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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1986

NOTE

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

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

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

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1984

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.

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S/16247	4 January 1984	a	Angola, Egypt, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution		4
S/16247/ Rev.1	6 January 1984	a	Angola, Egypt, India, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 546 (1984)	
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DOCUMENT S/16244

**Letter dated 1 January 1984 from the representative of Angola
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[3 January 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the following urgent message from Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola:

"In the face of the worsening military situation in southern Angola created by the advancement of the South African military units further north into Angolan territory and the violent combat that is at the present occurring between these South African military units and Angolan units in the localities of Cuvelai, Mulondo, Cahama, Cassinga and Caiundo, more than 200 kilometres from the Namibian border, and wishing to avoid a situation that would lead to disastrous consequences, which would in turn threaten peace and security in the region, I request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to take necessary action."

*(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16245

**Letter dated 31 December 1983 from the representative of Angola
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[3 January 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the attached letter and annex addressed to you by Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 31 DECEMBER 1983 FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The People's Republic of Angola, in its capacity as a State Member of the United Nations, has always scrupulously respected the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and has abided by the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In this spirit, the Government of Angola has played an active role in the search for peace and stability in southern Africa and considers itself an interested party in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and other resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which refer to the safeguarding of the rights of self-determination and independence of the Namibian people, whose territory is illegally occupied and used by South Africa to commit acts of armed aggression against the Angolan people.

The South African Government and you yourself are aware that the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), are engaged in a struggle for national liberation within the territory of Namibia against the colonialism installed in their land, a struggle which is being supported by the entire international community—a struggle in which there is no involvement on Namibian territory by the Angolan armed forces.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola regrets that its often reiterated policy of peace is being confronted by the systematic acts of military aggression by the Government of South Africa, whose armed forces illegally occupy parts of southern Angola and commit atrocities against the civilian population.

Annexed to this letter is a partial chronological list of acts of aggression perpetrated against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African armed forces, which demonstrates the military escalation that has taken place since the communication of 15 December 1983, addressed to you by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, with the offer of a "disengagement" [see S/16219, annex].

In order to contribute to an early, peaceful and durable solution to the problem of Namibia, the Angolan Government would not oppose the establishment of a truce of 30 days after 31 January 1984, if you obtain the agreement of SWAPO, if the South African Govern-

ment withdraws its military units from Angolan territory and solemnly promises to initiate the implementation, within 15 days after that period, of resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia, without extraneous considerations in that context.

For the setting of the exact date for the proclamation of a cease-fire in Namibia between SWAPO and the Government of South Africa, a matter that involves only these two parties, you have the mandate from the Security Council to proceed with the necessary consultations.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
People's Republic of Angola

ANNEX

Partial list of acts of military aggression by the armed forces of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola from 16 to 28 December 1983

- 16 December—The racist South African armed forces fortify their positions in Mupa.
- 17 December—Seventeen South African Mirage fighters undertake massive bombing raids against units of the Forças Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola (FAPLA) in Mulondo; heavy South African artillery against FAPLA units in Cahama.
- 18 December—Two South African aircraft carry out a reconnaissance flight over Caiundo, 190 kilometres from the Namibian border; 2 Mirage fighters bomb Caiundo; helicopter-borne South African troops disembark 20 kilometres south of Caiundo; special South African battalion with 3 AML-90 and 15 hunting vehicles attack a FAPLA unit; heavy artillery fire by South African troops against FAPLA positions in Mulondo and in the direction of Calovanga; concentration of South African armoured vehicles in Manobras and Chicuse; South

African troops ambush FAPLA vehicles in various localities.

- 19 December—Numerous overflights deep inside Angolan territory; four South African fighter aircraft bomb Caiundo.
- 20 December—South African aircraft bomb Bimbe; four South African aircraft fire rockets at and bomb Mulondo; ambush Angolan units.
- 21 December—South African artillery fire at a number of Angolans.
- 22 December—South African aircraft bomb Cassinga and occupy the town; helicopter-borne South African troops disembark 9 kilometres east of Cassinga and in Indungo and Tchamutete; South African artillery attack against Cuvelai and Cahama; six South African aircraft fire rockets at Cahama and Mulondo and artillery attacks are carried out against the latter town; Cuvelai is blockaded by South African troops from the north, south-east and east.
- 23 December—South African reconnaissance flights deep inside Angolan territory; South African infantry attack against a FAPLA unit near Tchibemba.
- 24 December—South African artillery attacks against Cahama, Cuvelai, Manobras; 12 South African fighter aircraft bomb and fire rockets against Cahama.
- 25 December—South African artillery attacks against Cahama, Manobras and Chicuse; one South African battalion attempts to penetrate Angolan positions near Cahama; a 6-6 (155-mm) battery attack by South Africa in Caluandeja.
- 26 December—South African artillery and air attacks against FAPLA units in Indungo; 12 South African fighter aircraft bomb the Cassinga area and other localities; South African troops disembark and advance on Manobras and Cuvelai; South African rocket attacks on and bombing of FAPLA positions.
- 27 December—Fifteen South African fighter aircraft bomb Caiundo and South African troops continue to occupy Cassinga; South African artillery attacks against Inamucua and Mulondo and Caracanga.
- 28 December—South African artillery attacks and bombs Cuvelai and other localities.

Total FAPLA dead	78
Total FAPLA wounded	64
Total FAPLA missing in action	38
Many civilians dead, wounded and disappeared.	

DOCUMENT S/16246*

Letter dated 2 January 1984 from the representative of Turkey
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 2 January 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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 2 January 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 2 January 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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 2 JANUARY 1984 FROM
MR. RAUF R. DENKTAŞ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my letter addressed to you on 15 November 1983 [S/16148] concerning our declaration of independence, I had expressed the Turkish Cypriot side's earnest desire to find a peaceful solution to all the differences between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples, through negotiations to be held under your good offices, and stressed the

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/770-S/16246.

importance of "the taking, in the short term, of certain practical good-will measures that can narrow the gap between the two peoples"; I had also indicated, in the same context, that we would be "giving concrete indications of our constructive approach in this regard".

As an indication of our sincerity and good will in this respect, I have made, this morning, a public statement containing concrete proposals to the Greek Cypriot side on four important subjects, namely Varosha, Nicosia international airport, the question of missing persons and the general framework of the relations between the two sides for progress towards a final settlement, the text of which I am enclosing for your information and evaluation.

I earnestly hope that you will urge the Greek Cypriot side to give serious consideration to these concrete proposals, within a reciprocal spirit of good will and accommodation.

I should be grateful if this communication and the attached text of my statement could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Statement by the President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, concerning the good-will measures proposed by the Turkish Cypriot side, made at Lefkosa on 2 January 1984

I. The general outlook and approach of the Turkish Cypriot side

On 15 November 1983, we, the Turkish people of Cyprus, while exercising our right to self-determination for constructive purposes, extended our hand to the Greek Cypriot people in peace and friendship in order to bring to an end, once and for all, the 20-year-old political uncertainty in the island and to reach a final solution to all the problems between the Turkish Cypriot people and the Greek Cypriot people. We left the door open for the establishment of a new partnership, within the framework of a federation between the two peoples living on the island, and we have expressed our genuine wish and determination to reach a just and lasting solution within the spirit of a conciliatory approach. We are two peoples destined to live side by side on this island. No matter how wide apart our present points of view might be, this fact cannot be changed either by us or by the Greek Cypriots. The continued state of tension between us, at a time when we should rather be trying to resolve our differences, and continuing to behave in a manner inciting enmity between the two peoples, are very harmful and constitute an obstacle to progress towards a final federal solution. For this reason, we maintain that we must build up our relations on a constructive basis. Let us work with determination towards a final compromise and reconciliation. Let us direct our efforts towards positive ends and steadily proceed in that course. Let us abandon negative attitudes geared towards destroying each other. Let us not forget that others cannot take decisions on behalf of the two peoples of Cyprus, and that only through our own efforts, treading the same path together and helping each other, shall we be able to proceed towards a federal solution. I, therefore, invite the Greek Cypriot side to tread with us the same constructive and peaceful path by passing through the door we are still holding open for them.

Today, I should like to extend to the Greek Cypriots the following proposals of good will, so that the first steps could be taken towards a comprehensive solution of our problems. I am also informing the Secretary-General of the United Nations of these proposals and kindly requesting him to help both sides within the framework of his mission of good offices, which we fully support, so that these proposals could be implemented.

II. Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha

1. The Turkish Cypriot side reiterates its readiness to engage in negotiations on its proposals of 17 November 1983 concerning Varosha and the Nicosia international airport with the Greek Cypriot side. The holding of negotiations on these issues will be without prejudice to the respective positions of the two sides with regard to each other's political status.

2. Varosha and the Nicosia international airport are two separate issues, neither of which constitutes a pre-condition for the other.

3. As a concrete proof of its desire and intention speedily to tackle and resolve the Varosha issue, the Turkish Cypriot side accepts in principle to place the sector to the east of Dherinia road and extending in the south up to the Greek Cypriot forward defence line of the

Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 [see S/14778 of 1 December 1981, para. 45] under an interim United Nations supervision and administration. The modalities and conditions of this transfer shall be determined between the Turkish Cypriot side and the United Nations.

4. The interim United Nations supervision and administration to be established in the sector of Varosha as defined above shall not prejudice the final political status of the area, and it shall continue until a final comprehensive political solution of the Cyprus problem.

5. The question of Greek Cypriot resettlement in the Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 shall be considered, as stipulated in point 5 of the Denktas-Kyprianou high-level agreement of 19 May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51], simultaneously with the beginning of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement, and after agreement has been reached on the resettlement of Varosha under an interim United Nations supervision and administration. Such agreement will be implemented without awaiting the outcome of the discussions on other aspects of the Cyprus question.

6. The opening of the area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 to Greek Cypriot resettlement under an interim United Nations supervision and administration shall not prejudice its final political status.

7. The Turkish Cypriot side is ready to discuss and finalize the details of this proposal with the Greek Cypriot side and with the United Nations.

III. The opening of the Nicosia international airport

1. On 17 November 1983, we proposed the reopening of the Nicosia international airport to civilian traffic under an interim United Nations administration for the mutual benefit of the two sides in Cyprus [see S/16159].

2. In this way, the Turkish Cypriot side accepts handing over of the airport by the parties to the interim United Nations administration, without insisting that the airport be administered by the parties themselves, on the basis of equality.

3. The Turkish Cypriot side considers that the opening of the airport under United Nations administration will be to the benefit of the two sides, as a factor contributing to the creation of an atmosphere of good will and mutual trust.

4. The Turkish Cypriot side is ready to discuss and finalize this issue with the Greek Cypriot side, or failing this, with the United Nations.

5. The Turkish Cypriot proposal concerning the airport does not constitute a pre-condition for other steps aimed at the creation of an atmosphere of good will in Cyprus.

IV. The reactivation of the Committee on Missing Persons

In order to finalize the humanitarian issue of missing Turkish and Greek Cypriots, we propose that the Committee on Missing Persons, set up in 1981, be reactivated, in accordance with the "terms of reference" agreed to between the two sides, and for this purpose we request the third member of the Committee, Mr. Pilloud, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to come to Cyprus at an early date. As a matter of fact, last November, we had already informed Mr. Pilloud that the Committee could be reactivated immediately, that the Turkish Cypriot side was ready to participate in its deliberations, and that the procedural obstacles impeding the reactivation of the Committee had been removed by the conciliatory proposal he had made to the Turkish Cypriot side. We believe that it is possible for the Committee to meet in the near future to investigate and finalize this issue of mutual concern within the framework of humanitarian considerations. We now invite the Greek Cypriot side to declare its readiness to participate in these deliberations of the Committee.

V. The general framework of the relations between the two sides for progress towards a final settlement

In order to create an atmosphere that would contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace in the island, we believe that it would be to the mutual benefit of the two peoples to develop points of common understanding between the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, to encourage constructive modes of attitude and, to this end, to create certain areas of co-operation. I wish to announce, in detail, to the people of the world, our proposals and thoughts on this subject, with the

hope that they would be studied with good will by the Greek Cypriot side and reciprocated in a positive manner.

I wish to emphasize that this approach, which I will set out here and which takes into account the specific requirements of Cyprus, has been usefully applied in other parts of the world as a model for resolving disputes far more complicated than the ones in Cyprus, and to reiterate our conviction that this approach could play a constructive role in the solution of our own problem.

We have already declared our firm belief that the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, who are destined to co-exist side by side in the island, can and must find peaceful, just and durable solutions to all the differences between them, through direct negotiations.

The establishment of a working partnership within a federal framework continues to be our aim, and we are determined to make every constructive effort to this end.

On the other hand, we have urged the Greek Cypriot side to adopt an approach which would facilitate the immediate taking of measures of good will on matters that can be resolved in the short term, with the object of narrowing the gap between the two peoples in Cyprus.

In keeping with these objectives, I wish to propose that the two sides reach a common understanding along the following lines, in order to promote an atmosphere of good will, establish mutual confidence and thus facilitate progress towards a final comprehensive solution of our problems, and without any prejudice to their respective positions with regard to each other's political status:

1. The Turkish Cypriot side and the Greek Cypriot side are resolved to prevent the recurrence of the sufferings of the past and to work for reconciliation and compromise between the two peoples of the island and the establishment of a durable peace so that both sides may devote their energies to the pressing task of creating a federal union and enhancing their social and economic development.

In order to achieve this objective, the Turkish Cypriot side and the Greek Cypriot side reaffirm their understanding of the following common ground on which their actions shall be based:

(a) The basic issues and causes of conflict which have bedevilled the relations between the two peoples in the island for the past 20 years shall be resolved through peaceful means by the two sides. In order to settle their differences by peaceful means, the two sides undertake to make every effort under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to support his mission of good offices.

(b) The commitment by both sides to peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's political equality, legitimate rights and interests, and the pursuit of negotiations for a federal solution are the prerequisites for reconciliation between them and for the establishment of a durable peace in the island.

(c) Both parties reaffirmed their support for the common ground as outlined in the Secretary-General's opening statement of 9 August 1980 [S/14100, annex].

(d) They shall always respect each other's national identity as reflected by the different language, religion, culture and origin of the two peoples of the island, and shall strive to establish a bi-zonal federation based on the partnership and co-operation of these two peoples.

2. Both sides shall take all steps within their power to prevent hostile propaganda directed against each other and shall encourage the dissemination of such information as would contribute to the establishment of mutual confidence.

3. In order progressively to restore and harmonize the relations between them step by step:

(a) The two sides shall give priority to reaching an agreement on

the resettlement of Varosha under an interim United Nations supervision and administration as envisaged in point 5 of the 10-point agreement of 19 May 1979, taking into account the Turkish Cypriot proposal already made on this issue.

(b) The two sides shall co-operate for the reopening of the Nicosia international airport for civilian traffic under an interim United Nations administration to the mutual benefit of the two sides in Cyprus.

(c) The two sides shall resolve the humanitarian question of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot missing persons within the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus established in accordance with the agreed terms of reference in 1981.

(d) The two sides shall refrain from hampering each other's interests in the fields of trade, tourism, transportation, communications and so on, in order to promote good will and mutual confidence and for their overall benefit and prosperity;

(e) The two sides shall benefit equitably from all economic, financial and technical assistance provided for Cyprus. They will establish a joint body at the technical level in order to share equitably such international aid. They shall not interfere with the extension of credit or other financial facilities to either of the two sides by international lending institutions.

(f) An economic and technical commission shall be set up to study the question of co-operation between the two sides in the following areas: trade, tourism and travel, municipal problems, water supply, water preservation and soil conservation and environmental problems.

(g) A joint health commission shall be set up to co-ordinate efforts on both sides for dealing with epidemics.

(h) The two sides shall consider the following joint endeavours in the cultural field to promote a better understanding between the younger generations, in particular:

(i) To promote the teaching of Turkish and Greek as second languages respectively;

(ii) To co-operate in higher education and to study the feasibility of setting up a joint university that will serve students from both sides, taking into account the diverse cultural heritages and identities of the two peoples in the island;

(iii) To organize joint cultural and sports activities (sports competitions, exhibitions, concerts, seminars);

(iv) To organize scientific and cultural joint meetings to discuss problems common to the island (Thalassemia and so on);

(v) To organize a seminar on federalism in general, and on the implementation of the federal principles in the context of Cyprus, with the participation of selected lawyers and political scientists.

4. Both sides agree that they shall refrain from all kinds of provocations and further undertake to refrain from the threat or use of force.

5. Both sides agree that their respective leaders will meet under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to discuss the process of steadily moving towards a federal arrangement and to give guidance to their representatives who will enter into negotiations on the modalities and arrangements for the establishment of a durable peace through a final federal settlement.

6. Both sides agree to call upon Turkey and Greece to encourage and assist their efforts in the search for a negotiated settlement on the basis of the Denktas-Makarios agreement of 12 February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5], the 1979 Denktas-Kyprianou agreement, the opening statement of the Secretary-General of August 1980 and the 1981 "evaluation document".

DOCUMENT S/16247

Angola, Egypt, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[4 January 1984]

The Security Council,
Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 418 (1977), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980) and 545 (1983),

Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked bombings and persistent acts of aggression, including the continued military occupation, committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from those escalated bombings, other acts of aggression and military occupation of South Africa against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola,

Indignant at the continued military occupation of parts of the territory of Angola by South Africa in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acts of aggression,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its renewed, intensified premeditated and unprovoked bombings, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for its utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating the armed attacks as well as sustaining its occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa cease immediately all bombings and other acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its military forces occupying Angolan territory as well as undertake scrupulously to respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of the People's Republic of Angola;

4. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

5. *Reaffirms* the right of the People's Republic of Angola in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular Article 51, to take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

6. *Requests* Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, in order to strengthen its defence capabilities in the face of South Africa's escalating military attacks as well as its continuing occupation of parts of Angola;

7. *Reaffirms further* that Angola is entitled to prompt and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property consequent upon these acts of aggression, and the continuing occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

8. *Decides* to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the present resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council thereon within forty-eight hours;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

DOCUMENT S/16248*

Letter dated 3 January 1984 from the representative of Jamaica
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement concerning the recent military attacks by South Africa against Angola, issued by the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, the Right Honourable Hugh L. Shearer, P.C., on 30 December 1983.

At the request of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. P. DURRANT
Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 30 December 1983 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica concerning attacks by South Africa against Angola

As 1983 draws to a close, the international community has once again been confronted with news of yet another brutal incursion into Angola by South African war planes and troops. According to the latest reports, South African planes have bombed several Angolan towns with considerable loss of lives, "in order", says the Pretoria régime, "to put down SWAPO forces which are attacking Namibia from bases in Angola".

Thus, a brutal South African aggression against Angola continues even while South Africa maintains its illegal occupation of significant areas of Angolan territory, in addition to Namibia.

It is necessary for the entire international community to understand that the monstrous actions of the racist régime in Pretoria have created a climate of violence and distrust in the entire region of southern Africa which makes it impossible for the peoples of those countries to pursue a normal life and for the Governments of those countries to concentrate on development efforts for the well-being of their peoples. Such a climate breeds only hatred and further violence.

The actions of the Pretoria régime derive from the obscene system of *apartheid*, by which they seek to subjugate the black majority in their own countries to a kind of twentieth-century serfdom which has been utterly condemned by the international community, but which the racist régime deliberately maintains and defends with brutal force, despite this strong international condemnation.

These monstrous actions result from Pretoria's determination to maintain its illegal hold on Namibia in the face of explicit decisions of

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/62-S/16248.

the United Nations Security Council that Namibia must be led to an early independence, and from Pretoria's savage policy of keeping the other Governments in southern Africa in a constant state of weakness and fear.

The present state of tension in southern Africa, which is being deliberately fed by the racists in Pretoria, constitutes a constant threat to peace and security in the region, and a danger which the international community must no longer ignore.

The first and vital step must be to complete the process to take Namibia to independence. The intransigence of the Pretoria régime

must no longer be allowed to bully the international community into a quiet acceptance of continued South African domination of that country and its people. Those countries having the necessary moral and material influence must exert it in order to bring that intransigence to an end.

We join with the Organization of African Unity and other peace-loving countries in calling for prompt withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and for intensification of the efforts to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) calling for independence for Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/16249

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 4 January 1984.

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

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 4 January 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The Israeli Knesset is reported to have passed, in a first reading, a draft of a law extending the applicability of the emergency regulations in the occupied Palestinian territories. The draft was adopted by 47 votes to 40. An amendment was also introduced authorizing the Israeli authorities to impose the application of Israeli legislation in a number of cases, with the aim of replacing the Jordanian legislation "theoretically in force in the occupied West Bank".

A new provision is reported to have been adopted authorizing the Israeli Ministry of Justice to apply civil and criminal laws in "Judea, Samaria and Gaza" subject to approval of the Constitutional Subcommittee of the Knesset without prior approval by the Knesset.

Another provision was adopted in the first reading by 54 votes to 46, authorizing the imposition of taxes in the transfer of property and applicable only to Israeli citizens purchasing such property, whether "in Israel, Judea, Samaria or Gaza".

The PLO considers such measures one more step in the process of creeping annexation and discrimination against Palestinian people still living in their homes in the Palestinian territories. This step is in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the numerous resolutions of the Security Council. The PLO considers it incumbent upon the United Nations and the Security Council in particular to take immediate steps to declare such measures as illegal, and also to bring to an end Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. Your immediate action will be appreciated.

DOCUMENT S/16250

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[5 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a note dated 5 January 1984 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 wish to take this opportunity to inform you of the following serious incidents.

"At 12.30 a.m. on 3 January 1984, two speedboats coming from Honduran waters in the Gulf of Fonseca penetrated Nicaraguan territorial waters and, for a period of 10 minutes, fired mortar shells at the port of Potosí, in the department of Chinandega.

"At the same time, an aircraft of an undetermined type harassed the same port, firing rockets which

landed 400 metres from the port installations, and then withdrew towards Honduran territory whence it had come.

"At 10.50 p.m. on the same day, another aircraft of an undetermined type, coming from Honduras, overflew the port of Potosí, firing rockets which landed on the installations of the ferry that operates in that locality and destroyed the house of a peasant family, and then withdrew towards Honduran territory, there having been no loss of human life.

"With regard to the serious incidents described above, which continue the already interminable series of acts of provocation and open violation of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the

Government of Nicaragua registers a most formal and vigorous protest to your Government and requests that it conduct itself more in keeping with the norms of international law, which are the indisputable foundations for peaceful coexistence between our countries."

I request you to have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16252 *

Letter dated 4 January 1984 from the representative of Lebanon
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[5 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

On Wednesday, 4 January 1984, at 8 a.m., a squadron of 16 Israeli warplanes flew over the Baalbek region in eastern Lebanon and attacked, in two formations, the Lebanese gendarmerie barracks at the southern entrance of the ancient city of Baalbek and the Immam Mousa Sadr City on the main road between the villages of Taibé and Talia. Six minutes later, the Israeli fighter-bombers resumed their raid on the same positions, which resulted in the destruction of the gendarmerie barracks, the "Kastal" school in the "Wafel Camp", the camp's mosque and dozens of houses on the outskirts of the camps. Heavy damages were also inflicted on a sheep market, which was crowded at that hour, and on the Hotel l'Alouette, a restaurant and a gas station.

As a result of that attack, more than 100 persons were killed and 400 wounded. It has also been determined that 150 schoolchildren were among the victims in the destroyed school.

This Israeli attack follows another air raid launched 24 hours earlier on the village of Bhamdoun, which resulted in the destruction of houses and the wounding of many civilians.

My Government wishes to stress that those attacks are undoubtedly a blatant violation of Lebanon's air-

space, its sovereignty and the principles of international law.

The pretext of the existence of non-Lebanese positions in these areas does not justify in any way the intervention by a third party to attack these positions, especially since these air raids caused many innocent victims; the presence of illegal forces does not provide a right or legality to any non-Lebanese party to intervene.

The Government of Lebanon, while reaffirming its determination and its request concerning the necessity of the withdrawal from Lebanon of all non-Lebanese forces, whose presence does not have the authorization of the Lebanese legal authorities, and the necessity to extend the authority of the Lebanese State on every inch of its territory, wishes to request that appropriate measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of such Israeli practices, which, if allowed to continue, would hinder the efforts currently deployed to bring about a solution to the Lebanese crisis and endanger peace in the region and in the world.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/63-S/16252.

DOCUMENT S/16253 *

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 January 1984]

I have the honour to convey the text of the note dated 2 January 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to you with reference to the following.

"On 1 January 1984, at 11.45 p.m., an unidentified aircraft originating, according to all indications, from Honduran territory, penetrated Nicaraguan airspace and fired two rockets at the hydroelectric power station of Puerto Sandino—fortunately, without causing any damage; following the criminal attack the aircraft withdrew in the direction from which it had appeared.

"In presenting its formal and energetic protest at the above-mentioned deeds, the Government of Nicaragua again reaffirms the pressing need for the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/64-S/16253.

Government of Honduras, in accordance with its professed desire for peace, to cease supporting and tolerating the mercenary forces which are continually attacking our territory and population from Honduran territory.”

I request that you have the text of this letter circu-

lated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16254*

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[6 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a TASS statement dated 5 January 1984 on South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

I request you to have the text of this statement distributed 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

Text of the statement

The situation in the southern part of the African continent has recently been seriously aggravated. Grossly flouting the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, the Republic of South Africa is not only continuing its illegal occupation of a part of Angolan territory, but is also expanding the scale of its aggressive operations against that sovereign country.

Motorized units of the South African regular army, supported by tanks, artillery and the air force, recently penetrated once again deep into the southern areas of Angola. Many population centres in that country are being subjected to massive missile and bomb attacks and artillery shelling, which have caused numerous victims among the civilian population and the destruction of homes, hospitals and schools.

The aggressor obviously counts on acting with impunity. The goal is the same, namely, the overthrow of the progressive régime in Angola. At the same time, behind these actions may be seen the more far-reaching plans of the South African leaders to perpetuate racist and

colonial structures in the region of southern Africa by systematically using armed force, destabilizing the situation in neighbouring independent African States and thwarting a political settlement in Namibia.

It is perfectly obvious that South Africa's latest intrusion into sovereign Angola is directly linked to the increased aggressiveness of international—and primarily United States—imperialism and to the acts of lawlessness perpetrated by it against the peoples of Grenada, Lebanon and Nicaragua. The racist Pretoria régime would have been unable to behave in such an arrogant and brazen manner had it not felt that Washington was giving it support and encouragement. It is precisely the United States and certain other countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that are supplying South Africa with the military technology which the racists are using in their fight against the freedom-loving peoples of Africa.

The Soviet Union resolutely demands an end to all South African acts of aggression, both direct and indirect, against Angola and the complete withdrawal of South African troops from the areas of Angola which they have occupied.

South Africa's latest act of aggression against Angola once again graphically demonstrates that, through the action of the racist leaders of South Africa and their backers, a situation endangering the cause of peace has developed in southern Africa, and that urgent and concerted international efforts are needed to eliminate it. In the present circumstances, the proposals put forward by the Government of Angola in a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations are timely and well justified. They are: to put an end to the military operations in Angola, to remove the South African invaders from that area and at long last to set about the practical implementation of a political settlement in Namibia in accordance with United Nations decisions on Namibia, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Soviet Union believes that States which cherish peace and the security of peoples and all people of good will should raise their voices in the defence of Angola and should, by their resolute actions, frustrate the plans of the racist aggressors and their backers. Aggression must not go unpunished.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/65-S/16254.

DOCUMENT S/16255

Letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a message addressed to you by Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, dated 5 January 1984.

I kindly request you to arrange for the circulation of the text enclosed herewith as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY MR. KAMAL HASSAN ALI, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT, DATED 5 JANUARY 1984

The ongoing attempts and processes in the Israeli Knesset designed to extend the applicability of emergency regulations to the West Bank and the Gaza sector and, in certain cases, to enforce imposition of Israeli jurisdiction in these occupied Arab territories, constitute, in our conviction, a serious violation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) as well as of the framework for peace in the Middle East signed at Camp David in September 1978,¹ the Charter of the United Nations, principles of international law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Hague Regulations of 1907.²

Egypt considers that these attempts could have serious repercussions on the situation in the Middle East,

adversely affecting the momentum promoting a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the efforts exerted by Egypt for achieving a just settlement for the question of Palestine.

Egypt seriously views and deeply deplors the recently reported demolition by Israeli authorities of a number of houses in the West Bank, as well as statements attributed to Israeli officials on plans for further demolitions of houses located on certain main roads of the inter-urban areas in the West Bank, and welcoming propagated ideas calling for the deportation of Palestinians to Jordan, under the pretext of security.

All such repressive measures and contemplated action by the Israeli authorities can only further complicate the situation in the Middle East and disrupt peace efforts, particularly in regard to the occupied Arab territories.

DOCUMENT S/16256

Letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 5 January 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to the United Nations, transmitting a communication dated 5 January from Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

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

(Signed) Elleck Kufakunesu MASHINGAIDZE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 5 January 1984 from the observer for the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General

The President of the South West Africa People's Organization, Mr. Sam Nujoma, has instructed me to transmit the enclosed communication.

TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 5 JANUARY 1984 FROM MR. SAM NUJOMA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to communicate to you SWAPO's position with regard to the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola as contained in the letter dated 31 December 1983, addressed to you by the President of Angola, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos [S/16245], that the Secretary-General should immediately initiate consultations with SWAPO and South Africa, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon you by the Security Council, to set the exact date for the proclamation of a cease-fire in Namibia between SWAPO and South Africa.

SWAPO has always been agreeable to the immediate signing of a cease-fire between itself and South Africa. Accordingly, we agree with the Angolan proposal for the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the two parties concerned to agree on the exact date for a cease-fire in Namibia, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which must be implemented forthwith without modification or extraneous and irrelevant issues such as linkage, parallelism or reciprocity.

As you are very well aware, provisions of resolution 435 do not, in any way, refer to temporary cease-fire arrangements in Namibia.

In order to contribute meaningfully to an early cease-fire agreement and implementation of resolution 435, SWAPO suggests that you should immediately initiate steps towards convening a meeting between SWAPO and South Africa to discuss the final details of the cease-fire.

DOCUMENT S/16257

Letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[6 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a note dated 6 January 1984 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to you once again in order to call your attention to the following serious and oft-repeated acts.

"Yesterday, 5 January 1984, between 12.20 and 12.40 a.m., two aircraft of an undetermined type

proceeding from Honduran territory fired four rockets at the port of Potosí, in the department of Chinandega, causing considerable damage to the customs building and the health centre. As a result of this criminal attack, one civilian was killed and four others were wounded. The treacherous attack was carried out in the presence of a Piraña-type speedboat which had also come from Honduran territory.

"In registering its most formal and vigorous protest at the Honduran complicity in such cruel and inhuman acts, which have already caused the death of hundreds of Nicaraguans as well as considerable material damage, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates once more its urgent appeal to the distinguished Government of Honduras that it cease to

give direct or indirect support to the acts of aggression perpetrated against Nicaragua and that it associate itself in an effective and genuine manner with the peace efforts that are under way in the region. These efforts can in no way be furthered by such criminal acts as those which the Government of Honduras is permitting and supporting, in conformity with the plans of the United States Administration."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16258*

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 January 1984]

With reference to the document of the Security Council issued on 29 December 1983 [S/16242], I have the honour to bring the following statement issued in Islamabad on 26 December to your attention:

"A Foreign Office spokesman today categorically rejected the allegation by the Kabul régime that Pakistani personnel had assisted the Mujahidin in their recent action against a post inside Afghanistan near Torkham. The spokesman said it was a well-known fact that the resistance throughout the length and breadth of Afghanistan was an indigenous freedom struggle being carried on by the heroic Afghan people. The repetition of baseless allegations of Pakistani involvement was only a device to misrepresent the true nature of this struggle.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/68-S/16258.

The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan had consistently adhered to its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, including Afghanistan. Pakistan remained committed to finding a peaceful political solution of the Afghan problem based upon principles that had been repeatedly endorsed by the international community in the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement."

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/16259*

Letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government and subsequent to the letters of the representative of Iraq, most recently that of 23 December 1983 [S/16239], I have the honour to communicate to you the information annexed hereto consisting of excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued during the period from 20 December 1983 to 2 January 1984 concerning the shelling by the military forces of the Iranian régime of civilian targets inside Iraqi territory, which caused casualties among the innocent civilian population, damage to civilian installations and the destruction of houses belonging to civilian inhabitants.

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

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

ANNEX

Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued
between 20 December 1983 and 2 January 1984

The town of Mandali and its outskirts were shelled by artillery on 20 December 1983, the hostile bombardment causing damage to a number of civilian installations there.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/771-S/16259.

On 23 December, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and its outskirts with heavy artillery, the hostile artillery bombardment causing damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 23 December, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Khanaqin and its outskirts with artillery, the hostile bombardment causing damage to a number of civilian installations there.

The towns of Mandali and Shihabi, the township of Sayyid Sadiq and the district of Shandi and their environs were shelled on 25 December by heavy artillery, the savage bombardment causing the death of one inhabitant and inflicting various wounds on six other civilians, including one woman, in the township of Sayyid Sadiq and the district of Shandi.

The townships of Sayyid Sadiq, Shandi and Khurmal were shelled on 27 December by heavy artillery, the bombardment causing damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 31 December the Khomeini régime shelled the township of Khurmal and the district of Shandi and its environs with artillery, the hostile bombardment causing damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 1 January 1984, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra, the town of Mandali, the township of Sharzur and Qazaniya and its environs with artillery, the bombardment causing the death of a child, various wounds to five civilians and the destruction of a dwelling house in Basra and damage to a number of civilian installations in Mandali, Sharzur and Qazaniya.

On 2 January, the Iranian régime shelled the township of Sharzur and the district of Shandi and their environs with artillery, the hostile bombardment resulting in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

DOCUMENT S/16260

Letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 January 1984]

I am instructed to bring to your attention the letter dated 23 December 1983 [S/16239], addressed to you by the representative of Iraq, which contains a long list of Iraqi military communiqués.

It is a well-known fact that the mere circulation of the Iraqi military communiqués does not yield any truth or validity to them. However, the Iraqi authorities are expected to be the last persons to doubt the truth of their own letters. It is, nevertheless, questionable why the Iraqi authorities hesitate to welcome your fact-finding mission, which would finally provide hard evidence for the Iraqi communiqués already circulated as Security Council documents.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to reiterate its invitation to you to send your mission to both countries again in order to establish the facts regarding the situation and to update the previous report.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be distributed as a Security Council document.

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

DOCUMENT S/16261 *

Letter dated 9 January 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 January 1984]

I have been authorized to express the deep distress of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at recent developments in the Israeli Knesset regarding the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It was reported in the daily *Al-Fajr* on 4 January 1984 that the Israeli Knesset had approved two new laws on 3 January that would extend Israeli legislation into the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is the understanding of the Committee that an amendment to one of the laws has gone so far as to authorize the Israeli

occupying authorities to impose the application of Israeli legislation in a number of cases with the purported aim of replacing Jordanian legislation in the occupied West Bank.

Equally, a new provision is reported to have been approved that authorizes the Israeli Minister for Justice to apply civil and criminal laws in "Judea, Samaria and Gaza" subject to the approval of the Constitutional Sub-Committee of the Knesset without the approval of that body.

Members of the Committee believe that such measures are indicative of still one further step in the Israeli process of annexing the occupied territories and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/70-S/16261.

discriminating against the Palestinian people who still live in their homes in those Palestinian territories.

These recent measures cannot but be considered a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and innumerable resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this question.

In the light of this proposed Israeli legislation, on behalf of the Committee, I can but reaffirm that appropriate and vigorous measures should be taken without delay to protect the legitimate rights of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories. It is also

the hope of members of the Committee that you might use your good offices to help bring an end to Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. In consequence, I should be most grateful if you would have the present 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

DOCUMENT S/16262 *

Letter dated 9 January 1984 from the representative of Panama
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[10 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the communiqué (annex I) issued at the conclusion of the fifth joint meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and the Foreign Ministers of Central American countries, held at Panama City on 7 and 8 January 1984.

Also enclosed is the appendix to the communiqué entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives", which was approved at the aforementioned meeting.

In addition, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement (annex II) made by Mr. Ricardo de la Espriella, President of the Republic of Panama, on the occasion of the adoption of the "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives".

I would request you to arrange for the circulation of the communiqué, the appendix thereto and the statement of the President of the Republic of Panama 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 I

Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and the Foreign Ministers of Central American countries on 8 January 1984 at Panama City

On 7 and 8 January 1984, the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, met with the Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at Panama City.

The meeting, which was the twelfth meeting of the Contadora Group and the fifth held with the Foreign Ministers of Central American States, marked the end of the one-year period which has elapsed since the Contadora Declaration³ initiated the regional peace-making process. The participants stressed the fundamental role played by the Contadora process in strengthening the dialogue between the States of

Central America and in the quest for a political entente in order to reach peaceful and negotiated settlements of the disputes and to restore harmony and stability in the region.

The joint meeting of Foreign Ministers laid down some specific measures for the implementation of the Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex], adopted by the Central American Governments in September 1983, on the basis of the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America [S/15877 of 19 July 1983, annex]. To this end, it adopted the document annexed hereto, entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives", which relates to questions of regional security, political matters and co-operation in the economic and social spheres.

APPENDIX

Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua,

Considering

1. The adoption by the five Governments in September 1983 of the Document of Objectives as a frame of reference for the regional agreement to achieve peace,

2. The necessity of instituting measures designed to fulfil the commitments embodied therein,

Resolve

A. To adopt the following measures for immediate application:

1. Security affairs

(a) The preparation by each of the Central American States of a register or inventory of military installations, weapons and troops, with a view to developing guidelines on a policy for their verification and reduction which sets ceilings and provides for a reasonable balance of forces in the region;

(b) The establishment of a list and timetable in each country with a view to reducing, and eventually eliminating, the presence of foreign military advisers and other outside elements participating in military or security activities;

(c) The identification and elimination of all forms of support or encouragement to and financing or toleration of irregular groups or forces engaged in destabilizing Central American Governments;

(d) The identification and disbandment of irregular groups or forces which, acting from or traversing the territory of a Central American State, participate in destabilizing actions against another Government of the region;

(e) The identification of areas, routes and channels used for illegal traffic in arms within and outside the region, so that such traffic may be stopped;

(f) The establishment of mechanisms of direct communication with a view to averting incidents between States and devising solutions in the event of the occurrence of such incidents;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/71-S/16262.

2. Political affairs

(a) The promotion of national reconciliation on the basis of justice, freedom and democracy and the establishment for this purpose of machinery to facilitate dialogue between the countries of the region;

(b) The guaranteeing of full respect for human rights and, to this end, the securing of compliance with the obligations embodied in international legal instruments and the relevant constitutional provisions;

(c) The promulgation or review of legislation on the electoral process with a view to the holding of elections that guarantee the effective participation of the people;

(d) The establishment of independent electoral bodies to prepare reliable electoral registers and to ensure that the electoral process is impartial and democratic;

(e) The issue or, where appropriate, the updating of regulations guaranteeing the existence and participation of political parties which represent the different currents of opinion;

(f) The establishment of an electoral timetable and the adoption of measures designed to ensure that the political parties participate on an equal footing;

(g) Endeavours to bring about genuine political trust between the Governments of the area in order to promote détente;

3. Economic and social questions

(a) The strengthening of programmes of assistance to Central American refugees and the promotion of voluntary repatriation, with the co-operation of the interested Governments, in liaison or co-ordination with national humanitarian bodies and competent international organizations;

(b) The extension of full co-operation to the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Committee for Action in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration;

(c) Joint negotiations to obtain external resources to help revitalize Central American integration processes;

(d) The encouragement of trade within the region and the promotion of greater and better access of Central American products to the international markets;

(e) The promotion of joint investment projects;

(f) The establishment of just economic and social structures which will reinforce an authentic democratic system and give the peoples full access to the judicial system, employment, education, health and culture;

B. *To authorize:* the Technical Group, as advisory body of the joint meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Central America and of the Contadora Group, to follow up the measures provided for in this document on security, political and economic and social questions. The Technical Group will report to the meeting of Ministers on the progress made in carrying out these measures;

C. *To establish:* in the framework of the Contadora Group, three working commissions for the purpose of preparing studies, legal drafts and recommendations concerning security and political matters and economic and social questions and of making proposals for verifying and supervising the implementation of the measures agreed upon. The working commissions will be governed by the following rules:

(a) They will be composed of representatives of the Governments of Central America, and each country may designate up to two advisers per commission;

(b) They will be convened by the Contadora Group, which will participate in their meetings in order that it may continue to collaborate actively in the study of the assigned topics and in the preparation of agreements;

(c) Recourse to external advisers, whether the latter are experts in their individual capacity or representatives of international organizations, must be approved in advance by consensus;

(d) The working commissions will be set up by 31 January 1984 at the latest, for which purpose the participating Governments will designate their representatives and advisers and will communicate their names in due course to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Panama;

(e) Each commission will prepare and present its timetable and programme of work before 29 February 1984;

(f) The working commissions will carry out their tasks within the framework established by the Document of Objectives. They will be co-ordinated by the Technical Group and will present their studies, legal drafts and recommendations to the Joint Meeting of Ministers for External Relations by 30 April 1984 at the latest.

ANNEX II

Statement of 8 January 1984 by Mr. Ricardo de la Espriella, President of the Republic of Panama, upon the adoption of the document "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives"

In my capacity as President of the Republic of Panama, a member country of the Contadora Group, I should like to state that I am pleased at the adoption by the Foreign Ministers of the Central American countries of the document entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives".

This act represents a real advance in the negotiations undertaken with a view to the signing of legal instruments which will ensure a lasting peace in Central America. It is also a recognition of the efforts made by the Contadora Group over the past year.

We urge the heads of State of all the Central American countries and of all other States with interests and relations in the region to exert their political influence by supporting the document entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives" and to pledge without reservations their firm guarantees to ensure the success of this important diplomatic option for peace.

DOCUMENT S/16263

Letter dated 9 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[10 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note dated 7 January 1984, from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Arnulfo Pineda López, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras:

"I am writing again to draw your attention to serious events which I have already had occasion to refer to.

"On 6 January 1984, two fast Piraña-type launches attacked the port of Potosí in the department of

Chinandega, firing four shells in the space of 5 minutes, and withdrew to the port of San Lorenzo in Honduran territory.

"That same day, at 8 p.m., two unidentified aircraft launched a 20-minute attack on the port of Potosí and fired nine rockets, later withdrawing towards the port of San Lorenzo in Honduran territory.

"Later, at 9.10 p.m., two unidentified jets launched a 15-minute attack on sectors adjoining the port of Potosí, firing nine rockets and setting fire to a sesame

plantation. Two peasants were injured in that criminal attack. The aircraft later withdrew to Honduran territory.

"In presenting its most vigorous and formal protest concerning the above-mentioned deeds, the Government of Nicaragua draws your attention to the repeated nature of these criminal attacks on civilian and economic targets; these attacks could not be carried out without the complicity of the Honduran authorities who allow their territory to be used as a base and refuge for such terrorism and sabotage. It should be pointed out that, although the Honduran

Government professes to have peaceful intentions, Honduran authorities are supporting these criminal actions at a time when the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries are meeting in order to step up peace efforts on behalf of the people of 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/16264

Letter dated 9 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[10 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the note dated 7 January 1984 sent to Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, dated 7 January 1984.

"I am writing to you to refer to the serious events described below.

"Yesterday, 6 January 1984, at 8.20 p.m., an unidentified aircraft attacked the sugar plantations at the Julio Buitrago Sugar Refinery, firing 15 rockets and causing a fire. Also participating in the assault were two Piraña-type speedboats, which attacked workers' housing situated on the outskirts of the sugar refinery. Subsequently, at 9.07 p.m., the attacking speedboats continued their assault on residential areas near the Julio Buitrago Sugar Refinery.

"On the same day, at 8.23 p.m., a helicopter and an unidentified light aircraft attacked facilities at the Masachapa health resort, firing 10 rockets; so far there have been no reports of damage. Also participating in this criminal attack was a Piraña-type speedboat.

"As stated on previous occasions, the continued presence of United States warships in waters under Nicaragua's jurisdiction leads my Government to make the logical assumption that the speedboats

which carry out repeated attacks on civilian and economic targets in Nicaragua come precisely from the United States vessels.

"In lodging a most categorical and vehement protest against the events described above, the Government of Nicaragua reaffirms the urgent necessity for the Government of the United States to put an end to the acts of aggression, sabotage and terrorism against civilian and economic targets in Nicaragua, which are directed and financed by the United States Administration in blatant violation of the basic principles of international law. It should be pointed out that this new escalation in the aggression is aimed at thwarting the efforts to promote peace in Central America of the Contadora Group, which at this very moment is meeting in Panama with the Central American Foreign Ministers.

"Such acts of aggression are proof of the absence of any genuine and effective support on the part of the United States Administration for efforts aimed at securing a just and lasting peace in Central America."

I request you to 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/16265

Letter dated 10 January 1984 from the representative of Togo
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[10 January 1984]

In my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of January 1984, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council, as a matter of great urgency, to consider the question of the death sentence passed by the Supreme Court of South Africa against Malesela Benjamin Maloise, member of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The urgency is due to the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court has become *res judicata* and that the sentence may be carried out at any moment.

(Signed) Atsu-Koffi AMEGA
Permanent Representative of Togo
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16266
Report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 546 (1984)
relating to a complaint by Angola against South Africa

[Original: English]
[10 January 1984]

1. At its 2509th, 2510th and 2511th meetings held on 4, 5 and 6 January 1984, respectively, the Security Council considered an urgent message dated 1 January 1984 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola calling upon it to take necessary action "in the face of the worsening military situation in southern Angola created by the progressive moves by the South African military units further north into Angolan territory and the violent combat that is at the present occurring between these South African military units and Angolan units in localities of Cuvelai, Mulondo, Cahama, Cassinga and Caiundo, more than 200 kilometres from the Namibian border" [S/16244].

