true, Nicaragua should not have made the charges it did in the Security Council, which unfairly and baselessly cast aspersions on the good name of Costa Rica. It is clear, therefore, that Nicaragua engaged, in the Council and outside it, in a manoeuvre aimed once again at discrediting Costa Rica, because what it was really seeking to do was to give the impression that the Government of Costa Rica has no control over events in the country and that anarchy prevails, which, needless to say, is completely untrue.

If Nicaragua genuinely wishes to engage in frequent dialogue and have a constructive and mature relationship with Costa Rica, as it has stated in the Security Council, why then has it deliberately not used the normal and prescribed diplomatic channel to raise its complaints? Why then did it choose to use the Council to lend credibility to a baseless accusation, and, in so doing, to stir up doubts with respect to Costa Rica's neutrality and thereby to tarnish Costa Rica's international image?

The Government of Nicaragua knew full well that the use of its representation in the Security Council would have a wide-ranging impact and that, once the damage was done, it would be difficult for Costa Rica to present its version of the truth with equal force. The Government of Costa Rica therefore rejects and condemns the attitude of the Government of Nicaragua in the Security Council, which does violence not only to the truth but also to the good relations which Costa Rica maintains with the Government of Nicaragua and to the

climate of détente which Costa Rica is promoting with great interest and constructive contributions under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Costa Rica will not stand by passively and allow the internal conflict in Nicaragua to be used by the Government of Nicaragua as a pretext in the international sphere to promote and participate in the campaign of detraction against Costa Rica which is being noisily and irresponsibly orchestrated by international totalitarian forces. Costa Rica is endeavouring to demonstrate the falsehood of that campaign, and it is

quite revealing that the Government of Nicaragua is systematically seeking to discredit our country at a time when precisely the fact of Costa Rica's neutrality in military conflicts and the undeniable reality of its authentic democratic and peaceful life are successfully projecting its true image in spite of that vile campaign, the aim of which is no doubt to discredit a country which, against all adversity, has proved that modern representative democracy works to the advantage of human dignity.

#### DOCUMENT S/15994

##### Letter dated 19 September 1983 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[20 September 1983]

Pursuant to my letters of 2 and 9 September 1983 [S/15953 and S/15974] regarding the present situation in Lebanon, and in the light of Security Council informal consultations and with reference to the draft resolution [S/15990] which sets out all that Lebanon would have hoped and still hopes to obtain from the Council as a comprehensive solution to its present problem, and as stated during our meeting of this morning, my delegation leaves it to your discretion to submit our draft to a vote at an appropriate time, when a positive response is likely to be obtained or if any of the members of the Council feel that further action on the case is rendered necessary in the light of new developments.

My delegation shares your concern, and the concern of the Secretary-General, that the Security Council should have been unable, when confronted with a tragedy of such magnitude, to respond with a positive contribution to the cause of peace in Lebanon.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/15995

##### Letter dated 20 September 1983 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[20 September 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to a statement made in the Security Council by the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, at a meeting on 13 September [2477th meeting].

The meeting in question was convened at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, under the item "Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15975)".

The purpose of convening the Council was to deal with an accusation levelled at another State in connection with the stepping-up of bellicose activities by the Nicaraguan forces which are fighting against the Government of that country. This notwithstanding, the representative of Nicaragua alluded to Honduras. In referring to the air attacks carried out in Nicaraguan territory, he stated: "On . . . 9 September at 5.30 a.m. two T-28 type airplanes, painted in camouflage colours and originating from Honduran airspace violated our national airspace and attacked the port of Corinto". He

added that "one of the airplanes was hit by national anti-aircraft defence fire and headed south. The other one retreated towards Honduran airspace". Lastly, he stated that "on the same day, two T-33 aircraft originating in Honduran airspace penetrated all the way into Matagalpa Department on reconnaissance missions".

On 9 September the International Information Office of the Government of Honduras had published the following bulletin:

"The report that aircraft from Honduras have attacked Corinto in Nicaragua is completely false; it is not known why a news agency has been misinformed about this and the International Information Office repeats anew, on behalf of the Government of Honduras, that our country and our Government desire peace. Honduras has never allowed, and will never allow, aircraft to take off from our territory in order to attack a neighbouring country."

On 13 September, the day on which the Security Council met, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras answered a communication addressed to him

by the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua in these terms:

"I am writing to you with reference to your communication of 9 September concerning the alleged attack against objectives in the port of Corinto (Republic of Nicaragua), which was apparently carried out in the early hours of that day by two aircraft of the opposition to the Sandinista régime. The Government of the Republic of Honduras firmly repudiates the accusation which you rashly made in your note when you stated, without proof of any kind, that the aircraft in question took off from Honduran territory, even though, perhaps through an awareness of the real facts, you mentioned in your note 'counter-revolutionary aircraft', which after the action headed south. Our Government cannot, moreover, accede to the request for an immediate investigation of the alleged events, because at no time have aircraft left Honduran territory in order to attack a neighbouring country."

It must moreover be added that the opposition to the Nicaraguan Government, through the office of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance and the supreme leader of that Alliance, Mr. Edén Pastora, former Deputy Minister of the Interior and former Commander of the people's militia of the Sandinista Front, had already claimed responsibility for the attack, stating that the aircraft had taken off from the airports which that armed opposition movement has in the south of the State of Nicaragua.

In the light of such statements by the very Nicaraguans who are fighting inside their own country, the attempts to involve other countries of the area in the internal conflict of Nicaragua are extremely disturbing.

Evidence of this, and of the tendency to give the impression that the conflict is spreading or being internationalized, is the assertion made at the international level by the Government of Nicaragua concerning alleged reconnaissance flights over Nicaraguan territory by aircraft arriving from Honduran airspace. Typical of this tendency to make unfounded accusations was the denunciation of an imaginary air-sea engagement between Honduran and Nicaraguan forces, made by the Government of Nicaragua on 8 September, which prompted the International Information Office of Honduras to issue a bulletin on 9 September stating that the report of an air-sea engagement between Honduran and Nicaraguan forces on the day on which the accusation was made was completely false.

Dealing with the same subject on 13 September, the Acting Minister of Honduras wrote to his Nicaraguan counterpart in the following terms:

"I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of 8 September, in which you lodged the Nicaraguan Government's formal protest with the Government of Honduras because of an alleged fishing-boat incident in the Atlantic Ocean at the same latitude as Bismona Lagoon, some 50 kilometres to the south-east of Cape Gracias a Dios. According to information in the possession of the Office of the Honduran Secretary of State, on 8 September two Nicaraguan fishing craft violated Honduran territorial waters north of the fifteenth parallel, and because of this patrol boats from the Honduran naval force appeared on the scene in order to dissuade the crew members of the craft from withdrawing, without, however, finding it necessary to use firearms. There was no armed confrontation between coast guards and, in particular, there was no intervention by Hon-

duran aircraft. The Government of Honduras accordingly repudiates the unfounded accusations made and recalls that it has repeatedly protested to the Government of Nicaragua against the latter's irresponsible and hostile conduct towards peaceful fishing activities, as manifested in the instructions to Nicaraguan coast guards and the artillery-bearing boats of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute to pursue and commit armed aggression against Honduran vessels and crew members, and possibly to seize and attack them, in the territorial waters of Honduras. This policy of the Nicaraguan Government is at variance with the elementary principles of civilized coexistence and, because of the loss of life, injuries and other harassment to Honduran citizens and their property which it has caused, we have registered our most vehement protests together with the warning that, in response, our country must redouble its aerial and naval surveillance of the maritime zones under national jurisdiction."

All of the foregoing testifies to a perturbing disorientation campaign, designed to give international opinion the idea that other Central American countries are intervening in Nicaragua's internal conflict or that they have so-called aggressive attitudes towards that brother country. What makes for even greater concern is the timing of those false accusations, most of which were made on 7, 8 and 9 September, the days on which the fourth joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela (the members of the Contadora Group) and the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was held, for the purpose of finding a definitive solution to the Central American problem.

The intentions of the Republic of Honduras are clear: it seeks a peaceful solution which is comprehensive, regional and permanent and disposes of all the factors causing tension in the Central American region at one and the same time.

It is relevant to point out that on 13 September the five Central American countries, under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Bank, met at Brussels with the development agencies and States of the international community to present jointly, and secure financing for, the Development Programme of the Central American isthmus. In formally announcing this meeting to the diplomatic corps and the international organizations on 17 August at Tegucigalpa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, who was the Chairman of the Honduran delegation at the Brussels meeting, stated:

"It is my intention to stress that the Government of Honduras has a vital stake in making the greatest success of this joint action, which we regard as a key element of our attempts to internationalize peace in Central America, of the sincerity of our efforts in that direction and of the strong fraternal sentiments of the Honduran people and Government, whose deep-seated conviction is based on the broad vision of co-operation in mutual respect and the associated backing of the international community will enable the countries of Central America to live in dignity and develop interdependently."

It should be stated in addition that, on the eve of the fourth joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America and the Contadora Group, the constitutional President of Honduras, Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, sent a letter to the Presidents, heads of State and heads of Government of the countries with which

Honduras maintains relations, in order to describe Honduran contributions to peace in Central America, to urge that the Government of Nicaragua should make an authentic demonstration at that meeting of its political will to reach the same goal and to state that it would be desirable to give added impetus to the negotiations in progress. In explaining other important concepts and realities of Honduran politics, the President stated the following:

"I can assure you that my Government will resolutely pursue its quest for peaceful solutions in the context of the critical regional situation. Despite the climate of international tension prevailing in Central America, there has been no increase whatever in the nation's military budget over the past two years and we shall maintain that budget at the same level during the coming year. Moreover, the Government of which I am President has decided not to increase the strength of the Honduran armed forces, since we have no hegemonic aims in Central America and our principal desire is to live in peace and freedom; thus Honduras requires nothing more than an army with modern techniques which is capable of repelling an attack and contributing effectively to the stability and development of democracy, as prescribed by our political Constitution.

"I also wish to reiterate the importance which the Government of Honduras attaches to any assistance extended by your Government through statements at the highest level, for the purpose of adding impetus within the Central American region to the negotiations in progress, with a view to reaching as soon as possible a general peace agreement which takes into account the interests of all the parties and which, above all, provides the basis for a climate of lasting harmony and security in Central America, in order to promote political, economic and social democracy as

a foundation for the concord of the peoples of our tormented region."

Outlining similar thoughts and advocating similar actions to secure peace, at the aforementioned fourth joint meeting the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, made a new proposal aimed at expediting the consideration of items on the agenda adopted last May and the approval of any possible monitoring and international surveillance mechanisms that might be necessary. Specifically, he suggested the setting up of working groups to deal with three areas: politics, security and economic and social affairs. Those working groups, according to the Honduran proposal, were to complete their tasks simultaneously and as soon as possible.

Lastly, I would inform you that my Government reaffirms its belief that the Latin American forum constituted by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and five Ministers for External Relations of the countries of Central America is an appropriate one to secure the maintenance of peace and security in the region. In any event, my Government considers that this matter should be dealt with in the framework of the regional action of the American continent, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States. Similarly, the Government of Honduras expresses its confidence that the Security Council will continue to promote the peaceful settlement of Central American disputes in the aforementioned regional forums.

I request you to arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁ CERES  
Permanent Representative of Honduras  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/15996

Letter dated 21 September 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[21 September 1983]

I wish to refer to the letter addressed to you on 16 September 1983 [S/15988], in which the Zionist representative referred to the statement which I made in the Security Council on 6 September [2472nd meeting] asserting that I had introduced certain matters extraneous to the Council's agenda. He did not mention the matter to which I had referred, namely the iniquitous aggression committed by the Zionist entity on 21 February 1973 when it shot down a Libyan civilian passenger aircraft, causing the deaths of 108 men, women and children.