2. At its 2511th meeting on 6 January, the Council adopted resolution 546 (1984), the text of which reads:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 418 (1977), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980) and 545 (1983),

"Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked bombing and persistent acts of aggression, including the continued military occupation, committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

"Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from those escalated bombing and other military attacks against and occupation of the territory of Angola by South Africa,

"Indignant at the continued military occupation of parts of the territory of Angola by South Africa in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's military attacks,

"1. Strongly condemns South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and endanger seriously international peace and security;

"2. Further strongly condemns South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating the armed attacks

as well as sustaining its occupation of parts of the territory of Angola;

"3. Demands that South Africa should cease immediately all bombing and other acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its military forces occupying Angolan territory as well as undertake scrupulously to respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

"4. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

"5. Reaffirms the right of Angola, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 51, to take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

"6. Renews its request to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order that Angola may defend itself against the escalating military attacks by South Africa as well as the continuing occupation of parts of Angola by South Africa;

"7. Reaffirms further that Angola is entitled to prompt and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property consequent upon these acts of aggression and the continuing occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

"8. Decides to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the present resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council thereon not later than 10 January 1984;

"10. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

3. This report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the above-quoted resolution.

4. In conformity with the mandate entrusted to me, I met separately with the representatives of Angola and South Africa on 6 January to discuss the contents of the resolution and to request that they obtain from their Governments all pertinent information to enable me to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution.

5. At a meeting on 9 January, the representative of South Africa informed me that his Government would

not respond formally to the resolution which it rejected. However, the representative provided me with extracts from recent official statements to indicate South Africa's position on some of the matters raised in the resolution.

6. In connection with the presence of South African forces in Angola, Mr. R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, in a statement dated 7 January, in reaction to Security Council resolution 546 (1984), said, *inter alia*, that the South African Government

"will continue to act against any terrorist organization that seeks to determine the future of South West Africa through violence. The South African Government accepts that this position can entail confrontation with the whole world. Nevertheless, the Security Council and the world now have to take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the confrontation and conflict which may ensue and all its consequences."

7. With regard to the demand of the Security Council that South Africa withdraw its armed forces from Angola, the Minister of Defence of South Africa, General M. Malan, in a statement made on 8 January, said, *inter alia*, that

"The South African security forces have reached their goal with the pre-emptive operations against

SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola and the withdrawal has already commenced . . . The South African Government believes, as does the international community, that the solution to the problem should be sought at the conference table and not through military force. It is trusted that the Angolan authorities realize the seriousness of the situation and that they will cease protecting and supporting terrorists in their murder plans and actions against the local population of South West Africa/Namibia. We have always been and still remain prepared to negotiate with that Government with a view to obtaining lasting peace in our sub-continent."

8. On 10 January I was in touch with the representative of Angola, who informed me that there had been no fundamental change in the military situation in Angola and no signs of withdrawal of South African armed forces from Angolan territory. He said that those forces continue to conduct operations and to occupy parts of southern Angola in violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

9. I shall continue to monitor the situation closely and keep the Council informed of any important developments.

DOCUMENT S/16267

Letter dated 9 January 1984 from the representative of Guinea-Bissau to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a telex addressed to you by Mr. João Bernardo Vieira, President of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and incumbent President of the fourth conference of heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

(Signed) Eugénio Teixeira SPAIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau
to the United Nations

TELEX DATED 6 JANUARY 1984 FROM MR. JOÃO BERNARDO VIEIRA, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU AND INCUMBENT PRESIDENT OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OF ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In the face of the new act of aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the worsening of the situation in southern Africa, it is my duty to express to you, in my capacity as incumbent President of the fourth conference of heads

of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, our gravest concern.

There is no doubt that the international community shares our concern and recognizes the urgent necessity of co-ordinating its efforts with a view to putting an end to the policies of aggression of the racist régime of South Africa.

We, for our part, consider that the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, must take action under the Charter to establish formally the responsibility of the *apartheid* régime for the persistence and aggravation of tension in southern Africa and take appropriate measures.

The United Nations must not only condemn South African aggression but, above all, must make arrangements for the provision of concrete assistance to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, which is shouldering single-handed the nevertheless universal responsibility for contributing to the liberation of the Namibian people.

I am sure that you will understand the significance and implications of our representation, which is intended as an expression of our active solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Angola and of the front-line States, and that you will have our message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 December 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]
[12 January 1984]

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 544 (1983), the Council, noting my report of 1 December 1983 [S/16192 and Add.1], decided to extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 15 June 1984, requested me to continue my mission of good offices and called upon all the parties to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP.

I have reported in detail to the Council on the current activities of UNFICYP as well as on my mission of good offices. While UNFICYP continued to carry out its tasks effectively, the search for a settlement of the Cyprus problem sustained a setback when, on 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot community unilaterally declared its independence. On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it, *inter alia*, considered the Turkish Cypriot declaration legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. The Council also requested me to pursue my mission of good offices and called upon the parties to co-operate with me fully in that mission. In subsequent contacts with all concerned, I strongly urged observance of all the provisions of resolution 541 (1983) and I drew the attention of the parties to the call for their co-operation in my mission of good offices contained in it.

In the present circumstances, the functions carried out by UNFICYP are more important than ever, since the presence and activities of the Force provide us with a measure of assurance that the current problems will not be allowed to destroy the calm that has prevailed in Cyprus for a number of years.

I feel obliged, however, to draw attention to the difficulties I face in maintaining the Force, owing to the continuing deficit in the UNFICYP budget. In my report to the Council, I indicated that the last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in March 1983 and met those claims only through June 1977. The Force 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 December 1983 is approximately \$111.3 million. Additionally, \$14 million are required to meet that portion of the total cost of UNFICYP for the six-month period ending on 15 June 1984 that is normally financed by voluntary contributions. This will leave costs of approximately \$36.2 million, based on past practice, to be met by the troop-contributing countries, a figure that includes both certain reimbursable extra costs and the non-reimbursable regular costs incurred by them which these countries finance at their own expense (see annex).

I consider it essential to make every possible effort to rectify the serious financial situation confronting UNFICYP. 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 December 1982 to 15 December 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 estimated by them at present at \$36.2 million for each six-month period. This figure includes (a) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these therefore constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop-contributing Governments; 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-mentioned two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending on 15 June 1984 would total approximately \$50.2 million, estimated as follows:

Millions
of dollars

1. (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal matériel costs;	
(b) Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them	36.2
2. Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organization is required to meet (including the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed), financed through voluntary contributions	14.0
TOTAL	50.2

Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the second of these cost elements, as indicated in the cost estimates

included in my report of 1 December 1983 [S/16192, 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 per six-month period. The accumulated deficit from the inception of the operation through 15 December 1983 now stands at \$111.3 million, as compared to the deficit of \$107.4 million about six months ago for the periods through 15 June 1983, as indicated in the Secretary-General's letter of 24 June 1983 [S/15870]. One contribution amounting to \$2,308 has been received so far towards that portion of the costs of maintaining the operation during the six-month period ending 15 June 1984 (that is, \$14.0 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 DECEMBER 1983 AS AT 12 DECEMBER 1983
(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Forty-third period (16 December 1982 to 15 June 1983)	Forty-fourth period (16 June 1983 to 15 December 1983)	Total Pledges	Payment received
Australia.....	50 000	49 177	2 719 066	2 719 066 ^a
Austria.....	125 000	—	3 815 000	3 815 000 ^{a, b}
Bahamas.....	1 000	1 000	7 000	7 000
Barbados.....	—	—	1 500	1 500
Belgium.....	102 542	102 542	4 193 146	4 193 146
Botswana.....	—	—	500	500
Canada.....	—	—	—	— ^a
Cyprus.....	—	—	3 166 359	3 166 359
Democratic Kampuchea.....	—	—	600	600 ^c
Denmark.....	—	—	4 462 818	4 462 818 ^{a, b}
Finland.....	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	434 236	434 237	22 472 725	22 472 725
Ghana.....	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece.....	353 954	446 245	19 720 311	19 720 311
Guyana.....	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland.....	5 000	5 000	86 657	86 657
India.....	5 000	5 000	70 000	70 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	—	—	144 500	94 500
Iraq.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Israel.....	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy.....	200 000	200 000	7 781 645	7 747 128
Ivory Coast.....	—	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica.....	—	—	33 033	33 033
Japan.....	200 000	200 000	4 440 000	4 440 000
Kuwait.....	—	25 000	140 000	140 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	—	—	1 500	1 500 ^d
Lebanon.....	—	—	3 194	3 194
Liberia.....	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg.....	3 248	3 249	124 837	124 837
Malawi.....	—	—	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	8 308 265	8 308 265
Oman.....	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan.....	—	—	50 791	50 791
Panama.....	500	—	500	500
Philippines.....	165	165	12 430	12 430
Portugal.....	—	—	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

Country	Forty-third period (16 December 1982 to 15 June 1983)	Forty-fourth period (16 June 1983 to 15 December 1983)	Total Pledges	Payment received
Singapore	—	—	9 000	9 000
Somalia	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sweden	—	—	7 120 000	7 120 000 ^{a, b}
Switzerland	179 578	179 577	6 222 685	6 222 685
Thailand	—	—	3 500	3 500
Togo	—	—	2 806	1 020
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 319 195	1 284 663	67 396 865 ^c	67 396 865 ^{a, b}
United Republic of Cameroon	—	—	21 699	21 699
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 500 000	—	150 721 177 ^f	150 721 177
Uruguay	—	—	5 000	5 000
Venezuela	2 500	2 500	28 000	28 000
Viet Nam	—	—	4 000	4 000 ^g
Yugoslavia	—	—	40 000	40 000
Zaire	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	—	38 000	38 000
Zimbabwe	1 302	1 302	4 604	4 604 ^h
TOTAL	7 788 220	3 244 657	319 418 577	319 326 774

^a 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 and United Kingdom, \$19 million.

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

^c Contributions received in 1964

^d Contributions received in 1967.

^e Maximum amount pledged.

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

^g Contributions received from 1964 through 1966.

^h The following additional pledges or payments have been received for the period 16 December 1983 to 15 December 1984: Zimbabwe, \$2,308.

DOCUMENT S/16269

Letter dated 11 January 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[11 January 1984]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 6 January 1984 from the representative of Egypt addressed to you [S/16255].

Ever since 1967, when Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District came under Israel control and administration (as well as the Sinai peninsula between 1967 and 1982), it became necessary to regulate certain questions pertaining to the exercise of jurisdiction and legal assistance (mainly in criminal matters), primarily with a view to ensuring that Israel nationals should not escape legal responsibility for offences committed in those areas. Accordingly, the appropriate legislation was passed within the framework of emergency regulations which have to be reviewed periodically by the Knesset in order to extend their validity. Such extensions have been effected routinely over the years, most recently on 2 January 1984.

At the time of the recent extension of validity of the regulations in question, they were also amended with a view to closing existing loopholes in the field of taxation

which have thus far enabled Israel nationals to avoid paying some of the applicable Israel taxes.

The regulations, including the amendments to them, have been passed in conformity with the recognized principle of international law—well known to virtually all legal systems around the world—that a State has the right to apply its laws to its nationals in respect of acts committed by them also beyond the limits of its territorial jurisdiction.

It must be stressed that the regulations in question do not in any manner affect the existing local legislation.

It is thus obvious that these regulations are fully consonant with the requirements of international law and in no way constitute a departure from any of Israel's existing international obligations.

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/16271

Letter dated 11 January 1984 from the representative of South Africa
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 January 1984]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council document S/16265 dated 10 January 1984 containing the text of a letter from the representative of Togo to the President of the Security Council requesting the Security Council to convene as a matter of "great urgency, to consider the question of the death sentence passed by the Supreme Court of South Africa against Malesela Benjamin Maloise, member of the African National Congress of South Africa."

The request by the representative of Togo constitutes unwarranted interference in South Africa's domestic affairs. The facts of the case, which relates to the common law crime of murder, are set out in the annex to this letter.

I shall be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

The State versus Malesela Benjamin Maloise

On 5 May 1983, Maloise was charged in the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa on a charge of murder, in that on or about 7 November 1982, at or near Mamelodi in the district of Pretoria-North, he wrongfully and wilfully caused the death of Phillipus Selepe, an adult black male. Selepe was a member of the South African Police. The prosecution alleged that Maloise

opened fire and hit the deceased several times. The deceased died of multiple gunshot wounds. At least eight bullets fired from the firearm had entered his body.

On 18 February 1983, after his arrest by the police, Maloise made a confession to a Magistrate in which he, *inter alia*, admitted to having shot the deceased at his house. The aforesaid confession was confirmed by Maloise on 31 March, when he appeared in terms of Section 119 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1977, in the Magistrate's Court in Pretoria to plead on the charge of murder. The case was subsequently referred to the Transvaal Supreme Court for trial.

During his trial, Maloise denied having shot the deceased and his defence was based on an alibi. The prosecution, *inter alia*, tendered evidence of the deceased's brother-in-law who testified that he witnessed the shooting in front of the house. He was unable to identify the assailant. Maloise's denial and alibi were rejected by the judge in his judgement.

On 6 June, Maloise was convicted on his own confession as confirmed in material respects by independent evidence.

On 14 September, the trial judge refused leave to Maloise to appeal to the Appellate Division. Thereafter, Maloise petitioned the Chief Justice for the necessary permission. On 7 November, leave to appeal was refused by the Chief Justice. Since section 7(3) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961, provides that the State President of the Republic of South Africa may pardon or reprieve offenders, the proceedings pertaining to this trial will now be submitted to the executive for a decision.

A warrant for the execution of a sentence of death issued by a judge shall not be executed until the Minister of Justice has, in writing and signed by himself, given notice to the Sheriff or his Deputy that the State President has decided not to extend mercy to the person under sentence of death. Maloise can therefore not be executed without the Minister's authority.

DOCUMENT S/16272*

Letter dated 11 January 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement made by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on 11 January 1984.

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

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 11 January 1984 by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou,
President of the Republic of Cyprus

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is anxious more than anyone else to secure a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem as quickly as possible, in the interest of the people of Cyprus as a whole, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike. For this purpose, this morning I have submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a framework for such a settlement of the Cyprus problem. I strongly believe that this proposal, which is in full conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations and the high-level agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51], provides in the circumstances the way for a speedy solution ensuring an independent, sovereign, territorial integral, united, peaceful and non-aligned Republic of Cyprus,

without occupation troops and external interferences. The principles laid down within the context of this framework would fully meet the requirements for internal and external security and for a workable system of federation while ensuring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all the citizens of the Republic of Cyprus.

In order to achieve early results, I proposed to the Secretary-General that, after compliance with Security Council resolution 541 (1983) in all its aspects, there should be a meeting between myself and Mr. Denktas in the presence of the Secretary-General. This meeting, which may take place anywhere, preferably in Cyprus or at United Nations Headquarters, should last for as long as necessary in a determined and sustained effort to achieve an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. This, of course, depends on the good will both of Ankara and of Mr. Denktas, and whether the necessary political will does now exist on their part. Any attempts and plans for secession and partition must genuinely be abandoned for good. The framework for the overall settlement that I have submitted today to the Secretary-General does not exclude the possibility of raising and discussing at the meeting any other specific issue either to be raised by Mr. Denktas or myself or the Secretary-General.

The proposal to meet with Mr. Denktas, as I have outlined it, is in addition to my support for the efforts that the Secretary-General will be making in pursuance of the implementation of resolution 541 (1983) in all its aspects, and within the context of which I have today requested the Secretary-General to take up my proposal.

I call upon the Turkish Government and Mr. Denktas to respond positively and with good will with a view to terminating the tragedy of Cyprus and of its people and rendering a real service to the cause of peace and security in the area.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/772-S/16272.

DOCUMENT S/16273

Letter dated 11 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[12 January 1984]

I wish to transmit to you the note addressed 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, on 10 January 1984.

"I wish to bring to your attention the following grave facts:

"On 8 January 1984, between 8.30 and 9 a.m., a group of Somozan mercenaries, whose numbers are not known, in combination with troops from the Honduran army, attacked from Honduran territory, with 81-mm and 60-mm mortars, a PPG-7 rocket launcher, an M-79 grenade launcher and 50-calibre machine guns, a group of members of the Sandinist People's Army, which was patrolling in the Bado Ancho sector in the department of Chinandega.

"Subsequently, between 10.30 a.m. and noon on the same day, the combined forces of Somozan mercenaries and troops from the Honduran army

repeated their attack on the Vado Ancho sector with 81-mm mortars, without causing any casualties.

"In submitting its most formal and vigorous protest, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates its firm conviction that such actions are irrefutable proof not only of the complicity of the Honduran authorities in the acts of aggression emanating from its territory but also of the direct participation of the Honduran army in acts of provocation which conform fully with the plans of the United States Administration to cause a bellicose confrontation between the two States and thus make it possible for the United States to intervene 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/16274*

Letter dated 11 January 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 January 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the official comments of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, dated 9 January 1984, on the statement made by Mr. Denktas on 2 January [see S/16246].

I should be grateful if this letter along with its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Some comments dated 9 January 1984 on the statement
made by Mr. Denktas on 2 January

1. The leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Denktas, has decided, for reasons of his own, to make certain proposals in a statement published on 2 January 1984 under conditions of maximum publicity. As the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has already declared, Mr. Denktas must certainly have known that this was not the appropriate method for the creation of prerequisites for substantive progress in the Cyprus problem, beyond the fact that, in essence, he has said nothing new. This was admitted by Mr. Denktas himself when, answering reporters' questions on the same date, he stated that he brought together, "into a single package", earlier "offers" which "were made piecemeal on many occasions and which, because of the piecemeal nature, were lost".

2. The motives which prompted Mr. Denktas to take this action and the aims which are discernible from the content of his public proposals are, on the one hand, the creation of misleading impressions internationally and, on the other, the attainment of concrete targets to facilitate the survival of the occupied part of Cyprus as a separate entity. This was also revealed by Mr. Denktas, when he publicly stated on the same date that he chose this particular time because, as he put it, "the Greek Cypriots declared the start of a campaign" and therefore he thought "of a method of drawing the world's attention".

3. It is pointed out that the so-called "good-will measures proposed by the Turkish Cypriot side" are merely a misleading document devoid of good will, combined with an attempt to extort more concessions from the Greek Cypriot side. Buried under the ostensibly "generous" suggestions are a large number of issues and matters which will, should the proposals be accepted, give the Turkish Cypriot side all that it has been demanding by way of consolidating and legalizing the unacceptable situation created in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

4. References to "two peoples" and "two nations" are scattered throughout the proposals. If the Greek Cypriot side accepts these references, it will be conceding that the Turkish Cypriot community has a separate right of self-determination, whereas, according to international law and morality, Cyprus as a whole is the unit of self-determination.

5. If the Turkish demands that the two sides should refrain from hampering each other's interests in the fields of trade, tourism, transportation, communication and so on are accepted, the illegal régime in the occupied areas of the Republic will achieve in practice the capacity of and all benefits accorded to an independent State, without any adverse consequences arising from its illegality. It should be emphasized that the proposed steps would effectively grant the area under Turkish occupation the attributes of a *de facto* independent State. Such "arrangements" would in reality remove any inducement for a settlement of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot side

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/773-S/16274.

would have achieved all it seeks without having made any effective concession to the Greek Cypriot side and the Republic of Cyprus would have limited its international power and responsibilities and effectively have consolidated Turkey's control over Cyprus.

6. If the Turkish proposals for "each other's political equality" are accepted, then an unacceptable situation may arise, in view of Denktas's interpretation of "equality", which goes to power and to participation-shares, as opposed to status, and which ignores all the internationally recognized democratic aspects of the issue. This applies also to the Turkish side's definition of "bi-zonality" in the sense of "partnership . . . of these two peoples", as clearly expressed in the above-mentioned proposals.

7. As regards the Turkish side's reservation to the effect that "holding of negotiations on these issues will be without prejudice to the respective positions of the two sides with regard to each other's political status", it should be noted, and this was repeatedly declared by Mr. Denktas, that the Turkish side plans to use the negotiating process as a means to get recognition for its fictitious "State" by the Cyprus Government and other States.

8. The adoption of proposals envisaged in Mr. Denktas's statement of 2 January 1984, particularly those on trade, tourism, transportation, communication, assistance and so on, would be tantamount to adoption of much of the Turkish Cypriot constitutional proposals as put forward earlier, which led to the creation of two independent States under a confederation, contrary to the provisions of the agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 5].

9. As regards the purported offer on Varosha, it is evident that, under the misleading title "Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha", there is a proposal to enter into protracted and conditional negotiations about an interim arrangement for a small part of Varosha. In particular, it should be noted that, according to the Turkish position: (a) there will be negotiations concerning Varosha (and the Nicosia international airport) on Mr. Denktas's proposals of 17 November 1983 [see S/16159]; (b) "the modalities and conditions of this transfer (to interim United Nations supervision) shall be determined between the Turkish Cypriot side and the United Nations"; (c) the area will not be returned to the Greek Cypriot side, but its final status awaits an ultimate solution, i.e. it may be Turkish Cypriot, or it may be federal. Furthermore, according to the Turkish side's proposals of 17 November 1983 on Varosha and Nicosia international airport, it is stated that there must be "progress towards a final comprehensive solution to the Cyprus question through intercommunal talks".

10. According to the Turkish position, negotiations for Varosha are to be complex and long-drawn-out, because first, there must be discussion and agreement on the interim United Nations supervision and administration between both sides and the United Nations, then there must be the beginning of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement, and only then, simultaneously, can "the question of Greek Cypriot resettlement in the Varosha area" "be considered". The resettlement as an interim measure can begin after agreement is achieved on the above-mentioned issues.

11. On the opening of the Nicosia international airport, it is clear that the Turkish side, by referring to "the handing over of the airport by the parties to the interim United Nations administration", insists that they are equally entitled to the airport.

12. The Turkish proposals are significantly silent about any return of any territory (other than the offer to negotiate about part of Varosha under interim United Nations auspices), despite the occupation of 36.4 per cent of the island by the Turkish forces. Instead, there is evidence that this unacceptable situation will continue, a situation which Turkey has exploited by bringing in thousands of Anatolian settlers from Turkey, as well as the Turkish army of 25,000 men and their families. Furthermore, on 21 December 1983, steps began to be taken in the occupied area to give to the Turkish soldiers land, in order to encourage their permanent settlement (*Yeniduzen*, 21 December 1983).

13. The absence of serious intent, on the part of the Turkish side, towards a settlement of the Cyprus problem is indicative of Mr. Denktas's statement of 2 January 1984. All that the current proposals do is to refer to "first steps" or to "short-term" matters capable of resolution or to facilitating "progress" or to "the process of steadily moving towards a federal arrangement", or to the ability "to proceed towards a federal solution". The proposals for a commission "to study" economic matters and the proposal for "a seminar on federalism in general" show that after so many years of negotiations for a federal solution, the Turkish side is not committed to taking any decisions on the issue, but is either looking at the question as an academic debate or as a delaying tactic.

14. With regard to the intercommunal talks, the Turkish side and Mr. Denktas have given the answer themselves. Mr. Denktas declared that the reason he wanted the negotiations was because he believed that in that way the Cyprus Government would recognize him and his fictitious "State". It should be stressed that the Cyprus Government will do nothing directly or indirectly that would mean recognition.

15. The Secretary-General is well aware that the purported declaration of "independence" in the occupied areas of the Republic took place when he was about to enter into substantive consultations for the purpose of preparing the ground for a meeting between President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktas, as proposed by Mr. Denktas himself. This was another indication that it was not the intention of the Turkish side genuinely to negotiate. Their intention now is first of all to gain time to have the world accept what has happened, to have the Cyprus Government either directly or indirectly recognize their "State", and to follow the same method they were pursuing so far, for over nine years now, by pretending to negotiate and at the same time consolidating the *faits accomplis*.

16. Regardless of the motives and the aims of the Turkish side, which prompted them to make the above-mentioned public proposals, there remains the imperative need for reversal of their secessionist move. If the "declaration of independence" is withdrawn, then the road will be opened for the finding of an early, just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

17. The Government of the Republic feels that the United Nations, and especially the Secretary-General, should examine specific measures for the promotion of the implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolution 541 (1983). In the first place, it is necessary for all States to exert influence on Turkey for the withdrawal of the secessionist declaration; it is also imperative to call upon Turkey to abandon its designs against the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, thus opening the way for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

DOCUMENT S/16276*

Letter dated 13 January 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 4 January 1984 addressed to you by the representative of Lebanon [S/16252].

The Government of Israel wishes once again to express the hope that the Government of Lebanon will

be able to restore soon its sovereignty throughout Lebanon, including the region referred to in the above-mentioned letter.

The Government of Israel further hopes that, once Lebanese sovereignty is re-established, the Government of Lebanon will take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of the uncontrolled situation which obliged Israel to act in self-defence. The act of self-defence in

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/75-S/16276.

question was directed at terrorist bases operating with the consent and encouragement of certain Member States of the United Nations, whose identity is well known to the representative of Lebanon.

Furthermore, the Government of Israel wishes to stress that the action taken was directed specifically and solely against terrorist installations, training bases and launching sites, which have served for some of the most heinous acts, including suicide attacks, car bombings and the shelling of civilian residential areas.

The Government of Israel deeply regrets any civilian loss of life that may have occurred. It must be stressed, however, that the terrorist groups deliberately located their installations and bases in populated areas, shielding themselves, as is their wont, behind civilians and their dwellings.

In this regard, it is regrettable that the Government of Lebanon should not have seen fit to protest the grave

civilian casualties and the violations of Lebanese sovereignty that occurred in recent months, particularly in northern Lebanon and in the areas adjacent to its capital, Beirut.

In conclusion, the Government of Israel wishes to reiterate its well-known position, which has been expressed on numerous occasions, in support of the full restoration of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

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/16277

Letter dated 13 January 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 January 1984]

In the course of the recent debate held by the Security Council on the complaint by Angola against South Africa, the representative of Syria, on 5 January 1984 [2510th meeting], once again abused the Council's deliberations in an attempt to malign my country by injecting totally unwarranted and offensive references to Israel, which were completely extraneous and irrelevant to the matter before the Council.

Clearly, the representative of Syria is so gripped by his irrational and obsessive hatred of Israel that he apparently finds it impossible to forgo any opportunity to inject wholly extraneous issues into international

diplomatic discourse and other matters of concern to the international community.

By having once again indulged himself in his obsessive hatred of my country, his malicious anti-Israel polemics were clearly at the expense of the subject then before the Council.

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/16279*

Letter dated 13 January 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[16 January 1984]

I have the honour to write to you to transmit the text of the note dated 12 January 1984 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua. The text in question has been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States and reads as follows:

"I have the honour to write to you to protest most strenuously against the grave act carried out by members of the Sandinist People's Army in violation of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity which resulted in a tragic loss of human life.

"Yesterday, 11 January 1984, at approximately 8 a.m., an unarmed OH58-type helicopter belonging to

the army of the United States of America, carrying Chief Warrant Officer Jeffrey Schwab and two engineers, all citizens of the United States, was hit in Honduran territory by gun-fire coming from Nicaraguan territory. The aircraft was on a flight between the Honduran departments of Valle and Olancho. In the attack from Nicaraguan territory, the helicopter was damaged by gun-fire and made a forced landing on the highway to Trojes, El Paraíso, in Honduran territory. The helicopter was situated approximately 3 kilometres from the village of Cifuentes in the same department. After the damaged aircraft had landed and was already on the ground, members of the Sandinist People's Army continued to fire on those on board; the pilot of the aircraft, Chief Warrant Officer Schwab, was hit by a bullet

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/77-S/16279.

and died instantly. The two passengers managed to flee from the site and were assisted by Honduran troops. This violation of Honduran territory is one in a series of hostile acts which the Government of Nicaragua has been carrying out in the border area with Honduras and reflects its sinister intention of undermining the peace efforts which are being successfully promoted as part of the initiative of the Contadora Group. The Government of Honduras wishes to make clear once again its firm resolve to seek through the diplomatic channel agreements which will make it possible to overcome the present crisis in the Central American region. At the same time it wishes to reaffirm its steadfast determination to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against all acts of aggression.

"In emphasizing the extreme gravity of the acts to which I have referred, I call upon you to provide a satisfactory explanation for what has happened, and, at the same time, an assurance that the Government of Nicaragua will desist from its bellicose conduct and its repeated breaches of the inviolability of our territory, because they constitute a threat to regional peace and security."

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

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16280

Letter dated 17 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[17 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note sent by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, on 16 January 1984.

"I am writing in reference to the following incidents:

"On 12 January 1984, a Honduran army patrol made an incursion into Nicaraguan territory, at the place known as El Aguacate, 10 kilometres north of El Espino, causing four mines to explode, without causing any damage.

"On the same date, at noon, a camouflaged helicopter of unidentified type, proceeding from Honduran territory, violated Nicaragua's airspace in the region of the Santa Emilia stream, 18 kilometres

north-east of El Espino, retreating at 1 p.m. along the frontier line to its place of origin.

"In entering a most formal and vigorous protest at these latest acts of aggression and flagrant violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, the Government of Nicaragua calls attention once again to the compelling need for the Government of Honduras to bring its conduct into line with the basic principles of international law and to avail itself of the efforts made by the Contadora Group to arrive at just and negotiated solutions to the serious crisis affecting the Central American region."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16281 *

Letter dated 16 January 1984 from the representative of Turkey
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 16 January 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure 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 16 January 1984 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the efforts of the Greek Cypriot side to confuse the issue and divert attention from the matter of unbecoming and undisciplined behaviour of Greek Cypriot soldiers along the Green Line and to bring to your cognizance the following considerations:

The provocative and irresponsible behaviour displayed by Greek Cypriot soldiers along the area between the cease-fire lines, aimed at insulting the Turkish Cypriot soldiers on duty, has long been a matter of great concern for the Turkish Cypriot side. On numerous occasions, the Turkish Cypriot authorities urged the Greek side to take the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/774-S/16281.

necessary measures for the termination of such base and ugly behaviour.

Despite our repeated appeals, however, the unbecoming behaviour of Greek Cypriot soldiers along the area between the cease-fire lines not only continued, but also assumed intolerable dimensions.

The gravity of those provocations finally compelled us to practise what was, for us, a last resort, especially since our previous appeals to the Greek Cypriot authorities went totally unheeded. We documented on film the loathsome behaviour displayed, and the foul language used by the Greek Cypriot soldiers. The film was broadcast on television on 26 and 30 December 1983. We were finally able to draw the attention of the Greek Cypriot public, and that of all concerned, to what has really been going on for so long, but which has consistently been denied for years by the Greek Cypriot authorities.

The reaction of the Greek Cypriot public to that film and the hard facts it documented was one of justified anger and frustration directed at their own leadership, as demonstrated by the following article which appeared on 30 December in one of the Greek Cypriot dailies, *Fileleftheros*:

"It can be seen from the film taken by the Turks across the area between the cease-fire lines that, by documenting the behaviour of our soldiers, Mr. Denktas has displayed his wit, and also shown that he is telling the truth. With this document at their disposal, they will have recourse to all kinds of propaganda aimed at disgracing us in world opinion. That being the case, instead of raising hell, and even complaining, about this film, we should keep quiet in shame for

having being disgraced by the behaviour of our soldiers along the Green Line, as depicted by this film.

"Furthermore, we should hold those officers responsible for supervising these soldiers accountable for the behaviour of their soldiers. We should also demand an explanation from even higher-ranking officers on the behaviour of our soldiers at their positions, because they have disgraced us. These are the facts, and no one can conceal them.

"Had the incidents taken place in another country, one would have witnessed either the resignation of, or the imposition of certain penalties on, those responsible for their occurrence. They would have been held accountable on charges of abuse of authority, and misconduct on duty. However, here we cannot even dream of such a process.

"In view of these developments, our only 'defence' may be that the Turks themselves engage in either the same or similar behaviour along the area between the cease-fire lines. However, because we talk a lot and are not as clever, we could not think of coming up with our own film that would have neutralized Denktas's propaganda. Had we done so, we would have at least achieved a tie. Now that Denktas is free to act, he will travel the world and use the document at his disposal as a propaganda tool against us.

"Who is responsible for all this, Mr. Minister of Defence? We have the right to ask."

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

DOCUMENT S/16282*

Letter dated 20 January 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 January 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention new provocative and aggressive actions by Turkey directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 18 January 1984, the Turkish occupation troops carried out extensive military exercises in the part of the Republic of Cyprus which, since the Turkish invasion and aggression of 1974, is under the military occupation of Turkey. The military exercises also included repeated violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by F-4 jet-fighters of the Turkish air force, flying in formation and originating from the southern part of Turkey. These violations took place as follows:

—From 0830 to 0845 hours, the Turkish F-4 military jet-fighters flew over the Skylloura area (WE 15-03), where they carried out nine dives, during which they launched air-to-surface rockets and opened machine-gun fire.

—From 1030 to 1045 hours, they flew over the Palekythro-Exo Metohi area (WD 47-96), where they carried out nine dives, during which they again launched air-to-surface rockets and opened machine-gun fire.

The above-mentioned military exercises and the provocative violations of the airspace, as well as of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, demonstrate once more the aggressive policies pursued by Turkey and its persistent affront to the

demands of the international community for compliance with and respect of international law and order, as envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations.

Turkey has so far demonstrated complete disregard and has turned a deaf ear to a host of United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the sovereign rights of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus over the entire territory of the Republic.

It is indeed unfortunate that these recent military activities of Turkey in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus should come at a most sensitive time and strike a blow to your intensive efforts for the implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), as well as to the ongoing search for a just and comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem.

In strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, these provocative military exercises and violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military forces, I wish to express once again the hope that you will take due note of the above-mentioned activities and proceed to such steps as may be deemed appropriate and necessary, in order to put an end to these and other violations of the sovereignty of Cyprus by 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/775-S/16282.

DOCUMENT S/16283

Telegram dated 21 January 1984 from the Minister for External Relations
of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 January 1984]

With reference to your message conveying resolution 547 (1984), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2512th meeting on 13 January 1984, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendations of that resolution, the South African Government has been notified, through diplomatic channels, that Brazil supports the appeal of the international community for the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Mr. M. B. Maloisse.

I request you to have this message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ramiro Saraiva GUERREIRO
Minister of State for External Relations
of the Federative Republic of Brazil

DOCUMENT S/16284

Letter dated 23 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[23 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 20 January 1984 by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I request that the above-mentioned communiqué be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry for External Relations
of the Republic of Nicaragua on 20 January 1984

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes the following announcement.

The Chief of the Honduran armed forces has recently been making repeated references to the establishment of a joint Honduran-United States military base in the area of Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast of Honduras. The base would be permanent and cost approximately \$160 million.

It is noteworthy that plans to build such a joint military installation have been announced at a time when the Contadora Group has been making increased efforts to find just and negotiated solutions to the

serious crisis affecting the Central American region. Those efforts have borne fruit in the form of the adoption by all the Central American Governments of the Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] and a document setting forth guidelines for the carrying out of the commitments undertaken in the Document of Objectives [see S/16262].

In opposition to the steps being taken to find peaceful ways of achieving peace in Central America, the Government of the United States is continuing to thwart the work of the Contadora Group by fostering the increased militarization of the area and recourse to military means to solve the conflicts in the region.

These militaristic and aggressive plans made by the United States are in addition to the tremendous military infrastructure which the United States Administration has provided to the Government of Honduras with the aim of using the army of that country and its territory as a base for aggression against Nicaragua. Such logistic and military support to the Government of Honduras by the United States Administration has been reflected in the joint military manoeuvres which have been going on indefinitely, the building of military airports, the provision of technical and financial assistance to Honduran troops, the establishment of military schools, the presence of United States advisers, and the direction and financing of the Somozan mercenaries who are operating within and from Honduras, with the growing involvement of the Honduran army and even of United States armed forces in acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

The Ministry of External Relations expresses its profound concern over these warlike plans, which are aimed at provoking Nicaragua and hampering the efforts of the Contadora Group, and which constitute a real danger to peace and security in the Central American region.

DOCUMENT S/16285*

Letter dated 20 January 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the notes dated 16 and 19 January 1984 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua. The notes in question contain a formal protest against the new acts of aggression which occurred on Saturday, 7 January, at the place known as Trincheras, where a peasant named Marcelino Valladares García was killed by fragments of a mine planted in Honduran territory by members of the Sandinist People's Army (see annex I), and on the following day, 8 January, when members of the Sandinist People's Army opened fire on the Eleventh Infantry Battalion post in the Palo Verde sector (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the attached texts, which have been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Note dated 19 January 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to inform you of the following.

According to an account provided by Sergeant Juan Pablo Midence Sosa, at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 7 January, at the place known as Trincheras, in the district of the village of Las Dificultades, department of El Paraíso, a peasant named Marcelino Valladares García died of

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/82-S/16285.

wounds caused by the fragments of a mine which had been placed 20 metres from the dividing line inside Honduran territory by members of the Sandinist People's Army. Mr. Valladares García was collecting firewood when he stepped on the mine and it exploded, killing him instantly. On the following day, 8 January, heavily armed members of the Sandinist People's Army penetrated approximately 1 kilometre into Honduran territory through the Sombrerito sector in the district of San Marcos de Colón. Reaching the farm owned by Mr. Carlos Ortiz, they attempted to steal his cattle but succeeded in making off with only one animal.

These events offer further evidence of the aggressive attitude of the Sandinist Government, which has again violated Honduran territory, killed humble peasants and stolen their property. I wish to remind you that, last year also, a mine placed in our territory by the Sandinist army killed two foreign journalists, an event which aroused the indignation of world public opinion. This time a peasant has died but, for us, the loss of his life is all the more important because he was a humble citizen. My Government hereby submits to the distinguished Government of Nicaragua its most vehement protest against acts such as those described above and calls upon it to cease its acts of aggression against the person and property of Honduran peasants, which only exacerbate the already tense relations between our countries.

ANNEX II

Note dated 16 January 1984 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 last Sunday, 8 January, in the Palo Verde sector, district of the municipality of Concepción de María, department of Choluteca, members of the Sandinist People's Army opened fire on the Eleventh Infantry Battalion post in that locality. Our troops were obliged to respond in an exchange of fire which lasted four and a half hours. There were no casualties in the armed forces.

My Government vigorously protests against this new act of aggression committed by the Sandinist People's Army and, through you, sincerely urges the competent authorities of the Government of Nicaragua to order an investigation into the events cited above and to desist from any repetition of acts of this kind.

DOCUMENT S/16286*

Letter dated 23 January 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[26 January 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Constitutional President of the Republic of Honduras, Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, has, at the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, appointed the members of the three Working Commissions who will represent Honduras in the negotiations on peace in Central America, within the framework of the Contadora Group.

I should be grateful if the attached information, which has been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, could be issued as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/83-S/16286.

ANNEX

Appointment of the members of the Working Commissions to represent Honduras in the negotiations on peace in Central America, within the framework of the Contadora Group

The Constitutional President of the Republic, Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, has, at the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, appointed the members of the three Working Commissions to represent Honduras in the negotiations on peace in Central America, within the framework of the Contadora Group. These Commissions were established at the fifth joint meeting between the Ministers for External Relations of Central American countries and of the Contadora Group, on 9 January 1984 at Panama City. Their establishment was the result of an initiative taken by the Government of Honduras on 9 September 1983, and they will function with the participation of representatives of the five Central American Governments; representatives of the countries comprising the Contadora Group will attend. The Commissions will begin functioning on 31 January 1984 in Panama City and will deal with political matters, security questions and economic and social questions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras has already transmitted to the Ministry of External Relations of Panama the names of the representatives of our country who will be serving on the Commis-

sions. In accordance with the aforesaid executive decision, the following persons will represent Honduras on the Commissions:

Political Affairs Commission

Representative: Mr. Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro
Former Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic
and Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Adviser: Mr. Carlos López Contreras
Former Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic
and Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Adviser: Mr. Fausto Castillo Suazo
Vice-President of the National Election Tribunal

Security Affairs Commission

Representative: Colonel Omar Zelaya
Former Minister of Defence and Public Security

Adviser: Colonel Wilfredo Sánchez
Chief of Operations of the Joint General Staff of
the Armed Forces of Honduras

Adviser: Mr. Policarpo Callejas Bonilla
Former Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic
and Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Adviser: Mr. Mario Carías Zapata
Former Ambassador of Honduras to the United
Nations, and President of the Mixed Commission
on Boundaries between Honduras and El Salvador

Commission for Economic and Social Questions

Representative: Mr. José Enrique Mejía Uclés
Deputy Minister of Economics and Trade

Adviser: Mrs. Francisca Cabañas
Foreign Policy Director of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Adviser: Mr. Mario Perdomo
Director-General for Economic Integration of the
Ministry of Economics and Trade

The above-mentioned Commissions will be co-ordinated by Mr.
Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro.
Tegucigalpa, D.C., 20 January 1984.

DOCUMENT S/16287

**Letter dated 24 January 1984 from the representative of Angola
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]
[24 January 1984]

The Western media, in alliance with South Africa, are propagating that the South Africans are withdrawing their forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. To clarify the facts, we wish to inform you of the situation prevailing at the moment.

From 15 to 17 January 1984, South African forces violated about five times the airspace of Angola, carrying out reconnaissance flights over Mulondo, Cuvelai, Xangongo, Jamba, Cassinga, Cuchie and Mupa. In these reconnaissance flights, the South Africans used 17 aircraft.

The South African racist forces maintain the occupation of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

At present, the racist South African régime still continues to occupy the following localities:

Otchinjau.....	one infantry battalion and one battery 155-mm artil- lery
Xangongo.....	two infantry battalions and one group of 155-mm artillery
Quiteve	one infantry battalion
Nigive	one infantry battalion
Mupa	one infantry battalion
At the south of Caiundo	one infantry battalion

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) António M. TOMBIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16288

**Letter dated 25 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[25 January 1984]

I have the honour to write to transmit to you the note sent on 21 January 1984 by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to you to bring to your attention the following facts.

"On 16 January 1984, at 7 p.m., a group of approx-

imately 70 Somozan mercenaries proceeding from Honduran territory carried out a raid in El Tablazon sector, situated 6 kilometres north of Dipilto, and kidnapped 30 Nicaraguan peasants, who were taken to the counter-revolutionary camp situated at 'Las Dificultades'. Subsequently, on 18 January, at approximately 1 p.m., one of the peasants, Santos Facundo Sánchez Cárcamo, managed to escape and,

upon returning to Nicaragua, reported what had happened.

"In lodging a most vehement and categorical protest against this most recent act of lawlessness, the Government of Nicaragua wishes to stress once again the urgent need for the Government of Honduras to desist from its policy of allowing its territory to be used as a base and haven by mercenary gangs. At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua forcefully

calls upon the Honduran authorities to secure the immediate release and repatriation of the kidnapped peasants."

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/16289*

Letter dated 24 January 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[25 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's persistence in shelling civilian targets within Iraqi territory, I have the honour to transmit the information annexed hereto consisting of official Iraqi military communiqués issued during the period from 4 to 22 January 1984. These communiqués concern the shelling of civilian areas within Iraqi territory by the military forces of the Iranian régime, which resulted in the killing or wounding of a number of innocent Iraqi nationals and in damage to the residential and other civilian installations in those areas.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 4 and 22 January 1984

On 4 January 1984, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and its environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 6 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and its environs. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 7 January, the forces of the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistricts of Sayyid Sadiq and Sirwan and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there and the infliction of various wounds on a civilian in Sirwan.

On 9 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Khurmál and its environs. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/776-S/16289.

On 10 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Al-Shihabi. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to the subdistrict's mosque.

On 11 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistricts of Al-Shihabi and Sirwan and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 13 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistrict of Khurmál and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 14 January, the forces of the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Sayyid Sadiq and the district of Shandi and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 15 January, the Iranian régime bombed the subdistrict of Khurmál. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

During the evening of 16 January and the day of 17 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistricts of Sayyid Sadiq, Shandi and Khurmál. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On the morning of 18 January, an air raid was carried out against a residential area in the district of Choarta in Al-Sulaymaniya governorate. The enemy air raid resulted in the destruction of three dwelling-houses, the death of two children and the infliction of various kinds of wounds on 18 civilians in the above-mentioned residential area. During the evening of 17 January and the day of 18 January, the forces of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their environs and the subdistricts of Al-Shihabi and Zurbatiyah. The shelling resulted in the destruction of two dwelling-houses in Al-Shihabi and damage to a number of civilian installations in the above-mentioned cities and subdistricts.

During the evening of 19 January and the day of 20 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistricts of Sayyid Sadiq and Shandi and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

During the evening of 20 January and the day of 21 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Mandali and the subdistricts of Zurbatiyah and Khurmál and their environs. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 22 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and its environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

DOCUMENT S/16290*

Letter dated 24 January 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 January 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 24 January 1984 addressed to you by Mr.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/85-S/16290.

Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure

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 24 January 1984 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 9 December 1983 addressed to you by the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration [S/16211] and, in view of his panicky response and denial of any knowledge of Mr. Woodstry and his visit to southern Cyprus, to state the following.

The records and Mr. Woodstry's statements unequivocally indicate that he has been in southern Cyprus on several occasions for official contacts.

Mr. Woodstry is a First Secretary of the South African Embassy at Athens and, on 17 October 1983, he appeared at the Ledra Palace check-point asking for permission to cross to the north from the south where he originally entered. It will be remembered that Mr. Adrian Woodstry's application was turned down by the Turkish authorities on the grounds of his régime's racist policies of *apartheid* and its continued occupation of Namibia.

Yet, the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, as usual, is hiding behind polemics and demagoguery in an effort to conceal the facts and divert attention. The truth, however, cannot be wished away or suppressed by tendentious rhetoric.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Moushoutas, in the above-mentioned letter, has carefully avoided denying the fact that Mr. Adrian Woodstry had on several occasions visited southern Cyprus. He confined himself to stating that his side "neither knows of 'Mr. Woodstry', nor has it held any contacts with him".

For all his efforts, Mr. Moushoutas has dismally failed to explain why an official of the racist régime of South Africa has made a habit of visiting southern Cyprus.

The question still remains and the international community has an interest in seeking an answer.

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

DOCUMENT S/16291

**Letter dated 25 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Spanish]
[26 January 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the note sent on 23 January 1984 by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing in reply to your letter of 19 January 1984 [S/16285], in which you refer first to the alleged planting of a mine by Nicaraguan authorities in Honduran territory in the so-called Trincheras sector of El Paraíso department, and secondly, to an alleged raid by members of the Sandinist People's Army on El Sombrerito sector in the administrative area of San Marcos de Colón.

"The Government of Nicaragua referred the opinions expressed in your letter to the competent military authorities, who reported that at no time were any mines planted in Honduran territory. As for the alleged raid carried out in the territory of that country by members of our army, the Government of Nicaragua asserts that the allegation is totally false, since our authorities maintain the strictest respect for Honduran sovereignty and the property of its inhabitants.