The Zionist representative is ashamed to recall this heinous crime, which was planned deliberately by the Zionist authorities and which resulted in the killing of innocent individuals of various nationalities.

The world must remember this heinous crime, which is not the only one on the Zionist record, which is filled with crimes, from the carnage of Deir Yassin to the massacre of Sabra and Shatila, as well as other acts of aggression and racist practices.

The representative of the Zionist entity wished to expunge that heinous crime, but the world will not forget it, and will constantly remember it, just as it remembers the Nazi crimes against humanity.

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

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI  
Permanent Representative of  
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations



**Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the  
application of Saint Christopher and Nevis for membership in the United Nations**

[Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]  
[22 September 1983]

1. At the 2478th meeting, on 22 September 1983, the Security Council had before it the application of Saint Christopher and Nevis for admission to membership in the United Nations [S/15989]. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 70th meeting, on the same day, the Committee considered the application of Saint Christopher and Nevis and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Council that it should have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The Security Council,*

*"Having examined the application of Saint Christopher and Nevis for admission to the United Nations [S/15989],*

*"Recommends to the General Assembly that Saint Christopher and Nevis be admitted to membership in the United Nations."*

## DOCUMENT S/15999\*

**Letter dated 21 September 1983 from the representative of Indonesia  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[22 September 1983]

On behalf of the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith a joint statement, issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the ASEAN countries, entitled "An Appeal for Kampuchean Independence", which was released at Jakarta on 21 September 1983 by Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, in his capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee of ASEAN.

It would be greatly appreciated if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Ali ALATAS  
Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations*

## ANNEX

**Joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States  
members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations**

**AN APPEAL FOR KAMPUCHEAN INDEPENDENCE**

1. The central issue in the Kampuchean problem is the survival of the Kampuchean nation and the restoration of its independence and sovereignty. The total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation are essential elements for

the survival of an independent and sovereign Kampuchea. The continuing foreign occupation of Kampuchea and violation of Kampuchean sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity threaten regional and international peace and security.

2. The Foreign Ministers therefore call on the international community, particularly Viet Nam and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council as well as other States concerned to join them in intensifying efforts to achieve a just solution, whereby Kampuchea can emerge once again as an independent and sovereign nation in fact as well as in law.

3. In order to restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Foreign Ministers further appeal to all countries concerned to refrain from all interference, direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to respect the neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, which is essential to the legitimate security concerns of all countries in South-East Asia.

4. Moreover, following the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people must be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised elections in which all Kampucheans shall participate and all political groups in Kampuchea should be encouraged to work towards the goal of national reconciliation.

5. In consonance with the on-going international efforts, the Foreign Ministers reiterate their willingness to consult with all parties concerned regarding possible initial steps that could be taken in pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. These steps could include the following:

(a) With regard to the declared intention of Viet Nam to conduct partial troop withdrawals, such partial withdrawals should take place on a territorial basis, and could begin with withdrawal from the western-most territory of Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These withdrawals should begin as soon as possible in phases

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/441-S/15999.



within a definite period to be worked out as part of a comprehensive political settlement.

(b) In this context, a cease-fire should be observed in these areas, which should then be constituted as safe areas for uprooted Kampuchean civilians under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In addition, peace-keeping forces and observer groups should be introduced to ensure that the withdrawals have taken place and the cease-fire and safe areas are respected. International economic assistance programmes should be encouraged in these safe areas.

6. The Foreign Ministers, conscious of the plight of the Kampuchean people resulting from the ravages of war and mindful of the need for the economic reconstruction of Kampuchea and the rehabilitation of the social and cultural life of the Kampuchean people, hereby appeal to the international community to mobilize resources for a programme of assistance as part and parcel of the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. An international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea should be convened at an appropriate time.

## DOCUMENT S/16000

### Letter dated 22 September 1983 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[22 September 1983]

Pursuant to the letter of 7 September 1983 [S/15962] from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the constant bombardment of civilian areas in Iran by the ruling Baathist régime of Iraq, I am instructed by my Government to inform you once again that the barbaric raids have continued unabated, causing an immeasurable amount of human loss and suffering among the innocent civilians of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The most recent series of assaults began on 6 September, and then again on 8 September, when the city of Abadan was barraged by Iraqi long-range artillery fire in which a total of seven housing units were damaged. The enemy's gun-fire also blasted the residential quarters of Sardasht, in west Azarbaijan province, killing 4 innocent civilians and wounding 12 others.

On 7 September Iraqi war-planes attacked the city of Marivan in Kurdistan province, hitting its suburbs and surrounding plains from 1215 hours to 1230, local time, causing the wounding of a shepherd and the wreckage of a number of homes. The city of Marivan was again raided on 8 September at 0930 and 1030 by the Iraqi aggressors, and this brutal attack resulted in the wounding of 6 civilians, the destruction of 20 houses and the damaging of many others. On the morning of 9 September several planes continued their bombardment of the residential areas of Marivan at 0930 and 1030, killing 8 and injuring a total of 27 as well as destroying several homes by setting them ablaze. Marivan was again subjected to aerial attacks on 10 September.

Continuing their inhumane attacks, the city of Sardasht was again shelled on 11 September and the bombing of a construction vehicle belonging to Jihad resulted in the death of three Jihad workers.

The Iraqi aggressors concluded this latest series of barbaric assaults on 12 September, when six farmers were killed and many others injured while working in their fields as two Iraqi planes savagely bombed the areas around the city of Piranshahr at 1230 hours. One hundred head of cattle belonging to the local farmers were also killed during this attack.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that it is duty-bound to defend the Muslim people of Iran against such satanic aggressions and reserves its right to resort to any means of retaliation within the Islamic codes of conduct to fulfil that duty.

This latest series of attacks again gives credence to the position held by my Government that the obvious acquiescence of the international community and, in particular, the United Nations serves only to condone these barbaric acts of savagery by the Baathist régime of Iraq.

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

(Signed) Fereidoun D. KAMALI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of  
the Islamic Republic of Iran  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/16001\*

### Letter dated 21 September 1983 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[23 September 1983]

I have the honour to bring to your attention an extremely serious development involving repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory by Afghan military aircraft on 18 and 19 September 1983. The 10 violations which took place during these two days indicate an ominous escalation of violations of our airspace conforming to a pattern of incidents which have been

brought to your attention in my earlier letters. The details of the violations occurring on 18 and 19 September are given below, indicating the number of incidents, the local time and date of occurrence, the number of aircraft involved, the maximum intrusion in Pakistan airspace and the approximate location (Pakistan standard time).

*Air violation No. 1:* 0934 hours, 18 September 1983, six MIG 21 aircraft, 16 nautical miles. Flew in the area 3 nautical miles north-east of Parachinar; dropping nine

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/443-S/16001.

bombs in the area; four aircraft were bombing while two were giving cover; six persons reported injured.

*Air violation No. 2:* 1028 hours, 18 September, two aircraft, 20 nautical miles. Flew in the area south-east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 3:* 1035 hours, 18 September, one aircraft, 18 nautical miles. Flew in the area north of Landikotal.

*Air violation No. 4:* 1044 hours, 18 September, one aircraft, 30 nautical miles. Flew in Baluchistan about 85 nautical miles south-west of Quetta.

*Air violation No. 5:* 0753 hours, 19 September, two aircraft, 37 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 6:* 0802 hours, 19 September, two aircraft, 27 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 7:* 0935 hours, 19 September, two aircraft, 42 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 8:* 0957 hours, 19 September, three aircraft, 38 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 9:* 1006 hours, 19 September, seven aircraft, 18 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

*Air violation No. 10:* 1108 hours, 19 September, one aircraft, 23 nautical miles. Flew in the area 30 nautical miles east of Parachinar.

The above incidents have been more serious than those in the past. The intruding aircraft flew deeper and stayed longer in Pakistan airspace than before and, in one instance, bombed a Pakistani bordering village resulting in injuries to six persons. These deliberate and repeated violations of Pakistan airspace and territory constitute a grave provocation in the face of which the Government of Pakistan has shown great restraint. In accordance with our policy of restraint, aircraft of the Pakistan Defence Forces, which were dispatched to the area of violations, were under instructions not to engage the intruder aircraft.

The Government of Pakistan has expressed its deep indignation at the violation of Pakistan airspace and territory and has warned that repetition of such incidents would have serious consequences for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16003\*

##### Letter dated 22 September 1983 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[23 September 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 September 1983 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

##### Letter dated 22 September 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 17 August 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration [S/15933].

The military exercises which Mr. Moushoutas mentions in his irrelevant letter took place within the boundaries of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris and were part of the routine exercises carried out in accordance with a scheduled programme, prior written notification of which was duly provided to the authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus on 26 July 1983.

Since the said military exercises took place entirely within the territory and airspace of north Cyprus, the sovereignty of which indisputably belongs to the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, I fail to see any grounds for such clamorous protestations which unduly take up our valuable time and that of the Secretariat, harring, of course, the possibility that the Greek Cypriot administration is, once again, after cheap propaganda.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to express the hope that the Greek Cypriot administration will one day realize the futility of such flimsy protestations and will come round to recognizing the rights of others.

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/38/445-S/16003.

**Letter dated 22 September 1983 from the representative of Turkey  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[23 September 1983]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 September 1983 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**

**Letter dated 22 September 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter of 25 July 1983 [S/15888] from Mr. Phedon Phedonos-Vadet, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Greek Cypriot administration, on the subject of the 20 July celebrations in the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

At the outset I wish to stress that neither Mr. Phedonos-Vadet nor any other official of the Greek Cypriot administration has the legal, constitutional or the moral right to represent or act on behalf of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus as a whole, of which the Turkish Cypriot people is a co-founder partner.

Notwithstanding Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's illegitimate and pretentious status, I would now like to respond to the allegations he has made. The reaction of the Greek Cypriot Chargé d'affaires to the above-mentioned occasion in the north of Cyprus, upon instructions from his so-called "Government" is a further attempt to misrepresent the facts in Cyprus, and is a new display of political immaturity as well as the Greek Cypriot administration's lack of respect for the Turkish Cypriots and the Turkish nation in general.

"The thousands of murdered victims" and "the material destruction" to which Mr. Phedonos-Vadet refers in his letter are nothing but the casualties of the junta-inspired *coup d'état* of 15 July 1974, in which Greek Cypriots mercilessly murdered other Greek Cypriots without sparing Turkish Cypriots. This massacre would have continued unabated had Turkey not acted in time in accordance with her treaty rights and obligations to put an end to the 11 year-old brutal attempt for destroying the bi-communality of the State and with it the ultimate destruction of the co-founder partner of the Republic, the Turkish Cypriot people.

In this connection, I cannot do better than quote Archbishop Makarios himself, who bears the historical blame for trying to destroy the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus on the altar of enosis, who had stated before the Security Council on 19 July 1974, in the wake of the coup, "the coup caused much bloodshed and took a great toll of human lives" [1780th meeting, para. 21]. The Archbishop had also indicated, in connection with the coup: "I am afraid that the number of casualties is large and that the material destruction is heavy" [Ibid., para. 16]. In the course of the same speech, Archbishop Makarios had made the following revealing remark on the true nature of the coup and the imminent threat that it posed to the Turkish people of Cyprus:

"As I have already stated, the events in Cyprus do not constitute an internal matter of the Greeks of Cyprus. The Turks of Cyprus are also affected. The coup of the Greek junta is an invasion, and from its consequences the whole people of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks." [Ibid., para. 32.]

Indeed, the local Greek press had given the number of the casualties of the coup as between 3000 and 4000 while the international press also carried reports on the magnitude of the losses suffered as a

result. *Ta Nea* newspaper of Athens carried the shocking and revealing disclosures of the Greek Cypriot cemetery priest, Father Papatsestos, which were reproduced in all Greek Cypriot dailies on 28 February 1976. In his interview with *Ta Nea*, Father Papatsestos talks of "truck-loads of dead Greek Cypriots being buried in mass graves without any record and without any attempt to identify the bodies". He further testifies to having "witnessed something which has perhaps never been witnessed by any mortal before" and states: "I saw a young Greek Cypriot buried alive . . . I swear to God that they buried this youth while he was still alive". Papatsestos also admits, in the course of the same interview, to having buried dead Turks in the cemetery together with the dead Greek Cypriots.

In an article in the *Financial Times* of 19 July 1974, Dominick J. Doyle reported in relation to the coup that "casualties had been high" and that "damage in a number of centres, notably Limassol and Paphos, is said to be particularly bad".

The *Washington Star-News* of 22 July 1974 published a horrifying account of the atrocities of the coup, as given by a 21 year-old Greek Cypriot university student, A. Kyriakides, who stated that he "saw bodies of Makarios supporters thrown into a mass grave four at a time near Limassol". He added, "there were Turkish Cypriots who had surrendered; they were all killed".

By attempting to blame the destruction to life and property inflicted by the coup on the Turkish Peace Operation, in spite of the irrefutable evidence presented above, Mr. Phedonos-Vadet gives a characteristic example of an art in which his administration seems to excel—that of finding a scapegoat for their own crimes.

The Turkish nation does not need to glory in the misfortunes of others; it is, on the contrary, the Pan-Hellenists of Athens and south Cyprus who refuse to wake up from their dreams of glory, in spite of the bloodshed and suffering they have brought to Cyprus in recent history, and recognize the equal rights of the Turkish Cypriot people. It was not too long ago that Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, stated on 28 October 1981, soon after his assumption of office as the Premier of Greece, that Cyprus was part of the national territory of Greece. It was even much more recently that Mr. Papandreou has again repeated this assertion, by stating, in a message he sent on 15 August 1983 to Mr. Kyprianou on the occasion of the Greek Orthodox religious holiday, that "a part of Greece is under the occupation of foreign troops", meaning, of course, Cyprus. With their "free territory of the Republic of Cyprus" and "the occupied areas" or "invasion" rhetoric, which abounds in Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's letter under reference, the Greek Cypriot leaders also make no secret of the fact that they also regard this bi-national state of Cyprus as a purely Greek land, and themselves as "the people" and masters of this land in complete disregard of the Turkish Cypriot people's status and rights as co-founder of the State. Thus, while he is unjustifiably attacking Mr. Batu's statement on the status of the Güzelyurt (Morphou) and Lefka areas, we believe that Mr. Phedonos-Vadet should bear the above in mind.

The Turkish Cypriot people will not be uprooted from their homes for a second, third or a fourth time and that their hard-won security of life and property will not, once again, be put in jeopardy on whatever pretext. The voluntary population exchange agreement of 2 August 1975 [see S/11789, annex] implemented under United Nations supervision and guidance, was not made in order to uproot or displace people once again, but to create a sound, long-term basis for a just and durable solution of the Cyprus problem within a bi-zonal federal framework, in which people will not live in constant fear, insecurity and uncertainty of their future. The Turkish Cypriot people, in their quest for security of life, have left movable and immovable property in the south, which is comparable in value to those left by the Greek Cypriots in the north and the question of a parallel exchange of properties or compensation will obviously be taken up within the context of a final solution.

The intercommunal talks have never taken place and will never take place on the status of any particular piece of territory within north Cyprus, but on the fundamental question of the bi-zonality of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/446-S/16004.

federal Republic to be formed and the security of the Turkish Cypriot people, together with the economic viability and security of the Turkish Cypriot zone, as agreed at the summit meeting between President Denktas and Archbishop Makarios held on 12 February 1977. To attempt to reduce these questions to the mere discussion of the status of two towns, one of which, in any case, has always been a purely Turkish Cypriot town, is aimed at misleading world opinion and diverting attention from the real question of whether Cyprus should, in its future status, be a Greek colony in the eastern Mediterranean, as the Greek side demands, or an independent, bi-national, bi-zonal federal Republic, as the Turkish Cypriot side firmly maintains in line with the high-level agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51].

Similarly, Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's unfounded claims of Turkey dictating terms to the Turkish Cypriots at the intercommunal talks and in general decision-making are designed to serve as a smoke-screen for the close collaboration and indeed joint action between Athens and the Greek Cypriot side, no doubt on the strict instructions of the former, of which the Greek Cypriot leaders make no secret. This common strategy, which was expressed in a joint communiqué between Athens and Nicosia as far back as 2 February 1966, declaring that "the two governments object to any solution ruling out the island's union with Greece" remains a valid one today. In the eulogy he delivered at the tomb of Archbishop Makarios on 3 August 1983, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou has once again reiterated that he would "follow the footsteps of the unforgettable leader", while both Mr. Papandreou, the

Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Kyprianou, have declared on 5 August, during the latter's visit to Athens, their full agreements on the common strategy to be followed on the Cyprus issue (cf. Greek Cypriot dailies *Alithia* and *Simerini* of 6 August 1983). The absolute psychological and actual dependence of the Greek Cypriot leaders on the Athens Government is evident from these visits of Mr. Spyros Kyprianou to the Greek capital, the most recent of which took place from 5 to 10 August 1983 with a new meeting for the end of September publicly put on the agenda.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that the 20 July celebrations which take place every year in north Cyprus represent, for the Turkish Cypriot people, the beginning of their freedom, security and peace, for which they had struggled for eleven years since 1963 and to which they are fully entitled as any other self-respecting people. We do not expect the Greek Cypriot leadership, which is blinded by anti-Turkish fanaticism, to appreciate or applaud the significance of this occasion, which has ultimately brought peace to the whole of Cyprus, but at least they should have the political maturity not to raise protestations about it in international forums. If this is the degree of respect that the Greek Cypriot leadership harbours towards the Turkish Cypriot people, as demonstrated by the aforementioned letter of Mr. Phedonos-Vadet, then the prospects of initiating any understanding, let alone mutual trust and confidence, between the two peoples of Cyprus are grim indeed.

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

## DOCUMENT S/16005\*

### Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 September 1983]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 37/37 of 29 November 1982, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the principles involved and the action required with regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan.

2. Since the adoption of that resolution, I have actively continued my efforts to promote a political solution through negotiations. These efforts centred on the formulation of a comprehensive settlement designed to resolve the issues inherent to the present situation and to establish a framework for good-neighbourly relations.

3. From 21 January to 7 February 1983 my personal representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, visited Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, where he had detailed consultations in order further to define the substantive contents of the settlement and to determine the procedural steps required to give impetus to the diplomatic process. The consultations dealt with the four items previously identified for consideration: withdrawal of foreign troops; non-interference and non-intervention; international guarantees; voluntary return of refugees. In Islamabad Mr. Cordovez met with President Zia-ul-Haq, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan and other senior officials of the Government. In Kabul Mr. Cordovez met with President Babrak Karmal, Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. In Teheran he met Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and other senior officials.

4. During the consultations held in the area it was possible to widen the understandings reached during the first round of discussions held at Geneva in June 1982 through the intermediary of my personal representative [see S/15429 of 24 September 1982]. In fact, additional

understandings were reached on the nature and operation of a "policy mechanism" that would be articulated in the comprehensive settlement and on the kind of provisions required to ensure its effective implementation. The consultations also led to an agreement that a second round of discussions, on the same basis as that held in June 1982, should be convened in order to carry forward the diplomatic process. The interlocutors reaffirmed in that context that the discussions should remain confidential unless otherwise agreed by all concerned.

5. At the end of March I paid a visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during which I had an opportunity to exchange views on the situation with President Andropov and Foreign Minister Gromyko. The Soviet Government expressed itself strongly in favour of a political settlement and supported categorically the continuation of my efforts.

6. The second round of discussions through the intermediary of my personal representative was held at Geneva in two phases: the first from 11 to 22 April and the second from 12 to 24 June 1983. The Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan were present at Geneva for this purpose. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was kept informed of the discussions through its Permanent Representative. The suspension of the discussions on 22 April was agreed upon to enable the interlocutors to hold consultations in their respective capitals.

7. During the discussions, which were conducted in a very constructive spirit, substantial progress was made in the definition of the contents of the comprehensive settlement, its principles and objectives, the interrelationship amongst its four component elements and the provisions, including time-frames, for its implementation. It did not prove possible, however, to bridge differences of attitude and position regarding a number

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/449-S/16005.



of issues, including some crucial issues, which were left in abeyance.

8. During the Geneva discussions the arrangements aimed at ascertaining the voluntary and unimpeded character of the return of the refugees were most carefully considered, and at the conclusion of the round of discussions it was agreed that preparations for such arrangements would be started without delay. Consultations were accordingly held throughout the summer with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to submitting specific proposals thereon.

9. During the past year I and my personal representative have also continued efforts to enlist the support of all Governments which can contribute to resolving the issues involved.

10. Whilst my personal representative had been requested to visit the area towards the end of the summer, I subsequently came to the conclusion that the time chosen for such a visit would not be suitable for the purposes that the interlocutors had set themselves to achieve. The presence at New York of the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, on the occasion of the current session of the General Assembly, will provide, however, an opportunity for discussions which, I earnestly hope, will establish a solid basis for the resumption of the diplomatic process.

11. That valuable and indispensable work has been accomplished during the period covered by this report is beyond question. For, given the difficulties encountered in setting in motion the diplomatic process, it has

undoubtedly gone a long way towards the achievement of a fair and lasting political solution. This has proved possible, in the main, because all concerned have remained firmly determined to work in good faith in the progressive development of a comprehensive settlement which would effectively resolve all the issues involved. I am also encouraged by the increasingly broad support that these efforts have received from the members of the international community.

12. I cannot conceal, at the same time, my deep concern at the slow pace of the negotiations and at the difficulties encountered in overcoming existing obstacles. It would indeed be regrettable if the solid work that has been done were to be wasted. My concern is all the more urgent as I reflect on the continuing suffering of the Afghan people and on the profound humanitarian implications of a political settlement. I personally feel that the diplomatic process has moved in the right direction and that a settlement really is possible on the basis of what has already been accomplished, provided that the necessary policy decisions are made. If these negotiations succeed, all Afghans will be able to decide their future in peace, and the foundations will have been laid for mutual understanding and co-operation among the States in the area.

13. I believe that these feelings are shared by the concerned Governments and I am therefore fully prepared, should they remain committed to the diplomatic process, to continue to assist them in their endeavours to reach an early conclusion of the settlement.

#### DOCUMENT S/16006

Letter dated 26 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[27 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note addressed to the Presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, of the Contadora Group, by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, co-ordinator of the Governing Council of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, ratifying the document of objectives approved in Panama.

"I have the honour to refer to your kind message of 15 September 1983, in which you request a favourable response to the document of objectives<sup>12</sup> drawn up on 9 September by the Ministers for External Relations of the member countries of the Contadora Group at the conclusion of their meeting held in Panama from 7 to 9 September.