"Furthermore, my Government is surprised that you should once again refer to the tragic death of two United States journalists in Honduran territory, seeking to ascribe responsibility to my Government. As it stated in the note of 15 July 1983, the Government of Nicaragua rejects in its entirety the note of 30 June 1983 [S/15855], and continues to await the truth about the circumstances in which the journalists were murdered, which has yet to be learned.

"In totally rejecting your assertions and the protest set out in your note, the Government of Nicaragua is of the view that, if incidents such as those described by you have taken place, it would seem more likely that they were the criminal acts of the mercenary gangs which are based in Honduran territory with the open complicity of the army of that country."

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/16292*

**Letter dated 25 January 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: French]
[26 January 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith a message dated 25 January 1984 and addressed to you by Mr.

Phoune Sipraseuth, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which concerns the death sentence passed on the freedom fighter of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/86-S/16292.

African National Congress of South Africa, Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

MESSAGE DATED 25 JANUARY 1984 FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

For some years, while the peace-loving and justice-loving peoples of the world have been striving to find ways of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting confidence-building measures among peoples, the Government of South Africa, strengthened by the many forms of support extended to it by certain Western Governments, in particular the Government of the United States, has made another dangerous advance in the blind implementation of its criminal policy of *apartheid*. Thus, it has intensified its repression of the

opponents of *apartheid* by, for example, persecuting black trade unionists, students and journalists and condemning to death political prisoners, particularly freedom fighters of the African National Congress of South Africa, while, externally, it continues its illegal occupation of Namibia, despite the decisions of the United Nations, and at the same time is increasing its acts of aggression and terrorism against neighbouring African States. The arrogant attitude of the Pretoria régime towards the United Nations and the international community is demonstrated once again by the death sentence passed on 6 June 1984 on Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise under arbitrary repressive laws and the decision of the South African judicial authorities to reject an appeal against that iniquitous judgement notwithstanding the calls for clemency from around the world. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is revolted by this attitude and unreservedly supports Security Council resolution 547 (1984). It feels bound to state, however, that the Pretoria régime has so far paid very little heed to the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic therefore feels that the effective way of making that régime see reason is to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it.

(Signed) Phoune SIPRASEUTH
*Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic*

DOCUMENT S/16294

Letter dated 26 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[26 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the note sent on 24 January 1984 by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras. I am also enclosing herewith the communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua on 24 January 1984.

"I am writing to you to bring to your attention the grave incidents described below.

"The Government of Nicaragua learned today, 24 January 1984, that the winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, has charged that approximately 200 Nicaraguan citizens of Miskito origin were murdered by a Honduran military patrol at a border point between Nicaragua and Honduras. Mr. Pérez Esquivel has also affirmed that the killing of the citizens of Miskito origin took place on 6 January when those people were attempting to return to Nicaraguan territory.

"In view of the seriousness of this charge, which has been levelled by an individual of unquestionable moral authority and international prestige, and considering that it squares with other charges of massive violations of the right to life which the Government of Nicaragua has been receiving from citizens of Miskito origin who have managed to escape from

Honduras and return to their homeland, the Government of Nicaragua calls upon the Honduran Government to conduct a rigorous and urgent inquiry to ascertain the veracity of the charge, and asks further to be informed as soon as possible of the findings of the inquiry and of the measures that will be taken against those guilty of such genocide."

I request that this letter and the annexed communiqué be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua on 24 January 1984

The Ministry of External Relations makes the following announcement.

The Government of Nicaragua today learned that the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, has charged that on 6 January 1984 some 200 Nicaraguan citizens of Miskito origin were murdered by a Honduran military patrol at a border point between

Nicaragua and Honduras as they were attempting to return to Nicaraguan territory.

Given the seriousness of this incident, the Government of Nicaragua has written to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and other humanitarian non-governmental organizations, in order to seek their co-operation

in elucidating the charge made by the Nobel laureate, and at the same time to express its profound concern for the lives of Nicaraguan citizens who are in Honduran territory and wish to return to their homeland.

The Ministry of External Relations has also sent a note to the Honduran Foreign Minister calling for a rigorous and exhaustive inquiry into the charges.

DOCUMENT S/16295

Letter dated 26 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[26 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua on 25 January 1984.

I request that this communiqué be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations
of Nicaragua on 25 January 1984

The Ministry of External Relations makes the following announcement.

On 21 January 1984, at 8.13 p.m., two speedboats and an unidentified aircraft opened heavy machine-gun fire on the fishing vessel *Carlos Fonseca* while it was fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters 1,500 metres off Puerto Sandino. At the same time, another unidentified aircraft was overflying Nicaraguan jurisdictional waters 24 miles off Puerto Sandino. Subsequently, both the speedboats and the aircraft retreated to the south-east without succeeding in damaging the Nicaraguan vessel.

On the same day, at 9 p.m., a speedboat sighted approximately 1,000 metres off Montelimar in the Department of Managua fired flares in the direction of Masachapa. Subsequently, at 9.15 p.m., an unidentified aircraft overflew Masachapa, firing flares in the area.

In publicly denouncing the criminal acts described above, the Government of Nicaragua wishes to draw attention to the prolonged presence of United States warships off our shores, which supports the assumption that those ships are being used to transport the speedboats which are constantly attacking civilian and economic targets in Nicaraguan territory and subsequently retreating, according to all evidence, in the direction of the United States warships positioned off our shores.

DOCUMENT S/16296

Letter dated 26 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[26 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 25 January 1984 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.

"I am writing to you with reference to the following events:

"On 22 January 1984, at 1645 hours, a silver-coloured four-engine aircraft originating from Honduras entered Nicaraguan airspace via Las Mesas sector (7 kilometres to the south-west of Somotillo), overflew a stretch of the border area and returned to Honduran territory.

"Yesterday, 24 January, at 1000 hours, a C-47 aircraft, also originating from Honduras, entered Nicaraguan airspace and flew over La Zopilota hill sector (situated 59 kilometres to the south of Siuna), overtly furnishing supplies and support to the Somozan mercenaries who are being pursued in that area by the Sandinist People's Army. The aircraft then returned to Honduran territory.

"Also on 24 January, at 1200 hours, a group of approximately 60 Somozan mercenaries abducted 30

Nicaraguan farmers in La Laguna sector (3 kilometres to the east of Las Manos) and took them to Honduran territory.

"In filing its protest at these events in the most formal and strongest terms, the Government of Nicaragua requests the Honduran authorities to ensure that the constant violations of the national airspace of Nicaragua cease immediately, and it emphasizes, as a matter of urgent necessity, that the Government of Honduras should abandon its policy of allowing Somozan mercenaries to use Honduran territory as a base and refuge. At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua requests the Government of Honduras to arrange for the immediate release and repatriation of the abducted farmers."

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

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

**Letter dated 25 January 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: French]
[26 January 1984]

With reference to General Assembly resolution 38/187 C of 20 December 1983, I have the honour to transmit herewith additional information on the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese forces of aggression in Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Group of Consultant Experts on the implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,⁴ established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982, and have the 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

**Use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese
aggressors in Kampuchea**

Since the onset of the present dry season (October 1983–April 1984), the Vietnamese aggressors have been intensifying the use of toxic chemical substances against the civilian population of Kampuchea. They are taking advantage of the fall in the water level and the dry season to poison the water that is left in the reservoirs, pools, ponds and rivers.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/89-S/16297.

1. Around the beginning of the dry season (October–November 1983) the Vietnamese aggressors poisoned pools and ponds in Santuk district, Kompong Thom province (central region). Scores of the inhabitants were taken ill after drinking the poisoned water.

2. On 10 December 1983, the Vietnamese troops of aggression stationed at Pongro, in Chikrèng district, Siem Reap province (northern region), dumped poison into the Makak reservoir. Several individuals were poisoned, one fatally.

3. On 10 December, at Speu, in Chamcar Leu district, Kompong Cham province (central region), five individuals were taken ill and several others seriously poisoned when they drank drinking water that had been poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.

4. On 12 December, in Sangkum Thmei district, Preah Vihear province (northern region), two Kampuchean police officers who had been impressed by the Vietnamese occupiers died of poisoning at the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors.

5. On 19 December, in the village of Phum Russei Pork in Chikrèng district, two individuals were fatally poisoned when they consumed salt purchased in the market in the district capital to which the Vietnamese troops of aggression had added toxic chemical substances.

6. On 22 December, in Chikrèng district, in the course of their raids, the Vietnamese troops put toxic chemical substances in all water points near the rice fields.

7. On 25 December, the Vietnamese troops of aggression committed the same crime in Siem Reap district. Several inhabitants were taken ill, one fatally.

DOCUMENT S/16298*

**Letter dated 25 January 1984 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[26 January 1984]

I have the honour to convey to you the following message of 25 January 1984 from Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

“I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated 16 January 1984, transmitting Security Council resolution 547 (1984), which urges all States to use their influence and to take urgent measures to save the life of Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise.

“Inasmuch as we would like to respond to your call on this matter, the Royal Thai Government’s ability to render assistance is constrained by the fact that Thailand has no diplomatic relations with South

Africa. Moreover, Thailand has consistently and openly been opposed to that country’s *apartheid* policy and has imposed an embargo on trade with it. The Royal Thai Government, however, shares your deep concern for the life of Mr. Maloise and wishes to express its full support for the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 13 January 1984 on this matter.”

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

(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
*Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/90-S/16298.

DOCUMENT S/16299

Letter dated 27 January 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[27 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the note sent on 26 January 1984 by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to bring to your attention the following.

"On 24 January 1984, a group of Somozan mercenaries proceeding from Honduran territory raided the "El Zapote" farm owned by Mr. Felix Pedro Medina, situated 16 kilometres north-west of Wiwili, and kidnapped six peasants. The names of the kidnapped individuals are as follows: Santiago Gómez, 13 years old; Nicolás Rizo, 15 years old; José Zúñiga, 18 years old; and Joaquín Pérez, Porfirio Zúñiga and

Cristóbal Lazo, all 20 years old.

"In lodging a most formal and vehement protest against the events described above, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates its most urgent appeal to the Honduran authorities to stop allowing the territory of their country to be used to carry out criminal acts against the people of Nicaragua. At the same time, my Government calls for the release and immediate repatriation of all the kidnapped peasants, as it has done in numerous other notes."

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/16300*

Letter dated 26 January 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[27 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government and subsequent to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's persistence in bombarding civilian targets within Iraqi territory, the most recent being my letter to you dated 24 January 1984 [S/16289], I have the honour to inform you that, at 10.35 a.m. local time on 18 January, two Iranian fighter aircraft attacked a housing estate in the district of Choarta in Al-Sulaymaniya governorate. That aggressive and treacherous Iranian air raid resulted in the destruction of 3 dwelling-houses, the death of 2 little girls and the wounding of 18 other citizens, all of them civilians.

This incident is not the first of its kind, as I have already informed you on a number of occasions. In the face of the Iranian régime's persistence in its vicious

aggression against Iraq, I can only transmit to you herewith 30 photographs depicting incidents of Iranian bombardment of Iraqi civilian targets in various locations in Iraq. The Iranian régime, with its customary hypocrisy, persists in disavowing these incidents, as it did, for example, in the letter dated 6 January [S/16260] addressed to you by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

I request you to have this letter and the photographs annexed thereto⁵ circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/779-S/16300.

DOCUMENT S/16301*

Letter dated 27 January 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English / French]
[30 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of the communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, held on 24 January 1984.

I should be 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

Communiqué issued on 24 January 1984 by the Council of Ministers of
the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On the morning of 24 January 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea held its fourth meeting on Kampuchean territory in a cordial atmosphere of unity, under the high presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the high participation of Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers sums up with satisfaction the progress made by the struggle of the people of Kampuchea in every field, military, political and diplomatic, due to the endeavours of the people of Kampuchea themselves, as well as to the ever more active support granted by many countries the world over.

The Council of Ministers also expresses its satisfaction at the happy development of unity among the three components of the Coalition

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/92-S/16301.

Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the basis of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 22 June 1982 [see S/15252].

The Council of Ministers is determined to maintain further its unity in every field in order:

1. To carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea;

2. To implement the five successive General Assembly resolutions [resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 25 October 1982 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983] which have demanded the withdrawal from Kampuchea of all foreign troops, i.e. the Vietnamese troops of aggression, in order to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny, free from outside interference.

On this solemn occasion, the Council of Ministers would like to express its profound admiration to the people and the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for their sacrifices and their courage which have allowed the struggle of the people of Kampuchea to make progress in every field.

With the view to leading an even more effective struggle for national liberation, the Council of Ministers has decided on a number of important measures to be undertaken by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in 1984, both in Kampuchea and abroad, and has activated more regular meetings as well as extraordinary meetings of the Tripartite Co-ordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers strongly denounces and condemns the most inhumane crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese army of occupation against the innocent Kampuchean civilian population, and particularly the massacres perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors against the civilian population centres at Nong Chan, Phnom Chhat and O Smach-Sihanouk Borei in 1983. It announces that, with the complete separation of military camps of the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea from all refugee camps, any military offensive by the Vietnamese aggressors against the latter shall constitute another crime against humanity, and shall be denounced and condemned severely.

The Council of Ministers denounces and condemns with utmost rigour the use of chemical weapons, including new mycotoxin agents, by the Vietnamese invaders against the peaceful and innocent civilian population and the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in flagrant violation of the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925,⁴ which the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has recognized *ipso facto* as binding.

It also denounces and condemns the policy of "Vietnamization" being carried out by the occupiers with the design of turning Kampuchea into a Vietnamese land within the framework of their "Indo-Chinese federation" strategy.

The Council of Ministers calls on the international community to continue firmly to stand by the five successive United Nations resolutions for the settlement of the problem of Kampuchea so as to prevent the Hanoi authorities from perfidiously turning the solution to the problem of Kampuchea away from the relevant resolutions through their deceitful manoeuvres. Those manoeuvres are aimed at splitting the patriotic forces of Kampuchea which are being united in their present struggle and the international forces which have been granting increasing support every year to the struggle of the people of Kampuchea.

Only by implementing the five successive United Nations resolutions can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea. In this regard, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea once again declares its readiness to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, provided the latter withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea avails itself of this opportunity to renew its profound thanks to the Kingdom of Thailand and other member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations as well as to all other friendly countries the world over for granting their support to the cause of national liberation of the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors.

DOCUMENT S/16302

Letter dated 27 January 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[30 January 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 25 January 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which refers to the charge made by Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, concerning the alleged murder of 200 Nicaraguan Miskitos by a Honduran patrol. The text has been transmitted to the Organization of American States and reads:

"I acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday's date [S/16294], in which you inform me that the Government of Nicaragua has been notified that Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, has charged that about 200 Nicaraguan Miskitos were murdered at a frontier post between Honduras and Nicaragua by a Honduran military patrol. According to Mr. Pérez Esquivel, the alleged killings took place on 6 January, as the Miskitos were trying to return to Nicaraguan territory. You add that this charge 'squares with other charges of massive violations of the right to life which the Government of Nicaragua has been receiving from citizens of Miskito origin who have managed to escape from

Honduras and return to their homeland', and that your Government therefore calls for a rigorous and urgent inquiry into this charge, as well as punishment of the alleged culprits. In reply, I must first state that I today contacted the Ambassador of Honduras in Argentina with a request that he confer with Mr. Pérez Esquivel and ascertain whether he really made such a serious and groundless charge. If the answer is in the affirmative, I could only consider the charges as being extremely unfortunate, since on the date of the alleged killings Mr. Pérez Esquivel was visiting Honduras—a country in which, as he stated to the mass media, there is a democratic Government that guarantees complete freedom of the press. It therefore seems logical to me that, if he had learnt of the imaginary massacre, he would not have denounced it to the Honduran and foreign journalists, who exercise their profession in this country without any kind of censorship. Probably—and perhaps involuntarily—Mr. Pérez Esquivel mistook Honduras for Nicaragua, since in my country there is no persecution and, still less, any assassination of the Nicaraguan Miskitos who entered as refugees, precisely because they were fleeing the treatment which they receive from their

own Government. This is not a capricious opinion, since the Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for 1982-1983 states:

“In Nicaragua, likewise, the declared state of emergency was continued in the period covered by this report. This, in addition to the laws that confer discretionary authority on the Executive Power, gave rise to abuses in regard to political dissidents, many of whom were arbitrarily arrested, held *incommunicado*, and imprisoned for periods in excess of the time allowed under the laws covering the subject. The cases that cause the most concern to the Commission—aside from the hundreds of Miskito Indians whose plight is covered in a special report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights—are those of the leaders of the Democratic Conservative Party.”⁶

“In addition, the newspaper *La Prensa* of San Pedro Sula for that date contains statements by Mr. Brooklin Rivera, a true Miskito leader of recognized honesty, currently in exile in Costa Rica, in which he directly accuses the Government of Nicaragua of engaging in a systematic extermination of the Miskito people, constituting the crime of genocide. Once again, the Government of Honduras states that the

Nicaraguan Miskitos who are in Honduras entered voluntarily, have been admitted for purely humanitarian reasons and have been given the protection which they need, as can be confirmed by the representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as members and officials of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, who have visited our country and seen at first hand the suitable manner in which the Government of Honduras is treating the Miskito refugees. For all these reasons, and with all due respect for Mr. Pérez Esquivel, the Government of Honduras most emphatically denies the slanderous accusation that the Honduran army has assassinated 200 Miskitos, as can be verified by any impartial investigation of the matter, which would prove conclusively that it is in Nicaragua, and not in Honduras, that the Miskitos are being persecuted and exterminated.”

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

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16303

Letter dated 31 January 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[31 January 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement which was recently made public by the legitimate government of Chad and which was read out by the representative of that government in Paris:

“France, which has intensified its military operations in Chad, should naturally expect an appropriate reaction from the citizens of Chad fighting for their independence and their freedom.

“The legitimate government has appealed to Libya to stand by the forces of the army of national liberation, in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance⁷ signed between the two parties.

“France has chosen to throw oil on the fire by intervening militarily, advancing beyond the red line

which it drew itself and launching aggression against the forces of the legitimate government of Chad. It therefore bears the responsibility for a further deterioration of the military situation and security in the Republic of Chad.”

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16304*

Letter dated 2 February 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[3 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued at Panama City on 31 January 1984, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Work-

ing Commissions on security affairs, political affairs and economic and social questions established in pursuance of the document entitled “Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives” [see S/16262], which was adopted in the course of the peace initiative of the Contadora Group.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/95-S/16304.

I request you to arrange to have this letter and the annex thereto circulated 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

Communiqué of 31 January 1984

The Working Commissions on security affairs, political affairs and economic and social questions, made up of representatives of the five Central American countries and the four Contadora Group countries, were inaugurated at 3 p.m. today, in pursuance of the commitments entered into in the document entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives", adopted by the Central American nations and the Contadora Group at their recent meeting here in the first week of January 1984 as a means of bringing about peace in the Central American region.

From now on the Working Commissions will meet at a local hotel, and their main task will be to prepare studies, draft legal documents and recommendations in the spheres of security affairs, political affairs and economic and social questions, together with proposals for verifying and monitoring the implementation of any measures agreed upon.

The studies, the draft legal documents and the recommendations will be submitted to the joint meeting of Foreign Ministers not later than 30 April 1984.

The Working Commissions were formally inaugurated by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the member countries of the Contadora Group—Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela—and the Deputy Ministers of the five Central American countries, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

From early this morning the Deputy Ministers met privately to determine procedures for the inauguration of the three Commissions, made up of delegations of the Contadora Group countries and the five Central American nations.

The following persons attended the inauguration ceremony:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Costa Rica

Rafael Villegas Antillón, representative
Alberto Cañas Escalante
Patricia Durán de Jager

El Salvador

Hugo Carrillo Corleto, representative
Ovidio Hernández

Guatemala

Alfonso Alonso Lima, representative

Honduras

Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro, representative
Carlos López Contreras
Fausto Castillo Suazo

Nicaragua

José León Talavera, representative
Jorge López
Aldo Díaz Lacayo
Mario Ruiz

Colombia

Julio Londoño Paredes, representative

Mexico

Abraham Talavera, representative

Panama

José I. Blandón, representative
Oscar Vargas Velarde

Venezuela

César Rondón Lovera, representative

SECURITY AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Costa Rica

Rodolfo Quiroz González, representative
Alvar Antillón Salazar
Mario Carpenter

El Salvador

Reynaldo Gocher, representative
Galileo Torres
Benjamín González
Mauricio Rosales

Guatemala

Guillermo Sáenz de Tejada, representative

Honduras

Omar Zelaya, representative
Wilfredo Sánchez
Policarpo Callejas Bonilla
Mario Carías Zapata

Nicaragua

Julio Ramos, representative
Augusto Montealegre
Luis Armando Guzmán
Ricardo Weelock
Augusto Zamora

Colombia

Alfonso Castillo, representative
Salomón Rojas
Julio Londoño Paredes

Mexico

Claude Heller, representative

Panama

Julio Ow Young, representative
Aristides Valdonado
Rafael Cedeño

Venezuela

Ramón Guillén Dávila, representative
Oriol Elorza Garrido
Guillermina Da Silva

COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Costa Rica

Manuel Villasuso, representative
Rafael Angel Trejos
José de J. Conejo

El Salvador

Leonel Savallos, representative
Victor Manuel Cuéllar Ortíz

Guatemala

Fernando Molina Girón, representative

Honduras

José Enrique Mejía Ucles, representative
Cecilia Francisca Cabañas
Mario Perdomo

Nicaragua

Orlando Solórzano, representative
Rita Delia Casco
Mauricio Herdocia

Colombia

José Antonio Paternostro, representative

Mexico

Ífigenia Martínez, representative

Panama

Gustavo R. González, representative
Virgilio Brandford

Venezuela

Víctor Rodríguez Cedeño, representative

DOCUMENT S/16305*

Letter dated 1 February 1984 from the representative of Turkey
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 1 February 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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 1 February 1984 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 20 January 1984 [S/16282] addressed to you by Mr.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/780-S/16305.

Constantine Moushoutas, the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration.

Military exercises which Mr. Moushoutas purports to protest took place within the boundaries of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and were carried out in accordance with a scheduled programme, prior written notification of which was duly provided to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

During these exercises, at no time was there an incursion into, or violation of, the territory and airspace of southern Cyprus. Hence, Mr. Moushoutas' purported protestations are devoid of grounds and, therefore, irksome.

I only hope that the Greek Cypriot side will relent and proceed to utilizing their efforts and energies in the direction of the resumption of the intercommunal talks without which no satisfactory and durable solution to the Cyprus conflict can be achieved.

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

DOCUMENT S/16306

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[3 February 1984]

On precise instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an immediate meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the situation created by the new escalation of acts of aggression to which my country has been subjected by Somozan and mercenary counter-revolutionary forces trained and financed by the present Administration of the United States of America and in which foreign armies are directly and increasingly gravely involved.

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

DOCUMENT S/16307

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[3 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a note dated 2 February 1984 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to inform you of the following.

"Today, 2 February, at 5.30 p.m., six military aircraft of the Push and Pull and A-37 fighter-bomber type, painted olive drab, flying from Honduras,

penetrated Nicaraguan airspace through the zone of Potosí and, after proceeding to El Viejo, department of Chinandega, flew towards the Casitas volcano, near the San Cristóbal volcano, in the department of Chinandega. Once above that location, the six aircraft attacked a military unit of the Sandinist People's Army and a civilian communications centre situated there; the attack was repulsed by anti-aircraft fire, and consequently the aircraft withdrew towards Honduran territory, leaving our airspace through the sector of Cinco Pinos, also in the department of Chinandega.

"As a result of this treacherous attack, three soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army were killed and three others wounded and a communications antenna of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and several fuel depots were destroyed.

"The Government of Nicaragua wishes to lodge a vigorous and formal protest with the Government of Honduras against this action, which represents a serious escalation of the acts of aggression and provocation directed against Nicaragua. It is well known that aircraft of the type participating in this attack, particularly A-37 fighter-bombers, are part of the Honduran air force.

"This action against a Nicaraguan military patrol deep inside our territory, carried out by a group of military aircraft coming from and returning to Honduran territory, is an act of extreme gravity which adds a new dimension to the already existing conflict

situation in Central America, the responsibility for which unquestionably rests with those who are financing, organizing and permitting this series of acts of aggression and provocation against Nicaragua.

"Furthermore, this action constitutes a blatant flouting of the Contadora Group, especially now, when three of the Presidents of that Group are meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, and resoundingly gives the lie to the declarations of intention of peace made by Honduran diplomats."

I request you to have this 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/16308

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of Chad
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 February 1984]

With reference to the letter dated 31 January 1984 [S/16303], in which the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to you the text of a certain statement made public in Paris, I have the honour to submit the following clarification.

1. The legitimate Government of Chad, recognized as such by the Organization of African Unity, by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and by the United Nations, is the Government headed by Mr. Hissein Habré. Only that Government and its duly accredited representatives are empowered to act on behalf of the Republic of Chad.

Contrary to the assertion made by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the statement contained in his letter in no way emanates from a representative of the Chad Government. It is therefore binding only on its author.

2. The Republic of Chad is officially represented at the United Nations by a Mission which I have the honour to head. It is strange, to say the least, that the representative of a third country should assume the right to transmit to the President of the Security Council a statement purporting to express the views of Chad. This procedure is a typical example of the Libyan policy of undermining the sovereignty and integrity of Chad. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya is continuing its aggression against my country and is occupying part of its territory.

3. It is in order to help Chad to defend itself against this aggression, and at the express request of the Chad Government, that French forces are in Chad, in accordance with the co-operation agreements concluded between the Republic of Chad and the French Republic and with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the right of self-defence. Their role cannot therefore be compared to that of the Libyan forces of aggression.

4. Lastly, it should be emphasized that the "intensified... military operations" mentioned in the letter from the Libyan representative are the result solely of the activities undertaken at the initiative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Libyan forces of aggression should therefore withdraw immediately and leave the people of Chad to solve their problems on their own in complete fraternity.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16309*

Letter dated 2 February 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1984]

In order to set the record straight, I consider it necessary to refer to document S/16232 dated 23 December

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/781-S/16309.

1983, which contains numerous distortions of fact and out-of-context quotations intentionally used by its twin authors to misrepresent and misguide.

Turkey's desperate efforts to persuade the international community and the United Nations that its invasion of the Republic of Cyprus was a so-called "peace operation" have been repeatedly rejected in all international forums, and the invasion was condemned for its unprecedented brutality and its utter disregard for international law and order. General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974, which was subsequently endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974), and a host of other United Nations resolutions on Cyprus for the past 10 years give ample evidence of this fact.

The allegation that Turkey invaded Cyprus in accordance with its obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee⁸ is, to say the least, an affront to the memories of the founding fathers of Cyprus, contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular to Article 2, paragraph 4, thereof, which calls upon member States to refrain from the use of force in their international relations. Turkey used the *coup d'état* of 15 July 1974 as a pretext to invade Cyprus, and the ensuing consequences of the invasion show that its actions were not those of a guarantor to restore constitutional order in Cyprus but, instead, those of a brutal violator of what Turkey had guaranteed with its signature, namely, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

It should be made clear that article IV of the Treaty of Guarantee, often invoked by Turkey to justify its invasion, calls for the guarantor Powers to act jointly and, if this should not prove possible, says that each guarantor Power has the right to take action with the sole aim of "re-establishing the state of affairs created by the . . . Treaty". Article IV does not refer to or allow military action or use of armed force, as Turkey claims, because it would be contrary to Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, which is the peremptory norm of international law from which no derogation is allowed. Furthermore, Article 103 of the Charter clearly states that obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter shall prevail over their obligations under any other international agreement. Needless to add that Ankara did not consult any of the guarantor Powers and acted unilaterally.

As the very nature, the conduct and the consequences of its invasion, and the subsequent occupation of nearly 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus clearly demonstrate, Turkey did not invade with the sole aim of re-establishing the constitutional order in the island but, rather, with the sole aim of destroying the constitutional order of Cyprus as well as the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic that it had itself undertaken to guarantee.

As to the Turkish allegation that the invasion was carried out in order to protect the Turkish Cypriot community, it should be repeated that, beyond the falsity of the Turkish argument, neither Turkey nor any of the other guarantor Powers had ever been entrusted with the task of protecting the rights of any specific community or individual in Cyprus. Furthermore, such an allegation has been officially refuted by Mr. Turan Günes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey at the time of the invasion, who, I submit, is in a position to know better the real reasons of the Turkish invasion. This is what Mr. Günes admitted on 20 July 1980, in a state-

ment published in *Sekiz-gun*, a weekly supplement of the Turkish daily *Hurriyet*:

"Cyprus is valuable as a right arm for a country interested in its defence or for its expansionist aims, if it harbours such aims. . . . Without keeping in mind this strategic importance of Cyprus, one cannot understand the 20 July peace operation. . . . Many States, to a certain extent because it suits their interests, want to see the Cyprus problem merely as our desire to protect the Turkish community in the island. Whereas the actual problem is the security of the 45 million Turks in the motherland."

Concerning the quotations used by the twin authors of document S/16232, I wish to state that it is indeed audacious and ironic, to say the least, for an aggressor to try to justify his crimes by quoting out of context the statements reflecting the pain and suffering of his victims.

Truly, the late President Makarios denounced and condemned the *coup d'état* stated by the Greek military régime, which was aimed at his assassination. That condemnation proves beyond doubt the independence of mind of Makarios, his objectivity, the high democratic principles and the lofty ideals with which he was imbued, as well as the moral policies which he all along pursued.

The *coup d'état* provided a pretext for an unprecedented evil: the horrendous invasion by the Turk Attila.

Because the memory of the authors seems to fail them in recounting matters of historical record, let them be reminded of how President Makarios described the inhuman consequences of the Turkish invasion:

"As a result of the Turkish invasion, Cyprus, a flourishing and happy island, has been turned into a place of ruins, tears and death. The Turkish invasion forces have occupied almost 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus and have uprooted from their homes over 200,000 people, constituting one third of the population of the country, who, having been forced to abandon their lands, have become refugees living in appalling conditions. The world has witnessed the ruthless showering of napalm bombs on undefended towns and villages, which has indiscriminately killed the civilian population in a fury of destruction. Even hospitals, churches and priceless ancient monuments were attacked and turned into ashes. Murdering in cold blood, raping, looting and plundering were the daily practice during the advance of the Turkish troops. To find parallel acts of brutality and destruction one has to go back to the fifth century A.D. to the time of Attila, whose name has been aptly given to this invading operation by the aggressor itself. Festivities and demonstrations were organized in Turkey to mark and celebrate the victory of the Turkish forces against Cyprus and decorations and medals have been distributed to the chiefs of the air force and navy for their victory against a small and defenceless island. Victory it is indeed, but a victory against the international legal order, against the United Nations and its Charter and against every norm of decency in a civilized society."⁹

Similarly, it is also degrading for Turkish propaganda to exploit the tragic and traumatic experiences of a novelist, in order to seek justification for the Turkish invasion. Mrs. Katselli, in her book entitled *Refugee in*

My Homeland,¹⁰ which is written in the form of a diary, expressed the pain, the anguish and the suffering of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees who were forcibly expelled from their ancestral homes and lands and were rendered destitute refugees in their own homeland.

The Turkish propaganda wilfully isolates certain sections from Mrs. Katselli's book which refer to the period of the *coup d'état*, but utterly disregards the bulk of the book which vividly exposes the extent of the Turkish crime against the Republic of Cyprus and its people.

I wish to remind the authors of document S/16232 of some sections of Mrs. Katselli's book, urging them to study it more carefully, hoping that they will thus be given a lesson on factual accuracy.

In pages 19 and 45 of the book, the traditional friendship and co-operation between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, which continued still after the *coup*, is sincerely depicted. As a matter of fact, on page 31, Mrs. Katselli reveals an agreement between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots of Kyrenia for mutual assistance before and during the Turkish invasion. The entire book is replete with the Turkish atrocities, the looting, the rapes, the desecration of churches, the uprooting of the refugees, the inhuman treatment of the prisoners of war, the tragedy of the missing, the longing

of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes and lands, the tortures and executions, the usurpation of the Greek Cypriot refugees' properties by the Turkish settlers, to mention only a few examples (see pp. 40-65).

"Words are too weak", writes Mrs. Katselli on page 45, "to describe the infamy of our contemporary civilization, how it crushes every human feeling, how little it takes the human individual into account".

Words are similarly weak to describe the Turkish arrogance, audacity and disrespect for truth, morality and law. The Cypriots are but the latest victims of Turkish expansionist designs and military conquests. Words are indeed weak to describe the extent of the tragedy for the people of Cyprus as a whole which has been brought about by the Turkish invasion. Yet, the Turkish crimes against humanity are accurately recorded in history and speak for themselves.

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/16310

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 February 1984]

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the following information.

On 2 February 1984, the Iraqi régime, once again and contrary to all international regulations and norms, announced that "from Monday, 6 February 1984, Iraq will start to bombard the residential cities of: Dezful, Shoush, Andimeshk, Ahwaz, Abadan, Kermanshah and Ilam in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities". The false accusation of the Iraqi régime is a familiar slogan to the international community. The history of this imposed war shows that prior to every criminal and savage attack against innocent civilian targets in Iran, the Iraqi régime has tried to find an excuse for its crimes. According to international conventions and regulations, the civilian populations and residential areas are immune from aggression and attacks and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹¹ stresses this matter.

Your report dated 20 June 1983 on the mission to inspect civilian areas in Iran and Iraq which have been subject to military attack [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 the Iraqi army of aggression has always been "to erase Iranian cities from the face of the earth". In December 1983, anti-human acts of Iraq in bombard-

ment of residential areas in Iran were condemned by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I would like to reiterate, once again, that the acquiescence of the Security Council and the indifference of the international community have 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 laws.

In this connection, we deeply regret that our repeated respectful requests to you to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the area to investigate violations of international humanitarian laws and update the previous report of 20 June 1983 have not yet brought any result.

The Islamic Republic of Iran expects you to condemn these inhuman acts of Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if the contents of this letter could be circulated 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/16311

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of Egypt
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 3 February 1984 addressed to you from the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 3 February 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization 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.

On Tuesday, 31 January 1984, Palestinian students from Bir Zeit University in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank held a strike in protest against the malicious attempt by Zionist settlers to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. This strike was not accompanied by demonstrations.

On Thursday, 2 February, the Israeli occupation authorities closed down the old campus of Bir Zeit University for three months, as a result of which 1,400 Palestinian students are being deprived of schooling. The faculties of Science, and of Literature and Commerce have been closed. The Office of Administration and Services (maintenance and kitchen) and the Department of Student and Employee Affairs, and the Office of Public Relations have all been closed down.

This latest repressive move comes in the context of the Israeli occupation authorities' policy of direct interference in the academic affairs of education institutions. You will recall that the PLO has, on several occasions, brought to your attention instances where the occupation authorities have impeded classes in all Palestinian education institutions, and hindered the examinations of students.

DOCUMENT S/16312*

Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1984]

On 18 December 1983, Tryfon Tryfonos, a young soldier of the Cyprus National Guard who was on duty on the demarcation line in Nicosia, was fatally shot in cold blood by the Turkish occupation forces. This serious incident constitutes the third premeditated murder of a Cyprus National Guardsman by the Turkish forces of occupation along the cease-fire line. It forms part of a series of aggressive actions on the part of the Turkish side which aim at escalating tensions and seriously hindering the quest for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

The universal condemnation of the Turkish attempts to dismember Cyprus, coupled with the world's realization that the Turkish forces of occupation in Cyprus are responsible for the perpetration of countless abhorrent crimes against innocent people, led the Turkish side to attempt to justify these cold-blooded and premeditated murders.

Thus, the Turkish propaganda machinery has fabricated a short film, reference to which is made in the recently circulated document S/16281 dated 20 January 1984, in which the twin authors desperately exert many efforts to justify the criminal behaviour of the Turkish aggressor.

The scenario of this film is clumsy and naïve in its presentation and nature. The Turkish aggressor, who without doubt is the writer, composer, producer and

director of the above-mentioned film, tries to attribute "unbecoming" behaviour to his prospective victims, the Cyprus National Guardsmen. The obvious aim of this film is to pre-empt world condemnation of Ankara by endeavouring to show that the National Guardsmen, by their behaviour, "provoke" the Turkish army to such an intolerable extent that the subsequent murders of Cypriots, not mentioned in the film, would be viewed as the natural result and outcome of exhausted patience on the part of the Turkish soldiers. Thus the Turkish aggressors, who are not known for their patience, do what comes naturally to them; that is, they exterminate anyone who "provokes" them.

The timing of the broadcast and distribution of the Turkish film proves beyond doubt that it was deliberately and misleadingly planned and fabricated ahead of time to serve as justification of the premeditated and cold-blooded murders of Cyprus National Guard soldiers. It is no mere coincidence, in this connection, that the film was broadcast on Turkish television immediately following the murder of the National Guard soldier on 18 December 1983.

Elementary technical knowledge and simple logic direct one to the inescapable conclusion that the relevant scenes in the film were either the result of deliberate provocation by Turkish soldiers (who are entirely absent from the film, for obvious reasons), or that they were deceitfully staged. It would be completely naïve to conclude that Cyprus National Guardsmen, or those of any country, would behave improperly or shout in a

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/782-S/16312.

vacuum without reason and without provocation from the opposite side.

The mere fact that the fabrication of the film by the Turkish side preceded the murder of National Guard soldiers, as well as the fact that its broadcast followed the latest cold-blooded murder, also undoubtedly prove the premeditated nature of the crimes. To no avail, Turkish propaganda attempts to justify such crimes by shifting the responsibility on the shoulders of the victims. No fabricated film can justify or shift the responsibility for the indisputable crimes of the Turkish side. The film is a fake, while the murders of the National Guard soldiers are a painful reality.

But the twin authors of document S/16281, lacking convincing arguments, found it expedient, in the projection of their propaganda, to quote from an article of the

Cypriot daily *Fileleftheros* regarding the film. I will not comment on the substance of the article, which expresses the views of the editors, except to say that it underlines the fact that the Republic of Cyprus is a democratic society with complete freedom of the press, in sharp contrast to the situation in Turkey where no one is allowed or dares to criticize the Government, in the press or elsewhere, without fear of persecution.

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/16313*

Letter dated 2 February 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention an extremely serious violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory by Afghan military aircraft. On 27 January 1984 at 1200 hours, two Afghan MIG aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace near Angur Adda, which is located about 700 yards from the international border inside Pakistan territory, in South Waziristan Agency. According to first reports, the intruding aircraft dropped one bomb and fired approximately 100 rockets, as a result of which 42 civilians, including five Afghan refugees, were killed and more than 60 others injured. The injured per-

sons have been evacuated to hospitals in Wana and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Government of Pakistan has expressed its deep indignation at this grave violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory and has warned against the dangerous consequences inherent in such violations 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/96-S/16313.

DOCUMENT S/16314

Letter dated 4 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message addressed to you by Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated 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

MESSAGE OF MR. ALI AKBAR VELAYATI, FOREIGN
MINISTER OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN,
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Despite the indifference and lack of concern of the United Nations towards the war imposed by Iraq upon

the Islamic Republic of Iran, considering that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and to take effective measures for the suppression of the acts of aggression, the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to inform you about the recent developments of the imposed war. In spite of the one-sided decisions by the Security Council in the past, the Islamic Republic of Iran requests you to inform the Security Council as well of the following.

We have been informed that the criminal régime of Iraq, in order to divert the world public opinion from its crimes of missile attacks and bombardment of the civilian and non-military areas and defenceless cities of the

Islamic Republic of Iran, has embarked on false and fictitious propaganda and has recently sent letters to the United Nations falsely alleging that the Islamic Republic of Iran bombarded some cities in Iraq.

As you have been informed [S/16310], on 2 February 1984, the Iraqi régime announced that, in retaliation to the above-mentioned false accusation, it will attack seven Iranian cities by missile and air raids. As we have repeatedly informed the United Nations previously, the Islamic Republic of Iran once again deems it necessary to reiterate that Iranian armed forces have never attacked the residential and civilian targets of Iraq. However, from the beginning of this imposed war, the criminal régime of Iraq, contrary to all international and humanitarian norms, has constantly attacked the non-military, residential and civilian areas of Iran by air raids and missiles. The Secretary-General's report of 20 June 1983 [S/15834] and statement No. 1479 of the International Committee of the Red Cross dated 15 December 1983 confirm the above-mentioned facts.

You are aware and the Security Council of the United Nations is also aware, with its distinctly pro-Iraqi stance, that, despite the fact that several Iraqi cities are well within the range of Iranian shelling capability, the Islamic Republic of Iran has never attacked residential and civilian areas in Iraq. Had the Islamic

Republic of Iran reciprocated such inhuman deeds, the outcome of the war would have already been decided.

While categorically rejecting the baseless allegations of the criminal régime of Iraq concerning the bombardment of Iraqi cities by the Iranian forces, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the war-stricken areas of both countries to investigate violations of international humanitarian laws and to update the previous report.

The Islamic Republic of Iran respectfully draws your attention to the fact that, should the Iraqi régime, due to the indifference and irresponsible attitude of the United Nations and in order to justify its baseless allegations, carry out its threats and strike defenceless Iranian cities, the responsibility for the consequences of such inhuman attacks will rest not only with the Iraqi régime, but also with the United Nations.

Should in any case these threats be realized, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right to fulfil its responsibilities in defending Iranian cities and protecting its people and vital interests through all possible means. In this connection, it is obvious that the responsibility for the possible escalation of war in this region of the world and its consequences rests on the Ba'athist régime of Iraq and the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/16315

Letter dated 5 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message of the Governors of the provinces of Khuzistan, Bakhtaran and Ilam of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated 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

ANNEX

Text of the message from Mr. Mohammad Foroozandeh, Governor of Khuzistan, Mr. Norooz Kahrzad, Governor of Bakhtaran and Mr. Hashem Zaal, Governor of Ilam

Ever since the aggression of the Iraqi forces against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian civilian areas, in particular, in the provinces of Khuzistan, Bakhtaran and Ilam, have been the target of continuous

Iraqi attacks. A large number of cities in these provinces, including Khorramshahr, Hoveyzeh, Musian, Sumar and Qasr-e-Shirin, have been totally ruined by the enemy; cities such as Dezful, Andimeshk, Masjid-Soleiman, Mehran, Dehloran, Gilan-e-Gharb and Sar-e-pol-e-Zahab have been severely damaged; and about 1,300 villages in these three provinces have been totally destroyed. As a result of the enemy's aerial and missile attacks and artillery fire, so far, thousands of the civilian residents of Iranian towns have been either martyred or wounded, and a large number of educational and health centers—in contravention of international norms and laws—have been destroyed. Now, after 40 months of the war that the Iraqi rulers imposed on the Muslim people of Iran, the Iraqi régime, unable to face the Islamic combatants on the battlefields, has extended its adventurism and aggression to the point that, under the false pretext of Iranian attacks on some Iraqi townships and villages, it has officially announced that it will mount missile attacks and aerial bombardments against 11 Iranian cities. Notwithstanding the fictitious Iraqi claim, it is a fact, confirmed by the representatives of international organizations who have visited both countries [S/15834 of 20 June 1983], that the Islamic Republic of Iran has never attacked Iraqi civilian areas.

Hereby, the undersigned request the United Nations to condemn such a savage threat and thereby fulfil its responsibility in preventing this criminal act, which is against all humanitarian international laws and norms.

DOCUMENT S/16316

Letter dated 5 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 February 1984]

Pursuant to my previous letter dated 3 February 1984 [S/16310] and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention a recent

statement of the Iraqi régime which threatens to escalate further the scope of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

On 4 February, at 6.10 p.m., local time, Iraqi televi-

sion interrupted its regular programme to broadcast a military communiqué. In this communiqué, in response to the statement of the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the effect that, if Iraqi threats were realized, the Islamic Republic of Iran would attack Iraqi economic and industrial installations, the Iraqi régime announced that, in addition to the seven cities mentioned in the communiqué of 2 February, after 8 February the four Iranian cities of Port of Imam Khomeini, Masjid-Soleiman, Behbahan and Ramhormoz will also be bombarded.

I would like to reiterate, once more, that the utter indifference of the international community as regards the inhuman crimes of the Ba'athist régime only serves

as an encouragement for the further perpetration of such crimes by that régime. And while the main responsibility for these crimes and their consequences rests with the Iraqi régime, however, the United Nations will also share the responsibility.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated 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/16317

Letter dated 6 February 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[6 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a note dated 3 February 1984 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you once again to inform you of the serious and repeated acts described below.

"Today, 3 February 1984, at 6 a.m., four aircraft of the Push and Pull type, flying from Honduran territory, penetrated Nicaraguan airspace and attacked a military unit of the Sandinist People's Army located in the Manzanillo sector in the department of Chinandega. Following their criminal act, which cost the life of Francisco Laguna, a Nicaraguan militiaman, the aircraft withdrew towards Honduran territory.

"The Government of Nicaragua wishes once again to voice its great concern at this action, which must be seen in the light of the series of acts of aggression and provocation that, as in the case of the act committed yesterday on the Casitas volcano, are day by day constituting a greater obstacle to prospects for peace in Central America.

"Moreover, such activities provide irrefutable proof that the Government of Honduras is not genuinely and actively interested in promoting the peace initiatives undertaken by the Contadora Group. Quite to the contrary, the declared concern for peace of the Government of Honduras seems to be a propagandistic device used by that Government in an endeavour to conceal an increasingly war-

mongering stance, which is not in keeping with the peaceful approach of engaging in a dialogue and entering into negotiations with a view to solving the problems of the Central American region.

"It must be pointed out that the enormous military infrastructure that the Government of the United States has been providing for the Government of Honduras, the presence of military advisers, the holding of joint manoeuvres over an indefinite period of time (which is tantamount to military occupation), the rehabilitation of airports and the establishment of schools and military bases are in conformity with the role assigned by the United States Administration to the Government of Honduras, as part of its plan to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

"In lodging the most formal and vigorous protest possible at the actions described above, the Government of Nicaragua wishes to stress once again the urgent need for the Government of Honduras to cease to authorize increasing use of its territory, military resources and armed forces for the purpose of committing acts of aggression against Nicaragua, in accordance with plans executed and financed by the United States Administration."

I should be grateful if you would kindly have 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/16326*

Letter dated 6 February 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[7 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement of 31 January 1984 by

the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rejecting the "Vientiane Declaration".

I would be very grateful if you could have this letter

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/98-S/16326.

and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement of 31 January 1984 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rejecting the "Vientiane Declaration"

This year, as in previous years, the Vietnamese aggressors issued what they called a "declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indo-China". Everyone knows perfectly well what this so-called "conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indo-China" is worth; it is a charade, since everything was prepared and decided in advance by the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi.

The declaration which the Hanoi authorities concocted via the "Vientiane meeting" is consistent with their hackneyed objective, the purpose of which is to mislead world opinion, to win recognition for their "Indo-Chinese federation" and to bury the five successive United Nations resolutions [resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983] which have demanded the withdrawal from Kampuchea of all foreign troops, i.e. the Vietnamese troops of aggression, in order to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny without outside interference. The whole world has seen through Hanoi's manoeuvre and the latter has been rejected in turn by the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

In their latest statement, the Hanoi authorities have been less boastful and arrogant than had become their custom in previous years. This is due to the complete deadlock in which they find themselves on the battlefields in Kampuchea, their insurmountable difficulties in Viet Nam and their extreme isolation on the international level at a time when the war of aggression which they are waging in Kampuchea is increasingly being denounced and condemned throughout the world.

Despite their difficulties, which are becoming more serious by the day, there has been no sign on the battlefields in Kampuchea that the Hanoi authorities agree to withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. Their manoeuvres consist simply of seeking out and creating opportunities for trying to sow discord in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is in the process of waging a united and many-sided struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Hanoi has also sought to divide the international forces which are upholding the just cause of the struggle of the people of Kampuchea. All these manoeuvres are designed to get them out of the deadlock in which they are caught on the Kampuchean front in order to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea and continue their policy of aggression and expansion and that of their Soviet masters.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea totally rejects the "Vientiane Declaration". It calls on the international community to stand firm behind the five successive United Nations resolutions in order to resolve the Kampuchean problem as was pointed out in the communiqué issued on 24 January 1984 [S/16301, annex], following the fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; according to that communiqué "only by implementing the five successive United Nations resolutions can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea. In that regard, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea once again declares its readiness to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence provided the latter withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea."

DOCUMENT S/16327*

Letter dated 6 February 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 February 1984]

It is my obligation as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to draw your attention to a recent attempt to desecrate, if not indeed totally destroy, the holiest Moslem shrine in Jerusalem. I refer to the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque which, as you know, is considered the third most sacred place in Islam, after Mecca and Medina.

It has been borne out by police reports that the attempted destruction occurred on Friday, 27 January 1984, but was fortunately foiled by Arab guards. Before dawn, shortly before thousands of Moslems were to gather for prayer, two men carrying explosives escalated the eastern wall of the Old City of Jerusalem. According to the accounts of both the police and Moslem leaders, a Moslem guard, being aware of the intrusion, appealed for help. As policemen arrived, the two intruders fled, leaving behind 22 pounds of explosives and 18 hand grenades purportedly issued by the Israeli army.

In the view of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheik Saad-el-Din el-Alami, there were more than two assailants. The Mufti said that there were many bags of explosives at the foot of the wall that forms the Temple Mount. It is of interest that the Commander of Israel Southern East District, Yehoshua Caspi, was quoted by Israeli radio as

saying that the presence of explosives and grenades pointed to Jews as the perpetrators. Initially, the police refused to confirm Moslem leaders' assertions about the scope of the assault.

Over recent months, many such instances have been reported of grenades and explosives placed at entrances to churches and mosques, their pins having been removed and their handles held down by rocks so that if the latter were disturbed an explosion would inevitably occur. To date, it is known that a Greek Orthodox nun, an Imam and a Moslem worshipper have been wounded.

Although these attacks have been followed by anonymous telephone calls to news organizations claiming responsibility by a group called "Terror against Terror", the police have declared they do not know whether or not such a group exists.

It is salutary, however, that the Mayor of Jerusalem expressed his disappointment that little condemnation of the attacks had come earlier from Israeli religious and political leaders. In fact, he went so far as to visit the Temple Mount to express regret to Moslem leaders.

Such a monstrous attempt to desecrate a holy shrine has come at a time when the former Israeli Assistant Attorney-General, Judith Karp, has been said to have reported on the failure of the occupying authorities to investigate and prosecute Jewish settlers who committed

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/99-S/16327.

crimes against West Bank Arabs. *The New York Times* of 6 February said that the Assistant Attorney-General's report was kept secret by the Ministry of Justice for more than a year. Mrs. Karp has since resigned, presumably in frustration that no action had yet been taken to curb the settlers' vigilante behaviour.

I believe you will concur that a new sense of urgency surrounds the issue, and I am bound to request on the part of the Committee that you draw the attention of members of the General Assembly and the Security Council to these recent despicable and deplorable events which have even raised the concern of Israeli leaders.

DOCUMENT S/16329

Letter dated 7 February 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[7 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the notes dated 3 and 6 February 1984, sent to the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua by Arnulfo Pineda López, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras. In the texts in question the Government of Honduras voices its outrage in vigorously rejecting the unfounded and irresponsible accusations levelled against it by the Government of Nicaragua in its notes dated 2 and 3 February [S/16307 and S/16317] in which it asserts that aircraft flying from Honduras overflew Nicaraguan airspace and carried out attacks within that country.

I should be extremely grateful if you would have the annexed texts, which have been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) H. Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Noted dated 3 February 1984 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I acknowledge receipt of your telex dated 2 February 1984, which was received today, concerning the unfounded accusation made by your Government that six fighter-bomber aircraft flying from Honduras attacked a Sandinist military unit and a civilian communications centre in the department of Chinandega yesterday at 5.30 p.m. The Government of Honduras, which is greatly outraged, vigorously rejects that hasty accusation and wishes to state categorically, through this communication, that no Honduran military aircraft has overflown Nicaraguan territory, which means that the information in question must be considered absolutely false. I wish to draw your attention to the serious harm caused when irresponsible accusations are made against the Republic of Honduras, which have in time proved to be

The members of the Committee believe strongly that the strictest respect for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be ensured, as well as the principles of the Charter of the United Nations itself.

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

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURI
Acting Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

false, as in the case of the statements attributed to Mr. Aldo Pérez Esquivel. Moreover, the Government of Honduras considers it regrettable that the Government of Nicaragua is resorting to procedures that are at variance with the principle of good faith in international relations and is denouncing imaginary external threats to and attacks against its territory, with a view to preventing a process of internal democratization from being established, obstructing détente in the region and, in short, hampering the efforts being made through diplomatic channels, in the context of the initiative undertaken by the Contadora Group, to achieve a climate conducive to security, peace, democracy and economic and social development in Central America.

ANNEX II

Note dated 6 February 1984 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I acknowledge receipt of your message dated 3 February 1984 in which you inform me that at 6 a.m. on that date four aircraft of the Push and Pull type, allegedly flying from Honduran territory, attacked a military unit of the Sandinist People's Army located in the Manzanillo sector in the department of Chinandega, an action in respect of which the Government of Nicaragua is lodging a most formal and vigorous protest with the Government of Honduras. In reply, I cannot but reiterate the statement made in my note dated 3 February, in which my Government rejects with outrage a similar accusation, also based on an air attack on another Sandinist military facility. I feel it is necessary to explain to you once again that the peaceful attitude of the Government of Honduras is both unchanging and sincere, as demonstrated by the fact that it has been consistently participating in a constructive manner in the meetings of the Contadora Group. The steps that have been taken to raise professional standards in the Honduran armed forces, including the manoeuvres held jointly with United States Army personnel, are of an entirely defensive nature and are a response to the boundless arms race in which Nicaragua is engaging and the undisguisable interventionist attitude adopted by the Government of Nicaragua in other Central American countries in its endeavour to internationalize the internal conflict that it is currently facing. Honduras is a champion of peace, which is precisely why it has a duty to fight to defend the rule of law, justice and democracy freely chosen by it.

DOCUMENT S/16330*

Letter dated 7 February 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the eighth 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, held at Vientiane on 28 and 29 January 1984.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/108-S/16330.

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

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

ANNEX

Communiqué of the eighth 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 held at Vientiane on 28 and 29 January 1984

The eighth 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 at Vientiane on 28 and 29 January 1984.

The conference reviewed the last five years of struggle waged by the three Indo-Chinese peoples to build up and defend their respective homeland, appraised the implementation during the first year since the adoption of the resolutions at the three countries' summit conference of February 1983 and discussed the direction of future action.

1. The conference is of the unanimous view that the last five years represent a most difficult but also a brilliantly successful phase for the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle to defend their respective independence and sovereignty for the sake of peace, stability and co-operation among South-East Asian Nations. In particular, the Kampuchean people's miraculous resurgence and the growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have found their most vivid expression in the popular and military parade organized on the occasion of the fifth celebration of the National Day. The successes scored by the three peoples in the past five years have dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces, of United States imperialism and of the reactionary forces within the ruling circles of some member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) aimed at provoking confrontation and tension in South-East Asia so as to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and weaken the Indo-Chinese countries.

The trials of the last five years have all the more bound together the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their special friendship and militant alliance. The three countries' first summit conference marks a new phase in the three people's just and unfailingly victorious struggle as well as in their special mutual relations.

The gradual implementation of the summit conference resolutions has steadily reinforced the three Indo-Chinese countries' cohesion and all-round co-operation, mutual trust and close ties in their common revolutionary cause.

The conference takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people's resurgence have made possible the partial annual withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, and expresses the hope that the present state of security and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will allow another partial withdrawal in the course of 1984.

2. The conference is happy to note the increasingly clear awareness on the part of public opinion that the main threat to South-East Asia's peace and stability is the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities acting hand in glove with United States imperialism. The three Indo-Chinese peoples have been victims of the longest and bloodiest wars of aggression in history and, at the same time, are valiant fighters safeguarding their independence and making

a major contribution to the cause of peace in South-East Asia and the world.

Their greatest aspiration is to live in peace and friendship with all other countries. With their policy of peace, friendship and co-operation, the three peoples of Indo-China constitute an important factor of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference holds the unanimous view that the Chinese authorities' hostile policy towards the three Indo-Chinese countries has not changed in the least. While speaking of peace, the Chinese authorities are still, in reality, intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indo-Chinese countries, attempting to rally local reactionaries, stepping up their infiltrations for subversive purposes as well as their psychological war, trying by all means to divide the three countries and undermine their cohesion.

While China, on the one hand, loudly alleges that Kampuchea issue is a problem between the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese countries in order to drive the former against the latter, the Khmer reactionaries, on the other hand, headed by Pol Pot, are the creation of China, as is well known. China is their main supplier of weapons against the Kampuchean people and also the principal threat to the three Indo-Chinese peoples. At the same time, China attempts to monopolize the so-called Kampuchea issue to serve its global strategy. While it categorically opposes dialogue between the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese countries and drives the former against the latter, China chooses the Kampuchea issue as a central problem to be settled with the Soviet Union with the aim of improving Sino-Soviet relations, at the same time using the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues as the focus of its strategic collaboration with the United States against the Soviet Union, setting the South-East Asian Nations against the Indo-Chinese nations, and the countries of southern and western Asia against Afghanistan. China also demands that a settlement to the Kampuchea issue be a precondition to an improvement of its relations with Viet Nam. It is obvious that, in the eyes of China, the Kampuchea issue is but a card in its global strategy, in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the service of its hegemonist and expansionist policy in South-East Asia. Such has always been China's traditional policy aimed at driving countries into conflict with one another and taking advantage of these conflicts to serve its strategy and to reach settlements on the backs of the conflicting parties. That is what China did in the case of the three Indo-Chinese people's struggle against the colonialists in the 1950s and against the imperialists in the 1960s and 1970s. The so-called five-point proposal of China on the Kampuchea problem amounts in fact to demanding a unilateral and total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in order to let Pol Pot and his men return to Kampuchea and terminate the Kampuchean people's rebirth while the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists would have a free hand to act against the countries of Indo-China. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully support the talks undertaken by the Soviet Union to improve relations with China and at the same time warmly welcome the Soviet Union's unchanging policy towards the Indo-Chinese countries while conducting those talks, namely its categorical rejection of China's absurd demands and its determination to strengthen its solidarity and powerful support to the national construction and defence efforts of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam highly praise this stand on the part of the Soviet Union, which they consider to be strong support and a great source of encouragement for them.

Now as before, the three countries of Indo-China always set great score by the ties of solidarity and long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and view them as an extremely important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia. The present abnormal state of affairs between the three Indo-Chinese countries and China is but temporary, and the peoples of Indo-China as well as of China share a common interest, namely peace, so as to devote their energy and resources to national construction. In this spirit, the three Indo-Chinese countries reiterate their proposals aimed at restoring relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly support the socialist Republic of Viet Nam in its endeavour to restore peace in the Viet Nam-China border areas and resume the Viet Nam-China talks no matter where and when. The proposals made by both sides with a view to normalizing relations between them shall be a matter for bilateral discussions.

3. For the last five years, successive United States Administrations have continuously played the China card against the Soviet Union and against the three Indo-Chinese countries. Besides stepping up the arms race, causing extreme tension in the world and in Asia and the Pacific, the United States authorities, in collusion with China, have increased their military aid to the ruling circles of Thailand and other ASEAN member countries, have striven to impede the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to oppose the Indo-Chinese countries. The conference strongly condemns the United States Administration's hostile policy *vis-à-vis* the Indo-Chinese countries, a policy that runs counter to the interests of the people of the United States and to that of peace in South-East Asia. Such a policy is bound to fail as did the United States policy carried out in Indo-China in the 1970s.

Out of the friendship between the peoples of the United States and Indo-China that was built up and cemented through the struggle against the war of aggression waged by the United States Administration in Indo-China and out of a humanitarian concern and regard for the people of the United States, each country of Indo-China will endeavour to communicate to the other two any eventual information on the Americans missing during the war in Laos, Viet Nam and Kampuchea. If the United States Government shows its willingness to co-operate and renounces its hostile policy *vis-à-vis* the Indo-Chinese countries, the latter will be prepared to deal with that Government on this question. At the same time, the Indo-Chinese countries are prepared to co-operate on this issue with non-governmental organizations of the United States. The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam voice the hope that on the question of missing Americans as well as on matters touching common interests, i.e. peace and friendship, the people of the United States will co-operate with them, the greatest victims of United States imperialism's war-like and aggressive policy.

4. The conference clearly indicated that the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese countries share a long-term and most fundamental common interest, which is the maintenance of a lasting peace and stability in South-East Asia, permanently excluding all foreign intervention and concentrating energy and resources on the solution of each country's urgent problems, i.e. economic construction and development. The peoples of the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese peoples share the ardent wish to live together in peace and to develop relations of co-operation, friendship and good neighbourliness for the sake of peace and prosperity of each country. On the other hand, there remains disagreement between the two groups of countries as to the cause of the present situation in South-East Asia and measures to restore peace and stability in that region. Thailand and a few other ASEAN member countries hold the view that a solution to the Kampuchea problem is needed before the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia may be settled, and it is their intention to impose an absurd solution with regard to Kampuchea while China, Thailand and the Pol Pot clique would bestow on themselves the right to act freely. They want to introduce into Kampuchea military forces from several countries that used to support Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people, thus allowing the so-called Coalition Government of Pol Pot to be reinstated in Kampuchea, liquidating the legal administration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, opposing the Kampuchean people's re-birth and turning Kampuchea into a client of Thailand, United States imperialism and Chinese reactionaries. Such a solution constitutes a gross violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and contributes to the furtherance of China's schemes against the three Indo-Chinese countries and against peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The three Indo-Chinese countries consider that a comprehensive solution to the problems of South-East Asia is needed, on the basis of equality, respect for the legitimate interest of each group of countries, non-imposition on each other and exclusion of imposition from the outside. From the contemporary history of South-East Asia, particularly in the last 40 years, the following characteristics can be derived:

- The threat to the independence of South-East Asian nations has always come from outside.

- The main victims of the various aggressions, in interventions and dominations, have been the three Indo-Chinese countries.

- The aggressions and interventions against the Indo-Chinese countries and against peace and stability in South-East Asia by colonialist, imperialist and expansionist forces from the outside would not have been possible without the assistance and the use of the territory of some countries in the region, in particular, Thailand.

- The imperialist and expansionist forces have constantly resorted to the policy of divide and rule, and have driven the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese countries into a state of confrontation.

Any solution aimed at achieving a solid and lasting peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia will have to take these characteristics into account, ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of the three Indo-Chinese as well as the other countries in South-East Asia, and bring about peaceful coexistence in friendship and co-operation between the two groups of countries.

We propose the adoption of a comprehensive solution to the problems related to peace and stability in South-East Asia on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, an end to external intervention and the establishment in South-East Asia of a zone of peace, friendship and co-operation. This comprehensive solution could lead to a solid and lasting peace in the region. Its content has been mentioned in the Political Declaration adopted in March 1983 by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries [see S/15675, *Political Declaration*, para. 112], and conforms with the ASEAN member countries' proposal on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality set forth in 1971 and with the seven-point proposal expounded on behalf of the three Indo-Chinese countries by the Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1981.²

We propose the adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indo-Chinese countries and China aimed at the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea paired with a termination of the Chinese threat, of utilization of Thai territory as a base of action against the three Indo-Chinese countries and the use of Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries against the people of Kampuchea.

We propose the adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indo-Chinese countries and Thailand on the basis of equal security for both sides and the setting up of a safety zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Both sides shall jointly decide on a form of international control of the terms of the agreement.

Pending a comprehensive solution or a partial settlement as mentioned above, the framework of an agreement on principles governing relations between the ASEAN member countries and the Indo-Chinese countries should be established, with a view to checking the danger of escalation of the present situation into a major conflict and to paving the way for a gradual solution of the immediate as well as latent points of disagreement between the two groups of countries or among the countries in the region. Both sides shall examine an international form of guarantee and observation of what will have been agreed upon by both sides.

The continuation of the present situation, neither a comprehensive nor a partial solution being reached, will result in the aggravation of disagreements between the two groups of countries, thus possibly leading to an explosive, uncontrollable situation that China could take advantage of to provoke large-scale war in South-East Asia.

The reality of the past five years shows that the nations of South-East Asia can choose but one alternative, which consists in joint discussions between the two groups of countries to settle all problems raised by each side on the basis of equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests and absence of outside intervention. The past five years bear evidence that this is the only way to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding, reduce disagreement between the two groups of countries, and gradually move towards peace and stability, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and for the sake of peace. Any other path can only lead to tension and impasse, deepening disagreement between the two groups of countries and creating conditions favourable to extensive foreign intervention within the countries of the region.

With regard to the form of a regional or international conference, the three Indo-Chinese countries' viewpoint is that this is a question that can and should be agreed upon by the two groups of countries on the basis of equality and non-imposition.

The three Indo-Chinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations as well as immediately to start conversations between the two groups of countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be a matter of discussion on the basis of equality. The People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its good will not to let the question of its participation hinder the initiation of dialogue between the two groups of countries. The conference agreed to designate Laos and Viet Nam as representatives of the Indo-Chinese countries to take part in the conversations between the two groups of countries. It welcomes the formula put forward by the Malaysian Foreign Minister on talks between the five ASEAN member countries and Viet Nam and

Laos, and is prepared to examine any formula regarding dialogue between the two groups of countries.

The conference notes that a growing number of ASEAN member countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indo-Chinese Countries, and once again calls on the Governments of all countries in the world to foster this trend for the sake of peace in South-East Asia and in the world.

The conference welcomes the results achieved in the talks between the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand on the settlement of mutual problems and the conversion of the Mekong River into their border of peace.

5. The three Indo-Chinese countries welcome the appraisal and the deep and comprehensive analysis of the causes of the deteriorating international situation made by Comrade Yuri Andropov in his

statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983. They extend their unreserved support to all practical steps and measures taken by the Soviet Union with a view to consolidating that country's defence capacity and ensuring security for the Soviet people as well as for its allies. In their view, the measures of retaliation taken by the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, with the agreement of all other Warsaw Treaty member States, in reply to the schemes of imperialism that try by all means to obtain military, and especially nuclear, supremacy by positioning on the territory of a few Western European countries new United States medium-range nuclear missiles, are timely opportunities to maintain the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe and the world. The three Indo-Chinese countries convey their full support for the position of the Soviet Union and other member States of the Warsaw Pact at the ongoing Stockholm Conference.

DOCUMENT S/16331

Letter dated 9 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It will 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

ANNEX

Text of the message of Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

It is more than 40 months that Iranian civilian and residential areas have been the target of Iraqi aerial bombardments, long-range missiles and chemical weapons. Yet, due to our strict adherence to Islamic and human norms as well as international conventions, we have not indulged in any retaliatory actions and have responded to such savage and cowardly attacks merely on the battlefield.

Through missile attacks, undertaken in total violation of human norms and international conventions, the aggressive Iraqi régime has martyred some 4,600 and wounded more than 22,000 innocent civilian residents of the Iranian cities hundreds of kilometres away from the front line. But recently, the Iraqi régime has shamelessly threatened to attack 11 Iranian cities; i.e., Abadan, Shoush, Bakhtaran, Behbahan, Ahwaz, Ilam, Dezful, Andimeshk, Masjid-Soleiman, Port of Imam Khomeini and Ramhormoz.

Past experience shows that the régime of Saddam Hussein carries through with its threats. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on every occasion in the past, has notified and forewarned the international community and organizations so that they might, through the ways and means at their disposal, stop such criminal attacks and condemn the Iraqi régime. Yet, international organizations have remained silent, which has done nothing but encourage the Iraqi régime to continue its aggression.

While calling the attention of the international body to these threats, it is deemed necessary to announce that the Muslim people of Iran can no longer tolerate the cowardly genocidal attacks by the Iraqi régime, nor can the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran remain silent any longer to the cries of the innocent and defenceless residents of the Iranian cities.

Therefore, in response to Iraq's recent threat as to the imminent bombardment of seven Iranian cities, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it would bombard Iraqi industrial centres. Following this warning, the Iraqi régime announced that it would attack four other cities in addition to those announced previously. Such an unscrupulous criminality on the part of the Iraqi régime has forced the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to warn the residents of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali to evacuate these cities for their own security, and also to announce that henceforth the Islamic Republic of Iran would, within the framework of Islamic principles, retaliate against Iraqi attacks.

It is obvious that, in these circumstances, the responsibility for the dire consequences of this dangerous game which would befall the oppressed Muslim people of Iraq would directly lie with the aggressive rulers of Baghdad. And it is natural that, in this venue, international organizations which might, through timely action, be able to preclude such a catastrophe by the Iraqi régime, will not, in case of inaction, be able to disclaim responsibility.

DOCUMENT S/16332*

Letter dated 7 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[10 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government and subsequent to my previous letters, the most recent of which is that dated 26 January 1984 [S/16300], I have the

honour to transmit herewith the text of reports from official Iraqi military communiqués issued during the months of January and February 1984 concerning the shelling of Iraqi urban and rural centres by the Iranian aggressor forces, which resulted in losses among the civilian population and damage to civilian installations.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/783-S/16332.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 1 January and 6 February 1984

On 1 January 1984, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the town of Mandali and its environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian centres there.

On 2 January, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra, the town of Mandali and the frontier villages of Sharzur and Qazaniya and their environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one child, the wounding of five civilians, the destruction of a house in the city of Basra and damage to a number of civilian installations in Mandali, Sharzur and Qazaniya.

On 3 January, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the village of Sharzur and the district of Chandari and their environs, which resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 5 January, the Iranian régime shelled the frontier town of Mandali and the frontier village of Khurmal. The shelling resulted in the destruction of a number of civilian installations there.

On 23 January, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a dwelling-house and some civilian property and civilian installations in the town of Mandali.

On 24 January, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali, the subdistricts of Zurbatiyah and Sayyid Sadiq and the district of Chandari and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 25 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistricts of Sayyid Sadiq, Chandari and Shihabi and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 26 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistricts of Zurbatiyah, Khurmal and Sayyid Sadiq and their environs. The shelling resulted in the destruction of a dwelling-house in Zurbatiyah.

On 27 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and its environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 29 January, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistricts of Sayyid Sadiq and Chandari and their environs, which resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 30 January, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and the subdistricts of Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq and Chandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 1 February, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra, the towns of Mandali and Khanaqin and the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in the death of 2 children and one woman, the wounding of 15 civilians, including 5 children, and the destruction of a dwelling-house in Basra. The shelling also led to the death of one woman and the wounding of another in Khanaqin and damage to a number of orchards in Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

On 2 February, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistricts of Khurmal and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in damage to a dwelling-house in Zurbatiyah.

On 3 February, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Khurmal with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in damage to civilian installations there.

On 4 February, the Iranian régime shelled the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and its environs. The shelling resulted in damage to some civilian property there.

On 5 February, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and the subdistrict of Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in the wounding of one child and damage to civilian installations there.

On 6 February, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and the subdistrict of Khurmal and their environs with heavy artillery. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

DOCUMENT S/16333*

Letter dated 14 February 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[15 February 1984]

Further to my letter of 25 January 1984 [S/16297], I have the honour to transmit herewith additional information on the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Group of Consultant Experts on the implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,⁴ and have the 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

The use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea

A. Poisoning of water points

Since November 1983, the Vietnamese aggressors have been frantically pursuing their poisoning activities. They have poisoned the

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/111-S/16333.

water that remains in shallow layers in the pools, ponds, streams and rivers. They have even put chemical substances into the well water used daily by the people. The inhabitants and combatants who have drunk this water have been poisoned. Fish and other creatures living in the waters have died or their bodies are covered with sores.

The poison does not kill immediately. First, it causes fits of coughing, sore throat, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, sores and, finally, death after two or three months.

1. On 1 January 1984, the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic chemical substances in water points in the villages of Sdok Chrey and Dot Pring, Phnom Sruoch district, Kompong Speu province, in the western region. Several of the inhabitants were taken seriously ill after drinking the poisoned water, and three died. In addition, two buffaloes died of poisoning.

2. On 5 January, at Svay Daun Keo in Maung district, Battambang province, three villagers died after drinking water that had been poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.

3. On 6 January, the Vietnamese aggressors poisoned water in pools and ponds in the village of O Taki and to the east of Phnom

Ampil, in Bael district, Battambang province, in the north-western region, causing three deaths and several cases of poisoning.

4. On 13 January, in Thporg district, Kompong Speu province, the Vietnamese troops dumped poison into the Pay Ray river. Several people living in villages situated along the river were poisoned.

B. Spreading of toxic chemical substances by planes and helicopters

1. During December 1983, in Cheung Prey district, Kompong Cham province, in the central region, the Vietnamese aggressors sent helicopters to spread toxic chemical substances on the communes of Sdoeung Chey and Tumnup. Ten individuals were killed by the poison. Ten buffaloes also died.

2. On 14 January 1984, the Hanoi authorities sent planes to spread chemical substances over several villages, including Phum O Sèn, Phum Kor and Phum Krauch, in Prey Chhor district, Kompong Cham province. Several inhabitants were killed and many children

who were tending livestock suffered extensive burns on their arms and legs.

C. Poisoning of foodstuffs and medicines sold in the market

1. During January, in Sambaur district, Kratié province, in the north-eastern region, the Vietnamese aggressors distributed variously coloured poison tablets. Passing them off as medicine, they had each of the inhabitants take seven tablets. Thirty individuals died after suffering terribly.

2. On 13 January, in Saut Nikum district, Siem Reap province, in the north-western region, Vietnamese troops mixed toxic substances with fish sold in the Dam Dèk market. So far, eight individuals have died as a result of eating the fish, and others have been taken ill in varying degrees.

3. During last January, in Chhouk district, Kampot province, in the south-western region, three Kampuchean soldiers who had been impressed into service died after smoking tobacco which had been poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.

DOCUMENT S/16335*

Letter dated 7 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[10 February 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour, with reference to the letters of 3, 4 and 5 February 1984 addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/16310, S/16314, S/16315 and S/16316], to state that the position of my Government on the question with which the above-mentioned letters deal has already been set forth fully in my letters of 1 and 28 November 1983 [S/16120 and S/16186].

The above-mentioned Iranian letters are but a further proof of the hypocrisy and duplicity inherent in the conduct of the Iranian Government. That Government has admitted in its military communiqués and in the statements of its officials to aggression against the internationally recognized frontiers of Iraq, interference with its sovereignty and occupation of its territory, as I have informed you in my letters contained in documents dated 4 August and 14 and 28 November 1983 [S/15915, S/16156 and S/16189], and has reneged on its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations by persisting in its war of aggression against Iraq.

On this occasion, I wish also to remind you and the international community that the Iranian aggressor forces have not desisted from their shelling of rural and urban centres inside Iraqi territory, as I have informed you on more than one occasion [S/15597, S/16157, S/16191, S/16239, S/16259 and S/16300]. The international community is fully aware that Iraq has been striving for peace ever since Iran imposed its war of aggression on it and that Iraq, believing in its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and under international law, still keeps to this course, while sparing no effort in defending its sovereignty, independence and security and the welfare of its people.

On this occasion, I transmit herewith the text of two statements by the Iraqi military spokesman issued on 2 and 4 February 1984. I should be grateful if you would

have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Statement of 2 February 1984 of the Iraqi military spokesman

Despite our repeated warnings to the Iranian régime of the consequences of its acts of aggression in shelling peaceful towns, the Iranian enemy continues in its aggression. The Iranian enemy shelled during the last 10 days, more than once, the towns of Basra, Az-Zubayr, Shihabi, Zurbatiyah, Mandali, Khanaqin, Sayyid Sadiq, Khormal and Chandari, causing extensive damage to our civilian installations, the martyrdom of men, women and children and the wounding of a large number of them.

In order to protect our people and cities and to exercise our right to self-defence, we have decided to strike at selected targets in the following Iranian places after 6 February 1984: Dezful, Shoush, Andimeshk, Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Ilam and Abadan.

Fearing that our missiles and the bombs of our fighters might fall upon Iranian citizens and in order to save them from injury, we call upon them to keep away from the cities mentioned above.

ANNEX II

Statement of 4 February 1984 of the Iraqi military spokesman

In response to the statement of Mir Hussein Musavi, Prime Minister of the Iranian régime, that Iran would attack all the Iraqi industrial installations if Iraq carried out its threat to strike at seven Iranian towns, we have decided to strike after 8 February 1984 at selected targets in the following Iranian places in addition to those mentioned in our statement of 2 February 1984: Bandar-e-Khomeini, Masjid Soleiman, Behbahan and Ramhormoz.

Accordingly, we warn the Iranian citizens to keep away from the above-mentioned places in order to safeguard their lives.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/784-S/16335.

DOCUMENT S/16336

Letter dated 10 February 1984 from the representative of Argentina
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[10 February 1984]

I have the honour to inform you once again, on instructions from my Government, of further acts of provocation committed by British aircraft against Argentine fishing vessels, outside the so-called protection zone arbitrarily and unilaterally established by the Government of the United Kingdom, which is rejected by the Government of Argentina. The events that took place are as follows:

On 5 November 1983, at 1200 hours Greenwich mean time, latitude 51°59' south and longitude 63°39' west, the fishing vessel *Api IV* belonging to the Siamar enterprise was overflown twice by a four-engine Royal Air

Force plane, registration No. 205.

On 24 December, at 1542 hours, latitude 51°30' south and longitude 63°48' west, the fishing vessel *Atilio Malvagni* was overflown twice by two British Phantom planes, at an approximate altitude of 100 metres.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos Manuel MUÑOZ
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16337

Letter dated 10 February 1984 from the Secretary-General
to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

[Original: English]
[10 February 1984]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of Mr. Al-Qaysi of 24 January 1984 [S/16289], informing me of recent developments in the conflict between the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran and alleging military attacks on civilian areas in Iraq. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made similar allegations and has requested a fact-finding mission to investigate the situation.

I wish to stress at the outset that, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I remain deeply concerned at the mounting toll in life and continued suffering exacted by this tragic conflict. Equally, I cannot be indifferent to the wider issues involved, especially at a time when there is a threat of escalation of the level of hostilities.

It is in the light of these considerations that, in our meeting at Casablanca, I stressed to Mr. Izat Ibrahim Al-Douri, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, that I feel duty-bound to dispatch a mission to visit the war-stricken areas in both countries, all the more so since both parties have made repeated allegations of attacks on civilian targets. The mission would ascertain the facts in order to update the report of the previous mission, which was sent with the concurrence of your Government. Mindful of the concerns expressed by your Government, I would further propose that the mission, which would be headed by one of my senior aides, also ascertain the authoritative positions of both Governments

regarding other questions related to the conflict. This would be in keeping with the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in the adoption of effective measures to suppress acts of aggression. Given the respective positions of the two parties regarding the resolutions of the Security Council, it is only through direct discussions with the Governments that the Secretary-General can hope to contribute towards any efforts in this direction. Once there is an understanding between the parties on the scope of its functions, the mission can depart to the area at very short notice.

This letter reflects essentially my abiding concern over all the grievous consequences of this tragic conflict. In the meeting at Casablanca as well as in frequent discussions with the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, I have made every effort to be of assistance. Therefore, I earnestly hope that your Government will react positively to a proposal that I make in a renewed attempt to respond to your concerns.

I am sending a letter along similar lines to the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Inasmuch as your Government has requested that its letter should be circulated as a document of the Security Council, I am arranging for this letter to be treated in the same manner.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/16338

Letter dated 10 February 1984 from the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

[Original: English]
[10 February 1984]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message of 4 February 1984 [S/16314], informing me of

recent developments in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq and reiterat-

ing your Government's request for a fact-finding mission to investigate allegations of military attacks on civilian areas.

I wish to stress at the outset that, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I remain deeply concerned at the mounting toll in life and continued suffering exacted by this conflict. Equally, I cannot be indifferent to the wider issues involved, especially at a time when there is a threat of escalation of the level of hostilities.

It is in the light of these considerations that I have consistently stressed to Mr. Rajaie-Khorassani that I am prepared to dispatch a mission to visit the war-stricken areas in both countries, all the more so since both parties have made repeated allegations of attacks on civilian targets. Once there is an understanding between the parties on the scope of its functions, a mission can depart to the area at very short notice. It would ascertain the facts in the civilian areas subject to military attack in order to update the report of the previous mission sent on the request of your Government. I would further propose that the mission, which would be headed by one of my senior aides, also ascertain the authoritative positions of both Governments regarding other questions related to the conflict. As you, yourself, have pointed out, one of the main purposes of the

United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and to take effective measures to suppress acts of aggression. Given the respective positions of the two parties regarding the resolutions of the Security Council, it is only through direct discussions with the Governments that the Secretary-General can hope to contribute towards any efforts in this direction.

This letter reflects essentially my abiding concern over all the grievous consequences of this tragic conflict. In the meeting that we had on 30 September 1983, as well as in frequent discussions with the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, I have made every effort to be of assistance. Therefore, I earnestly hope that your Government will react positively to a proposal that I make in a renewed attempt to respond to your concerns.

I am sending a letter along similar lines to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq. Inasmuch as your Government has requested that its letter should be circulated as a document of the Security Council, I am arranging for this letter to be treated in the same manner.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/16339

Letter dated 14 February 1984 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[14 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government and in accordance with rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I have the honour to request you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the city of Beirut.

(Signed) Luc DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16340

Letter dated 14 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention that the Permanent Representative of my Government to the United Nations has kept me regularly informed of the constructive results of his meetings with you, including that of Monday, 6 February 1984, in which you put forth the same proposal that you subsequently stated in your letter of 10 February [S/16338]. I believe that Mr. Rajaie-Khorassani has also conveyed to you the posi-

tion of my Government regarding your proposal. However, upon the receipt of your letter of 10 February, in which you have responded positively to a request that we have been repeatedly stating for more than six months, I would like to take this opportunity to renew to you my special regards and also to indicate briefly the reasons why my Government attaches great significance to the role of your fact-finding mission.

After the distribution of the report of your mission [S/15834 of 20 June 1983], the Iraqi aggressors continued their unmitigated, savage missile and air-raid attacks on our civilians, major instances of which have been reported through your office to the international Organization. In other words, neither the public distribution of your mission's report nor our letters reporting the subsequent Iraqi attacks on Iranian residential areas have embarrassed the rulers of Baghdad at all for their continued strikes on innocent civilians and for their further violations of international humanitarian law.

The composition of the Security Council and the role of certain members in it is very well known to you and to the international community. The same sources who, in blatant violation of their own resolutions, have been generously supplying, directly or through the hands of their lackeys, all brands of sophisticated equipment, military hardware and financial aid to President Saddam, have also been able to paralyse and so metamorphose the Security Council that it not only turned a blind eye to all the Iraqi crimes but also rewarded the rulers of Iraq with resolution 540 (1983). You know very well how that resolution and the ones before it were produced. Owing to such encouragement, the rulers of Iraq felt free to open new avenues of crime and to resort to the use of chemical weapons.

An objective assessment of the situation in the international Organization brought us to the conclusion that the dissemination of facts and authentic information about the conflict would gradually reveal the true nature of the aggressor enemy, the ugly face of his regional and global supporters and the malicious intentions behind the initiation, the continuation and the escalation of the war of aggression imposed upon a nation whose only fault is an Islamic Revolution with an unshakable commitment to the divine laws of Islam and strict adherence to "neither East nor West". We are also convinced that this method exposes to the rest of the oppressed nations something of the nature of the contemporary international organs and the way in which they deal with international conflicts.

We accept no United Nations resolution manipulated by the imperialists and no concessionary mediations or negotiations. We believe that the face of justice, no matter how harsh it may be, is still the most beautiful,

and we shall never be happy with anything less than it. We therefore believe that the dissemination of factual knowledge about the war can help the international body penetrate beyond the contemporary low and treacherous political considerations and adopt an honourable and just position regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict and other international conflicts. As a matter of fact, we wish that the Secretary-General could have a permanent mandate to prepare a factual quarterly report about all international conflicts and that the parties involved were obligated to co-operate fully in the preparation of such a report.

The impartial reports of any and every international organization, and, indeed, those of your fact-finding mission, which is, most regrettably, at present the only organ interested in and in charge of factual reports about the war, are our only reliable channel of communication to the international community. That is why we think so highly of your fact-finding mission and we are most happy to receive it as soon as possible. Needless to say, we recognize that because your fact-finding mission possesses such a very crucial and important role, all kinds of pressures from various sources are likely to be imposed upon the Secretariat of the United Nations and on the person of the Secretary-General. We therefore appreciate why our oft-repeated request has not been accommodated up to now.

As for your senior aide, who will be heading the mission to ascertain the authoritative position of both Governments regarding the conflict, we welcome him cordially, provided that his mandate remains restricted to simply ascertaining the authoritative position of the Governments. So far as my Government is concerned, our position has been quite clear, and we would be pleased to reiterate it to your distinguished colleague again.

Finally, I would like to express my earnest hope that your mission will be mandated to look into the remaining evidence of the chemical weapons used by the Iraqi army.

As you have circulated your letter of 10 February as a document of the Security Council, I have no doubt that you will do likewise regarding this letter of mine. Hence, your instructions to this effect would be highly appreciated.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/16341

Letter dated 14 February 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[14 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 13 February 1984 from Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to inform you of the serious events described below.

"On 7 February 1984, at 1 a.m., a group of about 20 Somozan mercenaries coming from Honduras entered Nicaraguan territory by way of the frontier sector situated 3 kilometres north-west of Somotillo, in the department of Chinandega. The mercenary group, armed with Chinese AK rifles and wearing olive-drab uniforms and protective helmets, invaded

the Los Cocos farm situated near Somotillo, threatening and interrogating the inhabitants concerning the strategic positions of the Sandinist People's Army in the area. Subsequently, the Somozan mercenaries withdrew to Honduran territory.

"Furthermore, on 8 February, at 5.30 a.m., an aircraft of undetermined type coming from Honduras entered Nicaraguan territory by way of the Somotillo sector, overflowed the vicinity of Santo Tomás del Nance and subsequently withdrew to Honduran territory.

"On 9 February, at 7.15 p.m., an aircraft of undetermined type coming from Honduran territory overflowed El Sauce, in the department of León. At 9.52 p.m., another aircraft coming from Honduras overflowed Puerto Sandino, withdrawing in a northeasterly direction towards Honduran territory. Furthermore, at 9.53 p.m. a silver-coloured aircraft of undetermined type coming from Honduras overflowed the Casita volcano and withdrew towards its point of origin.

"On 12 February, at 6.20 a.m., two fast launches of the Piraña type coming from Honduras invaded Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Punta San José sector, situated 8 kilometres north-west of Puerto Potosí in the department of Chinandega, and subsequently withdrew to their point of origin.

"On the same day, between 8.55 and 9.20 a.m., a four-engine aircraft coming from the north overflowed the following sectors of the national territory: at 8.55

a.m., it overflowed the island of El Carbón, situated 1 kilometre south-west of Corinto; at 9 a.m., it overflowed El Viejo, situated 5 kilometres north-west of Chinandega; at 9.15 a.m., it overflowed the El Limón mine, situated 10 kilometres north-west of Malpaisillo, in the department of León; and at 9.20 a.m., it overflowed the Palo Grande sector, situated 15 kilometres south-west of Somotillo, and thereafter withdrew in the direction of Honduras.

"Furthermore, at 3.20 p.m. on the same day, an olive-drab helicopter of undetermined type coming from Honduras overflowed Punta San José, situated 8 kilometres north-west of Puerto Potosí, and thereafter withdrew to its point of origin.

"The Government of Nicaragua lodges its most formal and vigorous protest in connection with the above-described events, and it repeats its appeal to the Honduran authorities to put an end to their policy of permitting and supporting the use of their territory for aggression against Nicaragua, contrary to the basic principles of international law and of the Contadora agreements."

I should be grateful if you would have this note 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/16342

Letter dated 13 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[15 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to your letter dated 10 February 1984 [S/16337].

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council, as requested in the above-mentioned letter.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

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

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 10 February 1984 and I avail myself of this opportunity to state the following.

Iraq has welcomed in the past and continues to welcome any initiative taken by the Secretary-General with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement of the conflict through the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the body entrusted, under the Char-

ter, with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

You are well aware that Iraq has accepted all Security Council resolutions and calls aiming at ending the conflict and at its peaceful settlement.

Iraq also agreed to the mission dispatched by the United Nations to study the issue of civilian targets affected by the war. That mission confirmed in its report [S/15834 of 20 June 1983] that damage had been suffered by both sides. Even after the report of the mission has been issued, however, the Iranian side persists in denying that it has attacked civilian targets in Iraq, while it continues its attacks on such targets on almost a daily basis. This confirms that the Iranian side has no serious intention of acting on the basis of the humanitarian significance underlying the dispatch of the mission or of abiding by its commitment to stop its attacks on civilian targets in the future.

As a matter of fact, any updating of information on this matter will be of no value in the face either of these realities or of another far more important and well-known reality, namely, the insistence of the Iranian side for more than 40 months on continuing and escalating the war, with all that such escalation entails in tragedies, losses and dangers.

In this connection, it is necessary to recall the Iranian statements which have been issued and communicated to you during the last few weeks and in which responsible Iranian authorities have openly and publicly declared their intention of launching major attacks, described as decisive, against our country and our cities.

We should also like to recall that the dispatch of the above-mentioned mission in response to a request by Iran was associated at the time with the hope on the part of the United Nations Secretariat that Iran would deal with the Security Council within the framework of a search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The Iranian side, however, has not acted in this spirit, but has tried to exploit the entire issue for cheap propaganda purposes. The Iranian side has continued its insistence on the war, and it has continued to ignore the Security Council and the United Nations and to show no interest in dealing with them for the purpose of arriving at a peaceful solution to the conflict.

This clearly proves that the so-called co-operation of Iran with the Secretary-General is bound up with Iran's disregard for Security Council resolutions. This matter is of the utmost importance not only in relation to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict but also with regard to the very purpose for which the United Nations was created and to its very future.

I take this opportunity to refer to the question of the inhumane treatment to which the Iraqi prisoners of war are subjected and to remind you of the request we already submitted to you to the effect that a mission be dispatched to investigate this matter, which is gravely important to both Iran and Iraq.

I wish also to remind you that at my meeting with you on 29 September 1983—a meeting attended by Mr. Palme—I received from you a seven-point paper covering the elements of the conflict, with the understanding that you intended to discuss those points with the two parties as a basis for a new attempt to find a solution to the conflict. On 4 October, we communicated to you our agreement to discuss your proposals. On 31 October, the Security Council adopted its resolution 540 (1983), which was accepted by Iraq and rejected by Iran. We and all the world expected that the Secretary-General would take an initiative based on his above-mentioned proposal and on the provisions of the latest Council resolution. Iraq has no objection to any initiative taken within the framework of a comprehensive discussion of the conflict; on the contrary, Iraq supports and desires such an initiative, as we have confirmed to you and to Mr. Palme more than once. But Iraq can see no useful purpose in any initiative which might emerge and which would be portrayed by the Iranian side as focusing on only one aspect of the conflict, with no expectation of its developing into a comprehensive discussion of it and

without the Secretariat issuing anything to correct this impression and to put things in their proper perspective. The insistence of the Iranian régime on denying its attacks on civilian targets in Iraq makes us believe that this will be the attitude which will be taken by the other side in dealing with the question. While we strongly encourage your initiatives, we cannot deal with any such initiative before we obtain from the Iranian side serious assurances of its desire to discuss the seven-point paper and all the issues of the conflict on a comprehensive basis.

We have given the most serious attention to the question of attacks against civilian targets. Our Government has, since June 1983, proposed that a special agreement aiming at avoiding strikes against civilian targets be concluded between Iraq and Iran under the supervision of the United Nations. We have also strongly welcomed resolution 540 (1983), which contains provisions with regard to this issue as well as to other, no less important, elements. It is our hope that international efforts, including especially those of the Secretary-General, will focus on the question of the implementation of all the provisions of this resolution.

The continued threat posed by the Iranian side to our civilian targets and economic installations, to say nothing of our existence as an independent State, is clear to all. There is no better proof of this fact than that Iraq, a leading oil-exporting country, has been deprived of its right to export its oil from its southern ports because of Iranian attacks on its oil installations and Iranian threats to them which continue to this day. On the other hand, the Iranian side enjoys this right. By rejecting resolution 540 (1983), the Iranian side has refused to put an end to such threats. This means insistence on its part on inflicting damage on Iraq by all available means. It is only natural that Iraq, which is the victim of aggression, should resort to all necessary means to defend its security, its vital interests, and its existence.