"Despite the serious situation which Nicaragua is experiencing as a result of the acts of aggression and threats of the Government of the United States and of the increase in counter-revolutionary activities against our country, as evidenced by the air attacks, assaults and criminal sabotage recently suffered, our Government has studied the above-mentioned document of objectives very attentively.

"In our complete willingness to continue to support and encourage the peace overtures of the Contadora Group, I convey to you Nicaragua's desire to contribute to the consolidation of such an important achievement and to the creation of conditions which

would permit peaceful coexistence and co-operation between all the Central American States and other States outside the region whose bellicose interventionist policy is endangering countries in the region. We are sure that these great objectives can be attained on the basis of specific agreements and commitments fully guaranteeing the security of each of the nations of Central America, with strictest respect for the fundamental principles which should govern relations between States, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and set out in the document of objectives. In this way, we would be laying the foundation for subsequent discussion matters such as armaments, advisers and other topics of regional interest.

"I am therefore pleased to inform you that Nicaragua has decided to ratify the document of objectives approved in Panama, out of loyalty to its vocation of peace and in the certainty that this will facilitate future commitments conducive to the solution of the serious problems confronting the Central American region."

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

(Signed) Víctor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua



DOCUMENT S/16007

Letter dated 26 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[27 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 26 September 1983 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing in order to inform you of the following:

"At 4.30 a.m. on 25 September 1983, a unit of about 150 Somozist mercenaries, openly supported by members of the Honduran army whose number has not been ascertained, launched an attack with mortars and artillery on the El Espino customs post, in the department of Madriz.

"At 5.30 a.m. today, the attack on the El Espino post was renewed by the Somozist mercenaries and the Honduran soldiers supporting them, using 120-millimetre mortars and artillery fire. As a result of these criminal acts of aggression, the customs installations were destroyed. This evening the Honduran army moved a small tank to this place. The attack on the El Espino post is still continuing at this time.

"In addition, also today, another force of Somozist mercenaries coming from Honduran territory attacked the village of Santa María, 23 kilometres north-west of Ocotal, in Nueva Segovia. When the

attack was repelled, the mercenary force again took refuge in Honduran territory.

"In view of the seriousness of these events, and particularly of the cowardly and unjustified attack on the El Espino customs post, the Government of Nicaragua demands that the Honduran Government and military authorities order the immediate cessation of this new act of aggression against the national territory, which demonstrates once again the alliance between Somozist mercenaries and the Honduran army, which has now reached a point at which attacks are organized and executed in perfect co-ordination and in broad daylight.

"At the same time, I convey to you my Government's most formal and forceful protest at these acts of aggression against Nicaragua, which alone are enough to cast doubt upon the desire for peace of the Government of Honduras."

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

(Signed) Victor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/16008

Letter dated 27 September 1983 from the representative of Israel  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[27 September 1983]

In his letter dated 21 September 1983 [S/15996], the representative of Libya has once again displayed his characteristic disregard for truth and his well-known addiction to name-calling. Since it is not my intention to be drawn into an exchange with him, I hereby enclose the text of the relevant passages of a letter dated 5 March 1973 from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/10895], reference to which was made in my letter dated 16 September 1983 addressed to you [S/15988].

At the same time, I must, however, express astonishment that there should have been circulated, as a United Nations document, a letter in which reference was made to a Member State by a designation other than its official name by which it was admitted to and is known at the United Nations. While the circulation in this form of the Libyan letter may be indicative of the realization that the representative of Libya cannot be expected to adhere to the normal rules of conduct, I would nonetheless request that in the future proper caution be exercised in this regard, so as to ensure that references to my country conform to the customary practices.

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

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

ANNEX

Extract from letter dated 5 March 1973 from the representative of Israel, Mr. Josef Tekoah, to the President of the Security Council (S/10895)

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 2 March 1973 by the Permanent Representative of Egypt [S/10893] and to draw attention to the following excerpts from the statement made on 28 February 1973 by Ambassador Jacob Doron at the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization:

"As soon as the Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir, learned of the disaster which had befallen the Libyan airliner in

Sinai on 21 February 1973, she expressed her deep sorrow at the loss of human life resulting therefrom and her regrets that the pilot had not heeded the warnings which had been given to him in accordance with international procedure.

"The Government of Israel held a special meeting on the same day and likewise made known its deepest regrets at this tragic occurrence.

"On 25 February, the Government of Israel heard a supplementary report from the Chief of the General Staff and in a statement issued after its meeting again expressed the profound sorrow of Israel over the death of the passengers of the Libyan airplane who had lost their lives in the tragedy which had occurred under circumstances of tension and hostile acts and acts of terrorism directed against Israel and its people.

"In deference to humanitarian considerations, my Government, in the same statement, declared its readiness to effect *ex gratia* payments to the families of the victims and to the survivors.

"On 26 February, the Minister of Defence made a statement in the Knesset on the circumstances of the disaster. He said:

"On Wednesday, 21 February at 1.45 in the afternoon, the course of an aircraft flying at high speed, at an altitude of 24,000 feet, was discovered at map reference point 29° 40' north, 32° 00' east, which is 32 nautical miles west of Ras Sudar. The aircraft was flying at a speed of 750 kilometres per hour in north-easterly direction towards Rafidim (Bir Gafgafa) when the plane was discovered. At first it was recorded by the Israel Air Force Defence Network as "unidentified" and a series of actions by the Air Defence Network Air Force Command and General Staff was set in motion.

"This series of events was as follows:

"At 1.56 p.m., after the jet-path had been discovered by radar, the order was given for two of our Phantom planes to take off. The Phantoms identified the foreign aircraft as a Boeing 727 belonging to the Libyan Airways Company.

"For seven minutes our planes flew around the Libyan aircraft signalling to it with internationally agreed signs to follow them so as to land at Rafidim. Since the Boeing aircraft did not comply with these instructions, given, as stated, by internationally accepted signals in a clear and correct manner, suspicions grew concerning its missions in penetrating Sinai air space. At this point, demonstratively and in full view of the crew, warning shots were fired in the air. But the Libyan plane continued to ignore the shots from our aircraft. The assumption, therefore, was that the plane had entered the area on a hostile mission and preferred to take risks rather than obey orders to land.

"At this stage, it was accordingly decided that the aircraft must be compelled to land, even by means of firing. The pilots received an order to this effect and acted thereon. The aircraft was hit, attempted to land, but when it touched the ground it crashed. This occurred at 11 minutes past 2 p.m. at map reference 30° 25' north, 32° 33' east, at a distance of 55 kilometres west of Rafidim and 20 kilometres east of the Canal line.

"The incident of this aircraft arose from a series of errors and omissions on the part of the Libyan aircraft and the Egyptian control system. These errors and omissions led the Israeli air defence system to assume that the Libyan aircraft had penetrated on a hostile mission. The aircraft had penetrated a closed military zone in Sinai and did not respond to the signals of our forces and the instructions to land. On the basis of that assumption—which later proved to be erroneous—the operational decision was taken to compel the aircraft to land, and, as already stated, the aircraft was hit, attempted to land, but at the moment it touched the ground, it crashed. From the time of its entry till its attempted landing, the Libyan aircraft was in Israel-controlled territory for approximately 13-1/2 minutes. This is, in a very summarized form, a description of the circumstances of this dreadful catastrophe in which 106 people died and 7 were injured."

"The Minister went on to say, and I quote:

"I know that the only correct solution is peace and normal neighbourly relations, but even in the absence of peace, there is nothing dearer than human life, and we must do everything possible to preserve it.

"I still hope that the neighbouring Arab countries will respond to our appeal and that we will jointly set up channels of swift communication for cases of emergency, channels through which it will be possible to overcome errors without ignoring security requirements."

"Events such as the one under discussion here at present do not occur in a vacuum. They have to be seen against the background obtaining in the region. As a result of the declared policy of Arab Governments, and particularly of Egypt and Libya, there has been an unbridled wave of terror acts directed against Israel and its citizens. Suffice it to recall such crimes as the hijacking of the Sabena airplane, the Lod Airport mass murder, over which the Egyptian Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction, the blowing-up in mid-air of civilian passenger airplanes on their way to Israel and the slaughter of 11 of our athletes at the Munich Olympic Games.

"The Arab terrorists who had been killed by German sharpshooters at the Munich airfield were given a martyr's burial in Libya; three others who were afterwards released by Germany as a result of the hijacking by Arabs of a Lufthansa plane over Yugoslavia were received as heroes in Libya. The Government of Libya gave a special bonus of \$5 million to the Arab terror organization Black September as a reward for the success of their operation in Munich, in addition to the \$30 million Libya is giving the terror organizations every year. Constant bloodcurdling threats against Israel and calls for its destruction are being made by Libya's leaders. That country has shown a completely irresponsible behaviour in the international field and has been taking great pride in doing so.

"Recently there have been reports which have even been made public that Arab terrorists were planning to crash a civilian airplane laden with explosives in Tel Aviv or some other town in Israel. One might think that this was complete madness, but in view of what happened at Lod Airport and in Munich, even such information could not be discounted. These were the circumstances surrounding the flight of the unfortunate Libyan airplane on 21 February, which, in the light of all that background experience, made it appear that this was not an innocent civilian airliner carrying passengers.

"On 24 February, the Chief of the General Staff of the Israel Defence Forces explained the situation as it appeared at the time of the incident.

"He said, and I quote:

"The behaviour of the airplane made it impossible to think that it was carrying civilian passengers. The airplane came from Egypt, having passed through the Egyptian aerial defence installations, without any hindrance or warning. It was therefore reasonable to assume that its flight had been co-ordinated with the Egyptian aerial defence system. In its intrusion into Israel-controlled air space without prior permission, over most sensitive military targets, it reached a point 180 kilometres distant from any civilian air route, and there had been no civilian aircraft in the area since 1967. It is clear that the pilot was aware of the presence of fighter aircraft around him for seven minutes, and his paying no attention to these aircraft is unnatural for a civilian aircraft carrying civilian passengers. All these reasons led the Israeli air defence to the conclusion that this was an airplane on a hostile mission. Had we known at the time that this was a civilian plane carrying civilian passengers, there is no doubt that we would not have used force to make it land."

"The Chief of Staff mentioned the fact that this plane had flown through the Egyptian air defence, without any interference and that this was one of the factors that caused this plane to be suspect. In this connection it should be remembered that, as recently as 5 December 1972, an Egyptian Boeing 707, flying over Egyptian territory, was shot down and destroyed by Egyptian ground-to-air missiles fired at it—without any warning—by their own batteries, causing the death of all its occupants.

"Another case of the same nature occurred in Egypt on 10 April 1969, when an Ethiopian civil Dakota aircraft, commanded by a French pilot, the late Mr. David Ple, was likewise shot down and destroyed without warning by an Egyptian ground-to-air missile about 16 miles from Cairo in what is known as a 'restricted area', and again all its occupants perished.

"On the other hand, it has been our experience with civil aircraft from neighbouring Arab countries, such as Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, which had violated Israeli air space, that they invariably obeyed orders to land for inspection and were promptly permitted to continue on their flights, after it had been ascertained by our authorities that the reason for their penetration had been an innocent one."

...

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

Letter dated 26 September 1983 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 September 1983]

By our letter of 27 July 1983 [S/15894] we brought to your attention the secessionist decision of Denktas's illegal régime, acting upon instructions from Ankara, to institute a "national flag" and a "national anthem" for his illegal entity.

Mr. Denktas is now moving one step forward towards the realization of the illegal designs of Turkey. According to the Turkish Cypriot papers, on 14 September the "cabinet" of Ankara's puppet régime in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus met and decided to prepare a "draft law" on the new flag to be adopted. The "Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defence" of Mr. Denktas's non-existent entity was assigned the duty of preparing this "draft law".