We reaffirm the urgent need for an initiative on your part, provided that it is made clear that such an initiative will aim at a comprehensive discussion of all the elements of the conflict and will seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions, which also charged you with following up their implementation. We reaffirm hereby that we are prepared to sign an agreement with the Iranian side, under the supervision of the United Nations, to avoid striking civilian targets.

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

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16343*

Letter dated 13 February 1984 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 February 1984]

Upon the instructions of my Government and pur-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/112-S/16343.

suant to my letter dated 6 October 1983 [S/16027], I have the honour to bring to your further attention various violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity

of Thailand committed by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea during September to December 1983, as follows:

1. During September 1983, Vietnamese forces fired more than 150 artillery shells into Thai territory in seven separate incidents, destroying a number of houses of Thai villagers. Vietnamese forces also made two incursions into Thai territory and, on one occasion, clashed with Thai troops. On 20 September, a Vietnamese armed vessel fired at three Thai fishing boats in Thai territorial waters in Trat province. The armed vessel was formerly a Thai fishing boat which had been illegally seized from Thai territorial waters, modified and armed with heavy weapons. As a result, one Thai crew member was killed, several others were seriously injured and the Thai boats were seized. Moreover, on 26 September, Vietnamese troops fired 12.7-mm anti-aircraft machine-guns at a Thai plane which was on routine reconnaissance patrol in Thai airspace, in the Pong Nam Ron district, Chantaburi province. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

2. During October, Vietnamese forces made seven incursions into Thai territory. On four of these, Vietnamese troops also plundered Thai villages. As a result, a Thai villager was killed, three others were seriously injured and a Thai girl was raped, and their belongings, including 53 water buffaloes, were seized. On another occasion, Vietnamese forces entered Thai territory and set mines in the areas around Khlong Manow hill, Klong Yai district in Trat province. Six Thai soldiers who patrolled those areas were seriously injured. In the same month, Vietnamese forces fired more than 250 artillery shells into Thai territory in 12 separate incidents, injuring at least two Thai villagers, destroying a village school and a number of houses. On another

occasion, Vietnamese forces fired at a Thai helicopter patrolling the border in Thai territory in the Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province. Four shells hit the helicopter. Fortunately, the pilots were not injured.

3. During November, more than 170 artillery shells were fired into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces on five separate occasions, injuring five villagers, some seriously. Some livestock were killed and properties were badly damaged. Vietnamese forces also made five incursions into Thai territory, killing a Thai soldier and seriously injuring another. In the same month, Viet Nam violated Thai airspace three times.

4. During December, Vietnamese forces fired more than 100 artillery shells into Thai territory in six separate incidents. They also made five incursions into Thai territory and, on one occasion, clashed with Thai troops. As a result, a Thai soldier was killed.

These incidents once again demonstrate that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea continue deliberately to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. The Royal Thai Government strongly protests these unprovoked and blatant acts of aggression committed by Vietnamese forces. Thailand will employ all necessary means at its disposal to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity against foreign aggressors and to protect the lives and property of the Thai people.

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

*(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16344*

Letter dated 13 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[16 February 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement dated 12 February 1984 of the Iraqi military spokesman concerning the new abominable crime perpetrated by the Iranian régime in its shelling of Iraqi cities and towns.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement made by the Iraqi military spokesman on 12 February 1984

The criminal enemy has this morning committed a new crime in shelling the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali and Khanaqin, in spite of our repeated warnings that we will accord such an act the response that it deserves. On the basis of our declared policy of responding to aggression, in such a manner as to deter such aggression, we shall use a part of the means of deterrence at our disposal in order to accord the criminal aggression the response that it deserves. The infamous enemy, the ally of Zionism, should know that, as long as he does not desist from his rash policy and cease his aggression against Iraq, Iraq will, with the help of God, pursue him and bring him into the depths of the abyss. The peoples of Iran are called upon to exert pressure on their rulers to consent to the conclusion of an agreement concerning non-aggression against cities and towns, failing which many vast calamities will come about because of the policy of their insane and infamous Government.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/786-S/16344.

DOCUMENT S/16345*

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

[Original: Arabic]
[16 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by an official Iraqi military spokesman on 13 February 1984. I request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made by the Iraqi military spokesman
on 13 February 1984

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

"They plot a plot, and I plot a plot. So give a respite to the disbelievers. Deal thou gently with them for a while."

God Almighty speaks the truth.

This morning, the vile Iranian enemy shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin and Khurmali, which resulted in loss of life and property and injury to persons and property. The persistence of the criminal Iranian régime in shelling our peaceful cities and towns emphasizes the extent of the hatred and criminality of the vicious ruling clique in Tehran. As a deterrent to the treacherous Iranian régime, and in response to its barbarous and reckless practices, we shall strike hard at selected targets deep inside Iranian territory.

God is great, and victory belongs to mighty Iraq.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/787-S/16345.

DOCUMENT S/16346

Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 February 1984]

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that on 11 February 1984, the city of Dezful in Khuzestan province once again came under two missile attacks by the Ba'athist régime of Iraq. The first attack took place from 4.32 to 5.05 a.m., local time, when people were asleep. It resulted in the martyrdom of 8 civilians and the wounding of 70 others.

The second missile attack was carried out at 11.06 a.m., local time, by which 2 civilians were martyred and about 20 were wounded. In these two attacks, five long-range missiles were used and, unfortunately, the Afshar Hospital in Dezful, containing civilians injured in previous attacks, was hit; 180 homes, 50 shops, a school, a bank and some cars were also demolished.

On Monday, 13 February, Saddam's savage forces in their shelling of Khorramshahr used chemical bombs which caused severe eye irritation and vomiting. Three people were also injured.

In the early morning of Tuesday, 14 February, the brutal régime of Iraq launched two missiles on the city of Andimeshk, two missiles on Masjid-Soleiman and another one on Behbahan. The casualties were mostly

innocent women and children; around 30 were martyred and 70 were wounded.

Also on 14 February, between 10.30 a.m. and noon, local time, some Iraqi war planes cruelly bombarded 80 residential quarters of three different cities. First, the city of Ilam was attacked, leaving 35 martyred and 300 wounded. Secondly, the city of Gilan-e-Gharb came under air attack and resulted in 30 martyred and 250 wounded. Thirdly, air-missile shelling over the city of Islamabad-e-Gharb caused the martyrdom of 30 and wounding of 100 others. The search is still continuing in all bombarded sites for more possible bodies.

The Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been patient enough. We waited for 40 months and reported many significant cases of violations of international humanitarian law by the rulers of Baghdad to the international Organization. Neither those reports nor even the United Nations report [S/15834 of 20 June 1983] yielded any responsible action by the international Organization.

We deeply regret that the callousness of the United Nations Security Council forced us to take retaliatory

measures in order to save our innocent people; although these measures have been within the strict Islamic frame and all the precautions have been made, we would have rather not been compelled to fire at the property of our own brothers who have been used as a shield by President Saddam Hussein. We therefore consider the international Organization partially responsible for the losses of life and property incurred by the Muslim people of Iran and Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated 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/16348*

Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the official Iraqi military communiqués issued for the period from 7 to 11 February 1984 concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in shelling residential areas within Iraqi territory with heavy artillery.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 7 and 11 February 1984

On 7 February 1984, the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq and Chandari. The enemy shelling resulted in the death of one civilian, the wounding of one woman and one child and damage to a number of dwelling-houses.

In the morning of 8 February, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Zurbatiyah and its environs with heavy artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations there.

On 9 February, the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to some orchards and civilian installations there and the destruction of two dwelling-houses in Mandali.

On 10 February, the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs. The enemy shelling resulted in damage to a number of dwelling-houses in Zurbatiyah.

On 11 February, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the town of Mandali and their environs and the towns of Zurbatiyah, Khormal and Shihabi. The enemy shelling resulted in the destruction of two dwelling-houses and damage to two civilian vehicles and a number of civilian installations in Shihabi.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/788-S/16348.

DOCUMENT S/16349*

Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the military communiqué issued by the official Iraqi military authorities on the crossing of Iraq's international frontiers by the military aircraft of the Iranian régime and their attack on residential areas in the governorates of Diyala, Maysan and Wasit, which left many dead and wounded.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 15 February 1984 issued by the official Iraqi military authorities

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate

At 7.14 a.m. today, two fighter aircraft of the Iranian enemy crossed our international frontiers into Diyala governorate and attacked the residential districts of the town of Ba'quba. Our air defence offered resistance and forced them to flee. The enemy raid resulted in the death of 3 civilian citizens and the infliction of various wounds on 18 others.

As stated in communiqué No. 1373 of the Armed Forces General Command, dated 15 February, at 2.16 p.m. today, two enemy fighter aircraft attacked residential districts in Maysan governorate, and two other aircraft attacked Wasit governorate. Our air defence offered resistance and forced them to flee. The two enemy attacks resulted in the death of 14 civilian citizens and the infliction of various wounds on 31 others, including a number of women and children.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/789-S/16349.

**Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[17 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made on 14 February 1984 by an official Iraqi military spokesman.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 14 February 1984 by an official Iraqi
military spokesman

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate

"And they wronged themselves, therefore We made them
bywords and scattered them abroad, a total scattering."

God speaks the truth.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/790-S/16350.

Yesterday and this morning, the criminal Iranian enemy continued to shell the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Khurmal, Zurbatiyah and Tawilah, in spite of our repeated warnings, and caused losses of human lives and property, as follows:

(a) Basra: 14 dead, 52 wounded, destruction of 10 dwelling-houses and damage to 14 civilian vehicles and a number of civilian installations.

(b) Khanaqin: 6 dead, 14 wounded, destruction of 6 dwelling-houses and damage to a number of orchards and civilian installations;

(c) Mandali: One dead, one wounded, destruction of three dwelling-houses and one kindergarten and damage to two civilian vehicles and some property;

(d) Tawilah: Damage to 15 dwelling-houses and one school;

(e) Khurmal: Destruction of three dwelling-houses and damage to the town's mosque;

(f) Zurbatiyah: Damage to some property and a number of civilian installations.

In response to the criminal and barbarous actions of the Iranian régime in continuing to strike at our peaceful towns populated by civilian inhabitants, a strike was effected after midnight yesterday and early this morning, with the help of God Almighty, using rockets and the capable air force, against selected targets in the following Iranian towns: Andimeshk, Gilan-e-Gharb, Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab and Ilam.

Victory cometh only from God.

DOCUMENT S/16351

France: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[23 February 1984]

The Security Council,

Aware of the importance of the action being carried on in Lebanon by the United Nations, both in behalf of peace and at the humanitarian level,

Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) on the need for respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Stressing the need for the withdrawal from Lebanon of all foreign forces whose presence has not been approved by the Lebanese Government,

Earnestly desiring the initiation of a dialogue of national reconciliation from which none will be excluded,

Gravely concerned at the situation prevailing in Lebanon, and in particular in the Beirut area,

Convinced that this situation may have grave consequences for peace and security in the region as a whole,

1. Issues an urgent appeal for an immediate cease-fire;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make all arrangements to enable the Observer Group Beirut to monitor compliance with the cease-fire in the Beirut area;

3. Decides to deploy immediately, under its authority, a United Nations force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. This force will take up a position in the Beirut area upon the departure of the last elements of the Multinational Force from the territory and waters under Lebanese sovereignty. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the civilian populations, in particular in the Palestinian refugee camps, and thereby to re-establish the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, without intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatever;

4. Requests Member States to facilitate the task of the United Nations Force, in particular by refraining from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in the Beirut area;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to make, as a matter of urgency, the necessary arrangements and to report to it as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution.

[Original: French]
[27 February 1984]

The Security Council,

Aware of the importance of the action being carried on in Lebanon by the United Nations, both in behalf of peace and at the humanitarian level,

Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the need for respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Stressing the need for the withdrawal from Lebanon of all foreign forces whose presence has not been approved by the Lebanese Government,

Earnestly desiring a positive outcome of the dialogue of national reconciliation from which none is excluded, such dialogue being an indispensable basis for peace and security in Lebanon,

Gravely concerned at the situation prevailing in Lebanon, and in particular in the Beirut area,

Convinced that this situation may have grave consequences for peace and security in the region as a whole and may impede the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Issues* anew an urgent appeal for an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all hostilities throughout Lebanon and requests that they be strictly complied with;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make without delay all arrangements to enable the Observer Group

Beirut to monitor compliance with the cease-fire in the Beirut area;

3. *Decides*, in agreement with the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately, under the authority of the Council, a United Nations force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. This force will take up a position in the Beirut area, in co-ordination with the Lebanese authorities concerned, as soon as all elements of the Multinational Force have left Lebanese territory and territorial waters. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the civilian populations, including in the Palestinian refugee camps, and, without intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatever, shall thereby assist in re-establishing the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon;

4. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the task of the United Nations Force, in particular by refraining from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action, in particular military action, that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in Lebanon;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to it within forty-eight hours on the implementation of the present resolution.

[Original: French]
[28 February 1984]

The Security Council,

Aware of the importance of the action being carried on in Lebanon by the United Nations, both in behalf of peace and at the humanitarian level,

Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the need for respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Noting the determination of Lebanon to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon,

Earnestly desiring a positive outcome of the dialogue of national reconciliation from which none is excluded, such dialogue being an indispensable basis for peace and security in Lebanon,

Gravely concerned at the situation prevailing in Lebanon, and in particular in the Beirut area,

Convinced that this situation has grave consequences for peace and security in the region as a whole and may impede the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Issues* anew an urgent appeal for an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all hostilities throughout Lebanon and requests that they be strictly complied with;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make without delay all arrangements to enable the Observer Group Beirut to monitor compliance with the cease-fire in the Beirut area;

3. *Decides*, in agreement with the Government of Lebanon, to constitute immediately, under the authority of the Council, a United Nations force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. This Force will take up a position in the Beirut area, in co-ordination with the Lebanese authorities concerned, as soon as all elements of the Multinational Force have withdrawn from Lebanese territory and territorial waters. The United Nations Force will have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the

civilian populations, including in the Palestinian refugee camps, and, without intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatever, will thereby assist in re-establishing the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon;

4. *Requests* Member States to refrain from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any

action, in particular military action, that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in Lebanon, and to facilitate the task of the United Nations Force;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to it within forty-eight hours on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/16352

Letter dated 17 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 February 1984]

I have the honour to submit to you the message dated 16 February 1984 of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this message 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 16 FEBRUARY 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to my letter of 14 February 1984 [S/16340], I have the honour to inform you that the recent criminal attacks by the Iraqi aggressors against innocent civilians and the callousness of the international Organization towards the continued violations of international humanitarian law by the rulers of Baghdad, many

instances of which have been reported to the international Organization, have left the Islamic Republic of Iran with no choice than to rely on its own effort. Our forces have decided to respond to President Saddam Hussein's insane adventurism appropriately, in order to, by the grace of God, save our people from Hussein's unbridled presumptuous missile attacks and air bombardments. Due to these new developments, we regret that we will not be able to hold any political discussions with the members of your fact-finding mission. We therefore request you to exclude the political item from the mission's mandate. However, we are pleased to receive your fact-finding mission that we have been requesting for the past six months, with the specific mandate of updating the report [S/15834 of 20 June 1983] and examining the evidence of the chemical weapons use by the Iraqi army.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/16353

Letter dated 8 February 1984 from the head of State and Prime Minister of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 February 1984]

I recall with great pleasure our brief encounter during the official opening of the Organization of the Islamic Conference summit at Casablanca last month.

On behalf of the Government of Brunei Darussalam and in my capacity as head of State and Prime Minister, I have the honour to inform you that Brunei Darussalam, having attained independence on 1 January 1984, 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. 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 of Brunei Darussalam for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of Brunei Darussalam and in my capacity as head of State and Prime Minister, to declare that Brunei Darussalam accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) His Majesty Sultan Hassanal BOLKIAH
Sultan and Yang di-Pertuan
Negeri Brunei Darussalam

DOCUMENT S/16354

Letter dated 18 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[19 February 1984]

Pursuant to my letter dated 13 February 1984 [S/16344], I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to your letter dated 17 February 1984.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 18 FEBRUARY 1984 FROM THE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17 February 1984, containing the details of the mission which you proposed to dispatch to both Iraq and Iran in order to hold discussions there to ascertain the position of the respective Governments on matters related to the conflict between Iran and Iraq,

and to visit areas in the two countries subjected to military attacks, with a view to updating the report of the mission which visited the area in May and June 1983 [S/15834].

I should like to inform you officially that the Iraqi Government, after considering the details contained in your letter, welcomes the dispatch of the mission for the two purposes mentioned in your letter and agrees to the suggestions contained therein regarding the formula for the composition of the mission and the course of its visit to Iraq.

I also take this opportunity to renew our proposal that another mission be dispatched in order to investigate the issue of the treatment of prisoners of war in both Iran and Iraq.

This highly important issue has acquired more serious proportions following the circulation of the International Red Cross Committee memorandum dated 10 February 1984, of which you have undoubtedly taken note.

We therefore request you to reconsider our proposal in the light of this serious development.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16355*

Letter dated 17 February 1984 from the representative of Turkey
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 February 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention a case of blatant discrimination and inhumanity committed by the Greek Cypriot authorities against nine Turkish citizens who were recently evacuated from Beirut and were brought with the other evacuees on American and British ships to Larnaca on their way to final destinations.

The Greek Cypriot authorities ignored all representations by authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and the good offices of some other third parties on behalf of the nine Turkish civilians so as to enable them to go to northern Cyprus first in order for them to reach Turkey. The Greek Cypriot authorities were adamant and refused to grant permission to the nine Turkish civilians to go to Turkey in the most expeditious way, that is, via northern Cyprus. The Turks, still under the shock of events in Lebanon, were unnecessarily detained for 24 hours in Larnaca and this despite the fact that one of them was wounded. In the end, the nine were compelled to depart for Turkey via Athens or London. The Greek Cypriot authorities thus

failed to fulfil even minimal humanitarian responsibilities under circumstances that clearly required their fulfilment.

The Government of Turkey deplores the mistreatment of its citizens by the Greek Cypriot authorities, views it as being discriminatory and inexcusable and calls for its condemnation. At a time when the Government of Turkey is trying to be helpful by supporting the proposals of 2 January 1984 of the Turkish Cypriot people for the establishment of a constructive political atmosphere in Cyprus, the degrading behaviour of the Greek Cypriot authorities towards situations of even a humanitarian nature cannot but be viewed with concern, pointing as it does to the absence of even a modicum of good faith on the part of the Greek Cypriot authorities.

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

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/792-S/16355

DOCUMENT S/16356

Letter dated 17 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[21 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued on 17 February 1984 by the official Iraqi military spokesman.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 17 February 1984 by the official Iraqi
military spokesman

Today, at 10.18 a.m., two fighters of the infamous and aggressive Iranian forces launched a raid across our international frontier to attack populated sections of the town of Ali Al-Gharbi, near the district of Misan. They were driven back and forced to flee by our anti-aircraft defence installations. The toll of the treacherous act of aggression was: 14 dead and 12 wounded, all civilians; 11 businesses destroyed; 4 civilian vehicles damaged.

DOCUMENT S/16357*

Letter dated 21 February 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 February 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to a number of extremely ominous developments concerning the systematic and recently intensified process of Turkish colonization of the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus. Turkey and its instruments in Cyprus have recently embarked upon a renewed effort aiming at permanently securing and further expanding the utterly illegal presence of the thousands of colonial settlers implanted from mainland Turkey (Anatolia). The objective of this stepped-up effort is to change by force the age-old demographic character of the island Republic in furtherance of the sinister partitionist and annexationist designs of Turkey against Cyprus and its people as a whole.

As recently reported in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Yeniduzen*, of 10 February 1984, following a decision by the so-called Council of Ministers of the phantom pseudo-State—the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus—7,000 of the over 50,000 colonial settlers from Turkey who had been brought to the occupied area, but had so far not been given “citizenship” for various reasons, will now be made—*en masse*—

“citizens” of that illegal entity. The same paper goes on to refer to efforts being made to grant “citizenship” to those mainland Turks who have come to the occupied area for a temporary stay. Furthermore, the paper adds, because the granting of “citizenship” to Turks from Turkey is facilitated, new settlers are expected from Turkey.

These recent attempts to “legalize” the colonization of the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus by thousands of mainland Turks constitute one of the most flagrant violations of every basic norm of international law by the Turkish aggressor, aiming at a total change in the demographic character of Cyprus. Such ominous illegalities, coupled with the continuing intransigence of Turkey and its contemptuous disregard of unanimous or near-unanimous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, come as a further affirmation of Ankara’s vicious designs never to allow the forcibly expelled indigenous inhabitants of the occupied areas to return to their ancestral homes and lands.

In addition to the aforesaid illegalities, the Turkish settlers, acting upon instructions from Ankara, are being organized into a single political party with the obvious aim of providing support for the régime of Mr. Rauf Denktaş.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/793-S/16357.

The Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Soz* of 27 January, under banner headlines, reported the declared intention of the leaders of the "Turkish Unity Party" and the "National Turkish Party"—both political parties being composed of illegal Turkish settlers in the occupied areas—to dissolve their parties in order to merge into a single political party. *Soz* then commented that Turkey was behind the merger of the two parties and that the leaders of those parties had been invited to the Turkish Legation, which was illegally functioning in the occupied areas, and had been told that they should dissolve their parties and form a single big party of settlers from Turkey so that, after the elections, they could play a key role in the political life of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The officials from Turkey also told them that three members from each political party should be in contact with the Turkish Legation to get the necessary directives. *Soz* reported that its correspondent had learned that the Turkish Legation, by its move, was aiming at creating a division between the Turks from the mainland and the Turkish Cypriots. According to *Soz*, the officials of the Turkish Legation told the two men that there was no need to hide the fact that Turkey was behind the move and that Mr. Denktas was already informed of this.

The same newspaper, *Soz*, of 1 February, reported the formation of a new political party in the Turkish occupied areas, called "Yeni Dogus" ("New Birth Party"). The paper reported that the formation of this new party had been ordered by the Turkish Legation and that such an operation was aimed at bringing the "Turkish Unity Party", the "National Turkish Party" and all the Turkish settlers in the occupied area under one roof.

Furthermore, the Turkish Cypriot paper *Ortam* reported on 2 February that the newly formed "New Birth Party" included fanatic rightists and mostly the settlers from Turkey who had received "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus citizenship". The same paper added that it had reliable information to the effect that the "New Birth Party" had been formed through the efforts of Denktas and the "Turkish Ambassador" in the occupied areas, Mr. Inal Batu. *Ortam* went on to report that Mr. Inal Batu had worked to bring about the dissolution of the "National Turkish Party" and the "Turkish Unity Party" and the formation of the "New Birth Party".

As reported by the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Halkin Sesi* of 9 February, on 7 February, the "New Birth Party" elected Mr. Aytac Besesler, a retired officer of the Turkish Army, former "Minister" of the puppet régime of the occupied areas and close friend of Mr. Denktas, as the new party's leader.

The above-mentioned actions have been strongly criticized by Turkish Cypriot opposition leaders, who foresee a clear threat to the Turkish Cypriots, emanating from Ankara's annexationist designs.

Mr. Ozgur Ozgur referred to efforts by Mr. Denktas to seize extraordinary "constitutional" powers and asked of him: "Since you are under the yoke of Turkey, from whom do you seek such powers?" Mr. Ozgur added that if Denktas gets this power "he will run the community like a *vali* (Turkish provincial governor), according to the winds blowing from Ankara". Mr. Ozgur went on to say that, if the community re-elected

Denktas with such powers, it would be re-electing "Ankara's *vali*".

In the same article Mr. Ozgur also referred to the latest efforts by Turkey to form a separate party of settlers from Turkey. He revealed that during the 1981 "elections" the Turkish Legation worked for Mr. Tezer (a settler and a retired Turkish colonel) and his party. "Now", Mr. Ozgur added, "Turkey wants to gather all Turks from Turkey under one umbrella. The aim is to give strong 'constitutional' rights to Denktas and to bring about the re-election of Denktas just as in 1981. That means that Ankara wants to keep Denktas, who will be acting in line with Turkey's desires, in power."

Mr. Ozgur went on to ask: "Are we a protectorate? If you ask us, we are an undetachable part of an independent, non-aligned Cyprus".

In a press release issued by Mr. Ozgur, the leader of the "Republican Turkish Party", and published in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Soz* on 7 February, Mr. Ozgur, referring to Turkey's role in forcing the recently brought-in population from Anatolia to set up its own separate political party, said: "This attitude of the Turkish Legate is completely devoid of good will and has many negative aspects to it. The Turkish Republic's Legation, by gathering the population from Turkey under a one-party roof, is trying to influence the direction of the political evolution of the Turkish Cypriots. It is not clear at what point this separatist policy will stop. The Turkish Republic's Legation has no right to divide the oppressed people into Turks from Turkey and Turkish Cypriots and thus interfere in the internal affairs of the country." Mr. Ozgur went on to say: "It is deplorable and worrying for us that the Turkish Republic's Legation is the force behind the negative action of creating a separate party made up of people from Turkey. The "Republican Turkish Party" strongly requests an end to such actions, which are in the nature of racist *apartheid*".

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus joins its voice in support of that of our Turkish Cypriot compatriots in condemning this escalated campaign of anachronistic practices of colonization and racism on the part of Turkey, the ultimate objective of which is to alter the demographic character of the island and thus solidify its military stranglehold over the occupied areas of the Republic.

In protesting in the strongest terms, on behalf of my Government, these new manifestations of abhorrent crimes by Turkey against Cyprus and its people, I wish to reiterate the request that you take all steps deemed advisable and necessary with a view to discouraging and arresting such ominous developments, which are calculated to lead to the disaster of partition and to the ultimate annexation of Cyprus by Turkey.

It is hardly necessary to point out that such actions constitute a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and manifest an arrogant disregard of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), thus undermining your intensive efforts for its implementation.

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/16358*

Letter dated 22 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter dated 20 October 1983 [S/16061], I have the honour to call your attention to the following information concerning the Iranian aggression of October 1983 against the sector of Penjween.

Two months before the attack, units of the Iranian armed forces, 64,100 strong, had massed in the zones of Baneh and Marivan. The Iranian armed forces launched their offensive at 2300 hours local time on the night of 19/20 October 1983. They crossed the Iraqi frontier in the region of Penjween and, during this aggression, they continued their attacks in the usual way with an artillery bombardment of frontier towns and villages. At the end of the fighting, the losses of the

Iranian aggressor were: human losses: 26,014 dead; material losses: destruction of 32 tanks, 15 armoured troop-carriers, 83 miscellaneous vehicles, 8 bulldozers and 17 pieces of artillery of various calibres.

This aggression confirms Iran's expansionist intentions and designs against Iraq and its determination to continue the war; Iran is therefore responsible for any consequences that might arise.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/794-S/16358.

DOCUMENT S/16359*

Letter dated 22 February 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 February 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that everything mentioned in the letter dated 13 February 1984 of the representative of Thailand [S/16343] is sheer fabrication which we completely reject.

This is a deliberate act on the part of Thailand aimed at covering up its repeated violations of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in recent months and its provision of sanctuaries and aid for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary forces to intensify their criminal acts against the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

According to the Kampuchean Press Agency, in 1983, the Thai authorities sent L-19 reconnaissance planes, helicopters and F-5 fighters which committed 206 violations of the airspace of Kampuchea, from 2 to 8 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory. They also sent their armed vessels which intruded 6,637 times into Kampuchean waters. In October alone, Thai armed vessels, including six warships, intruded 482 times into Kampuchean waters. Thai armed forces conducted 2,497 shelling attacks on the provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Koh Kong, and so on. Also, in October, they launched 119 attacks on Kampuchea's border provinces, causing

heavy losses to the lives and property of the local people.

It is obvious that the above-mentioned violations committed by the Thai authorities against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the brazen slanders against Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea, as mentioned in the letter dated 13 February of the representative of Thailand, only serve the design of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are trying by all means to speed up their policy of opposing Viet Nam and other Indo-Chinese countries, causing confrontation between Thailand and the Indo-Chinese countries and hindering the trend of dialogue that is increasingly growing in the ASEAN member countries. The above-mentioned letter as well as the military acts of the Thai authorities against Viet Nam and other Indo-Chinese countries will certainly be doomed to failure.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has always respected the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and urges that Thailand act in the same manner.

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

(Signed) HOANG BICH SON
Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/114-S/16359.

DOCUMENT S/16360

Letter dated 23 February 1984 from the representative of Egypt
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[23 February 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I kindly request that you arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 22 February 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to bring the following to your attention.

Zionist settlers yesterday uprooted more than 100 olive trees belonging to the Palestinian village of Qatanneh, north-west of

Jerusalem in the Israeli occupied Palestinian West Bank. Last week Zionist settlers usurped a large piece of land from the same village and used it to construct a road linking all of the Zionist settlements in the area.

Israeli occupation troops yesterday launched a massive arrest campaign in the occupied Palestinian territories. A large number of Palestinians were arrested in Jenin, five Palestinians were arrested in Tul-karm and its suburbs, while two Palestinians were arrested in Jala-zoun Palestinian refugee camp. An undetermined number of Palestinians from the Jabalia refugee camp have been arrested.

On 19 February, an Israeli military court in Ramallah sentenced three Palestinians to 12 years imprisonment on the grounds of resisting the occupation.

That night, Israeli occupation troops stormed Qalandia Palestinian refugee camp, near Jerusalem, and arrested several Palestinians.

A large amount of explosives was discovered on the same day in the Islamic cemetery in Jaffa. This is the second attack against the cemetery in two months. The Zionist terrorist group "Terror against Terror" accepted responsibility for the attack.

The PLO calls upon the United Nations to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to the inhuman and repressive acts used by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Palestinian people living under the illegal and prolonged Israeli military occupation.

DOCUMENT S/16361

Letter dated 21 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 February 1984]

Following my letter dated 18 February 1984 [S/16354], I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

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

I have the honour to refer to the deep concern recently expressed by you over the fact that civilians, towns and villages have been exposed to shelling because of the continuing war waged by Iran against Iraq. I also have the honour to inform you that, on 18 February 1984, the Republic of Iraq declared, through its military spokesman, its full willingness to avoid any shelling of towns, villages or civilians, provided that such a commitment is subject to effective international supervision. This official statement by my Government was in response to a statement by the Chief of Staff of the Iranian army, issued five days after the declaration

by Iraq that it would desist from shelling targets in certain Iranian towns, to the effect that Iran would desist from shelling Iraqi towns and villages.

I take this opportunity to make the point that experience has shown that Iran's statements that it would refrain from shelling towns, villages and civilians cannot be relied upon. Iranian officials have continued to deny that their forces have shelled our peaceful border towns and villages, despite the fact that such shelling has been an almost daily occurrence since the outbreak of fighting. Iranian leaders have continued to deny these facts, even after they were documented in the report of the United Nations fact-finding mission that visited both countries in June 1983 [S/15834].

I also wish to state that the Iranian régime—following our declaration on 14 February that we would desist, for one week, from shelling selected targets in certain Iranian towns, to which we strictly adhered—seized the opportunity to strike civilian targets in Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Ali Al-Gharbi, Sayyid-Sadiq, Yaaquba and other places, for five whole days. The Iranian régime untruthfully claimed that our forces had hit civilian targets inside Iran during that period. This proves that Iran's statements and claims cannot be relied upon as a guarantee that towns, villages and civilians in Iraq will not be shelled.

The designation of civilian targets can be a matter of dispute within the context of a war persistently being

waged by Iran against our country, in violation of Security Council resolutions calling for an end to the war and a settlement on the basis of negotiations.

In order to avoid resumed shelling of towns, villages and civilians, to avoid misunderstandings concerning such a delicate question, and to verify any future transgressions, it is essential, in our view, to develop effective mechanisms to ensure international supervision and enable the international community to identify contradictory statements and guarantee that towns, villages and civilians in both countries would not be hit.

It is our belief that the United Nations can develop such mechanisms; otherwise, Iran would be able to continue its policy of shelling towns, villages and civilians inside Iraq, only to deny it and claim falsely that it is Iraq that is carrying out such a policy.

If Iran were really serious about honouring its commitment to desist from shelling Iraqi towns and villages, why would it not agree to mechanisms under international supervision to verify that the commitment is honoured in the field?

We therefore sincerely ask you to take immediate action to develop such mechanisms as soon as possible under the supervision either of the United Nations, which we would prefer, or of any other mutually acceptable body.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16362

Letter dated 23 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1984]

Pursuant to my letter of 21 February 1984 [S/16361], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

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

I should like to inform you that the Iranian régime has, for several weeks, been announcing in an unequivocal manner its intention of launching a new and extensive military offensive against Iraq with the aim of penetrating Iraq's international frontiers and occupying Iraqi towns and villages. It is a matter of which those responsible have boasted on more than one occasion in their pronouncements.

I should further like to inform you that the forces of the Iranian régime began that offensive on the night of 22/23 February 1984. Our armed forces have done what is required of them by their duty to defend the territory of the homeland, have repulsed the aggressors and crushed their attack. Large-scale battles remain in progress on our eastern borders.

We should like to call your attention, and that of the Security Council, to the fact that such aggression

against the security and sovereignty of our country and the lives of its citizens constitutes a grave escalation of the situation. With this aggression, the Iranian régime once again demonstrates its resolve to pose an even wider threat to security and stability in the region than in years past.

We should like, on this occasion, to make it clear to you and, through you, to the international community, that Iraq, on the strength of its legitimate right to self-defence, has taken and will continue to take all measures calculated to protect its sovereignty, its security and the lives of its citizens. We shall, to that end, assuredly make use of whatever effective deterrent means are available to us to crush aggression and to show the aggressor that his action will not go without the punishment it deserves. The Iranian régime alone bears full responsibility for all the consequences that may flow from its aggression.

In reaffirming to you the well-established Iraqi position, namely its desire to halt the slaughter and solve the conflict in a peaceful manner, a position that we have demonstrated through our co-operation with you and our readiness to be bound by the resolutions of the Security Council, we hope that you, for your part, will take the necessary practical steps to put an end to the hostile and reckless policy being followed by the rulers of Tehran. Our request is entirely in keeping with resolutions previously adopted by the Security Council in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to take follow-up action.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

**Letter dated 21 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the official communiqué issued on 18 February 1984 by the Iraqi military spokesman, in response to the statement on that very day by the Chief of Staff of the Iranian army to the effect that Iran had finally decided—five days after Iraq had announced that it would cease to strike at certain Iranian towns—to stop attacking civilian targets.

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

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

ANNEX

**Official communiqué issued on 18 February 1984 by the Iraqi
military spokesman**

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate

It was clear from the outset that the bloodthirsty and warlike Iranian régime started shelling Iraqi towns and villages as early as 4 September 1980. Since that time, we have constantly and repeatedly issued warnings and cautions about the implications of that dangerous line of action. Nevertheless, the Tehran leadership has persisted in that course, continuing the shelling of Iraqi towns and villages. We had always stated that we had the means and the weaponry to inflict heavy losses on the Iranians, if we felt compelled to strike at targets situated in Iranian towns; but they did not listen and persisted in their murderous, bloodthirsty policy. We were therefore obliged to issue, at the beginning of this month, the warnings that are known to all. In keeping with the humanitarian principles to which Iraq adheres and in response to the appeal by Mr. Messaoud Radjavi and the wishes of the Iranian people, Iraq announced that it would cease attacks on targets situated in Iranian towns, with effect from 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 14 February 1984. Iraq has honoured this commitment in good faith, whereas the aggressive and evil régime in power in Tehran has continued its brutal shelling of Iraqi towns and villages throughout the past five days, seeking to kill women and children and to destroy civilian installations. Here is an enumeration of the criminal attacks perpetrated by the abominable Iranian régime over the past five days, an enumeration based on communiqués from the headquarters of the armed forces:

1. On Tuesday, 14 February 1984, enemy artillery killed 29 people, wounded 126, and destroyed 60 dwelling-houses, 1 school, 1 mosque, 2 hotels, 1 crèche and 28 civilian vehicles.
2. On 15 February, enemy artillery killed 8 people, wounded 16, and destroyed 8 dwelling-houses, 2 schools and 19 civilian vehicles. Also on that day, aerial bombing killed 17 people, wounded 53, and

destroyed 13 dwelling-houses, 1 school, 2 civilian vehicles and 1 business-place.

3. On 16 February, enemy artillery killed 5 civilians, wounded 13, and destroyed 17 dwelling-houses, 1 school, 1 mosque and 7 civilian vehicles.

4. On 17 February, enemy artillery killed 2 civilians, wounded 15, and destroyed 6 dwelling-houses, 1 school and 5 civilian vehicles. Also on that day, aerial bombing killed 16 civilians, wounded 13, and destroyed 2 dwelling-houses, 4 civilian vehicles and 13 business-places.

5. On 18 February, enemy artillery killed 16 civilians, wounded 24, and destroyed 9 dwelling-houses, 1 civilian vehicle and 5 civilian business-places.

Enemy shelling, by land or air, has been aimed at the following Iraqi towns: Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Eshshahabi, Sayyid-Sadiq, Tawilah, Khormal, Qazaniya, Darbandkhan, Shandari, Ba'quba, Wasit, Zurbatiyah, Maysan, and Ali Al-Gharbi. These developments confirm the wickedness of the bloodthirsty leaders in Tehran, who are animated by bitterness, obscurantist motives and questionable tendencies. If those murderers really wanted to cease attacking civilian targets, why did they not do so immediately after our announcement of 14 February? They have continued shelling and destroying, where as we have been strictly honouring our commitment. The statement by the Iranian official may be regarded as one result of our political and military stand and confirms Iraq's humanitarian attitude and nature, whereas the behaviour of the leaders in Tehran is a reflection of their criminal nature and of their political and military failure.

We, for our part, are not saying that we will stop shelling only when we have killed as many people in Iran as have been killed in Iraq over the past five days by the criminal leaders in Tehran. We bear no malice towards the people of Iran, cursed as they are with leaders who are hell-bent on war, massacre and destruction. We have humanitarian and peace-loving principles. Faithful to the commitment which we announced on 14 February, to our principles and to our sense of morality, we firmly reiterate that the principle of refraining from attacks on civilian targets must be applied under international supervision, which would prevent violations by Iran. In this connection, we would like to make the point that if the leaders in Tehran were sincere, they would find it quite easy to accept such supervision. By rejecting it, they prove that they intend to persist in their aggressive behaviour beneath the cloak of deceptive propaganda. We reaffirm that we will be obliged to defend the security and interests of our people if the enemy persists in its attacks on our towns and villages. We call on the people of Iran to pressure their leaders into accepting international supervision and we call on the competent international organizations to monitor the situation closely until that necessary and comprehensive international supervision takes effect.

In response to the statement by an official of the aggressive Tehran régime that Iran will continue the war against Iraq, we say to them that if the devious murderers in power in Iran feel the need to have even more of their people's blood on the battlefield, they will learn that we are fighters and that if they again try to encroach on our territory and our sovereignty, they will find us, as always, ready to repel their attacks and to give them the bitter taste of defeat, as we have already done in all the earlier battles, which only caused them humiliation and destruction. God is great; it is He who grants victory.

DOCUMENT S/16364

**Letter dated 21 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 21 February 1984 [S/16363], I have the

honour to refer to the communiqué issued on 20 February by the Headquarters of the Iraqi armed forces.

which indicated that on that day the Iranian régime had shelled homes in the Kanaro sub-district (Choarta district) with heavy artillery. As a result of this barbarous shelling, one person was injured among the population and a wing of the primary school was destroyed.

This conduct proves that the Iranian party is not fulfilling its express undertaking not to shell civilian targets, which it has deviously and deceitfully reaffirmed

on many occasions since it imposed a war of armed aggression on Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16365

Letter dated 22 February 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[24 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 20 February 1984 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note dated 13 February 1984 [S/16341] in which you formally protested in the strongest terms a number of incidents involving the use of arms, on land, in the air and at sea, which were provoked by Nicaraguan forces opposed to the Government of your country and which allegedly originated in Honduran territory. In rejecting as unfounded the aforementioned protest, I wish to inform you again that the Government of Honduras is not intervening, either directly or indirectly, in the armed conflict besetting Nicaragua.

No aircraft of the Honduran air force and no Honduran naval vessels encroached on the airspace or territorial waters of Nicaragua on the dates mentioned by you. The fact that the vessels involved in the actual or alleged incidents may have arrived from or retreated to the north-west does not mean that they came from Honduras, for that is not the only country situated to the north-west of Nicaragua."

I should be grateful if this letter, which has been transmitted to the Organization of American States, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H. Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16366*

Letter dated 23 February 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[24 February 1984]

In writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on 18 July 1983 [S/15880], I referred to the measures being taken by the Israeli Government under its implacable policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. I made particular reference to Hebron, where it was planned that a Jewish settlement would be set up in the very centre of the town, and would be surrounded by long-established Arab quarters.

At that time, I quoted an official statement by Israel's opposition Labour party saying: "Any attempt to create a mixed city in Hebron against the wishes of the Arab population will cause generations of grief".

It is now my duty to report that, since my communication on this matter, *The Jerusalem Post* of 26 January 1984 has reported the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Moïse Arens, as saying that "the Government of Israel is determined to renew the Jewish presence in Hebron

and will help rebuild its old Jewish Quarter". Mr. Arens went on to say that "even if the Hebron Arabs did oppose such a presence it would not alter the Government's objectives of renewing the Jewish Quarter in Hebron".

It had previously been reported in *The Jerusalem Post* on 17 January that the Government of Israel appears intent on approving a plan to move the market in Hebron in order to reconstruct the Jewish Quarter. In this connection, you may recall that, in my letter of 18 July 1983, I said that some 90 per cent of the Arab stalls in the town market had been burned and the acting mayor of the town, Mr. Mustafa Natshe, had been dismissed.

My purpose in bringing this new development to your attention is that, despite reports concerning a freeze on settlements in what the Israeli Government terms Judea and Samaria, a corner-stone of yet another new settlement, to be called Ganei Modiin, was laid on 19 January 1984 in the Benjamin region, as the area between Ramallah and Nablus is now called by Israel.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/116-S/16366.

As my source for this information I cite *Ma'ariv* of 19 January. Today, that region is inhabited by 4,000 Jews and 155,000 Arabs. According to Israeli plans, in five years' time there would be 190,000 Jews and 260,000 Arabs in the region.

It was reported in *The Jerusalem Post* of 18 January that the only thorough study of Israeli public expenditure in the West Bank has been undertaken by Mr. Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project. His study indicates that total public capital investment in the West Bank since 1967 has been \$1.5 billion (\$750 million under Labour Governments between 1967 and 1973 and \$805 million under the Likud since 1977).

As on previous occasions, this information is being

transferred to you in order that you may be kept aware of the intensification of Israel's activities against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and to express the concern of the Committee regarding the constant violation of Palestinian rights. 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

DOCUMENT S/16367

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Brunei Darussalam for membership in the United Nations

[Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[24 February 1984]

1. At its 2517th meeting, on 24 February 1984, the Security Council had before it the application of Brunei Darussalam for admission to membership in the United Nations [S/16353]. 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 71st meeting, on the same day, the Committee considered the application of Brunei Darussalam and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security

Council that it should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Brunei Darussalam for admission to the United Nations (S/16353),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Brunei Darussalam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

DOCUMENT S/16369

Letter dated 22 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 21 February 1984 by the official Iraqi military spokesman concerning the shelling of the town of Eshshahabi.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 21 February 1984 by the official Iraqi military spokesman

At precisely 5 minutes and 40 seconds after 7 o'clock this morning, the Iranian régime shelled the town of Eshshahabi with heavy artillery. This enemy shelling destroyed two dwelling-houses and caused damage to the town's mosque, the school and a number of civilian installations and properties. The Iranian aggressors are thus in violation of their commitments, as we were expecting. When the Iranian régime declares that it will not shell Iraqi towns, it is only seeking a way out of the difficult situation in which it finds itself with regard to the people of Iran and world public opinion. We are not wrong in our judgement of that régime and its criminal actions.

**Letter dated 23 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[24 February 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 23 February 1984 [S/16362], I have the honour to report the following.

On 14 February 1984, Iraq announced that it would cease striking at selected targets in certain Iranian towns for one week. It has strictly adhered to that commitment. Nevertheless, as you were informed in my letter of 21 February [S/16361], the aggressors, the Iranian armed forces, continued to shell Iraqi towns for a full five days (14–18 February). The Iranian régime has falsely claimed that Iraqi troops have struck at civilian targets inside Iran.

On 18 February, the Iranian Chief of Staff issued a statement to the effect that Iran would not strike at Iraqi towns and villages. On that same day, an official communiqué was issued by the Iraqi military spokesman in response to that statement. The communiqué, which was transmitted to you under cover of my aforementioned letter of 21 February, indicated Iraq's willingness to avoid any shelling of towns, villages and civilians, provided that such a commitment was subject to effective international supervision.

Nevertheless, the aggressors, the Iranian armed forces, continued, for five days, their barbaric shelling of civilian targets in Iraqi towns. In spite of the statement by the Iranian Chief of Staff, the following attacks were perpetrated:

—On 19 February, Kanaro district, Choarta province, was shelled by heavy artillery. One citizen was wounded, and part of an elementary school was destroyed.

—On 21 February, the town of Eshshahabi was

shelled by heavy artillery. Two dwelling-houses were destroyed. The town's mosque, a school and a number of civilian installations and properties were partially damaged.

—On 22 February, heavy artillery shelling of the Tawilah area resulted in the destruction of two houses.

—On 23 February, heavy artillery shelling of the town of Basra killed 10 people, wounded 26, destroyed one civilian car, and damaged another car and a number of civilian installations and properties.

—On 23 February, heavy artillery shelling of the town of Mandali damaged a number of civilian installations.

—On 23 February, heavy artillery shelling of the town of Eshshahabi destroyed three dwelling-houses.

The escalation and intensification of the barbaric shelling of civilian targets in Iraqi towns by the aggressors, the Iranian armed forces, coincided with the large-scale offensive which these forces launched during the night of 22/23 February. That took place at the same time that the Iranian régime was continuing its infamous policy of deceit, lies and hypocrisy. All these acts demonstrate forcefully what experience already has proven to us: that the Iranian statements and declarations cannot be trusted. In order to prevent any bombing or shelling of towns, villages or civilians, it is essential to have effective international supervision.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16372

**Letter dated 23 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[24 February 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached communiqué received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if the contents of this communiqué 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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 February 1984

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has just been informed that the criminal régime of Iraq, in order to deviate world

public opinion from its crimes of missile attacks and aerial bombardment of the innocent civilians and non-military areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has embarked on false and fictitious propaganda, and in a military communiqué dated 21 February 1984 [S/16369, annex], has falsely alleged that the Islamic Republic of Iran bombarded the city of Eshshahabi in Iraq.