Such provocative actions, which form part and parcel of the series of secessionist and partitionist designs instigated and encouraged by Ankara, aim at undermining the internationally recognized state foundations of the Republic of Cyprus. Furthermore, they tend to torpedo the process and efforts exerted towards finding a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus—a solution that should safeguard the unity of the State as well as the unity of the people of Cyprus. Moreover, such actions reveal once again the real intentions of Turkey *vis-à-vis* the problem of Cyprus.

Ankara's approach to the Cyprus problem has all along been designed to prejudge a "solution" envisaged to favour its objectives, namely, the partition of the island, the destruction rather than the preservation of the State, and the ultimate annexation of the island at some future opportune moment.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/452-S/16010.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the duty to protest such provocative and separatist actions of the illegal puppet régime of Mr. Denktas.

It is not a coincidence that such actions always take place at the most sensitive and delicate phases of the Cyprus problem.

The new decision of Mr. Denktas's fictitious "cabinet" was taken on the very same day—14 September 1983—that the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, was meeting with you at Headquarters for the promotion of your expressed initiative and your renewed efforts and personal involvement aiming at finding a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem, based on the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus and the high-level agreements of 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and 1979 [S/13369, para. 5], a solution that would safeguard the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus as well as the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all its people.

It is the sincere hope of the Government and the people of Cyprus as a whole that you will do your utmost to find ways and means to intervene effectively at this most crucial phase of the Cyprus problem with a view to arresting these and other separatist actions of Turkey.

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/16011\*

Letter dated 27 September 1983 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[28 September 1983]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to have the attached Declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

## Declaration of the Government of Costa Rica

The address delivered to the General Assembly of the United Nations<sup>13</sup> by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, is a cause for surprise and concern. In his statement, Com-

mander Ortega distorted to his own advantage the situation in Central America and jeopardized all peace efforts in the region.

The representative of the Government of Nicaragua has made false accusations against Costa Rica. He asserted in his statement that, following the triumph of the Sandinista Revolution, "the United States military presence in the region [Central America] has been on the increase, openly in El Salvador and Honduras and covertly in Costa Rica". I state categorically that, as far as Costa Rica is concerned, Commander Ortega's allegation is untrue, and is totally unfounded.

Commander Ortega's verbal aggressiveness comes as a surprise since, less than 20 days ago, the representative of Nicaragua, Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora, stated to the plenary meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 9 September that "we have continued to make efforts with the Government of Costa Rica to ease existing problems and tensions. The bilateral mixed commission made up of high officials of the two Governments met recently in the port of San Juan del Sur in Nicaragua, and satisfactory agreements were reached which, to a certain extent, have begun to bear fruit".

Commander Ortega's verbal aggressiveness is even more surprising when one considers that the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, speaking in the Security

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/453-S/16011.

Council on 13 September [2477th meeting], described the relationship between our countries as "constructive and mature" and acknowledged that they engaged in frequent dialogue.

The scorn expressed by Commander Ortega for the Central American Governments represented in the United Nations gives grounds for pessimism over the future of the peace efforts that have been undertaken. Nicaragua's rulers seem determined to deal a final blow to the generous efforts made by Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela in the framework of the Contadora negotiations. Only thus can one explain the fact that the Commander devoted no more than four lines of his speech to those negotiations, which have earned the gratitude of Central Americans. Only thus can one explain the conditions which Nicaragua's rulers are seeking to impose and which go beyond the scope and possibilities of the Contadora Group. Only thus can one explain why Nicaragua's rulers have chosen to undermine Contadora by promoting a discussion within the United Nations. Only thus can one explain why, while discussions are going on in the Contadora framework on procedures for enabling the peoples to express their will, Nicaragua's rulers are seeking in the United Nations to impose

their solution to the Salvadorian crisis. Lastly, only thus can one explain why peace initiatives have only secondary importance in the item which the Government of Nicaragua seeks to have included in the agenda.

Costa Rica is opposed to the inclusion in the agenda of an item concerning Central America. It was to strengthen a flexible and informal regional mechanism, the Contadora Group, that Costa Rica agreed to withdraw the request it had made in the Organization of American States for international observers. It was the Contadora nations which Costa Rica asked to verify its neutrality. It is in the framework of Contadora that there has been a promising dialogue among Central American Governments. The Group enjoys the support of fraternal peoples with whom we share history, culture and ideals. However, Nicaragua's rulers seem to be claiming that it is peoples far removed from our region who have embarked on an impracticable course which dooms the efforts of the Contadora Group to failure and prepares the way for catastrophe for the peoples of Central America. Costa Rica will do nothing that would make the prophecies of Nicaragua's rulers come to pass.

## DOCUMENT S/16012

### Letter dated 28 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[29 September 1983]

I am writing to you in order to transmit to you texts of two notes of protest dated 28 September 1983 sent to Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez, Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica, by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

#### I

"I am writing to call your attention to the following acts, which I denounce.

"Starting at 5.10 a.m. today, 28 September 1983, mercenary forces originating from the territory of Costa Rica launched attacks against the villages of Cárdenas and Sapoa and the customs post of Peñas Blancas, in the department of Rivas. When the attacks were repelled, the mercenaries withdrew to Costa Rican territory, whence they continued the aggression, particularly against the customs post of Peñas Blancas, which was almost completely destroyed as a result of the fire from mortars and other heavy weapons. The criminal action was conducted in the form of a frontal attack from Costa Rica, during which the mercenaries were situated half a kilometre from the frontier line, near the Costa Rican customs post—in other words in places where it was impossible for them not to have been seen by the Costa Rican authorities. As a result of the aggression, which ended at 9.30 a.m., three heroic defenders of the native territory died and nine others were wounded.

"These attacks were reported by the Costa Rican broadcasting station 'Radio Monumental', which also announced the admission of 16 wounded mercenaries to Social Security clinics, as well as some statements by the Director-General of the Civil Guard, Colonel Oscar Vidal, who stated that the members of that armed body had withdrawn two kilometres behind the frontier line.

"It is particularly noticeable that, although they were aware of the seriousness of the situation, the Costa Rican authorities not only did nothing to prevent the continuation of the attacks but withdrew

inside their territory, leaving the field free for the mercenaries to engage in their criminal acts with impunity. At the same time, they are making free use of hospital facilities of the Government of Costa Rica to treat their wounds, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Costa Rican authorities.

"This continuation and aggravation of situations such as the one described are difficult to reconcile with the repeated pronouncements of the distinguished Government of Costa Rica about its neutrality and the non-use of its territory for the organization and execution of attacks against Nicaragua. As has been stated in earlier notes, the persistence of these acts is seriously obstructing the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to preserve a climate of co-operation, dialogue and mutual respect between our two countries.

"In view of these facts, the Government of Nicaragua presents its most formal and forceful protest to the Government of Costa Rica, demanding an immediate investigation of the facts, the detention, disarmament and prosecution of those involved and the discontinuance of such criminal actions."

#### II

"I have the honour to inform you that at 3.15 p.m. today, 28 September 1983, the mercenaries resumed their attack on the customs post of Peñas Blancas, which was almost destroyed this morning. The mercenaries are using the installations and buildings of the Costa Rican customs post, where they have placed mortars and other arms with which they are attacking the positions defended by the Nicaraguan patriots inside our territory. The fighting has now started to spread in the frontier sector and we do not yet know the outcome of the situation at Peñas Blancas.

"At 5 p.m., after the resumption of the aggression against the Nicaraguan customs post, two aircraft invaded the national air space, coming without any doubt from Costa Rican territory. The aircraft bombed positions of the Sandinista People's Army in



the El Naranjo sector. When the attack was repelled by the national anti-aircraft defence, the aircraft returned to Costa Rican air space.

"As stated in the note this morning, as well as in earlier notes, the Government of Nicaragua cannot fail to emphasize the extreme seriousness of the acts which we are denouncing, inasmuch as the Government of Costa Rica is aware of them but has not adopted any measure to control or reduce the mercenaries present in its territory from which they have launched their criminal attacks against Nicaragua.

"The passiveness of the Government of Costa Rica is contributing to the rapid deterioration of the situation in the frontier zone, since it is a failure to fulfil a vital obligation imposed by international law, that of

not permitting one's territory to be used for the commission of hostile acts against other sovereign States.

"In presenting the formal and forceful protest of the Government of Nicaragua at the acts which I have just denounced, I repeat my Government's demand for the adoption of the urgent measures which the situation requires, in order to prevent the continuation of these acts of aggression against the national territory."

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

(Signed) Víctor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua

## DOCUMENT S/16013

### Letter dated 29 September 1983 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[29 September 1983]

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and, through you, to the States members of the Security Council, the text of the communication dated 28 September 1983 sent by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Arnulfo Pineda López, to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mrs. Nora Astorga, the contents of which have also been transmitted to the Organization of American States. It reads as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telex dated 26 September 1983 [S/16007] in which you announce attacks against the El Espino customs post in the department of Madriz, perpetrated on 25 and 26 September by an armed group of Nicaraguans, which according to you enjoyed the presumed support of elements of the Honduran army. You also refer to another confrontation, also on 26 September, led by another Nicaraguan armed group originating from Honduran territory against the Nicaraguan village of Santa María, and, after being repelled, the group again took refuge in Honduras. Having made the necessary

investigations, I can inform you that there is a regrettable error in the information given to you, since the Honduran army has not intervened in support of groups opposing your Government. It may be appropriate to remind you that the armed forces of Honduras have no other mission than to safeguard the sacred national interests. I deem it opportune to confirm our vocation as a pacifist people, respectful of the principles of international law and, for that reason, we shall never involve ourselves in destabilizing actions of any kind. It is very difficult for our Government to pronounce itself on incidents instigated by Nicaraguans in Nicaraguan territory and we therefore categorically reject the protest which you have sent to us."

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/16015\*

### Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[30 September 1983]

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, concerning the situation in the Middle East. In paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. In the preceding paragraphs of that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East, including

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/458-S/16015.



the search for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem (see para. 35 below).

2. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 37/86 D and E of 10 and 20 December 1982 in which it requested the Security Council to take action on the establishment of an independent Arab State in Palestine and on the promotion of a just and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine, and resolution 37/123 E concerning the question of Lebanon. In order to avoid duplication, the reports requested of the Secretary-General in those three resolutions have been incorporated in the present comprehensive report, which is being submitted to the Assembly and also to the Security Council. The report is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which references are made whenever appropriate.

## II. MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS AND UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

3. The status of the cease-fire in the Middle East and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area up to October 1982 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October [S/15451, paras. 4-50]. The involvement of the United Nations in this field has remained essentially the same. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). At present they operate mainly in the Israel-Syria and Israel-Lebanon sectors.

### (a) Israel-Syria sector

4. UNDOF, with about 1,280 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of May 1974 [S/11302/Add. 1, annex I]. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the period under review, the last time on 26 May 1983 for a further period of six months until 30 November 1983 [resolution 531 (1983)]. The activities of the Force since October 1982 are outlined in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Council dated 18 November 1982 and 20 May 1983 [S/15493 and S/15777]. As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties and there have been no serious incidents. UNDOF is undoubtedly an important element of stability in a very sensitive area.

### (b) Israel-Lebanon sector

5. There are at present two United Nations peace-keeping operations in Lebanon: UNIFIL and the Observer Group Beirut (OGB), which is an arm of UNTSO. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 [resolution 425 (1978)], following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for by the Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

The second Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was launched in June 1982, radically altered the situation in which UNIFIL had to function. Following the invasion, the Security Council instructed the Force, as interim tasks, to maintain its positions in its area of deployment and to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population to the extent possible. With the approval of the Council, the Force has continued to carry out these interim tasks. The activities of UNIFIL since October 1982 are described in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 14 October 1982, 13 January 1983 and 12 July 1983 [S/15455, S/15557 and S/15863]. During the period under review, the mandate of UNIFIL has been extended three times on an interim basis, the last time on 18 July 1983 for a further interim period of three months [resolution 536 (1983)]. The authorized strength of UNIFIL is 7,000 but, because of its reduced activities, its present establishment consists of some 5,880 troops, from Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers is assigned to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks.

6. OGB was set up in early August 1982 in pursuance of Security Council resolution 516 (1982). In that resolution, which was adopted on 1 August 1982 following intensification of military activities in the Beirut area, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. OGB has now 50 observers headed by an officer-in-charge under the overall command of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

7. On 5 September 1983, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Beirut area, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the Israeli withdrawal and related developments in and around Beirut, based on information received from OGB [S/15956]. On 8 September, following the outbreak of fighting in some of the areas evacuated by the Israeli forces, the Secretary-General issued an appeal to all concerned to support current efforts to achieve a cease-fire and to help restore national unity with the participation and the co-operation of all the Lebanese parties. In the context of this appeal, the Secretary-General asked the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon to exert all possible efforts, within his present mandate, to alleviate the suffering of the afflicted people in the area and to help to provide them with emergency humanitarian assistance. He also instructed the United Nations military observers of OGB to continue to follow closely the development of events in the area and, as far as possible, to facilitate humanitarian efforts. OGB is continuing its activities on the basis of resolution 516 (1982) and the Secretary-General's appeal of 8 September.

8. Since the thirty-seventh session, a number of communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Lebanon. Those communications were from Egypt [S/15610], the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community [S/15867], Lebanon [A/38/380 and S/15953] and Mongolia [S/15773].

## III. SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

9. The action taken by the United Nations prior to October 1982 on the situation in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, was outlined in the Secretary-

General's report of 12 October 1982 [S/15451, paras. 51-66].

10. The General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories [A/37/485], which was composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolutions 37/88 A to G on 10 December 1982. By these resolutions, the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949<sup>7</sup> was applicable to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with those provisions [resolution 37/88 A]; demanded that the Government of Israel desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of those territories [resolution 37/88 B]; demanded that Israel desist forthwith from a number of policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee [resolution 37/88 C]; demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate their immediate return [resolution 37/88 D]; determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a violation of international law [resolution 37/88 E]; condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty in the educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanded that it rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, and ensure freedom of those institutions and refrain from hindering the effective operation of those universities [resolution 37/88 F] and demanded that Israel inform the Secretary-General of the results of the investigations relevant to the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, after expressing its concern that Israel had failed to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of those attempts [resolution 37/88 G].

11. The Security Council held nine meetings on the situation in the occupied Arab territories; three in mid-February, one in May and five at the end of July and the beginning of August 1983 [2412th to 2414th, 2438th and 2457th to 2461st meetings]. On 2 August the Council voted on a draft resolution [S/15895], but it was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

12. On 4 April 1983 the members of the Security Council met in informal consultations in connection with complaints that there had been mass poisonings of Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank. On the same day, the President of the Council issued a statement requesting the Secretary-General to conduct independent inquiries and to report on the findings [S/15680]. The Secretary-General contacted the Director-General of the World Health Organization and requested that it conduct such an inquiry in pursuance of the wishes of the Security Council. The Director-General agreed to do so, and on 10 May the Secretary-General transmitted his report to the Council [S/15756].

13. On 15 February 1983, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolutions 1983/1 A and B concerning the question of violation of human rights in the occupied territories. Those resolutions in which the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in

the occupied territories, along lines similar to those of resolution 37/88C of the General Assembly, were brought to the attention of the Assembly.

14. The same day the Commission adopted resolution 1983/2 by which it declared the decision of Israel of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights an act of aggression under Article 39 of the Charter and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), and without legal validity, and called upon Israel to rescind its decision. By resolution 1983/3 of the same date, the Commission condemned in the strongest terms the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and requested the General Assembly to declare 17 September a day to commemorate the memory of the victims of that massacre. The Commission reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and rejected the plan of "autonomy" within the framework of the Camp David accords and declared that those accords had no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the territories occupied since 1967.

15. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in implementation of the request of the General Assembly under resolution 37/88 C. During the period between the meetings, the Special Committee was kept informed of events taking place in the occupied territories relevant to its mandate; the information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimonies and written communications. At its periodic meetings, the Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories with a view to deciding whether any action would be undertaken. The report of the Special Committee under Assembly resolution 37/88 C [A/38/409] will be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

16. During its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 37/122 concerning Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea, resolution 37/135 concerning permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and resolution 37/222 concerning living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. These questions are the subjects of separate reports, which have been circulated under agenda items 75, 12<sup>14</sup> and 78 (h).<sup>15</sup>

17. The situation in the occupied territories has been the subject of a number of communications addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General and circulated as official documents of the United Nations. These communications dealt with Israeli settlement activity [S/15572, S/15574, S/15635, S/15640, S/15655, S/15810, S/15869, S/15880, S/15916, S/15942], complaints of mass poisonings [S/15659, S/15667, S/15673, S/15674, S/15683, S/15939], matters relating to the Holy Places at Jerusalem [S/15639, S/15642, S/15646] and other matters relating to the situation in the occupied territories [S/15553, S/15561, S/15562, S/15653, S/15660, S/15854, S/15865, S/15886, S/15901].

#### IV. PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

18. The Palestine refugee problem and the efforts of the United Nations to assist the refugees up to October 1982 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 1982 [S/15451, paras. 67-70].

19. Following its consideration of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)<sup>16</sup> at its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on 16 December 1982. In resolution 37/120 K, the Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; reiterated its request that the headquarters of UNRWA should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1983; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of UNRWA as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to UNRWA was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in 1982; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA.

20. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with: in resolution 37/120 A, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA; in resolution 37/120 B, assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; in resolution 37/120 C, the University of Jerusalem for Palestine Refugees; in resolution 37/120 D, offers of grants and scholarships for Palestine refugees; in resolution 37/120 E, Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip; in resolution 37/120 F, resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees; in resolution 37/120 G, population and refugees displaced since 1967; in resolution 37/120 H, revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties; in resolution 37/120 I, special identification cards to all Palestine refugees; and in resolution 37/120 J, protection of Palestine refugees.

21. The situation of UNRWA refugees and the activities of the Agency since the adoption of those resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983.<sup>17</sup> At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA. It will also have before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

## V. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

22. The action taken by the United Nations on the question of Palestinian rights up to 12 October 1982 was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [S/15451].

23. At its thirty-seventh session, in resolution 37/86 A, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/20, was long overdue. The Assembly authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations.

24. In resolution 37/86 B, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to discharge its tasks, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance. It invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights and noted with appreciation the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

25. In resolution 37/86 C, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine concerning the preparatory activities for the Conference, its objectives, the documentation, the draft provisional agenda, the draft provisional rules of procedure, participation in the Conference and the organization of work. It urged all Member States to promote heightened awareness of the importance of the Conference and to intensify preparations at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to ensure its success. It called upon all Member States to contribute to the achievement of Palestinian rights and to support modalities for their implementation, and to participate in the Conference and the regional preparatory meetings preceding it.

26. In resolution 37/86 D, the General Assembly reaffirmed once again that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the exercise and attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights in Palestine, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to establish an independent Arab State in Palestine. It reiterated its request that the Security Council take the necessary measures, in execution of the relevant United Nations resolutions, to implement the plan which, *inter alia*, recommends that an independent Arab State shall come into existence in Palestine.

27. In resolution 37/86 E, the General Assembly recalled, in particular, the principles relevant to the question of Palestine that have been accepted by the international community, including the right of all States in the region to existence within internationally recognized boundaries, and justice and security for all the peoples, which required recognition and attainment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent State in Palestine. In conformity with the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, the Assembly demanded that Israel withdraw completely



and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem. The Assembly urged the Security Council to facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal and recommended that, following the withdrawal, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination. The Assembly also called for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the resolutions of the United Nations and under its auspices, in which all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, would participate on an equal footing.

28. On the basis of General Assembly resolutions 36/120 C, ES-7/7 and 37/86 C, the International Conference on the Question of Palestine was convened at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. It was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal.

29. The Conference considered the question of Palestine in all its aspects and adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action.<sup>18</sup> In the Declaration, the Conference reaffirmed that a just solution of the question of Palestine, the core of the problem, is the crucial element in a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement in the Middle East. It considered that the various proposals, consistent with the principles of international law, which had been presented on this question, such as the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez in September 1982 [S/15451, para. 83], should serve as guidelines for concerted international effort to resolve the question of Palestine. These guidelines included the following:

(a) The attainment by the Palestinian people of its legitimate inalienable rights, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent state in Palestine;

(b) The right of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East;

(c) The need to put an end to Israel's occupation of the Arab territories, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and, consequently, the need to secure Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

(d) The need to oppose and reject such Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and any *de facto* situation created by Israel as are contrary to international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the establishment of settlements, as these policies and practices constitute major obstacles to the achievement of peace in the Middle East;

(e) The need to reaffirm as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the expropriation of land and property situated thereon, and in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel;

(f) The right of all States in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized bound-

aries, with justice and security for all the people, the *sine qua non* of which is the recognition and attainment of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as at (a) above.

30. In order to give effect to these guidelines, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East be convened on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, an essential element of which would be the establishment of an independent Palestinian State in Palestine. This peace conference should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America and the Soviet Union and other concerned States, on an equal footing. In this context the Security Council had a primary responsibility to create appropriate institutional arrangements on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions in order to guarantee and to carry out the accords of the international peace conference.

31. The Conference also adopted a detailed Programme of Action enumerating measures to be taken in the political, economic and information fields. The Conference invited the Security Council, to take prompt, firm and effective steps and actions to establish an independent sovereign Palestinian State in Palestine through the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, by facilitating the organization of the international peace conference on the Middle East, as called for in the Geneva Declaration.

32. The General Assembly will have before it at its thirty-eighth session the report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,<sup>18</sup> and the reports of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People<sup>19</sup> and of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.<sup>20</sup> In addition, since the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, a number of communications have been received: from Israel [A/38/350,<sup>21</sup> A/38/364 and Corr.1, A/38/367 and Corr.1], Bulgaria [A/38/398], Mongolia [S/15609] and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [A/38/373]. The final documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the representative of India in a letter dated 30 March 1983 [S/15675].

## VI. SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

33. An outline of developments relating to the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem from November 1967 until October 1982 may be found in the Secretary-General's reports of 18 May 1973 [S/10929], of 17 October 1978 [S/12896], of 24 October 1979 [S/13578], of 24 October 1980 [S/14234], of 11 November 1981 [S/14746] and of 12 October 1982 [S/15451].

34. As indicated in the last of those reports, various Governments put forward last year proposals aimed at promoting a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. These included a draft resolution submitted by Egypt and France to the Security Council on 28 July 1982 [S/15317], a peace initiative announced by the President of the United States on 1 September 1982, a peace plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez on 9 September 1982 and a statement

by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 15 September 1982 [see S/15403], setting forth certain principles as the basis for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The Secretary-General stated that although all those proposals contained elements that were unacceptable to one party or another, he felt that they deserved careful study and that every opportunity should be seized to overcome the present impasse and shift the conflict from military confrontation to peaceful negotiation.