The Iraqi régime has also announced that, in retaliation for the major current operations by the Islamic Forces, it would resort to attacks on cities and non-military installations inside the Islamic Republic of Iran. While rejecting the baseless Iraqi allegations regarding bombardment of civilian areas in the city of Eshshahabi, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers this as a new conspiracy orchestrated by the global arrogance and its surrogate, the criminal régime of Iraq, against the innocent civilians and residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to warn that such a barbaric action will not be tolerated at all and when perpetrated, due punishment within the framework of Islam will be implemented.

**Letter dated 24 February 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English/French]
[27 February 1984]

In a previous letter dated 18 November 1983 [S/16171], writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I drew your attention to the arrest of Mr. Mohammad Mi'ari and Mr. Maysara Sayyid by the Israeli authorities.

The grounds for their arrest were that they had attended the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at Geneva in 1983 and had, during that Conference, met with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization in working sessions of the Conference. In my letter at that time I protested, on behalf of the Committee, against this discriminatory action which amounted to an act of intimidation since the two people arrested were merely pursuing their legitimate activities on behalf of their non-governmental organizations at a Conference organized under the auspices of the United Nations. I might add here for reference that Mr. Mi'ari and Mr. Sayyid were representing the Friends of the Prisoners Association and the Abna Al-Balad Movement (Movement of the Sons of the Country), respectively. Both non-governmental organizations are based in Israel. Mr. Mi'ari and Mr. Sayyid were subsequently released from custody, but their movements were restricted to the towns of Haifa and Acre for a period of six months.

It has since come to my attention that, because of a town arrest order, Mr. Sayyid, who comes from Acre, has been banned from continuing his education at the Institute of Technology at Haifa because, among other matters, of his participation in the International Confer-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/117-S/16373.

ence on the Question of Palestine. My source for this information is the 8 February 1984 issue of *Ha'aretz*.

Mr. Sayyid has since appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice of Israel, declaring that the town arrest order against him is illegal. He requested that he be allowed to live in Haifa or to visit that city three times a week in order to continue his engineering studies at the Institute of Technology there.

At the appeal, the Attorney-General said that as part of his "conspiratorial activities he participated in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine where he met with Palestine Liberation Organization leaders". *Ha'aretz* reports that this participation in the Conference is considered by the Attorney-General as "the peak of Sayyid's conspiratorial activities".

Once again, on behalf of the Committee, I must protest against this discriminatory action, especially since it is possible that equally inequitable action will be taken against other participants from Israel in the Conference. I should therefore be grateful if you would be so good as to convey to the Israeli authorities the Committee's concern and urge them to lift the restrictions placed on Mr. Sayyid.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16374

**Letter dated 27 February 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[27 February 1984]

On instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter of 23 February 1984 [S/16370], I have the honour to call your attention and that of the international community to the fact that the Iranian régime still persists in bombarding civilian targets in Iraqi towns and villages.

On 24 February, the official Iraqi military communiqué contained the following:

"At 11.30 a.m. today, two enemy aircraft carried out a raid on residential areas in the environs of the El-Sadek district in Erbil governorate. Our ground defence intercepted them and forced them to flee. The enemy attack resulted in the destruction of a dwelling-house and damage to a number of civilian vehicles and installations there.

"Four enemy aircraft also attempted to carry out a raid on residential areas in Qal'at Salih, Azir and Majar in Maysan governorate. They were repulsed by

our air defence facilities, pursued by our fighter aircraft and forced to flee.

"The Iranian régime continued to bombard the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, Shihabi, Zurbatiyah and Halabjah with heavy artillery. In Basra, the enemy bombardment resulted in the deaths of 7 civilians and the wounding of 37 others, the destruction of 6 dwelling-houses, and damage to 6 civilian cars, a civilian hotel and a secondary school. The bombardment also caused the destruction of 5 dwelling-houses and damage to a civilian vehicle in Mandali, the destruction of 3 dwelling-houses in Khanaqin, the destruction of 1 house and damage to a civilian vehicle in Shihabi, and the death of 1 civilian and the wounding of another in Halabjah."

On 25 February, the official Iraqi military authorities issued the following communiqué:

"At 6.42 a.m. today, three fighter aircraft belonging to the Iranian enemy carried out a raid on residential

areas in the Miqdadiyah district and the Abu Saydah and Sa'diyah subdistricts of Diyala governorate. Further, at 7.45 a.m. today, another fighter aircraft raided the town of Aqarah in Ninawa governorate, aiming against residential areas there. Our air defence facilities intercepted the enemy aircraft and forced them to flee. The savage enemy raid caused losses in the ranks of the civilian population and damage to civilian property and installations, as follows:

"(a) Miqdadiyah district: 9 dead and 27 wounded, including 10 children, and destruction of 7 dwelling-houses;

"(b) Abu Saydah subdistrict: 7 dead and 9 wounded, and damage to 14 dwelling-houses and to 4 civilian vehicles;

"(c) Sa'diyah subdistrict: wounding of a female child and damage to 26 dwelling-houses;

"(d) Town of Aqarah: 3 dead and 32 wounded, and damage to 4 dwelling-houses, a civilian vehicle and some civilian property.

"At 7.55 a.m. today, two enemy fighter aircraft carried out a raid on the modern villages in the township of Darluk in Dohuk governorate. The raid caused the death of 2 civilians and the wounding of 9 others and damage to 15 dwelling-houses.

"At 10.48 a.m. today, two Iranian enemy aircraft carried out a raid against residential areas in Ali Al-Gharbi, Ali Al-Sharqi and Qal'at Salih. Our ground defence and air defence facilities intercepted them and managed to bring down one of them, seen descending in flames inside Iranian territory, while the other aircraft took flight. This enemy raid caused the deaths of 3 civilians and the wounding of 30 others including a number of women and children, and damage to 2 dwelling-houses and 3 commercial establishments in Ali Al-Gharbi, and the wounding of 10 civilians and damage to 1 civilian vehicle in Ali Al-Sharqi. The raid also caused the deaths of 2 civilians and the wounding of 5 others in Qal'at Salih."

The communiqué issued by the Iraqi Military Command on 26 February contained the following information:

"This morning, a number of enemy aircraft raided a number of our towns and civilian establishments, as follows:

"(a) At 7.40 a.m., attacks against residential areas in the town of Miqdadiyah and the townships of Abu Saydah and Sa'diyah. At 7.45 a.m., attacks against residential areas in the town of Aqarah. At 7.55 a.m., attacks against the modern villages in the township of Darluk in Dohuk governorate. At 10.48 a.m., against residential areas in the towns of Ali Al-Gharbi, Ali Al-Sharqi and Qal'at Salih. The enemy

aircraft were intercepted by our air defence facilities, which managed to bring down one of them, seen descending in flames inside Iranian territory; in the northern region another enemy aircraft was seen on fire while heading into the Iranian interior. The enemy raids caused the death and wounding of a number of civilian citizens, among them a number of women and children, as follows:

"Miqdadiyah: 9 dead and 27 wounded; destruction of 7 dwelling-houses;

"Town of Abu Saydah: 7 dead and 9 wounded; damage to 14 dwelling-houses and 4 vehicles;

"Sa'diyah: 1 wounded and damage to 26 dwelling-houses;

"Town of Aqarah: 5 dead and 34 wounded, destruction of 6 dwelling-houses and damage to 19 dwelling-houses;

"Ali Al-Sharqi: 3 dead and 30 wounded and damage to 2 dwelling-houses and 3 commercial establishments;

"Ali Al-Gharbi: 10 wounded and damage to a civilian vehicle;

"Qal'at Salih: 2 dead and 5 wounded.

"The Iranian régime also continued today to bombard the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin and Mandali with heavy artillery. The savage enemy bombardment resulted in the deaths of 3 civilians, the wounding of 9 others and the destruction of 2 dwelling-houses in Basra; 2 wounded and the destruction of 7 dwelling-houses and damage to a civilian vehicle in Mandali; and 5 wounded, the destruction of 5 dwelling-houses and damage to an elementary school and a civilian vehicle and to a number of civilian installations and plantations in the town of Khanaqin."

I should like, on this occasion, to reiterate to you the request of my Government, contained in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country [S/16361], that you should take urgent steps to develop effective international supervision mechanisms whereby the international community may ensure that strikes are not carried out against towns and villages and against the civilian population, the United Nations being the organization capable of developing such mechanisms.

Failing that, the Iranian régime will have the possibility of pursuing its aggressive policy, savagely shelling towns and villages and the civilian population within Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16375

Letter dated 28 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 February 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, once again, the Government of Iraq has committed a serious crime against humanity

by new missile attacks on the residential areas of Khorramabad and Borujerd in the province of Luristan.

The attacks were launched on Khorramabad at 0106

hours, local time, on Friday, 24 February 1984, and on Borujerd at 0136 hours. According to the latest statistics, the number of casualties in Khorramabad and Borujerd have risen to 78 martyrs and 841 injured and 141 homes and 484 shops destroyed or damaged.

Also at 1700 hours, invading Iraqi aircraft bombarded the Kurdish town of Mahabad in west Azarbaijan province. In this attack 17 people were martyred and 100 others wounded. Dozens of houses and shops were also destroyed.

Needless to say that, as the international Organization has only turned a blind eye to all criminal atrocities and savage Iraqi acts of genocide against the innocent

civilians of the Islamic Republic of Iran, my Government is left with no choice other than to retaliate within the frame of Islamic principles. The international Organization, due to its acquiescence, is partially responsible for these Iraqi crimes, however.

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/16376

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[29 February 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the note dated 28 February 1984, which was sent to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following serious incidents.

"On 24 February 1984, at 2245 hours, one of the Piraña-type launches supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of your country to the counter-revolutionary forces operating from Honduras and Costa Rica came from Costa Rica, went as far as the El Bluf port sector in Zelaya department and its operators, using rifles and heavy machine guns, attacked fuel storage facilities for 20 minutes with the intention of destroying them but without achieving their objective. In withdrawing towards Costa Rica, the launch attacked the motorized fishing vessels *Aldo Chavarria* and *Pescasa 15* out at sea, at the level of the DICSA company facilities, causing minor physical damage. Then, in passing near the Barra de Hong Sang, it came into armed confrontation with a motor vessel of the Sandinist navy, there being no serious outcome.

"The aggressor craft also left several mines scattered over the El Bluff port, and, at 1243 hours on 25 February, the motorized vessel *Pescasa 15* sank following contact with and the explosion of mines placed near the *Pescasa* quay. As a result of the explosion Jaime Davis and Pedro Laponte were injured.

"On the same day at 1000 hours the motorized vessel *Pescasa 23* was making for the quay when it came into contact with two mines, which exploded damaging the vessel; seven persons were wounded and two disappeared.

"Because of the gravity of the incidents mentioned above, the Government of Nicaragua is presenting a formal protest in the strongest terms to your Government concerning those acts, which signify a dangerous and reckless escalation in the uninterrupted aggression which your Government has been financing, organizing and directing against our country for the past two years. Those acts are in complete contradiction with the verbal declarations made by your Government in support of the Contadora process and the peace negotiations set in motion by that process. At all events, those acts amount to the imposition of a military blockade in addition to the attempts as an economic and political blockade of Nicaragua in which your Government is engaging, in open violation of international legal norms."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter to be 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/16377

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[29 February 1984]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another terrorist outrage against Israel's civilian population, perpetrated yesterday, 28 February 1984.

At 9.30 a.m., local time, a device comprised of several hand-grenades, wrapped in clothing and tossed into the entrance of a store, exploded on Jaffa Road, Jerusalem's

main thoroughfare. At the time of the explosion, the crowded shopping area of the city centre was filled with passersby. As a result of the blast, 21 persons were injured, one of them seriously. An even larger casualty toll was providentially averted when two of the hand-grenades failed to go off. They were subsequently defused by Israel police sappers.

The murderous intent of the crime is evident in the timing and location of the explosion which was designed to cause a maximum number of civilian casualties, including women and elderly people.

In addition to the serious casualties inflicted, the explosion also caused substantial property damage in the vicinity.

In the wake of the explosion, the "extremist" terrorist PLO group known as the "Democratic Front" bragged from Damascus of its responsibility for this outrage which it described in its statement as "an attack on 20 Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem" (Reuters, 28 February 1984), thus competing with another "extremist" PLO group, led by the notorious Abu-Nidal, which made a similar claim. Simultaneously, the "moderate" Yasser

Arafat, from Amman, praised this despicable crime as an act of heroism, for which he too saw fit to take credit.

This cowardly and indiscriminate act of terrorism serves as further proof, if such is still required, of the true nature and objectives of the PLO terrorists of all stripes, who are a group of international criminals intent upon the indiscriminate murder of innocent civilians. As is well known, at the United Nations, the terrorist organization in question masquerades under the guise of a "national liberation movement", which posturing is, of course, facilitated by the fact that the terrorist PLO has been granted by the United Nations irregular rights and privileges, in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of procedure of various organs.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16378

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 March 1984]

Pursuant to my letter of 28 February 1984 [S/16375], I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that the Iraqi régime has once again resorted to the use of chemical bombs against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Information in this regard has been forwarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which, we hope, will ascertain the facts and prepare a report.

It would be highly appreciated 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/16379* **

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[1 March 1984]

I am sending you the latest information sent by Mr. Shawkat Mahmud, Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs, concerning Israel's settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during November and December 1983 (see annex I) and January 1984 (see annex II). This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907¹³ and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,¹¹ includes the

confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

There is no need for me to stress the danger 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 annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

* Incorporating document S/16379/Corr.1 of 6 March 1984.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/39/119-S/16379.

ANNEX I

Israeli settlement activity during November and December 1983

During December 1983 the occupation authorities established two new settlements, as follows:

1. *Tselef*, established on 20 December on the lands of the village of Allar in the Tulkarm district.

2. *Ramat Ha Sharon (B)*, established on 23 December in the northern West Bank and consisting of 500 residential units intended for young couples.

During November and December 1983 the Israeli authorities confiscated the following parcels of West Bank land:

1. On 3 November, 400 hectares of the lands of al-Yamun in the Jenin district were confiscated.

2. On 5 November, 4,000 dunums of the lands of Al-Jib, 18 kilometres from Qalqilyah, were confiscated.

3. On 15 November, 900 dunums of the lands of Rafat, in the Jerusalem district, were confiscated.

4. On 17 November, 6,000 dunums of the lands of Beit Ula, in the Hebron district, were confiscated.

5. On 23 November, 1,000 dunums of the lands of Beituniya were confiscated.

6. On 23 November, 7 dunums of the lands of Ramallah were confiscated.

7. On 24 November, 2,000 dunums of the lands of Kharas, in the Hebron district, were confiscated.

8. On 9 December, 6 dunums of the lands of Mr. Iskandar Budur, Beit Sahur, were confiscated.

News of settlements intended to be established in coming months was published as follows:

1. The Israeli newspaper *Davar* stated on 15 November that the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs had decided on 14 November to establish new settlements in the West Bank, as follows:

(a) Beit Hamariah, to be established in the north of Wadi Arabah, will be an agricultural settlement absorbing 120 families.

(b) Mul Nevo, designed to absorb 120 families, an agricultural settlement 6 kilometres to the north of Jericho.

2. The Israeli newspaper *Hatzofeh* stated on 25 December that the Israeli Ministry of Housing, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency, had decided to transform the Nahal military settlement of Yitshar, situated on the Nablus-Jerusalem road, into a civilian settlement and to establish another settlement nearby.

3. The Israeli newspaper *Davar* stated on 29 December that six Nahal military settlements would be established soon in the northern West Bank and southern Mount Hebron area.

ANNEX II

Israeli settlement activity during January 1984

During January 1984 the occupation authorities established one new settlement. It is called Sdemot Mehola, is situated in the northern Jordan Valley and is the second settlement to be inhabited by religious Jews in the area. Work began there on 17 January. The following information is available on Israeli settlements to be established in the West Bank in the coming months:

1. The regional council for Israeli settlement, headed by Matti Binyamin, has decided to establish four new settlements in the West Bank; this decision was taken on 3 January.

2. The local councils of the Israeli settlements have decided to establish 20 new settlements in the West Bank; this decision was taken on 3 January.

3. The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency announced on 17 January that it had drawn up a plan requiring 14 new settlements to be established in the Jerusalem area by 1987. This would bring the number of settlements in the area to 36, and 22,000 Jews would be housed in the new settlements.

4. The Israeli newspaper *Al-Hamishmar* stated on 20 January that a new settlement for religious Jews would be established in the West Bank. It will be called Ganei Modi'in Hashontim, will be situated on a rocky hill near the village of Na'lin in the Ramallah district and will be inhabited exclusively by 500 religious Jewish families.

DOCUMENT S/16380

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 March 1984]

I have received instructions to bring to your attention that in the early hours of Tuesday, 28 February 1984, the Iraqi Ba'athist régime perpetrated another crime against humanity by conducting its largest chemical bombardment to date in the 41-month-old war imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The chemical bombs dropped by the Iraqi army in the Khaybar operational theatre have resulted in the injury of over 700 Iranian combatants, who are suffering from facial burns, intense nausea, inflammation and watering of eyes, giddiness, loss of equilibrium and intense coughing.

According to the wounded, upon explosion, the bombs emitted a yellow gas which quickly spread over the area, and the troops within the radius of 1 kilometre were poisoned and suffered skin burns as well. Doctors on the scene have verified that the symptoms appearing on the patients clearly indicate that mustard nitrogen gas had been used. Experts believe that such toxic

chemicals as chloride, arsenic and phosgene compounds have most likely been used by the Iraqis.

This latest Iraqi use of chemical bombs came in the wake of other chemical bombings during the previous two days in the Hur Al-Hoveizeh area, leaving some 400 casualties. While the prime responsibility for such inhuman crimes rests directly with the desperate Iraqi régime, however, the obvious acquiescence of the United Nations only serves to further encourage the rulers of Iraq to continue their savagery.

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/16381

Letter dated 29 February 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, the United States has been expanding the presence of its naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea for some time and, on occasion, has interfered with the movement of the Iranian air force and naval fleets within the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On 22 January 1984, the Flight Information Center of the United States Federal Aviation Administration issued a special communiqué, code-named "KCNFYN", in which aircraft flying over the Arabian Sea above the latitude of 20 degrees north

were requested to contact United States navy ships on a given frequency; otherwise they would be in serious danger.

This communiqué is in clear violation of the fundamental principles of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation,¹⁴ as well as other conventions concerning the laws of the sea. The claim of the communiqué to sovereignty over an unspecified part of the free waters of the Persian Gulf, Oman Sea and Arabian Sea has no basis and is legally invalid.

This communiqué, which can be considered as a violation of the sovereignty of the coastal countries of the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea, is taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran as a threat to the peace and security of the airspace and sea lanes in the region. In view of the special circumstances in the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that it would exercise its rights to fulfil its commitments regarding the security and protection of its national interests within the perimeters of its territorial waters.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Foreign Minister
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/16383*

Letter dated 2 March 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[5 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of a statement dated 22 February 1984 by Mr. Thiounn Thoeun, Minister and member of the Co-ordinating Committee for Health and Social Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, denouncing and condemning the intensified use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors against the population of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would bring this text to the attention of the Group of Consultant Experts on the application of the 1925 Geneva Protocol⁴ and have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement of 22 February 1984 by Mr. Thiounn Thoeun, Minister and member of the Co-ordinating Committee for Health and Social Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing and condemning the intensified use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors against the population of Kampuchea

On 21 February 1984, at about 2 p.m., a Vietnamese MIG-type aircraft flew over the border region between Kampuchea and Thailand, spreading large amounts of toxic chemical products over the provinces of Koh Kong, Pursat and Battambang. These products, yellow and white in colour, fell on the leaves of trees, crops, the roofs of houses, pools, ponds, streams, wells and storage jars.

This is the latest in a long series of crimes of genocide perpetrated against the Kampuchean population by the Vietnamese aggressors since their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, which to date have already caused more than 2,500,000 deaths.

During the present 1983-1984 dry season, as in previous dry seasons, the Vietnamese aggressors are resorting to the use of toxic chemical products in order to exterminate the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. They have used other methods besides spreading these products from aircraft: they have fired toxic gas shells from 105-mm cannons or 82-mm and 60-mm mortars, and from tubes loaded with toxic products set at the foot of trees and scattered throughout the forest, they have released fumes of asphyxiating gases that poison or kill any person who approaches. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors have used Vietnamese agents,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/121-S/16383.

particularly women, to put poison into cakes and other consumer products sold in the markets.

Since November 1983, the Vietnamese aggressors have been resorting to a new way of employing toxic products. They have set up groups of experts who use syringes to inject liquid poison into ponds, pools and streams. Fish living in them or animals coming to drink from them have died or contracted infectious diseases. The same fate has overtaken people who drink this water or eat the fish and animals.

These toxic products do not cause immediate death. Those who have been poisoned by them first experience coughing, repeated vomiting, sore throats, continual diarrhoea and fever, followed by the appearance of blistering rashes over the entire body. The victims die after two or three months.

Since the beginning of the present 1983-1984 dry season, from October 1983 to January 1984, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their use of toxic chemical products to exterminate the Kampuchean population of the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratié, Kompong Speu and Kampot.

These crimes of genocide, perpetrated by means of the systematic, widespread and indiscriminate use of chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people, show still more clearly:

- (a) The barbaric nature of the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea;
- (b) The policy of genocide being pursued by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean people;
- (c) The total impasse into which they have been driven by the increasingly powerful struggle of the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of chemical

weapons to make up for their shortage of troops in Kampuchea or to reinforce their troops, who are overcome by defeatism and demoralization and who are about to suffer their final defeat on the battlefields at the hands of the Kampuchean people, the National Army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I denounce and condemn with the utmost rigour these crimes of genocide by the Vietnamese aggressors, committed in violation of the Geneva Convention of 17 June 1925,⁴ as "a crime against humanity".

The Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea call on all the peace-loving and justice-loving countries of the world, and particularly the United Nations, to denounce and condemn even more vigorously the above-mentioned crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. They call on them especially to take effective measures to thwart the criminal designs of the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet masters who, by persistently resorting to the use of chemical weapons, are aiming to realize their ambition to swallow up Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean people in order to make Kampuchea a Vietnamese territory in accordance with their sinister "Indo-Chinese federation" strategy. The best way for the peace-loving and justice-loving countries to respond is to unite and continue to put political, diplomatic, economic and financial pressure on the Hanoi authorities so as to induce them to withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea totally, immediately and unconditionally, in accordance with five successive United Nations resolutions [General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983], in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their destiny for themselves, without any foreign interference.

DOCUMENT S/16384

Letter dated 2 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 March 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to call your attention to the following points.

As you are well informed, during recent days the criminal Ba'athist régime of Iraq, under different preposterous pretexts, has continued its savage missile attacks and aerial bombardment of innocent civilians and residential areas, and has kept on using chemical weapons. Since 25 February 1984, many frequent attacks have been launched over the cities of Baneh, Ilam, Khorramabad, Pol-e-Dokhtar, Kohdasht, Islambad, Gilan-e-Gharb, Borujerd, Saghez, Houvizeh, Bostan, Mahabad and Bakhtaran, which resulted in the martyrdom of 246 people and 1,507 injured, the devastation of a great number of residential units and shops and, hence, the homelessness of many thousands of people.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

deems it necessary, once again, to remind the international Organization that it is the callousness of the United Nations and its blatant negligence of its constitutional responsibilities that has abetted the Iraqi rulers in their criminal perpetrations. The people and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran therefore consider the Security Council partially responsible for the murderous action and devastation brought to the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq.

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/16386

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[5 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 4 March 1984 addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to inform you of the following.

"Since 1 March 1984, Somozan mercenaries have been launching mortar attacks on the Nicaraguan frontier villages of Bilwaskarma, Leymus and Waspán from positions they occupy in Honduran territory. Moreover, the concentration of large contingents of mercenaries has been observed in these sectors, giving rise to the fear that they are preparing new and heavier attacks on Nicaraguan territory. The Honduran Army is openly collaborating and participating in these criminal actions, including 105-mm mortar attacks.

"Furthermore, yesterday, 3 March, at 6 a.m., a helicopter coming from Honduran territory launched a rocket attack on the installations of the Potosí ferry, on the Gulf of Fonseca, without causing any damage. When the attack was repelled, the helicopter withdrew towards Honduras. Subsequently, another helicopter fired two rockets at a Nicaraguan patrol that was carrying out routine guard duties in the Punta San José sector on the same Gulf. The helicopter withdrew towards Amapala Island.

"Yesterday at 11 a.m., about 50 Honduran Army troops operating from Honduran territory harassed

for 10 minutes the Las Minutas observation post, situated 4 kilometres north-east of Somotillo, Chinandega department.

"In lodging with the Government of Honduras a formal and vigorous protest against the aforementioned acts, the Government of Nicaragua emphasizes once again the serious consequences that might ensue from the continuation of these acts of aggression, particularly in the Waspán area, where an incident of serious proportions could occur if the Government of Honduras does not act in accordance with its international obligations. With a view to avoiding such a development, I would request you to take the necessary steps to put an end to attacks on Nicaraguan territory and to reduce and disarm the mercenary forces which are operating with impunity in Honduran territory."

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/16387

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the two letters addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/16375 and S/16378], I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The first point to which attention should be drawn is that on the date mentioned in the two Iranian letters the forces of the Iranian régime launched a large-scale offensive against Iraq from all sides and that the representatives of the régime at various levels continued to state on that occasion as on others that their aim was to occupy Iraq and overthrow the régime of its national Government. Everyone knows that the representative of Iran is fully aware of these facts and continues to issue press releases of his Mission which affirm and acknowledge these abominable goals of his régime.

Another point to which attention should be drawn is the fact that the representative of Iran does not end the two aforementioned letters in the same way as his many earlier letters but purely and simply insults the United Nations. In that regard, the representative of Iran is not unaware that it is clear to all that his Government is blocking your efforts to send a mission to the two countries, which it treacherously and flagrantly refused to receive, as every sensible person is aware, after initially pretending that it accepted the dispatch of that mission.

I should like to recall on this occasion that in the successive letters which I have addressed to you I have indicated that the Iranian régime was continuing to shell civilian targets in Iraq while denying that it was doing so. In particular, in my letter issued as document S/16370, I described the series of recent events which shows clearly that no reliance can be placed on the

statements made by the Iranian régime, which continues to attack Iraqi civilian objectives.

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 27 February 1984 states:

"Yesterday evening and today, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Shihabi and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. That savage enemy shelling killed two civilians and wounded two others in Basra, wounded two people, destroyed one house and damaged four others in the town of Khanaqin, destroyed four houses in Mandali, damaged six houses and three civilian vehicles in Shihabi, and damaged civilian installations and property in Zurbatiyah."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 28 February states:

"Yesterday evening and today the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Halabjah and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery. That savage enemy shelling wounded six civilians and destroyed three houses in Basra, killed a woman in Halabjah, destroyed five houses and damaged a school in Khanaqin and damaged a number of civilian installations in Zurbatiyah."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 29 February states:

"Yesterday evening and today the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Shihabi and Darbandkhan with heavy artillery. That savage enemy shelling killed three civilians, destroyed two houses and damaged other houses and a civilian vehicle in Basra, killed one person,

wounded a little girl, destroyed three houses, damaged six others and destroyed an elementary school in the town of Khanaqin and destroyed a house and a shop in Darbandkhan."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 1 March states:

"Yesterday evening and today, an Iranian artillery bombardment killed five Iraqi civilians and wounded seven others in the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin and Mandali. That bombardment destroyed 26 houses, one school and six civilian vehicles."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 2 March states:

"Yesterday evening and today, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Shihabi, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari with heavy artillery. That savage enemy shelling wounded four people and damaged two houses in Basra, wounded two people, destroyed four houses and damaged four houses, two elementary schools and a civilian vehicle in Khanaqin and damaged various civilian installations and property in Shihabi, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 4 March states:

"Yesterday and today the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Shandari and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. That shelling killed one civilian and

wounded three others in Basra, destroyed three houses in Khanaqin and five houses in Shihabi and damaged civilian property in the town of Zurbatiyah."

The official Iraqi military communiqué of 5 March states:

"Yesterday evening and today, the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra, and the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin and their environs with heavy artillery. That savage enemy shelling wounded four civilians and damaged four civilian vehicles in Basra and wounded one civilian, destroyed one house and damaged another in Khanaqin."

At the time when the two aforementioned Iranian letters highlight once again the duplicity, lies and treachery which characterize the methods used by the Iranian leaders, you yourself and the international community must become fully aware of the need to approve the proposal made by my Government in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq [S/16361], which refers to the need to develop effective mechanisms to ensure international supervision and enable the international community to guarantee that towns, villages and civilians in both countries will not be hit.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16388

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[5 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/16380]. I have already clarified my Government's position regarding the false Iranian allegations in my letter dated 29 November 1983 [S/16193]. The position of my Government has not changed.

It should be noted that the aforementioned Iranian letter refers to the so-called "Khaybar operational theatre", which was described as follows in the press release dated 27 February 1984 issued by the press section of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"Islamic forces launched a new major offensive in the southern sector of the battlefronts, at 2100 hours on 22 February . . . The new massive offensive of the Islamic Republic is code-named "Khaybar"; the Islamic Forces in this new offensive liberated tens of kilometres of Iraqi territory and gained control over several strategic highways and some 26 villages inside Iraq. For the first time in the course of the 41-month-old Iraqi imposed war, the Muslim troops of Iran penetrated 40 kilometres deep inside Iraqi territory."

I am certain that you and the States Members of the United Nations will draw the appropriate conclusions from this new admission by the Iranian Government that it has committed armed aggression against Iraq. I have no doubt whatsoever that you have been made aware of the desperate fate of the Iranian forces of evil and aggression by the news media, which have enlightened world public opinion on this matter. The authorities of the régime in power in Tehran are resorting to deception, deceit, falsehood and dissimulation in their desperate efforts to distract world opinion from the crime they have committed by launching military aggression on a vast scale against the international frontiers of Iraq and to disguise the failure of their evil plans against Iraq. This is the destiny that awaits all Iranian aggressive attempts in the future.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

**Letter dated 2 March 1984 from the representative of France
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English/French]
[6 March 1984]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by France, I have the honour to send you herewith the text of the declaration adopted on 28 February 1984 at the Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation.

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

*(Signed) Luc DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Declaration by the Presidency of the European Economic Community,
adopted on 28 February 1984 at the Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation**

I. LEBANON AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Ten:

(a) Express concern at the recent events in Lebanon which have been characterized by a renewal of armed confrontation and a struggle between the Lebanese political forces and which threaten to perpetuate the division of the country and the presence of foreign troops in its territory;

(b) Call on all the parties concerned to reach a lasting and effective cease-fire agreement;

(c) Hope that the international community will urgently fulfil its responsibilities in regard to peace-keeping, in particular by installing in the Beirut area, with the agreement of all the parties concerned, a United Nations force which would take up position following the departure of the Multinational Force on the basis of the mandate to be entrusted to it by the Security Council;

(d) Recall that the re-establishment of the integrity and sovereignty of the Lebanese State requires Lebanese reconciliation as a pre-condition and indicate their firm conviction that the process initiated during the Geneva Conference should be resumed under conditions corresponding to the aspirations of all the political and religious interests;

(e) Note that this objective involves also the withdrawal of all foreign troops except those whose presence is agreed to by the Lebanese Government;

(f) Consider that the various Lebanese movements should be able to agree on a definition of the external status of their country, which

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/123-S/16389.

would take into account both its position in the Arab world and the desire of its population no longer to be exposed to the consequences of a conflict which has already caused it so much suffering.

The Ten subsequently dealt with the unresolved problems of the Middle East with which the events in Lebanon are closely linked, without prejudice to the discussion of this subject which the European Council could have on 19 and 20 March 1984.

2. CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

The Ten have noted with great regret and concern the latest developments in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which are marked by heavy fighting at the front and renewed attacks with rockets, shells and bombs against civilian targets. This situation risks leading to new levels of escalation of the war and to a dangerous crisis in the region.

The Ten therefore appeal to both parties to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and to renounce all activities which could lead to an escalation of hostilities or endanger the freedom of navigation in the Gulf. They renew their appeal to search for ways to a peaceful solution which would be acceptable and honourable for both sides. They request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take up again his mission to find a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the conflict. They are prepared to co-operate actively with the means at their disposal.

At the same time, the Ten appeal to the warring parties to observe carefully the international rules and conventions concerning the protection of the civilian populations and the treatment of prisoners of war. They support the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to ease the heavy burden which the war puts on both sides.

3. SOUTHERN AFRICA

The ten States members of the European Community, which have shown for a long time the greatest concern regarding the situation in southern Africa, welcome the recent initiatives aimed at ending the conflicts in that region.

They note with satisfaction the agreement reached at Lusaka on 16 February 1984 on the strengthening and monitoring of the military disengagement in southern Angola and commend the efforts of all parties concerned to bring about increased security and stability in the region. They also welcome the recent understanding between South Africa and Mozambique.

The Ten urge that the parties continue to show restraint and hope that these developments will contribute to the climate of mutual confidence which will facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Ten call upon all concerned to seize this new opportunity to implement without further delay the United Nations settlement plan. They continue to support and encourage all parties, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in their efforts to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Namibian question and they express their readiness to assist in the development of a free and independent Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/16390

**Letter dated 6 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[6 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 5 March 1984 addressed 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.

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following.

"Today, 5 March 1984, at 2 a.m., two fast launches of the 'Piraña' type, accompanied by a gunboat and aircraft of undetermined number and type, attacked three Nicaraguan coastguard vessels in the Punta San José sector of the Gulf of Fonseca. As a result of this criminal attack, Second Lieutenant Javier Mayorga, commander of coastguard vessel 308, and crew members Francisco Mena Baltodano, radio operator, and Jorge Castellón Peña, first engineer, were killed, and crew members Iván Cerna, warrant officer, Humberto Calero, chief engineer, and Henry Arias Amaya, radio operator, were wounded.

"In presenting its formal and vigorous protest against these criminal acts, the Government of Nicaragua draws your attention to the special charac-

teristics of this cowardly attack. Aircraft can only be used in the early hours of the morning if they are flown by experienced pilots. Similarly, the coordination required for this kind of aggressive action would not be possible without the direct participation of the Honduran army, which has been playing to the full the role assigned to it by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Government of the United States."

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/16391

Letter dated 6 March 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 March 1984]

I have the honour to convey to you the text of an announcement by the Israel Prime Minister's spokesman with regard to the decision of the Government of Lebanon unilaterally to abrogate its agreement with Israel of 17 May 1983.

The text of the announcement is as follows:

"The agreement that was signed on 17 May 1983 between Lebanon and Israel was concluded after free negotiations between the two States. The United States Government actively participated in these negotiations and in the attainment of the agreement. The agreement, which was an expression of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, was approved by an overwhelming majority of the Lebanese Parliament. The purpose of the agreement was to establish a new era in the relationship between Lebanon and Israel, to determine minimal security arrangements and to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

"Syria is the obstacle to Lebanon's independence and the main factor disturbing the effort to enlarge the circle of peace in the Middle East. Therefore, immediately after the signing of the agreement of 17 May, Syria began to take violent action to achieve

the abrogation of the agreement. Syria forced the Lebanese Government to surrender to its dictates, which means a death sentence for Lebanese independence and sovereignty. Israel strongly condemns the Syrian intervention and the abrogation of the agreement.

"In light of the fact that, in this situation, Lebanon is incapable of fulfilling its international obligations and of preventing southern Lebanon from being turned once again into a terrorist base, Israel itself will determine the best ways to ensure its security.

"In addition, Israel will continue to show friendship to the Lebanese people and, especially, to friends with whom it has had close relations for a long time. Israel hopes that Lebanon will succeed in restoring its sovereignty and in liberating itself from Syrian domination. Israel is ready even today to carry out the agreement of 17 May."

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/16392

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 5 March 1984 addressed to you from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations. I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the

circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 5 March 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

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

Israeli occupation forces ambushed a civilian bus carrying Palestinian workers from the village of Mazrah Sharqia in the Israeli-

occupied Palestinian West Bank. The ambush, which took place Sunday, 4 March 1984, resulted in the wounding of seven Palestinians. One remains in grave condition in the Hadassah hospital, and another is reported to be in serious condition in the Ramallah hospital.

After the ambush, Israeli occupation forces sealed off the area and forcibly prevented relatives of the victims from approaching the hospital where they had been taken for medical treatment.

Israel, the occupying Power, is held fully responsible for this criminal act perpetrated against the civilian Palestinian population, and the Security Council is called upon to take immediate measures to prevent the recurrence of such brutality.

DOCUMENT S/16393*

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

*[Original: French]
[7 March 1984]*

Pursuant to my letter dated 25 January 1984 [S/16297], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith additional information on the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese forces of aggression in Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Group of Consultant Experts on the implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,⁴ and 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

The use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea

The Vietnamese aggressors continue to resort to chemical warfare to exterminate the Kampuchean civilian population and the patriotic forces fighting against them.

Towards the beginning of January, they put toxic substances in water points and on roads and paths from Kbal Damrei to Chhep, in Preah Vihear province (northern region), killing seven persons.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/124-S/16393.

On 16 January, at Phum Krauch in the Prey Chhor district of Kompong Cham province (central region), they dropped poison into the ponds. Seven persons—four woodsmen and three children looking after cattle—died after drinking the poisoned water.

On 21 January, in the commune of Khnach in Kratié district of Kratié province (north-eastern region), a large number of livestock were killed by toxic substances spread by the Vietnamese aggressors in the vicinity of Beng Baray.

On 22 January, in the Siem Reap district of Siem Reap province (northern region), a Vietnamese woman, a specialist in chemical warfare, infiltrated the district town market and the villages to spread chemicals: two families among our inhabitants were killed.

On 27 January, in the Sisophon district of Battambang province (north-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors killed a sick adult and a sick child by giving them poisoned medication.

On 30 January, in the Udong district of Kompong Speu province (central region), the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic substances in the water points and woods: seven cattle were killed.

On 2 February, in the Sisophon district (north-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors dropped poison into the Stung Daun Keo River, causing the death of a large number of cattle.

On 2 February, in the Siem Reap district, the Vietnamese occupiers injected poison into foodstuffs sold at the market. Two inhabitants of Angkor Krao died as a result.

On 13 February, in the Thporng district of Kompong Speu province, the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic chemical substances in the streams west of the commune of Yea Ang. Two persons were killed, six others became seriously ill and three cattle also died.

On 14 February, in the Bavel district of Battambang province, the Vietnamese aggressors fired gas shells and put toxic chemical substances in ponds and pools, causing several cases of poisoning among the population. The livestock were affected as well.

DOCUMENT S/16394*

Letter dated 6 March 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[7 March 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, held at Panama City on 27 and 28 February 1984.

I would request you to have this communiqué circulated 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*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/126-S/16394.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 28 February 1984 at Panama City by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela

On 27 and 28 February 1984, the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, met at Panama City. Participating in the deliberations for the first time was Mr. Isidro Morales Paul, the new Minister for External Relations of Venezuela, who was warmly welcomed by his colleagues.

The four Foreign Ministers were received by the President of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Jorge Illueca, who reaffirmed his Government's enthusiastic support for the peace efforts and referred to his own personal association with the Contadora process from its very beginnings.

The Ministers carefully reviewed the situation in Central America, reaffirmed their adherence to the principles which guided the Contadora initiative and expressed their resolve to persevere in the search for a stable and lasting peace throughout the region. They recognized, however, that, if that objective was to be attained, the provisions of the document on "Measures to be taken", agreed upon on 8 January 1984 [see S/16262], had to be scrupulously carried out.

In that connection, the Technical Group, in fulfilment of the co-ordinating role expressly assigned to it by the fifth joint meeting of Foreign Ministers [*ibid.*], submitted to the Ministers within the prescribed time-limit a detailed report on the work carried out since 31 January, with the active participation of the five Central American countries and the four Contadora countries, by the specialized Com-

missions on security issues, political matters, and economic and social questions.

In the same context, they noted with interest the advances made with respect to elections in various countries of the region and highlighted the importance of making use of democratic processes as a means of bringing about domestic reconciliation in the various countries and détente in the region.

They emphasized the growing international co-operation in tackling the serious social and economic problems which were at the root of the crisis in Central America and, in particular, they considered the proposals made toward that end by the International Labour Organisation, the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America (CADESCA) and the Pan American Health Organization.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the convening of the first meeting of CADESCA, scheduled to be held from 1 to 6 March 1984 in Mexico City, and wished it success in its deliberations, expressing the view that CADESCA was a necessary instrument for the co-ordination of economic and social co-operation in the Central American region.

The Ministers agreed that the Technical Group's next meetings with the Working Commissions should take place during the weeks of 19 to 25 March and 23 to 29 April. They also confirmed 30 April as the date for the sixth joint meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Central American countries and the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group.

The Ministers of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela expressed their gratitude to the Government and people of Panama for the cordial hospitality which they had once again shown to them.

DOCUMENT S/16395

Letter dated 7 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[7 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 2 March 1984 addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"The announcement made yesterday by the terrorist forces organized, financed and directed by the Government of the United States, through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), that the port of Corinto had been mined, compels me once again to write to you and to present to you the most formal and vigorous protest of Nicaragua against these announcements, which, together with the criminal acts that have already claimed their first victims in the port of El Bluff, reveal even more clearly the plans of the Government of the United States to impose a military blockade on Nicaragua and to intensify, in a manner without precedent in the region, the attacks on my country and the tension prevailing in Central America.

"This latest announcement by the mercenary forces of the CIA, which was made precisely at the end of the recent meeting of the Contadora Group, likewise demonstrates the desire of your Government to thwart the noble and generous efforts being made by that Group to achieve peace in Central America.

"Furthermore, the fact that the CIA mercenaries made the announcement in San José, Costa Rica, is

further proof of the intention of the Government of the United States to compromise the neutrality of this sister country, whose territory is not only being used as a base for attacks on Nicaragua but is being increasingly transformed into a centre for defamatory campaigns and propaganda campaigns for the terrorist actions designed to increase tensions in the region.

"Lastly, we cannot fail to issue a warning concerning the consequences of the policy being pursued by your Government through the CIA, which is not only harmful to Nicaragua but also poses a serious threat to international maritime traffic in the region, since there is a possibility that some of the mines that have been planted may be carried away from our coasts by marine currents. That being so, the Government of Nicaragua is alerting the international community and at the same time holds the Government of the United States responsible for any loss of human life or material damage that may result from its conduct, which is contrary to the most elemental norms of international law."

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/16396

Letter dated 7 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[7 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 6 March 1984 addressed 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.

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following incidents:

"On 4 March 1984, at noon, a group consisting of an undetermined number of counter-revolutionaries attacked the Nicaraguan villages of Waspán and Leymus with 81-mm mortars from Honduras. A member of the Sandinist People's Militias was wounded in this criminal attack.

"Similarly, on 6 March 1984, at 10.30 a.m., 30 soldiers of the Honduran army, together with 15 Somozan mercenaries, harassed from Honduras the observation post situated in the La Reforma sector, 5 kilometres north-west of Somotillo.

"On the same day, 6 March, at 12.45 p.m., an undetermined number of Somozan mercenaries, together with troops of the Honduran army, harassed the village of Santo Tomás del Norte, in Chinandega

department, with six mortars and gunfire from Honduran territory. A one-year-old girl named Etelvina Cárdenas Rivera was killed in this cowardly attack.

"In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest against the aforementioned incidents, the Government of Nicaragua draws attention to the consequences that may ensue from the increasing involvement of the Honduran army in these criminal acts of aggression and provocation, and at the same time calls upon the Honduran authorities to put an immediate and definitive end to these actions, which reveal the cowardly character of the attackers who on this occasion, as on earlier occasions, have demonstrated their impotence by venting their anger on additional innocent victims among the Nicaraguan civilian population."

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/16397

Letter dated 8 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 March 1984]

As you are well aware, on numerous occasions, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly informed the international Organization of the various war crimes perpetrated by the Iraqi aggressors against Iranian civilians and military personnel. Many requests have also been made to you regarding an investigation of the oft-repeated Iraqi violations of international humanitarian laws, and particularly regarding the use of internationally prohibited chemical weapons by Iraq.

So far, there has been, most regrettably, no positive action by the international Organization. Owing to the deplorable, irresponsible callousness and delaying tactics of the international Organization, not only has the vital and decisive evidence of the crime of chemical warfare faded away in the field but the criminal enemy has also been further abetted in its savagery and, consequently, has resorted to the same prohibited weapon more and more extensively, to such an extent that the media at the international level, as well as many other independent sources, like hospitals, physicians, Governments and the International Committee of the Red Cross, have testified as to the perpetration of these criminal acts by Iraq.

In the face of the universal confirmation of the overwhelming evidence and with regard to General Assembly resolution 37/98 D, it is incumbent upon you,

as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to take immediate action in order to present a report to the international Organization.

With regard to all the good will, sincerity and concern you have always demonstrated, my Government sincerely hopes that your timely decision will soon prove that a residue of confidence can still be retained in the United Nations and that the criminal cannot simply get away with the crimes, simply because some organs of the international Organization have been unfairly influenced. It is evident that the obligation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in fulfilment of resolution 37/98 D does not require the involvement of any other organ of the United Nations.

Finally, in the face of the gravity of the situation and vast dimensions of the crimes, any hesitation in conducting an early investigation would be another serious setback for the international Organization and will entail serious consequences.

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/16398

**Letter dated 6 March 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[8 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 5 March 1984 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I acknowledge receipt of your note dated 4 March 1984, in which you protest against a series of armed confrontations that have occurred in your country and in which, it is maliciously claimed, the armed forces of Honduras were involved. It is an unfortunate but obvious fact that the internal struggle going on in Nicaragua is tending to become general and to spread throughout its territory, for reasons which are, precisely, not imputable to the neighbouring countries. Honduras is aware of the latent danger that, in line with earlier efforts to that end, this internal conflict may be used as a pretext for initiating an international confrontation involving the entire Central American region, with serious and unforeseeable consequences. My Government has confined itself to

taking the necessary steps to ensure the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity in such an eventuality. On no occasion have troops of the Honduran army harassed Nicaragua, nor have aeroplanes or helicopters of the air force attacked Nicaraguan port facilities, subsequently withdrawing towards the non-existent Amapala Island. In the light of the foregoing, the Government of Honduras rejects with equal vigour the protest presented and formally calls upon the Government of Nicaragua to proceed with the prudence that the circumstances require and to avoid causing the internal conflict which it is facing to become general, either by implication or by action."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter, which has been transmitted to the Organization of American States, to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16399

**Letter dated 8 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[8 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 7 March 1984 addressed 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.