35. At its thirty-seventh session, on 20 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/123 F in which it condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and demanded its immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal; reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under the auspices of the United Nations; rejected all agreements and arrangements in so far as they violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital", as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status, were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; condemned Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside those territories and condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981 would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices and called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

36. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolutions 37/86 A to E concerning the question of Palestine, parts of which have a direct bearing on the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Those resolutions are outlined in the preceding section of the present report.

37. During the period under review, the Secretary-General discussed the Middle East problem with the parties directly concerned and other Governments. At the last session of the General Assembly and earlier this year, contacts were held between various interested Governments with a view to examining the possibility of promoting the resumption of the negotiating process on the basis of the peace initiatives of September 1982. The Secretary-General was fully briefed on those contacts but tangible progress has yet to be achieved.

38. Since the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General. In addition to those referred to in the preceding sections of this report, communications were

received from the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the 10 members of the European Community [S/15657], Israel [S/15548, S/15549, S/15569, A/38/80], Jordan [S/15748] and the Syrian Arab Republic [S/15566, A/38/76, S/15576].

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

39. The developments in the Middle East during the past year have given little cause for hope that the problems of that region are nearer to solution. Great efforts have been made to bring about conditions in which the State of Lebanon could regain the full exercise of its sovereignty with the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces, but so far the achievement of this objective is not in sight. Preoccupation with the events in Lebanon has tended to overshadow the consideration of major aspects of the Middle East problem, and there can be little doubt that developments in this year of frustration will prove to have made even more difficult the comprehensive settlement which alone can eventually bring coexistence and peace to this vital part of the world. The central problem of the legitimate rights and the future of the Palestinian people, a matter for which all members of the international community share a clear obligation, has been further complicated by the growth of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and by the failure once again to get down to meaningful negotiations. The basic problems of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied territories, the recognition and the long-term security of all States in the region and the future of Jerusalem have also been left in abeyance.

40. The delay in getting to the roots of the Middle East problem cannot, in the long run, serve the cause of peace. The process whereby the aims enunciated by the United Nations, especially in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), are steadily receding can only increase bitterness and tension. In the end we run the risk by this process of procrastination, of a far more fundamental and destructive crisis in this unique region of the world.

41. I believe that the time has come to take a searching look at the actual state of affairs in the Middle East. I do this in the full knowledge that such an effort may be unpopular in many quarters. But it is of little value to pretend that things are as they were in 1948, or 1967, or indeed even two years ago. The facts and the principles involved must be faced, if any genuinely effective action is to be taken, and if this intractable and increasingly dangerous problem is to be resolved in a relatively peaceful manner. Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, the rights of the States in the area to live in peace within secure boundaries and the future and rights of the Palestinians still constitute the main elements of the Middle East conflict as it now faces us. These problems have been repeatedly discussed by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and most recently by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

42. It is worth observing that since 1948 the Middle East problem has been bedevilled by the fact that the parties have invariably been out of phase with each other in relation to the question of discussing a peaceful solution, a problem exacerbated by lack of mutual recognition and communication. Thus, we have come, after 35 years, to the present extremely dangerous impasse, a situation given tragic dimensions especially by the plight of the Palestinians and by the travail and tragedy of Lebanon. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in



1982 and its aftermath have once again shown that the use of force cannot resolve the Middle East conflict, but serves only further to complicate and embitter it. They have also pointed to the tragic situation of the Palestinians as a major human and political problem to which a just solution must be found most urgently.

43. In this great historical tragedy, no State or party is likely ultimately to achieve all of its stated aims. The safety and survival of all the parties concerned can ultimately be achieved only through an agreed settlement that will take due account of the basic aspirations and the vital interests of each. I continue to believe that such a settlement must be based on the principles outlined in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, namely, "withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict" and "termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force". A just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is vital to any such settlement. The question of Jerusalem remains of primary importance.

44. If we are not to be the helpless witness of further futile rounds of fighting in the Middle East, with the potential danger of an escalation into a broader confrontation, serious and realistic negotiations encompassing all of the parties must somehow be initiated.

45. I am deeply conscious of the formidable difficulties that lie on the way to the attainment of this objective. The issues involved are complex in the extreme and after 35 years of deadlock and violence, the parties are divided by mutual enmity, fear and mistrust. The major Powers which are involved in various ways in the Middle East conflict are also divided. Their opposing views have often made it impossible for the Security

Council to take decisive action at critical times. This has had adverse effects not only on the peace-making process, but also on the effectiveness and even the potential of United Nations peace-keeping. The events of the last year have highlighted both the advantages and the weaknesses of United Nations peace-keeping operations, which, lacking enforcement power, can function effectively only with the co-operation of the parties and the full support of the Security Council.

46. It is my earnest hope that, confronted with the increasing dangers of the Middle East conflict, which threaten the security of the region and beyond, the major Powers will find it possible to work with each other in the search for a just and durable peace in the Middle East as they have at various times in the past. If they were to adopt this course of action, they could bring their powerful influence to bear and, with their support, the Security Council would be in a far better position to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter through the peace-making and peace-keeping process. It is relevant to note in this connection that the Security Council might provide a practical framework for such a process since its existing procedures enable the participation of all parties concerned.

47. I am not convinced that the present impediments of the Security Council are insuperable if its approach could be dictated by the gravity of the problem and an appreciation of the fears and interests of all parties. I continue to believe that the Council could become a key instrument for resolving the Middle East conflict and eliminating an increasingly dangerous element of instability in world affairs. I believe that this and other means of approaching the problem, for example, through the institution of a suitable negotiating process, including, in an appropriate form, an international conference, should be very seriously considered by the Member States. The plight of the victims on all sides and the peace of the world demand no less.

#### DOCUMENT S/16016

##### Letter dated 29 September 1983 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]  
[30 September 1983]*

On specific instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communication dated 28 September 1983 sent by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Arnulfo Pineda López, to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the contents of which have been communicated to the Organization of American States. It reads as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that on 26 September 1983 at approximately 3 p.m. the Sandinista People's Army, reacting to armed confrontations in Nicaraguan territory between the opposition and members of that army, fired 82 mm mortars and 50 mm machine guns at the El Espino sector of Honduran territory. Although the shots produced no casualties, because of the intense and dangerous nature of the firing, the people in the sector had to be evacuated to San Marcos de Colón. The Government of Honduras wishes to present to the Government of Nicaragua its very strong protest regarding these acts of intimidation and violation of national sovereignty, and ventures to request that the officers in charge of the Sandinista People's Army be instructed to avoid any recurrence of such attacks on the Honduran population and territory".

Accordingly, I request that you have this communication circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

**Letter dated 29 September 1983 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]  
[30 September 1983]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 28 September 1983 by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. Y. V. Andropov.

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

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

**ANNEX**

**Statement by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Y. V. Andropov**

The Soviet leadership deems it necessary to make known to Soviet people, other peoples and all those who are responsible for shaping the policy of States its assessment of the course pursued in international affairs by the present United States Administration.

Briefly speaking, this is a militarist course which poses a grave threat to peace. Its essence is to try to ensure for the United States domineering positions in the world without reckoning with the interests of other States and peoples.

Precisely these aims are served by the unprecedented build-up of the United States military potential and large-scale programmes for the manufacture of weapons of all types—nuclear, chemical and conventional. Now it plans to spread the unrestricted arms race into outer space too.

The American military presence is being expanded under invented pretexts of all sorts thousands of kilometres from United States territory. Strongholds are being set up for direct armed interference in the affairs of other States, and for the use of American weapons against any country which rejects Washington's diktat. As a result, tension has grown all over the world—in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central America.

Other countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are becoming increasingly involved in the implementation of all these dangerous plans of Washington. Moreover, efforts are being made to revive Japanese militarism and attach it to that bloc's military-political machine. When doing so, attempts are made to compel people to forget the lessons of history.

Peoples judge the policy of a Government first of all by its actions. That is why, when the President of the United States speaks grandiloquently from the United Nations rostrum about commitment to the cause of peace, self-determination and sovereignty of peoples, these mere declarations can convince no one.

Even if someone had any illusions as to the possibility of a turn for the better in the policy of the present American Administration, the latest developments have finally dispelled them. For the sake of its imperial ambitions, it goes so far that one begins to doubt whether Washington has any brakes at all preventing it from crossing the mark before which any sober-minded person must stop.

The sophisticated provocation, organized by United States special services with the use of a South Korean plane, is also an example of extreme adventurism in politics. We have elucidated the factual aspect

of this action in a thorough and reliable manner. The guilt of its organizers, no matter how hard they may have dodged and no matter what false versions they may have put forward, has been proved.

The Soviet leadership has expressed regret over the loss of human lives resulting from that unprecedented, criminal subversion. It is on the conscience of those who would like to assume the right not to reckon with the sovereignty of States and inviolability of their borders, who master-minded and carried out the provocation, who literally the next day hastily pushed through Congress colossal military appropriations and are now rubbing their hands with pleasure.

Thus, the "humanism" of statesmen who are seeking to lay on others the blame for the death of the people aboard the plane is turning into new heaps of weapons of mass destruction, from MX missiles to nerve gas containers.

In their striving to justify in some way their dangerous, inhuman policies, the same people pile heaps of slander on the Soviet Union, on socialism as a social system, with the tone being set by the United States President himself. One must say bluntly: it is an unattractive sight when, with a view to smearing the Soviet people, leaders of such a country as the United States resort to what almost amounts to obscenities alternating with hypocritical preaching about morals and humanism.

The world knows well the worth of such moralizing. In Viet Nam, morality, as understood by leaders in Washington, was brought home with napalm and toxic agents. In Lebanon, it is being hammered in by salvos of naval guns and in El Salvador this morality is being imposed by genocide. And this list of crimes can be continued. So, we do have something to say about the moral aspect of United States policy as well, both by recalling history and by talking about the present time.

Now in Washington they are violating not only morality but also elementary norms of decency, showing disregard not only for statesmen and States, but also for the United Nations. The question arises: can the international organization, called upon to maintain peace and security, remain in a country where an outrageous militarist psychosis is imposed and the good name of the Organization is insulted?

Under cover of anti-communism, contenders for the role of rulers of the destinies of the world are seeking to impose the systems which they favour wherever they do not encounter a rebuff.

The concepts themselves, used in attempts to justify such a manner of actions, would not attract any attention if it were not for the fact that they are preached by leaders of a major Power, and not merely preached but practised.

The transfer of ideological contractions to the sphere of inter-State relations has never benefited the one who resorted to it in external affairs. This is simply absurd and inadmissible at present, in the nuclear age. Transformation of the battle of ideas into military confrontation would be too costly for the whole of mankind.

But those who are blinded by anti-communism are not, probably, able to ponder on this. Starting with a scare about the "Soviet military threat", they have now proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. Attempts are being made to convince people that there is no room for socialism in the world. But they do not specify, though, that they mean the world according to Washington.

But wishes and possibilities are far from being the same thing. No one will ever be able to reverse the course of history. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will live and develop according to their laws—the laws of the most advanced social system.

The Soviet State has successfully overcome many trials, including severe ones, during the six and a half decades of its existence. Those who encroached on the integrity of our State, its independence and our system found themselves on the scrap-heap of history. It is high time that everybody to whom this applies understood that we shall be able to ensure the security of our country and the security of our friends and allies under any circumstances.

Soviet people can rest assured that our country's defence capability is maintained at such a level that it would not be advisable for anyone to stage a trial of strength.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/459-S/16017.

For our part, we do not seek such a trial of strength. The very thought of this is alien to us. We do not dissociate the well-being of our people and the security of the Soviet State from the well-being and security of other peoples and other countries or, still less, contrast them. One should not look at the world in the nuclear age through the prism of narrow and selfish interests. Responsible statesmen have only one choice—to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is short-sighted, nay, suicidal.

The Soviet leadership does not hesitate about what line to follow in international affairs in the present critical situation as well. Our course remains aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, lessening tension, curbing the arms race and expanding and deepening co-operation between States. This is the unfailing will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of all Soviet people. These are, we are convinced, also the aspirations of all peoples.

Of course, malicious attacks on the Soviet Union produce in us a natural feeling of indignation, but our nerves are strong and we do not base our policy on emotions. It rests on common sense, realism, and profound responsibility for the fate of the world.

We proceed from the premise that mankind is not doomed to destruction. The arms race can and must be terminated. Mankind deserves a better fate than living in a conflict-torn world, suffocating under the burden of deadly weapons.

By advancing far-reaching proposals on limitations and reductions of nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range in Europe, we show our concern not only for the security of the Soviet Union and the States of the socialist community, but also for the security of all other countries.

As to United States policy, its growing militarization is manifested also in the unwillingness to conduct serious talks of any kind and to come to agreement on questions of curbing the arms race.

Soviet-American talks on a burning problem—the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe—have been going on for two years now. The position of the Soviet side is directed at finding mutually acceptable solutions on a fair, just basis—solutions which do not infringe anyone's legitimate interests. At the same time, over these two years it has become clear that our partners in the Geneva talks are not at all there in order to reach an understanding. Their task is different—to play for time and then start the deployment in Western Europe of ballistic Pershing 2 and long-range cruise missiles. They do not even try to conceal this.

All the United States does is prattle about having some flexibility at the Geneva talks. Another aspect of such "flexibility" has just materialized, and the deception contained in it has become clear this time as well. To leave aside details, the essence of the so-called new move in the United States position, billed as "superb", boils down to a proposal to agree, as before, on how many missiles should be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential already possessed by NATO.

In brief, it is proposed that we should talk about how to help the NATO bloc to upset to its advantage the balance of medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone, and this move is presented brazenly as something new.

The operation of stationing these American nuclear missiles in Europe is seen from Washington's control room as simple in the extreme and supremely advantageous for the United States—

advantageous at the expense of Europe. The European allies of the United States are regarded as hostages. This is a frank, but cynical policy. But here is what is not really clear: does this thought occur to those European political figures who, disregarding the interests of their peoples and the interests of peace, are helping to implement the ambitious militarist plans of the United States Administration?

There should be no room here for reticence. If, contrary to the will of the majority of people in Western European countries, American nuclear missiles appear on the European continent, this will be a step against peace taken as a matter of principle by the United States leaders and the leaders of other NATO countries who act in concert with them.

We do not see that the American side is truly willing to consider and solve the problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments. In the American capital they are now busy launching the production of ever new systems of these armaments as well. They are to be followed shortly by types of weapons which may radically alter the notions of strategic stability and the very possibility of effective limitation and reduction of nuclear arms.

No one should mistake the Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to come to agreement for a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to make a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words and deeds will not be at variance.

However, we are opposed in principle to competition in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass annihilation. This is not our path. It cannot lead to a solution of any problem facing mankind: economic development of States, conservation of the environment, creation of at least elementary living conditions for people, their diet, health and education.

The release of the material resources senselessly wasted on the arms race, and the unfolding of the inexhaustible creative potentialities of man, this is what may unite people; this is what should determine the policy of States at the junction of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. To achieve all this, the forces of militarism must be checked, and the world must be prevented through concerted effort from sliding into an abyss.

All peoples, every inhabitant of our planet, should realize the imminent danger—realize it in order to join efforts in the struggle for their own survival.

Mankind has not lost, nor can it lose its reason. This is forcefully demonstrated in the scope of the pacifist anti-nuclear movements which have emerged in the European and other continents—movements in which people of different social, political, and religious affiliations participate.

All who today raise their voice against the senseless arms race and in defence of peace can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries is directed at attaining precisely these aims. The Soviet Union wishes to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It does not nurture aggressive plans, does not impose the arms race on anyone and does not impose its social systems on anyone.

Our aspirations and intentions are embodied in concrete proposals aimed at achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth.

## DOCUMENT S/16018

### Letter dated 30 September 1983 from the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[30 September 1983]

I have the honour to enclose a communiqué issued on 29 September 1983 by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

(Signed) Víctor Hugo TINOCO FONSECA  
Deputy Minister for External Relations  
of Nicaragua

**Communiqué issued on 29 September 1983 by the Ministry  
of External Relations of Nicaragua**

The Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua announces that, in view of the situation in the frontier zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua resulting from the increase in the attacks on the national territory by the mercenary groups operating in the neighbouring Republic, the most serious of which were sustained recently at the Peñas Blancas customs post, which was almost entirely destroyed by these attacks, the Government of Nicaragua is requesting a visit by the Observer Commission of the Contadora Group, formed last May at the request of the Government of Costa Rica, for the purpose of investigating the scope and consequences of the aggression suffered by our people and helping to avoid a further aggravation of the situation.

The decision of the Government of Nicaragua is motivated by its desire to use the machinery established by the Contadora Group for the consideration of situations such as this one and is part of Nicaragua's efforts to preserve peace and security in the Central American region.

**DOCUMENT S/16019**

**Letter dated 29 September 1983 from the representative of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[30 September 1983]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 27 September 1983 Radio Baghdad announced the intention of the Baathist Government of Iraq to launch attacks on targets inside Iranian territory "which will not be defensive in nature and which will have negative effects on the military and political morale of the enemy".

As far as experience indicates, such declarations by Iraq reveal the intention of the Government of that country to resume the bombardment of residential targets in Iran and murder innocent civilians or destroy their homes and means of livelihood.

Such a criminal attitude towards Iranian civilians is a basic characteristic of the ruling régime of Iraq and it is an attitude that is encouraged only by the indifference of the international community towards the repeated crimes against humanity committed by that régime.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

**NOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently published as document S/15868.

<sup>2</sup> *Conference on Cyprus: Documents signed and initialled at Lancaster House on 19 February 1959*. Cmd., 679 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1959).

<sup>3</sup> See A/CONF.109/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

<sup>4</sup> A/34/542, Decision of the Conference on the representation of Kampuchea.

<sup>5</sup> See A/CONF.109/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex II.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

<sup>8</sup> A/38/312, resolution AHG/Res. 106 (XIX).

<sup>9</sup> Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

<sup>10</sup> This document is not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; it may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102, p. 295.

<sup>12</sup> Subsequently published as the annex to document S/16041 of 13 October 1983.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 7th meeting.

<sup>14</sup> A/38/282-E/1983/84 and A/38/265-E/1983/85.

<sup>15</sup> A/38/278-E/1983/77.

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/37/13).

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/38/13).

<sup>18</sup> See A/CONF.114/42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21).

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/38/35).

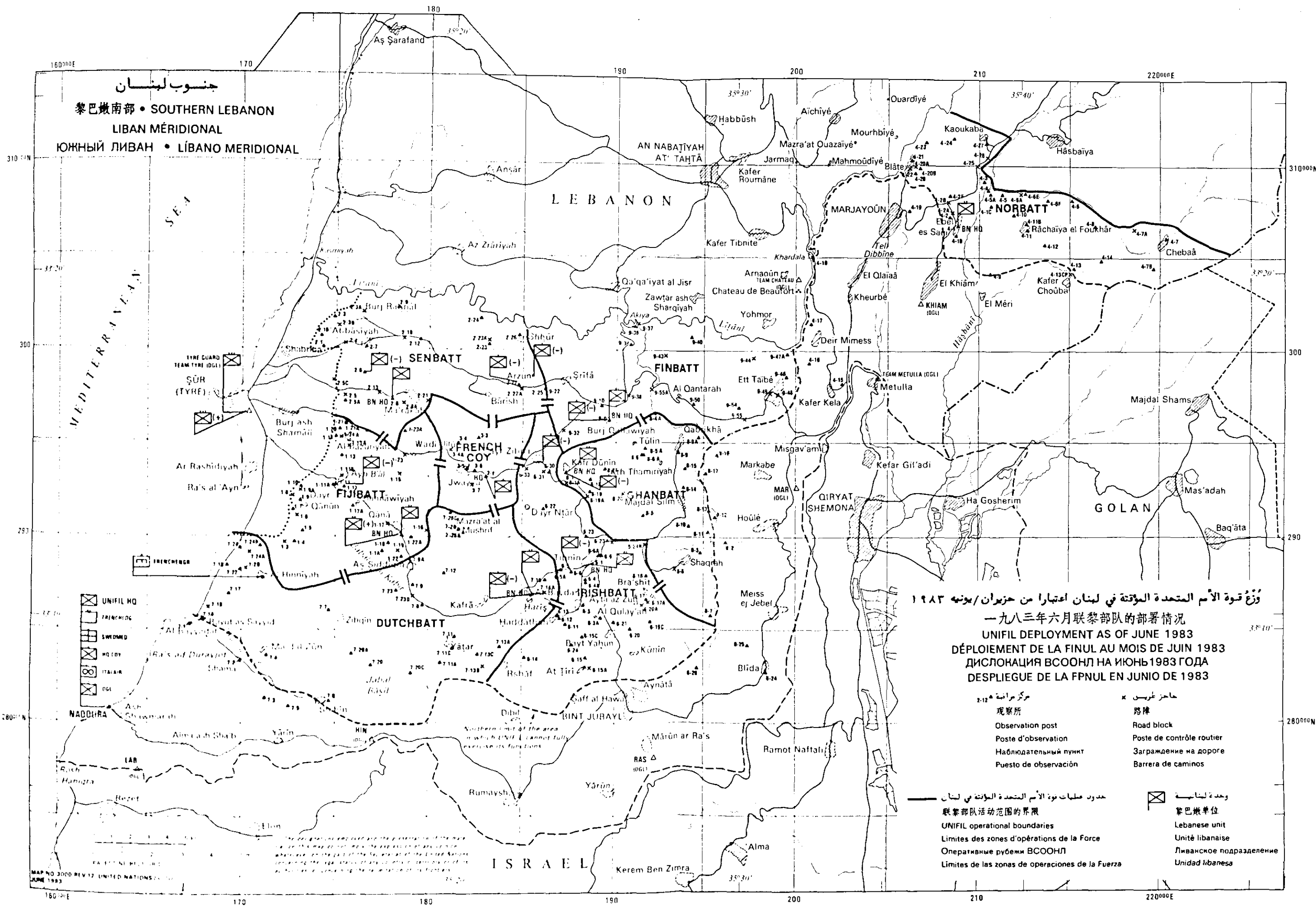
<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 46 (A/38/35).

<sup>21</sup> See also the Secretary-General's reply (A/38/351).









وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان اعتباراً من حزيران/يونيه ١٩٨٣  
— 一九八三年六月联黎部队的部署情况  
UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JUNE 1983  
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUIN 1983  
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮНЬ 1983 ГОДА  
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JUNIO DE 1983

مركز مراقبة 观察所 Poste d'observation Наблюдательный пункт Puesto de observación	حاجز طرق 路障 Road block Poste de contrôle routier Заграждение на дороге Barrera de caminos
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حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان 联黎部队活动范围的界限 UNIFIL operational boundaries Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza	وحدة لبنانية 黎巴嫩单位 Lebanese unit Unité libanaise Ливанское подразделение Unidad libanesa
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The designations employed and the presentation of the map in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any territory or the status of any city or area or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

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