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following.

"Yesterday, 6 March 1984, at 10 p.m., two Piraña-type launches attacked military installations at Montelimar with 81-mm mortars. The first attack lasted for 10 minutes, after which the launches withdrew, only to return some minutes later for a second attack with 81-mm mortars and machine-guns. The launches withdrew again and returned once more for a third and final attack which lasted for about 5 minutes, after which they withdrew for good. These attacks, in which mortars mounted on fast launches

were used for the first time, caused no casualties.

"In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest to the Government of Honduras, the Government of Nicaragua emphasizes the seriousness of the escalating aggression to which our country is being subjected, and the consequences which may ensue for peace in Central America. At the same time, we demand an immediate halt to these criminal acts of provocation and aggression, which violate the most elemental norms of international law."

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/16400

**Letter dated 8 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[9 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 February 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq

Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Allow me to send you herewith a tape recording of the address delivered by Mr. Ali Khamenei, President of the Iranian régime and President of the Higher Defence Council, after the Friday prayers held at the University of Tehran on 24 February 1984. I quote below a translation of the Persian text of a passage from Khamenei's speech, which clearly reveals the intentions behind the Iranian régime's insistence on continuing its war of aggression against Iraq.

"I call the attention of the public at large to the fact that we are determined to act in the coming stages along another axis after the war. I would like to draw the attention of our sisters and brothers and to remind them of this. The matter concerns the two Maj-

noon islands situated in the midst of the marshes, because they have a great strategic importance which commands our attention. This is so because it is possible to attack our régime through them, to say nothing of their economic importance in containing a huge oil deposit, the reserves lying beneath them amounting to 8 billion barrels which can be extracted from more than 28 wells. By simple calculation, if 200,000 barrels can be extracted per day, then this reserve can continue to be exploited for 60 years."

Iraq has frequently pointed to the covetous ambitions of the Iranian régime for Iraqi territory and resources as a major reason for the war it has been waging against Iraq for the past four years. The above-quoted declaration of Khamenei is a clear proof of these ambitions.

I consider it my duty to acquaint you with the contents of Khamenei's speech so that you may be aware of the true nature of the present régime in Tehran and of the reasons for its persistence in continuing its war against Iraq and its desperate attempts to cross the international boundaries and occupy Iraqi territories.

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

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16401 *

Letter dated 19 March 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement on recent developments in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, adopted by the Special Committee against Apartheid at its 537th meeting, held on 16 March 1984.

I should like to request that the statement be issued as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, in accordance with the decision taken at the above-mentioned meeting.

(Signed) Vladimir A. KRAVETS
Acting Chairman of
the Special Committee against Apartheid

ANNEX

Statement adopted on 16 March 1984 by the
Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid has been following, with great attention, in accordance with its mandate, the recent developments in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

The Special Committee considers it essential to reaffirm that the primary cause of tension and conflict in southern Africa has been and remains the inhuman policy of *apartheid* pursued by the racist régime of South Africa. There can be no stable peace and security in the region unless *apartheid* is totally eliminated and the people of South Africa as a whole are enabled to establish a non-racial democratic State.

The South African régime, however, is continuing its efforts to enforce *apartheid* by brutal repression. It is proceeding, in defiance of the international community and in the face of opposition by the great majority of the people, to impose the new racist constitution to dispossess the African majority, divide the oppressed people and consolidate racist domination. It continues to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia.

Its assurances of a willingness to accept non-intervention in neighbouring States—after causing enormous damage to the economies of those States through criminal acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism—require utmost vigilance by the international community.

The Special Committee considers that, so long as *apartheid* persists in South Africa, the international community has a duty to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in South Africa and to assist the legitimate struggle of the dispossessed and oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia for self-determination, independence and freedom. The international community must condemn the actions of Governments, transnational corporations and other interests which, through their collaboration with the racist régime, encourage it in its racist, repressive, oppressive and aggressive policies. The international community must demand the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all other political prisoners in South Africa.

The Special Committee denounces the propaganda of the racist régime and its friends in favour of a relaxation of international action against *apartheid*. There can be no relaxation so long as the racist régime, with its enormous military machine and nuclear buildup, seeks to perpetrate racist domination in South Africa and establish its hegemony in the region.

The Special Committee recognizes that the liberation movements and all those fighting for freedom in South Africa—including independent black trade unions, religious bodies, and other groups—deserve even greater moral and material support at the present critical time.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/137-S/16401.

The Special Committee also calls for increased economic and other assistance to the front-line States and Lesotho to overcome the effects of South African aggression and natural calamities.

The Special Committee, therefore, will redouble its efforts to mobilize Governments and peoples of the world in support of United Nations resolutions for the elimination of *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT S/16402

Letter dated 8 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 8 March 1984 addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you with reference to the serious incidents described below.

"On 6 March 1984, at 10 p.m., two Piraña-type launches attacked military installations at Montelimar with 81-mm mortars. The first attack lasted 10 minutes, after which the launches withdrew, only to return a few minutes later for a second attack with 81-mm mortars and machine-guns. The launches withdrew again and returned once more for a third and final attack which lasted for about 5 minutes, after which they withdrew for good. These attacks, in which mortars mounted on fast launches were used for the first time, caused no casualties.

"Yesterday, 7 March, at about 10.30 a.m., a tank truck loaded with 9,000 gallons of propane gas coming from Honduras was sabotaged with explosive charges characteristic of the type used by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) soon after it had entered Nicaraguan territory via the Tapacales frontier sector in Somoto. It should be noted that this act of sabotage occurred at a time when 200 troops of the United States armed forces and 7,200 Honduran army troops were present in the Honduran frontier sector.

"Similarly, yesterday, 7 March, at 10.52 p.m., a fast launch, acting in concert with an attack helicopter,

fired five rockets at the fuel storage tanks situated in that sector without succeeding in destroying them.

"The same day, at 11 p.m., the Panamanian cargo ship *Norcaribe* was damaged, presumably as a result of striking a mine, while it was heading for an area near the Corinto jetty, between the third and fourth buoys. Although the causes of the explosion are still being investigated, it should be noted that the CIA mercenary forces recently announced in Costa Rica that they had mined the port of Corinto. Although the investigation is still under way, this means that we cannot rule out the possibility that the Panamanian ship may have hit a mine, which seriously damaged it.

"In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest against this new escalation in the criminal attacks against economic and military objectives that endanger areas densely populated with civilians, the Government of Nicaragua expresses the firm belief that such acts form part of the new strategy of the CIA, aimed at spreading terror in Nicaragua following the total failure of its earlier plans, and that they are intended to disrupt the process of institutionalizing the revolution and democratically strengthening Nicaragua."

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/16403

Letter dated 9 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the series of letters addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

In his letter of 18 February 1984 [S/16354], the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country renewed the proposal of Iraq that a mission should be dispatched in order to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war in both Iran and Iraq as a result of the serious proportions assumed by the matter following the circulation of the memorandum of the International Committee of the Red Cross dated 10 February 1984.

In his letter of 23 February [S/16362], the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country informed you of the large-scale military offensive launched by the forces of the Iranian régime against Iraq on the night of 22/23 February with the aim of penetrating Iraq's international frontiers and occupying Iraqi towns and villages.

In his letter of 28 February [S/16400], the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country informed you of the tape-recorded avowal of Mr. Ali Khamenei, President of the Iranian régime and President of the Higher Defence Council, concerning the occupation of Iraqi territories and the insistence on continuing the war of

aggression against Iraq in fulfilment of the expansionist ambitions of the Iranian régime with respect to the territory of Iraq and its natural resources.

It is no secret to you or to the States Members of the United Nations that Iraq is a Member State which has agreed to comply with all the Security Council resolutions adopted concerning the Iraq-Iran conflict and with General Assembly resolution 37/3 of 22 October 1982 on that subject. It has, on all occasions, declared its complete readiness to settle the conflict by peaceful means in compliance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In contrast, the position of the Iranian régime has been to reject outright all such resolutions and provisions, to declare unequivocally and incessantly the continuation of the war of aggression against Iraq in order to fulfil territorial and economic ambitions, and grossly to insult the United Nations and its specialized agencies in flagrant violation of the Charter.

Even on the supposition that the provisions of the Charter and the collective responsibility of Member States under those provisions no longer have meaning, humane and ethical considerations and the authority of the United Nations are undoubtedly worthy of remaining alive in our minds. Absolute silence in the face of well-established facts known to the international com-

munity not only arouses our strong disapproval but is, without a doubt, not in keeping with such considerations and, categorically, does not serve the effectiveness of the world Organization in advancing peaceful objectives.

While Iraq will spare no effort, at all levels and with all the means at its disposal, to defend its legitimate rights to sovereignty, independence, security and well-being without interference by any party whatever, and to seek the means of establishing a just and honourable peace, the Government of my country can only earnestly request you kindly to declare your unequivocal and clearly defined position with regard to the fact that the Iranian régime continues to wage a flagrant war of aggression against Iraq and refuses to comply with the obligations imposed on Iran by the Charter with regard to respect for the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and with regard to its violation of the provisions of humanitarian international law concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16404*

Letter dated 9 March 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[9 March 1984]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of 17 February 1984 from the representative of Turkey addressed to you [S/16355], and to reject the slanderous allegations made therein about nine Turkish citizens who were recently evacuated from Beirut and were brought along with other evacuees, citizens of other countries, to Larnaca.

In the letter of the representative of Turkey, the Government of Cyprus is being accused of making arrangements for the nine Turkish citizens to travel to Turkey via London or Athens and not through the illegal ports located in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus which for 10 years now have been under Turkish military occupation.

The striking irony in Mr. Kirca's letter is that it originates from a régime which through the use of brutal force rendered thousands of Cypriots destitute refugees in their own country, colonized the occupied area by implanting settlers from the mainland of Turkey and brought untold misery and disaster to the Republic of Cyprus and its people as a whole.

These Turkish brutalities and blatant violations of law have been condemned time and again by the international community. Yet Turkey continues to flout with arrogance and disdain all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and other international bodies on the question of Cyprus by flagrantly pursuing her partitionist and annexationist designs against the Republic of Cyprus.

The Turkish representative had the audacity, in fabricating a non-case against the Republic of Cyprus, to use such words as "discrimination", "inhumanity", "mistreatment of its citizens" and "failure to fulfil minimal humanitarian responsibilities", a special glossary apparently gathered at random and easily from the world's condemnation of Turkey's aggression against Cyprus and the brutal repression of its citizens at home.

The fact is that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus provided to all evacuees, without any discrimination whatsoever, all facilities, humanitarian assistance and co-operation in order to enable them to return quickly to their respective countries. The nine Turkish citizens enjoyed exactly the same treatment as the other evacuees and departed from Cyprus through the legal ports of exit of the Republic, as citizens of all States are required to do.

Yet, instead of expressing gratitude to the Government of Cyprus, as other Governments have, the Turkish Government has instructed Mr. Kirca to launch a baseless complaint which is also, to say the least, arrogant and ironic.

The Turkish aggressors complain about "unnecessary detention of nine Turkish citizens for 24 hours in Larnaca" (how inhuman indeed!), while the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees brutally uprooted and expelled by the Turkish armed forces from their ancestral homes and lands are still, after a decade, undergoing the agonizing cruelty of being compelled, by the violence of the aggressor, not only to stay away from their homes and sanctuaries and lands, but to see them being plundered,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/795-S/16404.

devastated or usurped before their eyes, day after day, in the hands of those excelling in "might and lawlessness". Turkey, the oppressor of fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Cyprus and the international outlaw which as a matter of official policy blatantly discriminates against our people on ethnic and racial criteria, has the gall to cry wolf and complain hypocritically about "inhumanity" and "discrimination".

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in utterly rejecting the Turkish allegations, views the letter

of the Turkish representative as another proof, if need be, of Turkish arrogance, contempt for truth and lack of even minimal standards of decency.

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/16405*

Letter dated 9 March 1984 from the representative of Morocco
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/French]
[12 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the appeal made by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, current President of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, to the leaders of Iran and Iraq, as well as to all peace-loving and justice-loving leaders, peoples and men, asking them to join efforts to put an immediate end to the fratricidal and murderous war between those two countries.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the appeal as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Appeal by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, current
President of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference

War is raging between Iran and Iraq. Each day its spectre becomes more and more widespread, threatening and destructive. Disintegration is threatening all that Iran and Iraq own in manpower, means of survival, civilization and cultural assets. Considered throughout his-

tory as the jewels of Islam to whose influence they have, together or individually, contributed, these two sister countries may, if precautions are not taken, sink under the rubble of the blind destruction in which they are engaged. The most serious danger is threatening all the neighbouring countries and may even spread beyond those borders.

The world cannot continue to remain a spectator, watching this mass extermination which affects hundreds of thousands of innocent people.

Vigorous action must be taken to put an end to the reign of irrationality and madness.

Numerous efforts have already been made, in particular by the Islamic Peace Committee, whose Chairman, President Ahmed Sékou Touré, was gratefully praised by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held at Casablanca for the courageous and clear-sighted action he has undertaken.

This action must be continued.

Because of the turn taken by the Iran-Iraq war and the escalation which is occurring, such action has become more vital and more urgent than ever.

As Chairman of the fourth Islamic Summit Conference, I wish to launch an earnest appeal to all peace-loving and justice-loving leaders, peoples and men, to give their backing and support to this action.

In the meantime, I am joining my brother, President Ahmed Sékou Touré, Chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, in making a brotherly appeal to the leaders in Baghdad and Tehran to bring about an immediate end to all hostilities and resume the dialogue within the framework of the Islamic Peace Committee. Having hosted the most recent Islamic Summit Conference, Morocco would be honoured and privileged to welcome them on its soil.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/796-S/16405.

DOCUMENT S/16406*

Letter dated 12 March 1984 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 March 1984]

I have the honour to refer to document S/16290 dated 25 January 1984 in which the authors once again needlessly prolong what is a non-issue in an attempt to throw a smokescreen over Turkey's own dismal record of flagrant and gross violations of human rights.

Let me repeat most emphatically for the record that

the allegations contained in the above-mentioned document are utterly false and malicious.

The Turkish side, for obvious reasons, failed to respond to the real issues raised in my letter to you dated 9 December 1983 [S/16211], namely, that Turkey continues to pursue its partitionist and annexationist designs against the Republic of Cyprus and specifically, that Turkey does so through such neo-apartheid policies

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/129-S/16406.

as mass and blatant violations of the human rights of the people of Cyprus, including the uprooting of a third of the population, forced separation, segregation and division based on ethnic criteria, and finally, by the most recent purported declaration of independence by its illegal offspring. These policies are so similar to those of South Africa in pursuing its goal of bantustanization as to be embarrassing (one would think) for Turkey in the eyes of the international community, but again too much may be expected of a Government which has

displayed such gross and utter disregard for human dignity and basic standards of fairness.

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/16407

Letter dated 12 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[12 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Iraqi Government's reply to the International Committee of the Red Cross press release entitled "ICRC appeals over wounded in the Iran-Iraq conflict".

I request you to be so kind as to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Baghdad

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Baghdad and would like to refer to the press release issued by ICRC under the title "ICRC appeals over wounded in Iran-Iraq conflict".

Having studied this press release, the Ministry would like to state the following in connection therewith:

1. The press release states that a medical team visited 160 combatants. Use of the word "combatants" requires assurance that they were in fact combatants and such assurance is not possible. Such persons might, indeed, be among the other victims of the Iranian régime, such as members of the opposition, captive Iraqi soldiers or others stricken by the effects of these substances in another place removed from the battlefield with Iraq. It is not possible to place any reliance on iden-

tity documents submitted by the Iranian authorities or on allegations made by them. As is well known, they are skilled not only in the falsification of identity documents but in the falsification of all facts.

2. The press release refers to "use on the battlefield of toxic substances", and here, too, one may ask how ICRC determined that such use had taken place on the battlefield and whether ICRC is obliged to rely on the allegations of the Iranian side in this connection in issuing such a press release.

3. The compliance of ICRC with the request of the Iranian authorities to examine these persons is astonishing and arouses misgivings, since the authorities in question have previously prevented ICRC from carrying out its duties towards our prisoners in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and have mobilized hateful elements to attack ICRC representatives. Accordingly, ICRC officials cannot intercede for the application of the relevant international Convention, since application of that Convention constitutes an integrated and indivisible whole and is not a selective matter subject to the selfish desires and interests of one State. The acceptance by ICRC of this selective Iranian position contravenes the letter and spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Ministry therefore strongly takes issue with the position of ICRC and views it as a political and partial position totally at odds with the role entrusted to ICRC by the Geneva Conventions.

Iraq has already frequently reaffirmed its commitment to international conventions, proceeding from a position of principle to which it has always been accustomed in its foreign policy. Those responsible in Iraq have confirmed the non-use of chemical weapons in the conflict with Iran. In order to demonstrate these facts before world public opinion, Iraq is fully prepared to co-operate with any neutral authorities in order to investigate these allegations.

The Ministry takes this opportunity to renew to ICRC the assurances of its highest consideration and to request that this memorandum be circulated to all States parties to the Geneva Convention of 1949.

DOCUMENT S/16408

Letter dated 9 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 March 1984]

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the sad news that Iraq, once again, resorted to chemical warfare in the Hur Al-Hoveizeh region today. We have not yet been informed of the casualties of the incident.

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

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C

[Original: English]
[13 March 1984]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 38/58 C on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, on 13 December 1983.

2. On 5 January 1984, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council on this matter; this letter, including the text of resolution 38/58 C which was appended to it, is reproduced in annex I. On 30 January, the President of the Security Council for the month of January, Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora, sent an interim reply to the Secretary-General (annex II). On 27 February, the President of the Security Council for the month of February, Mr. S. Shah Nawaz, sent a further reply setting forth the results of his and his predecessor's consultations with the members of the Council on the matter raised by the Secretary-General (annex III).

3. Following consultations with the Security Council, on 9 March, the Secretary-General addressed letters to the Governments and authorities specified in paragraph 3 of his letter of 5 January (see annex I) to ascertain their views on all issues relevant to the organization and convening of the proposed conference, including the question of identification of participants.

4. The Governments and authorities mentioned above were requested to communicate their views on the subject to the Secretary-General as soon as possible, preferably no later than 30 April 1984. Upon receipt of their replies, the Secretary-General will consider how best to proceed in regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C. All relevant information will be included at a later stage in an addendum which the Secretary-General will issue to the present report.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 5 January 1984 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 38/58 C which was adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on 13 December 1983 on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. The text of the resolution is attached for easy reference.

In paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, urgently to undertake preparatory measures to convene the conference and invited the Council to facilitate the organization of the conference. In paragraph 7, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on his efforts no later than 15 March 1984.

The first problem to be settled would be that of the participation in the proposed conference. Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 4 of the resolution, the following Governments and authorities could be invited to participate in the conference:

(a) The 15 members of the Security Council, namely, China, Egypt, France, India, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Upper Volta and Zimbabwe;

(b) The Governments which are directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and which are not members of the Security Council, namely, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) The Palestine Liberation Organization.

It would be my intention, as a first indispensable step towards the organization and convening of the proposed conference, to address letters to the permanent representatives of the above-mentioned Governments and to the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in which I would draw their attention to General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, inform them of the list of participants as agreed in consultation with the Security Council and request their participation in the conference in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Assembly resolution. I would ask each of them to give me a reply by 1 March 1984 in order that I may report to the Assembly and the Council no later than 15 March 1984. I would also indicate in the letters that I am making this approach after consultation with the Security Council.

If the members of the Security Council agree with the plan of action detailed above, I shall proceed accordingly. I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the urgent attention of the members of the Council.

(Signed) JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

Appendix

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/58 C

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/120 C of 10 December 1981, in which it decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine on the basis of its resolution ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980,

Recalling also its resolution 37/86 C of 10 December 1982 in which it, *inter alia*, reiterated the responsibility of the United Nations to strive for a lasting peace in the Middle East through a just solution of the problem of Palestine,

Having considered the report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,¹⁵ held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983,

Convinced that the Conference, in adopting by acclamation the Geneva Declaration on Palestine¹⁶ and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights,¹⁷ made an important and positive contribution to the attainment of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East through a just solution of the problem of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Conscious of the importance of the time factor in achieving a just solution of the problem of Palestine,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine;

2. Endorses the Geneva Declaration on Palestine, adopted by acclamation on 7 September 1983;

3. Welcomes and endorses the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the following guidelines:

(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, 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/130-S/16409.

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 as the capital of Israel;

(f) The right of all States in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries, 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 stated in subparagraph (a) above;

4. *Invites* all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, to participate in the International Peace Conference on the Middle East on an equal footing and with equal rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, urgently to undertake preparatory measures to convene the Conference;

6. *Invites* the Security Council to facilitate the organization of the Conference;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on his efforts no later than 15 March 1984;

8. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-ninth session the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference.

*95th plenary meeting
13 December 1983*

ANNEX II

Letter dated 30 January 1984 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that I have drawn to the attention of the members of the Security Council your letter dated 5 January 1984, concerning General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1984 on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. I have the honour to inform you also that it will be necessary to hold further consultations on this question.

*(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA
President of the Security Council*

ANNEX III

Letter dated 27 February 1984 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 5 January 1984 in regard to resolution 38/58 C, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 1983, on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

You will recall that, in his letter of 30 January, the President of the Security Council for the month of January had informed you of the need for more consultations in regard to this matter. At your request, I have carried forward the process and completed my consultations with all the members of the Security Council.

Only one member of the Security Council has conveyed its views in writing to the President of the Council. A copy of the letter is attached. The other members of the Council chose to convey their views to me orally during my individual consultations with them.

The views expressed by the members of the Security Council were reflective of their varying positions regarding the merits of the proposed conference, without infringing upon the Secretary-General's freedom to continue consultations on the subject in any manner he deemed appropriate, not excluding addressing of letters to the Governments and authorities specified in the third paragraph of your letter. These letters would be issued for the purpose of consulting the addressees on all issues relevant to the organization and convening of the proposed conference but would not constitute invitations to them to participate in a conference. The question of identification of participants would be one of the subjects for the consultations.

I hope that this letter will facilitate your carrying out the mandate entrusted to you by General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
President of the Security Council*

Appendix

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government has considered carefully the letter of 5 January 1984 that the Secretary-General addressed to you on the question of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. The Secretary-General seeks the agreement of the members of the Security Council on the course of action which he proposes for organizing such a conference.

As you know, the United States voted against General Assembly resolution 38/58 C which endorsed the holding of this conference. We had earlier opposed the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Geneva last summer, from which the idea of a Middle East peace conference originated.

The United States believes firmly that the only path to peace in the Middle East lies in a process of negotiations among the parties based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), a process that the United States has sought vigorously and consistently to encourage, particularly in the Camp David accords and in President Reagan's initiative of 1 September 1982. Holding an international conference as recommended by the General Assembly would only hinder this process. It would predictably become a forum for propagandistic and extreme positions, and, in the context proposed by the General Assembly and further articulated by the Secretary-General, it would very likely yield a one-sided outcome not acceptable to one or more of the parties and, therefore, inoperable. The net result would be to diminish the prestige of the United Nations as the sponsor of the conference and delay the day when peace will come to the troubled Middle East.

The United States will continue to focus its energies on the task of promoting face-to-face negotiations among the parties directly concerned with the Arab-Israeli dispute. We remain hopeful that this course will bring a just and lasting settlement in the region at the earliest possible time.

You are authorized to inform the Secretary-General of the above-cited views of my Government. The United States considers the recommendation of a Middle East peace conference in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C to be ill-considered and harmful. We would regret any decision using the authority of the United Nations for this purpose, or the use of United Nations personnel and financial resources. The United States has no intention of participating in such a conference or in any preparatory activities for it.

DOCUMENT S/16410

Letter dated 13 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]
[13 March 1984]*

I have the honour to write to you in order to convey the text of a note dated 12 March 1984 which was sent

to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco

Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you in order to draw your attention to the following.

"On 10 March 1984, at 3 a.m., a patrol made up of 10 members of the Honduran army subjected to a five-minute attack the 'La Reforma' observation post, situated 5 kilometres to the north-west of Somotillo.

"On the same day, at 9 a.m., a group of approximately 30 or 40 Somozan mercenaries, acting in conjunction with members of the Honduran army and using AK and FAL rifles, subjected to a one-hour attack the La Minita observation post situated 3 kilometres to the north-west of Somotillo.

"Further, yesterday, 11 March, at 11 p.m., an unspecified number of Somozan mercenaries in Honduran territory, in the sector of San Jerónimo, acting in conjunction with military of the Honduran army, used mortars and various types of guns to attack the El Naranjo military installations situated 4 kilometres to the north-west of Somotillo.

"In presenting its most formal and vigorous protest against the above-mentioned attacks, the Government of Nicaragua stresses once again the substantiated responsibility of the Honduran Government in the perpetration of those acts of aggression and provocation, contrary to international law. At the same time, it demands that the Honduran authorities should cease immediately such actions, which form part of the escalating aggression to which Nicaragua is being subjected because the Honduran Government submits to schemes of the United States Administration designed to destroy the Sandinist People's Revolution."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16411

Letter dated 13 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[13 March 1984]

I am writing to you in order to convey the text of the note dated 12 March 1984 which was sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing with reference to the following.

"Yesterday, 11 March 1984, at 11.25 p.m., an undetermined number of Somozan mercenaries, coming from Honduran territory, tried to sabotage the Villanueva electric power sub-station situated 10 kilometres to the south-west of Somotillo. The mercenaries fired at it with an RPG-7 rocket launcher, without, however, hitting the objective or causing any type of damage.

"Furthermore, today, 12 March, at 1.45 p.m., another group of mercenaries, also from Honduran territory and of undetermined number, destroyed with explosives some electric-cable pylons situated 2

kilometres to the north-west of Somotillo and then returned to Honduras. It should be stated that the pylons in question supplied electric power exclusively to Honduras.

"In making on behalf of Nicaragua a most formal and vigorous protest about these most recent criminal actions, I draw your attention to the destruction of the pylons, since on that occasion the injured party was the Honduran people and the main responsibility for that act of vandalism lies with the Government of Honduras, which tolerates and encourages this type of irrational action."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16412

Letter dated 12 March 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[13 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write to you in order to convey the text of a note sent by Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads:

"I am writing to you in order to acknowledge receipt of your notes of 5, 6 and 7 March 1984 [S/16390, S/16396 and S/16399], in which you inform me of the following incidents: a sustained confrontation between three Nicaraguan coastguardsmen and two Piraña-type rapid launches, a gunboat and some

aircraft, whose number and type have not been determined, which occurred at 2 a.m. on 5 March in the Punta San José sector, Gulf of Fonseca; an attack by a group of counter-revolutionaries from Honduras against the Nicaraguan villages of Waspán and Leymus; harassment, also by counter-revolutionaries, allegedly acting in conjunction with the Honduran army, of an observation post situated at 5 kilometres from Somotillo and the village of Santo Tomás del Norte, Chinandega department; and, lastly, on 6 March, an 81-mm mortar attack by two Piraña-type launches against military installations in Montelimar. You blamed without justification the Government of Honduras for all these acts of violence in Nicaragua and you presented a most vigorous protest, which we reject totally as without any foundation, for the reasons set forth in my note of 5 March [S/16398]. If the

internal struggle in the brother country concerned is intensifying owing to the frequency of the attacks by forces opposing the Government and their improved weapons, as you say, this is a matter of regret to my Government but one for which it bears no responsibility whatever. If Nicaragua, as your Government proclaims, is subject to foreign aggression, it can rest assured that Honduras is neither the source of such aggression nor a participant in it."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter, whose contents have been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16413

Letter dated 13 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[13 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message dated 13 March 1984 from the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua addressed to the people of Nicaragua and the world.

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

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

ANNEX

Message dated 13 March 1984 from the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction addressed to the people of Nicaragua and the world

Ever since the present United States Administration took power in January 1981, Nicaragua has been the victim of increasing aggressive action at the hands of that Administration in the political, economic and military fields.

Everyone is aware of the defamatory political campaigns against the efforts of the Sandinist people, the sabotaging of all international initiatives and *démarches* towards a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America, the interference in Nicaraguan internal affairs and the pressures exerted on Governments friendly to Nicaragua which offer their valuable co-operation and support to the material and moral reconstruction of Nicaraguan society.

All those acts of the United States Administration have been aimed at terminating the support provided by the international community in accordance with the right to self-determination and independence of the Nicaraguan people, who are determined to give momentum to their revolutionary plan for a new society based on political pluralism, a mixed economy and non-alignment.

Everyone is also aware of the actions of the present United States Administration in the economic field, which have consisted in the boycott of financing, blockade and even the exercise of the veto in international co-operation agencies, flagrant violations of international economic agreements and commercial sabotage. Those acts, of which the international community is fully aware, have been accompanied by a host of military attacks against our economy, which in 1983 alone resulted in losses amounting to more than 30 per cent of

the total value of our exports during that year, causing a situation of national economic emergency in Nicaragua.

However, most familiar of all are the actions resulting from the Administration's militaristic policy in the region, whereby the virtual occupation of Honduras has converted that country into a vast United States base ready to launch large-scale operations, with United States military personnel and equipment, against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

That military occupation of Honduras has been accompanied by the unceasing organization, training, financing and equipping of bands of counter-revolutionaries by the United States Government through the intermediary of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which has installed operational bases and camps of counter-revolutionaries in the territory of Honduras, with the complicity of segments of the Honduran military headquarters and with the connivance of the present Government of that country. The CIA has also installed camps and operational bases in the territory of Costa Rica, from which terrorist attacks are launched against the Nicaraguan people, which means that the United States Administration is flagrantly violating the policy of neutrality proclaimed by the Government of that sister country.

Because of the situation described above, Nicaragua has turned on many occasions to the international community—the United Nations and its Security Council, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Governments making up the Contadora Group, the Organization of American States, friendly Governments and international political organizations—in order to denounce the serious and inadmissible violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The United States, it must be observed, is not only a State Member of the United Nations but also a permanent member of the Security Council, which is the supreme body responsible for maintaining world peace and security.

Nicaragua has also welcomed and encouraged all initiatives by third countries designed to provide a political solution for the problems of the region. It has sought and promoted bilateral and multilateral contacts in a search for a solution which conforms to the requirements of justice, respect and law. However, in every case it has met with the boycott and stubbornness of the United States Government, which is moving in the direction of military confrontation in Central America as an intermediate step towards its direct and large-scale involvement. It is thus provoking a situation which it will not later be able to control or terminate.

On 6 March, the border village of Santo Tomás del Nance was attacked by mortar fire from Honduran territory. The perpetrators of the attack are known: they are the Government of the United States and its instruments, the Honduran army and former Somozan guards.

The victim of that crime by the United States Administration was Etelvina Cárdenas Rivera, a one-year-old child.

At a time when Nicaragua is initiating the first free electoral process in its history, which will culminate in the election of an executive power and a legislative power in November 1984, the Government of the United States is requesting the United States Congress to provide \$21 million to continue the terrorist escalation of covert acts and thus to continue killing children like Etelvina Karina Cárdenas Rivera.

This request is being made by the United States executive branch shortly after its initiation of a new stage of armed aggression against economic and military objectives in Nicaragua, with the inevitable toll of victims among the Nicaraguan people.

It is no secret that the air and sea attacks made against fishing vessels, observation boats and port installations, together with the placing of explosive charges at the entrances of El Bluff and Corinto ports, have been carried out at the direction and with the approval of units of the CIA based in Honduran and Costa Rican territory and have received the support of United States army units based in Honduras and the so-called Panama Canal zone.

All those terrorist actions demonstrate in their planning and execution a dangerous escalation in the use of military technical means in Central America and, above all, the beginning of an attempted commercial blockade of Nicaragua, in defiance of the rules of international shipping and international law.

Those attacks are recurring and escalating at a time when the United States Administration is transporting thousands of soldiers to Honduran territory and is moving its warships off the coasts of Central America in a threatening display of force. This is occurring only five months after the intervention in Grenada of the same military forces which are today being deployed in Central American territory.

Nicaragua denounces the fact that once again the United States Government is contemplating the possibility of military intervention in Central America, thereby threatening the people of El Salvador and of Nicaragua. There could be no more clumsy pretext than that of allegedly guaranteeing by military means the elections to be held in El Salvador.

It has to be said that the danger of military intervention by the United States is present and is seriously damaging the peace efforts

and progress made in the Contadora framework.

The United States attitude nurtures the militaristic tendencies of those who have never been in agreement with a political solution to the problems affecting the region and encourages those who from Honduras are seeking and hoping for war against Nicaragua.

We are aware that at present confidence in negotiation and the peace efforts is dissolving.

Because of this serious situation, the Government of Nicaragua appeals to all the Governments of the world, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Contadora Group and the people of the United States to urge the Government of the United States:

1. To withdraw immediately its troops and military equipment from the region;
2. To suspend immediately the attacks against Nicaragua;
3. To advocate immediately the search for reasonable political solutions to the crisis in El Salvador;
4. To advocate seriously the search for solutions to the problems arising with Nicaragua.

Until this situation changes, and until the Government of the United States takes steps towards détente in order to facilitate dialogue and a political and peaceful solution to the crisis in the region, we cannot and must not entertain false hopes concerning a political solution, and the Nicaraguan people must continue to prepare and fortify themselves in order to be able to oppose and defeat imperialistic aggressiveness and intervention.

In upholding the right to defend the sovereignty of the country and territorial integrity, the Government of Nicaragua appeals to the Governments of the world to provide the Nicaraguan people with the technical and military means necessary to their defence against the State terrorism unleashed by the United States Government against the people and the Government of Nicaragua.

In the mean time, we shall continue our efforts to institutionalize the revolution and strengthen democracy. But those who attack us should know that, just as our desire for peace is inexhaustible, so our determination to defend our sovereignty, our homeland and our revolution is equally inexhaustible.

DOCUMENT S/16415

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

[Original: Arabic]
[14 March 1984]

ANNEX

Resolution concerning the war between Iraq and Iran, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its emergency session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, on 14 March 1984

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Assembled in emergency session at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Baghdad on 14 March 1984,

Noting with deep concern that the Iraq-Iran war is continuing and escalating because of Iran's non-responsiveness to all peaceful initiatives, its continued aggression against Iraq, its threat to the whole Arab region and its recent series of large-scale military attacks on Iraq aimed at penetrating Iraq's international borders and occupying its territory and because of Iran's insistence on continuing its armed aggression against Iraq,

Recalling the resolution of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, in the Kingdom of Morocco, from 6 to 9 September 1982, which affirmed the need for solidarity and unity in Arab ranks, for regarding aggression against any Arab country as aggression against all Arab countries and for regarding the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of the international borders of the Arab countries as a task that all Arab States must respect and for whose implementation they must work with all the means at their disposal, as well as for declaring the willingness of the Arab

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

States to fulfil their obligations to Iraq under article 6 of the Charter of the League of Arab States and article 2 of the Treaty on Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation between the States members of the League if Iran does not respond to the provisions of this resolution and continues the war against Iraq in an attempt to violate Iraq's international borders and occupy its territory,

Decides:

1. To call upon Iran to abide immediately by the cease-fire resolutions and respond to peace initiatives, so as to ensure the rights of both parties and establish relations of good-neighbourliness with a view to bringing about security and stability in the region for the good of the Arab and Islamic nation;

2. To condemn Iran's continued aggression against Iraq, its attempts to cross Iraqi international borders, its occupation of Iraqi territories, its intervention in Iraq's internal affairs, its insistence on continuing the war and its non-responsiveness to peace initiatives calling for the ending of hostilities and the start of negotiations aimed at solving problems by peaceful means so as to ensure the rights of both parties;

3. To commend Iraqi positions with regard to Security Council resolutions and the initiatives taken by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as Iraq's

expressed and continued readiness to stop the fighting, enter into negotiations and reach a peaceful, just and honourable solution of the conflict;

4. To reaffirm compliance with the resolution adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, which expressed solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate defence against aggression, and to warn Iran that its continuation of the war against Iraq, which is a member of the League of Arab States and has accepted all peaceful initiatives, would inevitably force the Arab States to reconsider their relations with Iran;

5. To establish a committee which shall consist of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Morocco and Democratic Yemen and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and whose task shall be to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and the development of the situation and to take actions and initiatives and make international contacts for the purpose of ending the war and maintaining security and stability in the region. The aforementioned States shall undertake peaceful efforts and refrain from taking any action that might directly or indirectly lead to a continuation of the war between the two countries. The Committee shall meet periodically and at such other times as may be necessary and shall inform the Arab States concerning the results of its work.

DOCUMENT S/16416*

Letter dated 13 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[15 March 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message from Mr. Mirza Taheri, Deputy Prime Minister and head of the Environmental Protection Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this message could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND HEAD OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful,

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/132-S/16416.

The record of the savage attacks by the Ba'athist régime of Iraq against civilian areas and innocent people of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the course of the imposed war is a fact known to all. The Iraqi régime has never observed international laws and conventions, not even its own commitments, and has always resorted to attack on civilian areas in retaliation for its humiliating military defeats on the battlefields. Its recent use of chemical weapons has not only endangered human life and natural resources but it is as well a shameless attempt at polluting the region's environment. The dire consequences arising from environmental pollution rests with the world oppressors and the desperate Iraqi régime. The Environmental Protection Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects all international organizations, in particular, the United Nations Environment Programme, to condemn such a savage and inhuman measure, and include the subject in the agenda of their sessions.

*(Signed) Mirza TAHERI
Deputy Prime Minister and
head of the Environmental Protection Organization
of the Islamic Republic of Iran*

DOCUMENT S/16418*

Letter dated 14 March 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[16 March 1984]*

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued on 11 March 1984.

I have the honour further to request you to have the

attached statement circulated as an official 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/39/134-S/16418.

**Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 11 March 1984**

Disturbing news has been coming recently from the Gulf region, which lies in close proximity to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to this news, the danger of hostilities in the region has arisen involving the United States armed forces. Using the intensification of the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq, the United States, which has been fanning the flames of that fratricidal war right from the beginning, is now talking demagogically of the need to ensure freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and the free flow of fuel from the Gulf region to the world market.

Under the cover of this false pretext, a great number of United States warships have been concentrated in the Gulf region. These ships have begun intensive patrol operations supported by the United States air force in the area.

Apart from that, the United States has declared an extensive part of the sea and the airspace of the Gulf region to be an area where "special regulations" for the passage of ships and the flights of planes would apply and has warned that it will use force against anyone who ignores these regulations.

Thus, the United States not only has trampled the recognized norms of international law which have been embodied in the convention of free seas and the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation¹⁴ but has also harmed the interests of a large number of States who are using the air and shipping routes in the Gulf region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of

Afghanistan points out that these acts of the United States are contrary to international law and jeopardize peace and security not only in the region but also outside the limits of the region. In fact, these acts are a pretext for the armed intervention of the United States in the Iran-Iraq war with a view to occupying oil resources in the Gulf region, which Washington has declared to be an area "vital" to its "interests".

Such actions clearly expose the militaristic policy of the United States aimed at exacerbating international tension and that country's claims to securing world domination.

The shelling of the defenceless Lebanese people by United States warships had not yet ended when the Pentagon resorted to another adventure in south-west Asia. Worth mentioning in this regard are the dangers arising from the plans of the military circles of the United States, that is of the use of the so-called rapid deployment force under the command of CENTCOM, whose presence has been reported even in our neighbourhood.

The operational area of CENTCOM encompasses many Middle Eastern countries, including Afghanistan, the country against which the United States has for years launched an undeclared war and puts all possible stumbling blocks on the way to a peaceful solution of the situation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vehemently denounces the adventuristic manoeuvres of the militaristic circles of the United States in the Persian Gulf region, which undoubtedly can, in a way, also affect Afghanistan, and expresses its deep concern over those actions which signify open intervention in the internal affairs of the States of the Gulf region and a gross violation of the rights and freedoms of their peoples.

DOCUMENT S/16419

**Letter dated 17 March 1984 from the representative of the Sudan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic]
[19 March 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, concerning the aggression which was committed by Libya against the Sudan and which is regarded as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Sudan, a threat to its peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law. This calls for the adoption of the necessary immediate measures in face of this grave course of action.

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

*(Signed) Omer Y. BIRIDO
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations*

**LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1984 FROM THE MINISTER
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SUDAN ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

We have drawn attention to the fact that it is no secret that the Libyan régime has long been conspiring and plotting and financing all kinds of sabotage against the security and independence of the Sudan. The Sudan has been the scene, on more than one occasion, of

Libyan armed aggression launched from Libyan territory and bases. There was the Libyan armed aggression against the Sudan in 1976, planned and financed by Colonel Qaddafi and carried out by bands of mercenaries. There was the training and arming of the terrorists who launched the attack on the Chad Embassy at Khartoum. Then there was Colonel Qaddafi's embracing of the dissident elements and his arming of them for the attack on the development projects in the southern Sudan and the oil-exploration regions.

The Sudan has stressed that the presence of training camps for dissidents in Libya is the greatest proof of the Libyan régime's aggressive intentions against the Sudan. Likewise, the Libyan accusations and lies against the Sudan were an indicator of an evil plot which Libya intends to implement across the eastern and western frontiers of the Sudan.

The truth of our position is borne out by the Colonel's resolve to escalate his aggressive actions against the Sudan, as announced in his statement on the anniversary of the establishment of the Libyan Republic, when he declared that he would work to liberate the Sudan, inch by inch, and after it Egypt by means of what he calls popular revolution. It is borne out also by his support and backing for turncoats and conspirators against the unity of the Sudan. This constitutes the clear and cogent proof of Qaddafi's intentions against the Government and people of the Sudan. It is, at the same

time, a clear violation of all international and regional charters and customs, foremost among them the Charter of the United Nations and the charters of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which all prescribe non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States and respect for their sovereignty and independence and enjoin observance of the principle of good-neighbourliness.

Although the Sudan has drawn attention to the course which Libya has been following, the Libyan régime yesterday proved, in a way which left no room for doubt, that conspiracy and sabotage constitute the mainstay of its policy aimed at appeasing the greed of its leaders for expansion for the purpose of satisfying their ambitions and spreading their influence by force and terror. A Libyan military aircraft of the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-22 bomber type carried out an air raid

over the city of Omdurman at approximately 11.30 a.m. on Friday, 16 March 1984, in the course of which five bombs were dropped, which destroyed three houses and an administrative building belonging to the broadcasting station and wrecked two vehicles. The raid caused the death of five Sudanese citizens and the wounding of a number of others.

Inasmuch as the matter has reached a point where silence is no longer possible, the Sudan reserves its legitimate right to defend its territory and the safety and security of its citizens. To this end, it will take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of its citizens, its territory and its installations from any Libyan aggression.

(Signed) Mohamed Mirghani MUBARAK
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan*

DOCUMENT S/16420

**Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the representative of the Sudan
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]
[19 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request the Security Council to meet in order to consider the aggression committed by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against the Sudan on Friday, 16 March 1984, which constitutes one link in an uninterrupted series of aggressive acts and threats on the part of Libya against the security and integrity of the Sudan and its territorial unity, which we have repeatedly brought to the attention of the Council in recent years, and as we have done in the letter dated 17 March from Mr. Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, addressed to the Secretary-General, which we requested to have circulated as a document of the Security Council [S/16419].

On 16 March 1984, at 11.30 a.m., a Libyan bomber—a Soviet Tupolev TU-22—carried out an air raid against the town of Omdurman, situated on the west bank of the Nile. It dropped five bombs, which caused five deaths and many injuries among the population, and destroyed three houses in a residential area and an administrative building belonging to the Omdurman radio station, as well as several vehicles. The bomber attacked Omdurman coming from a south-westerly direction and, after dropping its bombs, flew off towards the north-west. My Government wishes to point out

that the Libyan bomber had taken off from the military base of Kufra, in southern Libya, to which it returned following the air raid.

This Libyan act of aggression constitutes a blatant attack against the sovereignty, security and integrity of the territory and people of a State Member of the United Nations and a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, regional charters and the principles of international law, and poses a serious threat to the peace and security of the countries of the region and to international peace and security.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will protect, by the exercise of its right to self-defence, the sovereignty and security of the Sudan and the integrity of its territory and its people. It requests that the Security Council be convened in order to consider this flagrant aggression and to take all measures pursuant to its responsibility for the maintenance of the security of Member States and of the security and peace of the region and of the world as a whole.

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

(Signed) Omer Y. BIRIDO
*Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16421

**Letter dated 19 March 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[19 March 1984]

I wish to refer to the letter dated 17 March 1984 addressed to you by the representative of the Sudan

[S/16419], concerning the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, which contains baseless

allegations against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali Abdusalam Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I request that this letter 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*

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1984 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan [S/16419, annex], which contains a series of falsehoods, lies, allegations and threats directed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and which even contains a personal attack that is absolutely remote from international customs and concepts and from Arab ethics, an attack on the leader of the great revolution of 1 September and on the people of the Jamahiriya. As I emphasize the unfounded nature of the contents of this letter, I wish to affirm the following facts:

1. The Sudan has, for a number of years, been experiencing continuous revolutions and disturbances, which are known to the whole world and which have extended to all parts of the Sudan. The Sudanese régime, after failing to suppress those disturbances by force using the ugliest means, is trying to find external justifications through empty accusations against the States neighbouring on the Sudan, among them my country.

2. The Sudanese régime, which has been exposed to more than 30 attempts to overthrow it in past years and has carried out extensive purges involving all its officials, on instructions from major imperialist Powers, wishes, through these allegations, to draw the region into an international conflict and to make the Sudan a theatre and a provider of bases for the imperialist Powers for the purpose of aggression against sister States neighbouring on the Sudan.

3. The Jamahiriya has many times warned of the dangerousness of the policy of the Sudanese régime and its provocations directed against the Jamahiriya. In this context, the leader of the great revolution of 1 September addressed a letter to Arab monarchs and heads of State warning of the dangerous nature of the statement which was made by the head of the Sudanese régime to the newspaper *The Herald Tribune*, issued in Paris on 2 April 1981, and in which he said that "He is in a state of war with Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, he believes that the world must try to get rid of him by means of assassination and he is personally prepared to offer help to anyone who decides to do this job".

4. The Jamahiriya has drawn the attention of the international community to the dangerousness of the hostile policy pursued by the Sudanese régime and, in particular, to the words of the head of this régime in his statement to the Egyptian newspaper *Al-Akhbar* of 17 May 1981, in which he said that his forces were not afraid of confronting Libya and that he was currently making preparations to overthrow Qaddafi's régime. There was likewise his statement to the newspaper *Al-Ahram* of 19 June 1981, in which he said that his country would be Qaddafi's burial ground. Addressing the People's Assemblies in the Kordofan region, he said: "Do not be surprised if you see me leading a legion to fight Qaddafi in Libya".

All these hostile statements and intentions of the Sudanese régime and its head and the new accusations have but one meaning, namely, preparation to carry out armed military aggression against the Jamahiriya with the co-operation of the imperialist Powers.

As we stress the unfounded nature of the contents of the letter of the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and our categorical rejection of these accusations, we warn of the danger of the provocations being made by the Sudanese régime and the danger of the presence of the military forces of the imperialist States, which wish to exploit the internal problems in the Sudan and to make the Sudan a cat's-paw and a base for aggression against the people of the Jamahiriya and other States neighbouring on the Sudan.

The Jamahiriya, which most fervently desires that peace and security should prevail in the region, affirms its right to defend itself against any aggression directed against it by the Sudanese régime and the imperialist Powers allied with it.

(Signed) Ali Abdusalam TREIKI
*Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison*

DOCUMENT S/16422*

Letter dated 15 March 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 March 1984]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 15 March 1984 regarding the situation in Central America, and to

request that it be circulated as an official 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/39/135-S/16422.

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 15 March 1984 regarding the situation in Central America

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent session in New York on 15 March 1984 to review the latest developments in Central America in accordance with the mandate of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to monitor closely the events in the sub-region. The Bureau heard a report by the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, Javier Chamorro Mora, updating the situation prevailing in and around Nicaragua.

The Bureau recalled the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, in which were denounced the threats and acts of intimidation and aggression against Nicaragua, in particular the violation of its internationally recognized airspace and territorial waters, the utilization of the territory of foreign countries in and outside the region as bases for aggression and the training of counter-revolutionary forces, and the commission of terrorist actions and sabotage [see A/15675, annex, *Political Declaration*, para. 136].

Conscious of the urgent need to reduce tension in the area in order to facilitate dialogue, the Co-ordinating Bureau commended once again the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group towards finding a political solution to the problems of the region and urged them to continue their peace efforts. In this context, the Bureau noted with interest the advances made with respect to elections in various countries of the region, and highlighted the importance of making use of democratic processes as a means of bringing about domestic reconciliation in the various countries and détente in the region. It noted with

satisfaction that the countries of the region had agreed to take measures which would guarantee effective popular participation in decision-making, taking into account democratic principles, economic development and social justice.

The Bureau recalled United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/10 which had affirmed respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of all States of the region and their right to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention.

The Bureau called for an immediate end to all foreign military manoeuvres and activities on Central American territories and coasts, the installation of foreign military bases as well as all threats, attacks and hostile acts against Nicaragua, which are contrary to the spirit of the peace efforts of the countries of the region.

The Co-ordinating Bureau expressed its deep concern over the new escalation of those acts and condemned the reported mining of Nicaraguan seaports which has caused the loss of human life and heavy material damage and which endangers international navigation. It expressed its firm opposition to any measure directed towards a blockade of any State of the region.

The Bureau expressed its concern at the deterioration of the conflict in El Salvador due to the continuation of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of that country. It expressed its hope that such interference would cease and that reasonable political solutions would be found to the current crises in El Salvador. In this context, it reiterated its appeal to all States concerned to adopt a constructive approach, and not to give military assistance which might impede that process.

The Co-ordinating Bureau welcomed Nicaragua's firm commitment to peace expressed through its latest initiatives and reiterated its solidarity with the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua in their struggle to defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and their right to independence.

DOCUMENT S/16423*

Letter dated 15 March 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 March 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 15 March 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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 15 March 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 February 1984 [S/16357] from the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, and to convey to you that Mr. Moushoutas' audacious and contrived attempt to hatch up a case against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus through out-of-context quotations and misquotations from the Turkish Cypriot press needs no answer. I need, of course, to add that there is nothing new in the charges levelled against us; only more of the same old horror stories which the Greek Cypriot leaders are so adept at imagining, and to which adequate answers have been given in the past.

Neither Mr. Moushoutas nor his leaders can arrogate to themselves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Turkish Republic of

Northern Cyprus, which is an independent country, set up through the exercise of the right to self-determination inherent in the status of the Turkish people of Cyprus, as a result of the continuous and accumulated attempts by the Greek Cypriots, spanning a period of two decades, to convert the bi-national State of Cyprus into a purely Greek Cypriot unitary State by relegating the Turkish Cypriot co-founding partner of the 1960 Republic to a position of a mere servile minority, through a mixed process of armed violence, Byzantine intrigues and all kinds of piratic activities in international forums.

What the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus does internally is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of that Government, which is answerable only to the parliament of the land, and not to Mr. Moushoutas.

Be that as it may, the allegations contained in the above-mentioned letter merely prove the unwavering Greek Cypriot policy of looking upon Cyprus as their sole responsibility and treating the Turkish people of Cyprus as their obedient servants. It is, therefore, necessary once again to put on record the fact that Turkish Cypriots have never owed allegiance to a Greek Cypriot Government and that those who pretend to be the legitimate Government of Cyprus have no legal or moral title to it. Legitimacy in Cyprus rested with the bi-national structure of the State and of all its organs. Greek Cypriot leaders destroyed this bi-national structure by their armed attacks on the Turkish Cypriots in December 1963 and by ousting the Turkish Cypriot element from the State and from all its organs ever since.

It is a misfortune of this century that a Greek Cypriot racist régime which installed itself in place of a bi-national Government, and which has to its credit 11 years (1963-1974) of untold atrocities, denial of basic human rights, mass murders of Turkish people, and so on, has been treated as "the Government of Cyprus". This unfortunate state of affairs cannot suffice to deprive Turkish people of Cyprus of their vested inalienable rights and cannot force them into obedience to an illegal, unconstitutional racist régime which Mr. Moushoutas takes pride in representing.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/797-S/16423.

Mr. Moushoutas and his leaders should know that the Turkish people of Cyprus are part of Cyprus and shall continue to be so as an independent and sovereign people, side by side with their equals, the Greek Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot people owe allegiance to their own Government and to no one else. It is up to the Greek Cypriot side to come to the table and re-establish a bi-zonal, federal republic

within the agreed terms of the high-level agreement of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5], which is the only way to establish a partnership State in which Turkish and Greek Cypriots will begin to owe allegiance to a bi-national partnership administration.

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

DOCUMENT S/16424

Letter dated 19 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[20 March 1984]

I am writing to you in order to transmit the text of a note dated 16 March 1984 addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you with reference to the following.

"On 14 March 1984, a group of mercenaries in the service of your Government entered Nicaraguan territory from Costa Rica, attacked the settlement of San José, situated 6 kilometres from La Azucena, in the department of Río San Juan, and attempted a mass abduction of the inhabitants of that settlement. When local inhabitants and troops from our armed forces tried to detain the mercenaries, they took cover among the civilian population and opened fire on the defenders. As a result of this cowardly and inhumane act, the child José Santos González, 8 years old, was seriously wounded, and he died from his injuries a few hours later. Also wounded were the children Etzequiel Villalta, 5 years old, Hermógenes Dávila Calderón, 7 years old, and María González Calderón, only 9 months old, and the mother of the last-

mentioned, Francisca González Calderón, 20 years old, as well as other children not yet identified.

"While presenting its most vigorous protest to the Government of the United States against this latest criminal act committed by the mercenary forces in its service, because of which Nicaraguan children have once again been murdered, the Government of Nicaragua formally denounces your Government's request for additional United States funds, in the amount of \$21 million, for so-called clandestine operations, since the ultimate purpose for which those funds are intended is the continuation of the campaign of terror and death against the Nicaraguan people, which means, in effect, the murder of hundreds of innocent people, many of them children, and the destruction of the country's scant economic resources."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16425

Letter dated 20 March 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[21 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to draw the attention of the Security Council to the dangerousness of the situation currently prevailing on Libya's eastern frontiers as a result of the aggressive practices of the United States Administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and blatant United States intervention. The United States Administration has co-operated with some of its agents in the region and has exploited the deteriorating situation in the Sudan. On 18 March 1984, it sent two AWACS espionage aircraft with a group of fighter aircraft to spy on Libyan territory, which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, intervention in the internal affairs of the Jamahiriya and a heightening of tension. Information sources in the United States have said that the United States Administration intends to dispatch more aircraft in the next few

days, in addition to sending prompt military assistance to the Government of the Sudan, which is facing internal problems. Then, there are also the hostile statements of United States officials regarding Libya and its leadership. These include the statement by Secretary of State George Shultz, in which he affirmed the presence of AWACS aircraft in the region and showed unjustified hostility towards the Jamahiriya.

The United States Administration has engaged and is still engaging in provocative aggressive actions against the Jamahiriya, including continuous violations of Libyan airspace and territorial waters, the economic boycott and misleading information campaigns. It has sought to create a schism in the Arab homeland and to provoke the Arab States one against the other.

After the defeat which it suffered in Lebanon, the United States Administration is now seeking to create

new hotbeds of tension in the world, directed against the Jamahiriya, its revolution and its leadership.

This aggression being practised by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and against the peoples of the region constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security from a State which is a permanent member of the Security Council and bears special responsibilities with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security. These hostile acts of the United States constitute a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the principles and codes laid down by international law and custom.

The Security Council, which bears responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in the world, must draw the attention of the United States Administration to the dangerousness of its aggressive and provocative policy towards the Jamahiriya and in

the region and must call upon it to halt its blatant aggression against the peoples of the region, including the people of the Jamahiriya.

In stressing its whole-hearted desire to see peace and security prevail in the region, the Jamahiriya also affirms its full right to defend itself and its airspace and territorial waters, reserving, at the same time, its right to request the convening of the Security Council at the appropriate time.

I request that this letter 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/16426

Letter dated 21 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[21 March 1984]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua on 20 March 1984.

I request that the communiqué be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua on 20 March 1984

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua announces the following.

On 20 March 1984, at 1.40 p.m., the Soviet vessel *Lugansk*, which was carrying oil to our country, was damaged while heading past buoy No. 1 towards Puerto Sandino by an explosion caused by a device

placed in that sector by mercenaries in the service of the United States Government. Five Soviet seamen were wounded as a result of that criminal action. Despite the above-mentioned terrorist action, this vessel is unloading the oil in the installations at Puerto Sandino.

This latest criminal attack is to be added to those perpetrated at Bluefields and Corinto in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans of Nicaragua, which together constitute the *de facto* blockade which the United States Government is applying against Nicaragua, as part of its undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. It also once again confirms the aggressive and criminal character of the policy of State terrorism pursued by the Reagan Administration in its desire to restore its domination over our country.

As well as deploring the fact that Soviet seamen, in addition to the Dutch and Central American seamen affected previously, have fallen victim to the senseless policy of the United States Government, the Government of Nicaragua denounces the danger which the indiscriminate laying of mines and explosive charges poses to international shipping along the coasts of Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua reiterates its readiness to continue to struggle for peace in the Central American region and again appeals to the international community to provide Nicaragua with the necessary technical and military means to defend itself against the State terrorism unleashed by the United States Government.

DOCUMENT S/16427*

Letter dated 20 March 1984 from the representatives of Angola and Cuba to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 March 1984]

On instructions from our respective Governments, we request you to have the joint declaration of the Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola, annexed hereto, circulated as an official

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elísio de FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/138-S/16427.

**Joint declaration of the Governments of the Republic of Cuba
and the People's Republic of Angola**

More than two years ago, the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, in their joint declaration of 4 February 1982,¹⁸ which was disseminated world wide, set forth with total clarity their position of principle with regard to the situation of tension prevailing in the southern part of Africa.

The intervening period has only confirmed the justice of all the points contained in that declaration, which has enjoyed the approval of international public opinion and the nearly unanimous sympathy of all the countries of the globe, with the shameful exception of the United States of America and South Africa, which have for years stuck to the pernicious formula of so-called "linkage", which lacks any legal and moral basis and is rejected by the whole world, except its authors.

The heroic resistance of the Angolan people, firmly supported by its internationalist allies, has persuaded the imperialist aggressors of the impossibility of making the People's Republic of Angola yield and liquidating its revolutionary process, thus obliging them to accept negotiations on new bases.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has kept the Government of Cuba informed in detail about the course of the talks which it is currently holding with South Africa and the United States, with the aim, on the part of Angola, of seeking, on bases of principle, a negotiated solution to the conflict which has for years brought the Angolan people into confrontation with the South African aggressors and creating conditions that will make possible the immediate implementation of resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council and the independence of Namibia.

In the context of this peace effort on the part of Angola, the joint declaration of 4 February remains in full force and constitutes a basis of principle for any negotiated situation that will eliminate the current tension and ensure peace and full independence for the nations of this region.

Having strict regard to what is laid down in the above-mentioned joint declaration, the Governments of Cuba and Angola reiterate that they will reinstate, by their own decision and in exercise of their sovereignty, the execution of the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist military contingent as soon as the following requirements are met:

1. Unilateral withdrawal of the racist troops of South Africa from Angolan territory;
2. Strict implementation of resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council, the accession of Namibia to true independence and the total withdrawal of the South African troops which are illegally occupying that country;

3. Cessation of any act of direct aggression or threat of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola on the part of South Africa, the United States of America and their allies.

Also added to these three requirements will be the indispensable condition, as expressed by the Government of Angola in the declaration of 26 August 1983 by President José Eduardo dos Santos, that all aid to the counter-revolutionary organization UNITA and any other puppet group from South Africa, the United States of America and their allies must cease.

Satisfaction of these demands would mean respect for the rules of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations and observance of the many resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity.

The Government of Cuba, on behalf of the Cuban people, pays well-deserved homage to the heroism of the Angolan people, who, for almost a quarter of a century, have been waging the war of liberation against the colonialists, the racists and their imperialist masters and their lackeys, and have paid a high tribute in blood in winning their full independence and in rendering internationalist assistance to other fraternal peoples.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola expresses the infinite gratitude of the Angolan people for the internationalist assistance given by the Cuban people, over two decades, to its struggle for liberation and voices its most fervent appreciation for the generosity, sacrifice and heroism of more than 150,000 Cuban men and women who have set foot on Angolan soil bringing their invaluable collaboration, in both the military and the civilian fields, for the independence, territorial integrity and national reconstruction of Angola, thereby making a historic contribution to the cause of all the peoples of the continent.

Both Governments express their admiration for and their solidarity with the heroic struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia and southern Africa, under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representatives, the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa, against the hateful régime of *apartheid* and reaffirm their conviction that such a repugnant institution is historically condemned to disappear.

DONE at Havana, on 19 March 1984, in duplicate in the Portuguese and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

*(Signed) Fidel CASTRO RUZ
First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Cuba and
President of the Council of State
and the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Cuba*

*(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the MPLA-Workers' Party
and the People's Republic of Angola*

DOCUMENT S/16428

**Letter dated 20 March 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: Spanish]
[22 March 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the note dated 15 March 1984 sent by Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to bring to your attention the amazement with which my Government discovered that changes had been made in the location of boundary markers on the boundary line from El Divisadero to El Higo, south of El Espino, depart-

ment of Choluteca, published in sheet No. 2856 II of the Department of Cartography, Ministry of Development of Nicaragua. We actually have reliable reports that during the month of December 1983, Nicaraguan elements penetrated our territory, with the result that we detected changes in the location of a number of markers which demarcate the boundary line in that sector. It is reported that the boundary marker at co-ordinate 284829 was moved to co-ordinate 2830830; the marker which stood at co-ordinate 28528350 is nowhere to be found; the same

thing happened to the five boundary markers which were between Los Tablones and San Antonio, which have disappeared. A subsequent and detailed survey has confirmed these facts. Under international law, the markers which demarcate boundary lines are permanent and may not be removed unilaterally. In view of that fact, the Government of Honduras vigorously and categorically protests to the Government of Nicaragua the occurrences brought to your attention and since it does not wish to create a further source of friction between our two States and, in view of the fact that the markers referred to were put in place by common agreement between Honduras and Nicaragua in accordance with the text of Act No. 68 of 12 April 1964, my Government proposes to the distinguished Government of Nicaragua that a tech-

nical commission of engineers from both States should be constituted as soon as possible, as the case warrants, and should visit the sector indicated in order to verify the accuracy of these reports and to restore the markers to the appropriate places as indicated in the above-mentioned Act No. 68 and the related plans and surveyor's notebooks."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, the contents of which have been communicated to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CACERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16431

Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Arabic]
[23 March 1984]*

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 20 March 1984 addressed to you [S/16425], in which the attention of the Security Council was drawn to the serious ongoing events resulting from the dispatch of weapons and aircraft of the United States to States adjacent to Libya with the intention of spying on Libyan territory and preparing to launch aggression against it.

Accordingly, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the deteriorating situation as a result of hostile and provocative acts of the United States directed against the Jamahiriya which represent a serious threat to the peace and security of the region and of the world.

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

DOCUMENT S/16432 *

Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[23 March 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed message from the President of the United States of America and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America

For much of the world this is the beginning of spring. It is a time of new life, renewal, freshness and hope.

For the people of Afghanistan, March 21 is the traditional celebration of the new year, the beginning of the cycle of life. It is a period of rejoicing and celebration for life's regeneration as a gift of God.

But today, for most of the people of Afghanistan, the March 21 New Year brings only the renewal of fighting, destruction and death. For more than four years, the armed forces of the Soviet Union have occupied Afghanistan. More than 100,000 Soviet soldiers now occupy that beleaguered country. The overwhelming majority of the Afghan

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/140-S/16432.

people are struggling against the Soviet forces and the puppet régime headed by Babrak Karmal. It is a régime that is maintained only by Soviet force.

Afghan resistance to Marxist rule grew dramatically after the Soviet invasion, and it has now spread throughout the country. A solution to the Afghanistan problem must begin with the removal of the more than 100,000 Soviet troops. A negotiated political settlement can be achieved if the Soviet Union agrees to withdraw its military forces of occupation.

The goal of United States policy remains clear and consistent. We seek the removal of Soviet military forces so that the Afghan people can live freely in their own country and are able to choose their own way of life and government.

Hope, it is said, springs eternal. We continue to hope that a negotiated settlement can be found, a settlement which fulfils the conditions spelled out five times in resolutions resoundingly adopted by the United Nations General Assembly [resolutions ES-6/12 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982 and 38/29 of 23 November 1983].

These resolutions, adopted by the overwhelming majority of the world's nations: first, call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; secondly, reaffirm the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social systems; thirdly, reiterate that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political

independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; and fourthly, call for the creation of the conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour.

We stand in admiration of the indomitable will and courage of the Afghan people who continue their resistance to tyranny. All freedom-loving people around the globe should be inspired by the Afghan people's struggle to be free and the heavy sacrifices they bear for liberty.

Afghanistan Day will serve to recall the fundamental principles involved when a people struggles for the freedom to determine its own future and the right to be free of foreign interference.

Let us therefore resolve to pay tribute to the brave Afghan people by observing March 21, 1984 as Afghanistan Day. Let us pledge our continuing admiration for their cause and for their perseverance, and lend our support to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Let us redouble our determination to help find a negotiated settlement that will enable the Afghan people to welcome spring again without the suffering brought by war, but with celebration and joy.

Now, therefore, I Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate March 21, 1984 as Afghanistan Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four and of the independence of the United States of America, the two hundred and eighth.

DOCUMENT S/16433*

Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons: note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 March 1984]

1. On 3 November 1983, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran alleged for the first time in a communication to the United Nations [S/16128] that chemical weapons were being used by Iraq. The reference to such weapons was made in the context of reiterating a request, made initially on 28 October [S/16104], that the Secretary-General should send a second mission to the area to ascertain damages to civilian targets. A previous mission, dispatched by the Secretary-General at the request of Iran and with the concurrence of Iraq, visited the area from 20 May to 2 June 1983 [see S/15834].

2. In accordance with the procedure used for the dispatch of the first mission, the Secretary-General consulted Iraq on Iran's request. Iraq indicated that the Security Council had, in the meantime, on 31 October, adopted resolution 540 (1983), by which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned violations of international humanitarian law and called for the immediate cessation of all military operations against civilian targets, including city and residential areas. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mediation efforts. The position of Iraq, according to its letter of 1 November, was that the Council's resolution should be implemented in an integrated manner [see S/16120]. Iran disassociated itself from the resolution for the reasons given in the annex to the letter of 11 December [see S/16213].

3. In the circumstances, and mindful of the concerns expressed by the two parties, the Secretary-

General proposed that a mission be sent to the area with a combined mandate to ascertain the authoritative positions of the parties on the issues of the conflict and to examine the damages to civilian targets, including the determination of the type of munitions that might have been used. The proposal was first made by the Secretary-General orally, and was subsequently contained in documents S/16337 and S/16338 as well as in private communications. The reactions of the parties to the Secretary-General's proposal are contained in documents S/16340, S/16342, S/16352 and S/16354.

4. The Islamic Republic of Iran has reiterated allegations of the use of chemical weapons in a series of letters [see S/16139, S/16140, S/16154, S/16220, S/16235, S/16331, S/16340, S/16346, S/16352, S/16378, S/16380, S/16384, S/16397, S/16408, S/16416] as well as in private discussions held by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations with the Secretary-General. Press reports indicated that the medical authorities in a number of countries in which Iranian nationals were being treated or relevant data were being analysed had not excluded the possibility that chemical weapons had been used. Those reports were accompanied by a growing call by Governments as well as by public and private organizations for an objective and impartial investigation.

5. Conscious of the humanitarian principles embodied in the Charter and of the moral responsibilities vested in his office, the Secretary-General felt duty-bound to ascertain the facts and, to that end, requested four eminent specialists in their respective fields to

* Also circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the symbol A/39/210 of 27 April 1984.

undertake a fact-finding visit to Iran. These specialists are:

Dr. Gustav Andersson, Ph.D.
Senior Research Chemist
National Defence Research Institute
Umea, Sweden
Dr. Manuel Domínguez
Colonel, Army Medical Corps and specialist in
atomic, biological and chemical weapons
Professor of Preventive Medicine
Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Madrid, Spain
Dr. Peter Dunn, D.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons), FRACI
Superintending Scientist
Materials Research Laboratories
Department of Defence
Melbourne, Australia
Colonel Oberst. Ulrich Imobersteg, Ph.D. in chemis-
try
Chief, NBC Defence Division
Ministry of Defence
Bern, Switzerland

6. The specialists travelled to Tehran on 13 March and returned on 19 March 1984. They were accompanied by Mr. Iqbal Riza, Principal Officer in the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, who assisted them in the organization of their work and ensured liaison with the competent authorities. The specialists submitted a joint report to the Secretary-General on 21 March.

7. The Secretary-General wishes to place on record his deep appreciation to the specialists for the dedicated manner in which they discharged their assignment despite constraints in time and resources, and under difficult and hazardous conditions.

8. In the light of the spirit of humanitarian concern which guided his decision to undertake this investigation, the Secretary-General, in transmitting the report of the specialists to the Security Council for its information, cannot but deplore that their unanimous conclusions substantiate the allegations that chemical weapons have been used. Only a few days ago the Secretary-General stated that he strongly condemns the use of such weapons wherever and whenever this may occur.

9. Indeed, the Secretary-General attaches paramount importance to the strict observance of all the principles and rules of international conduct accepted by the world community for the overriding purpose of preventing or alleviating human suffering, whether they relate to the use of specific weapons, the treatment of prisoners of war or any other aspects of military operations.

10. Having said this, the Secretary-General remains deeply convinced that these humanitarian concerns can only be fully satisfied by putting an end to the tragic conflict that continues to deplete the precious human resources of Iran and Iraq. He therefore once again reiterates his readiness to assist in any endeavour that could lead to peace for the people of these two countries. The Secretary-General earnestly hopes that both Governments will give such efforts a chance, and that all other States will assist them by contributing towards that end in whatever peaceful way they see fit.

ANNEX

Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons

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LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1984 FROM THE SPECIALISTS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN CONCERNING THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to submit herewith our report on the investigation you requested us to undertake concerning allegations of the use of chemical weapons in Iran.

In order to undertake the investigation, we visited Iran from 13 to 19 March 1984 for the purpose of carrying out on-site collection and examination of evidence. The report was prepared following our return to Geneva.

We would like to record our sincere thanks to the Government of Iran for the co-operation and assistance provided throughout our mission.

We also wish to express our appreciation for the assistance we received from members of the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly Mr. Iqbal Riza of the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs. Our special thanks are also due to the two laboratories which assisted us in the technical aspects of this mission.

Although we were appointed in our individual capacities, we agreed to work together as a team and our conclusions were reached unanimously.

We wish to express our gratitude to you for the confidence you have reposed in us.

Yours, sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. Gustav ANDERSSON
Dr. Manuel DOMÍNGUEZ
Dr. Peter DUNN
Colonel Oberst. U. IMOBERSTEG

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The specialists were requested by the Secretary-General to determine, to the extent possible, whether chemical weapons had been used in Iran and, if so, the type and extent of their use.

II. METHODOLOGY

2. In order to carry out their task, the specialists adopted, as required, several approaches: (a) interviews were held with Government officials, with a view to obtaining information regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; (b) visits were paid to the war zone in order to examine evidence of weapons by which chemical substances had allegedly been delivered and to collect samples for laboratory examination in specialized laboratories located in Europe; (c) examinations were conducted in Tehran of weapons transported from the war zone to the capital; and (d) clinical examinations were made of a number of patients who were allegedly exposed to an attack of toxic agent. These examinations were undertaken both in the war zone, and in hospitals in Tehran to which such patients had been evacuated.

3. The specialists spent six days in Iran. The chronology of their activities is given in appendix I.

III. MUNITIONS ASPECTS

4. *Survey area 1* (Shatt-e-Ali) was reached at 1240 hours on 14 March 1984. The area is marshland surrounded by firm ground (capable of supporting heavy armored cars) and interspersed with patches of water, moorlands and cultivated areas. An artillery unit, which was not visited, was located in the neighbourhood of the target area surveyed, which was in the order of 10,000 square metres. A number of bombs of a similar type were reported to be scattered in the area. Of those, seven partially damaged aerial bombs, whose casings were empty, were examined on the site.

5. Members of the *Pasdaran* (Revolutionary Guards) reported that the attacks had been made over the previous several days (dates were not specified) and involved three Iraqi aircraft, each of a different type (described, respectively, as MIG, SUKHOI and MIRAGE). The aircraft were said to have carried perhaps eight bombs each and to have flown at an altitude of from 200 to 300 metres. The bomb craters in the target area were about 2 metres deep and about 5 metres in diameter.

6. *Survey area 2* (Hur Al-Hoveizeh) was reached at 1430 hours on the same day. It is a completely open, flat desert area without vegetation or cover. The area was, as far as it could be ascertained, occupied by units of the *Pasdaran*. The attack by Iraq on Hur Al-Hoveizeh was said to have taken place on 13 March at about 1100 hours, allegedly resulting in a number of casualties, many of whom were examined during the evening of 14 March. In the target area there were a number of bombs which had the same features as those of the bombs inspected in Shatt-e-Ali. Two partially damaged aerial bombs and one unexploded bomb were examined by the specialists.

7. The specialists were not shown any unexploded artillery or rocket ammunition, or fragments from such ammunition, in the two areas inspected.

8. Neither area surveyed appeared to be of a type that would normally be selected as a target for conventional attack. Bombs containing chemicals might be used in an attempt completely to clear the area, so that it could, after a safe period, be occupied by an attacking force. It is also possible that in the reported attack on Shatt-e-Ali, the artillery position might have been the objective and was not correctly targeted.

9. The bombs found in the inspected areas were examined *in situ*. Three bombs were transported to Tehran by the Iranian authorities in order that they might be more thoroughly examined by the specialists. All the bomb casings examined carried the marking "BR 250 WP". They were of greenish colour and marked with a yellow band, 10 centimetres wide, near the conical nose section. There were no other markings of any kind. Each of the bombs had two suspension lugs, which would seem to indicate that they were transported on the exterior of the aircraft from which they had been released. Examination of the unexploded and damaged bombs showed that they contained a liquid substance. Since all the bombs examined were of the same type, it was concluded that all of them, including those which had exploded, were designed to carry liquid.

10. The measurement and weight of the bombs were as follows:

Total length: 2.26 m
Length of payload cylinder (without stabilizer and fuse): 1.34 m
Diameter of payload cylinder: 30 cm
Total mass: 135 kg (approximately)
Empty mass: 86 kg (approximately)
Payload: 49 kg (approximately)

11. The interior of each bomb contained a burster tube (approximate length 1.34 m, approximate diameter 53 mm). On Saturday, 17 March, at about 1800 hours at the Padegan Shaheed Beheshti, Pasdaran Avenue, Jaharan Dalat, Tehran, in the presence of the specialists and at some personal risk, *Pasdar* volunteers opened the burster tube so that the contents might be examined. After the top 60-mm section of the steel tube had been cut off, a yellow painted aluminium cap was prised off to reveal a friable, off-white compacted powder. A small sample was removed and ignited. Because of the intensity of the flame, it was concluded by the specialists that the sample was an explosive, which is normally used to enhance the dispersal of the contents of the bomb.

12. The casings of the bombs were made of thin steel, from 1 to 2 mm thick, which would be broken by the explosive charge into large, mostly longitudinal sections. It was therefore surmised, with a high degree of certainty, that such bombs were not intended to be used as a conventional high-explosive weapon. They would appear to have been designed so that, when exploded, the liquid content would be dispersed over a relatively large area in the form of spray and vapour, thus producing a great variation in the size of the drops and the concentration of the vapour, and in their subsequent effects.

13. Each bomb was fitted with a timing fuse, indicating that it could be set to explode at an optional altitude to achieve maximum effects with the liquid contents. The fuses carried the following markings:

"PARA TIEMPOS DE ARMADO INFERIORES A 6 SEGUNDOS QUITAR EL TORNILLO VISOR ROJO Esp. MU 09 Lot 83.01	"[FOR ARMING TIME LESS THAN 6 SECONDS, REMOVE SCREW. RED DIAL READING MEANS DANGER Type MU 09 LOT 83.01]"
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*(Translation is uncertain because the Spanish text is unclear.)

IV. CHEMICAL ASPECTS

14. On 14 March 1984, the specialists examined as a matter of priority an unexploded bomb found in Hur Al-Hoveizeh. It had been partially covered with soil in order to provide protection from liquid that was leaking from around the damaged fuse. Samples of the liquid-laden soil were taken by the specialists. *Pasdar* volunteers removed the fuse so that an authentic sample of the liquid could be taken for examination. With some difficulty and some danger, the fuse was removed at 1605 hours. Several samples of the liquid were taken by the *Pasdaran* under supervision of the specialists. The samples—three in all—were packed by the specialists for safe transportation by them back to Tehran. The total volume of sample taken was 40 to 50 ml.

15. On the morning of Thursday, 15 March, in the Clinical Laboratory of the Labafi-Nejad Medical Centre at Tehran, the samples were examined, tested and repacked for safe transportation to competent laboratories in Europe for critical analytical examination. The samples consisted of a dark brown, oily liquid which, when tested in Tehran, using the Paper Chemical Agent Detector system (Code 6665-21-858-8494), gave a strong red colouration indicating the presence of mustard gas. No positive test for Lewisite or nerve agent was obtained. Three samples, of one millilitre each, were taken and placed in individual dry, screw-capped bottles. Each bottle was repacked in a separate 250-ml screw-capped plastic jar containing active powdered charcoal as an absorbent. The jars were wrapped in heavy plastic film for safe transportation. All operations involving the handling of the liquid agent were conducted in an efficient fume cupboard.

16. Two samples of the liquid were carried by safe hand, one to the National Defence Research Institute (FOA-4), Umea, Sweden, and the second to the AC Laboratory, AC Central, Spiez, Switzerland. The third sample was subsequently deposited in the safe custody of the latter laboratory.

17. The samples were examined at the two laboratories, using sophisticated instrumental analytical techniques, including gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS), proton and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), and comparison with an authentic sample.

18. The samples were shown to be bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfide of high quality. There were several minor impurities and a trace of sulphur. The compound is commonly known as mustard gas and has the code designator (H). No evidence was found in either sample of the presence of mycotoxin. The results from the Swedish National

Defence Research Institute and those obtained by the AC Laboratory in Switzerland, which are similar, are given in appendices II and III. Spectra, chromatograms and other experimental details can be obtained from the laboratories on request.

19. On Sunday, 18 March, at the urgent request of the Iranian authorities that new evidence should be examined, the specialists agreed to visit Ahwaz again. At the Tafti Stadium Infirmary they were shown samples of liquid and soil which it was alleged were associated with an aerial bombing attack on Iranian forces which was said to have taken place in the Jofair area at about 1115 hours on Saturday, 17 March. The specialists were told that at the time of the attack the temperature had been warm and a light wind had been blowing. A *Pasdar* who had witnessed the attack stated that the casing of one unexploded bomb had ruptured and samples had been collected from the leaking bomb by a fellow *Pasdar*. He also stated that the bomb had the same appearance as those used in the previous attacks, evidence of which had been shown to the specialists in the preceding days. The specialists requested that components and fragments of the weapons used in the reported attack be brought to Ahwaz for examination. According to the Iranian authorities, that was not feasible, owing to the shortage of time before the specialists were scheduled to depart.

20. Using the facilities of the ophthalmic department of the Infirmary, the specialists took two samples of about 1 ml each of the liquid for detailed examination. The sample bottles were packed in dry soil, as no charcoal was available. They were transported back to Tehran by the specialists. The samples were then transported by safe hand to the laboratories already identified above.

21. The samples were shown to be ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphorodiamidocyanide (constituting more than 75 per cent) and chlorobenzene (constituting approximately 12 per cent), with small quantities of volatile compounds as well as several other phosphorus-containing materials identified as triethyl phosphate (1–4 per cent) and diethyl N,N-dimethylphosphorodiamidate (3–10 per cent). This composition is consistent with the known nerve agent, Tabun, which has the code designator (GA). With this material, chlorobenzene is used as a stabilizer. The results from the National Defence Research Institute, Sweden, and the results obtained by the AC Laboratory, Switzerland, are similar; details are given in appendices IV, V and VI. Analytical details can be obtained from those laboratories on request.

V. MEDICAL ASPECTS

22. The first set of medical examinations was carried out from 14 to 17 March 1984 in the Tafti Stadium Infirmary in Ahwaz (a field hospital); in the Golestan Hospital, which is the University Hospital of Ahwaz; in the Labafi-Nejad Hospital in Tehran; and in the Shadid-Motahari Hospital in Tehran (hospital for burn cases). Examinations were made of 37 patients and of 4 other persons who had not been hospitalized since they had only slight injuries. Examinations were made of the cadavers of six persons who had died in the above-mentioned hospitals and were deposited in the Coroner's Mortuary in Tehran, and of six other cadavers which had been returned from hospitals in Stockholm and Vienna. The autopsy of a cadaver in the University Hospital of Ahwaz was also witnessed on 18 March.

23. From the above-mentioned examinations it was concluded that 32 cases presented a clinical pattern which, according to the patients, speaking through an interpreter, had developed after they had been exposed to the explosion of bombs dropped from aircraft. In some cases, the explosions had been detected by the flash produced, and in others by the presence of an odour which some described as acrid and others as resembling that of garlic.

24. According to the patients, the initial symptoms began from 25 minutes after exposure up to four hours later. After examining patients, with varying periods of time having elapsed since their exposure, it was concluded that in the majority of cases the clinical condition had commenced with conjunctivitis, which had increased in intensity, a sensation of a foreign body in the eye and photophobia. In many cases, the symptoms had persisted for at least 18 days, which was the maximum period between exposure and examination. Also, many patients had palpebral oedema, which impeded examination of the cornea. Many exhibited acute rhinorrhea.

25. Intense erythema had developed, in some cases slightly papulous, which had darkened and become wine-coloured or even melanin-coloured. Apparently the condition had developed a few hours after exposure, regardless of whether the skin was covered or not. The erythema covered varying areas of the body, in one case

affecting 80 per cent of the skin surface. Although the condition can occur in any cutaneous area, the most frequently and acutely affected areas in the patients examined were found to be armpits, scrotum and penis, followed by the groin and the inner surface of the elbows and knees, possibly because of the greater sensitivity of the skin or the greater degree of sudation in those areas. Very dark lesions had appeared on the genitals.

26. Subsequently, blisters filled with a yellowish fluid, under pressure, had appeared, assuming a domed shape. They ranged from a few millimetres to several decimetres in size, in some cases reaching enormous proportions. They were usually round or elongated, but were, in some cases, irregular in shape. Normally, many appeared on a single patient; the only instance in which only one blister was observed was on a wrist of a technician responsible for defusing the bombs.

27. Many of the patients suffered from nasal obstructions, rhinorrhea and nasal scall. In quite a number of cases, tracheitis was found, as well as laryngitis accompanied by a hoarseness and haemorrhagic expectoration, with emission of mucosa. In some cases, there were clinical and radiological indications of bronchopneumonia and pneumonitis.

28. The vast majority of patients were suffering from leucopenia, which, in one case, reached a level of 300 leucocytes per cu mm in the peripheral blood, the normal level being about 6,000. That rendered the patients highly susceptible to infections. Initially, the leucopenia was of the lymphopenic type. There was also evidence of thrombopeny, although less pronounced. In the cases examined, no anomalies of the red series were observed. The only pronounced biochemical anomaly was a high level of the lactic dehydrogenase enzyme.

29. The combined clinical and analytical results coincide fully with the descriptions of lesions caused by vesicant substances and, more specifically, with those caused by sulphur mustard. Only such vesicant agents are capable of producing a similar pattern.

30. The second set of examinations was carried out on 18 March of patients admitted to the Tafti Stadium Infirmary in Ahwaz the previous day. More than 40 were still in the Infirmary. Of those, six were examined in the time available. It was stated that they had been affected, together with about 400 others, in the area of Jofair as the result of an alleged chemical-weapon attack.

31. According to the information provided, the patients had been admitted suffering from respiratory problems, acute agitation, nausea and vomiting, urinal and faecal incontinence and bradycardia. Only one of those observed was experiencing some respiratory difficulty. All were suffering from lachrymation, rhinorrhea, transpiration, slight tremours of the limbs, tongue and mouth, acute miosis and lack of accommodation of the eye. In two patients, acetylcholine esterase levels were reported to be well below normal. A number of patients were suffering from acute conjunctivitis.

32. It was reported to the specialists that the patients, members of the *Pasdar*, had been equipped with self-injectable atropine which they had used immediately after the attack. This measure had probably diminished the intensity of the symptoms.

33. The clinical pattern, the analytical results and the *adjuvantibus* test with atropine demonstrated that those patients had been exposed to the action of acetylcholine esterase-inhibiting substances, probably chemicals of the organo-phosphorus type. The conjunctivitis observed is not attributable to these but to other, possibly associated, chemicals.

34. A case-by-case summary of the conditions observed in the patients examined is contained in appendix VII.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

35. The following are our unanimous conclusions.

(a) Chemical weapons in the form of aerial bombs have been used in the areas inspected in Iran by the specialists as indicated above.

(b) The types of chemical agents used were bis-(2-chlorethyl)-sulfide, also known as mustard gas, and ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphorodiamidocyanide, a nerve agent known as Tabun.

36. The extent to which these chemical agents have been used could not be determined within the time and resources available to us.

Appendix I

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIVITIES

Monday, 12 March 1984—Departure from Geneva.

Tuesday, 13 March—Arrival in Tehran; meeting in Ministry of Foreign Affairs; visit to Coroner's Mortuary of Tehran.

Wednesday, 14 March—Visit to war zone: survey of two sites in war zone, examination of aerial bombs and collection of samples; examination of and interviews with patients in field hospital and in Ahwaz.

Thursday, 15 March—Visit to hospitals in Tehran: examination of patients; preliminary laboratory tests of samples collected in war zone.

Friday, 16 March—Examination in Tehran of aerial bombs transported from war zone; visit to Coroner's Mortuary of Tehran.

Saturday, 17 March—Further examination of aerial bombs.

Sunday, 18 March—(a) Visit to Ahwaz: examination of patients in Tafti Stadium Infirmary; receipt of samples; (b) Visit to hospital, Tehran: interviews with patients.

Monday, 19 March—Departure from Tehran; arrival in Geneva.

Tuesday, 20 March—Preparation of report.

Wednesday, 21 March—Preparation of report.

Appendix II

National Defence Research Institute
Department 4
S-901 82 Umea, Sweden

18 March 1984

REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF ALLEGED CHEMICAL-WEAPON SAMPLE FROM IRAN

1. The sample was received in Umea on 18 March 1984 at 10 a.m. Inspection of the package did not indicate any signs of tampering.

2. The package contained a plastic 250-ml vessel filled with activated charcoal. Embedded in the charcoal was a 20-ml screw-capped glass vessel filled with approximately 1 ml of a brownish-black liquid.

3. By analysis, the presence of the following compounds was demonstrated:

- bis-(2-chloroethyl)-sulfide (1) constituting more than 98 per cent of the sample
- bis-(2-chloroethyl)-disulfide (2) in traces
- 1,2 bis-(2-chloroethylthio)-ethane (sesquimustard gas) (3) in traces
- bis-(2-chloroethylthioethyl)-ether (4) in traces
- sulfur (5) in traces.

Compound (1) was detected by GC/MS (Hewlett-Packard 5992 B), H-NMR and C13-NMR. Compounds (2)-(4) were detected by GC/MS. Compound (5) was detected by polarography. Some of the spectra are enclosed.

No other organic compounds, except for the above-mentioned, are present in concentrations higher than 0.5 per cent.

Traces of iron were detected by electron-induced X-ray emission analysis.

National Defence Research Institute
Division of Chemistry

(Signed) Johan SANTESSON

Appendix III

[Original: German]

Group for Arms Services
AC Laboratory, Spiez, Switzerland

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF A CHEMICAL-WARFARE MATERIAL

—The sample to be analysed consists of about 0.5 ml of a dark-brown liquid.

—On the basis of the mass spectrum, the ¹H and ¹³C nuclear-resonance spectra and thin layer-chromatographic and gas-chromatographic analysis, the main portion consists of sulphur yperite.

—Gas chromatography indicates an yperite content of just under 90 per cent.

—Oxygen yperite (T, O mustard gas) is suspected of being present as one of the minor components (about 5 per cent).

—The sample does not contain Lewisite, CS or CN (not detectable by NMR spectroscopy or thin-layer chromatography).

—The pungent smell may possibly be due to one of the chlorinating agents (thionyl chloride, phosphorus trichloride) used in production.

—Mycotoxins: none. (Minimum value detectable by thin layer chromatography is 5 ppm.)

Appendix IV

National Defence Research Institute
Department 4
S-901 82 Umea, Sweden

20 March 1984

REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF ALLEGED CHEMICAL-WEAPON SAMPLE FROM IRAN

1. This second sample was received in Umea on 19 March 1984 at 10 p.m.

2. The package contained a screw-capped glass jar filled with dry sand. Embedded in the sand was a screw-capped glass vessel, partly wrapped in adhesive tape, containing approximately 0.5 ml of a dark liquid.

3. By analysis, the presence of the following compounds was demonstrated:

- Ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanide (Tabun) (1), constituting more than 75 percent of the sample
- Chlorobenzene (2), constituting approximately 12 per cent of the sample.

Compound (1) was detected by GC/MS (Hewlett-Packard 5992 B), H-NMR, C13-NMR and P31-NMR. Compound (2) was detected by GC/MS, H-NMR and C13-NMR and quantified by GC. Some of the spectra are enclosed.

Small quantities of highly volatile compounds might be present. The presence of two yet unidentified phosphorus-containing compounds in small amounts is evident from the P31-NMR spectrum.

The sample contains a solid residuc which has not yet been analysed.

National Defence Research Institute
Division of Chemistry

(Signed) Johan SANTESSON

Appendix V

National Defence Research Institute
Department 4
S-901 82 Umea, Sweden

21 March 1984

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF ALLEGED CHEMICAL-WEAPON SAMPLE FROM IRAN

The sample described in our analysis report dated 20 March 1984 has been subjected to further analyses. In addition to ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanide and chlorobenzene, the following compounds have been identified:

—Triethyl phosphate (3), constituting approximately 1-4 per cent of the sample;

—Diethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate (4), constituting approximately 3-10 per cent of the sample.

Compounds (3) and (4) were identified by GC/MS (Hewlett-Packard 5992 B) and P31-NMR.

National Defence Research Institute
Division of Chemistry

(Signed) Johan SANTESSON

Appendix VI

[Original: German]

Group for Arms Services
AC Laboratory, Spiez, Switzerland

CHEMICAL-WARFARE MATERIAL, SAMPLE II

—The sample to be analysed consists of about 0.5 ml of a brown liquid.

—On the basis of the mass spectrum, the ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{31}P nuclear resonance spectra, and gas chromatographic analysis, the sample contains about 50 per cent Tabun and about 20 per cent chlorobenzene. The remainder seems to consist of hydrolysis products and other impurities.

—No other chemical-warfare materials are detectable.

Appendix VII

[Original: Spanish]

REPORT ON PATIENTS EXAMINED BY DR. MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ,
WITH THE RELEVANT CLINICAL DATA

Patients examined between 14 and 17 March 1984

1. Hamid Reza Rezayee: age 30; exposed to chemical-warfare agents the preceding day at Zeid Station; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary, Ahwaz; exhibits two large irregularly shaped blisters on the outer surface of the left arm; others on the penis and smaller ones at the outer corner of the right eye; intense palpebral oedema.

2. Mostafa Hezardastan: age 40; exposed the preceding day at Zeid Station; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; large blisters on the left wrist, very large oval blisters, about 10 cm long, on the left arm; palpebral oedema; enormous oedema on the penis; dark erythema in the armpits.

3. Mohsen Sharif: age 28; exposed the preceding day at Zeid Station; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; photophobia, conjunctivitis, palpebral oedema; large blisters on the inner surface of the right thigh, left arm and scrotum.

4. Mohamad Abbas Asi: age 24; exposed to chemical-warfare agents five days ago at Majnoon; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; the skin of the entire back separated, although not detached from the subcutaneous cellular tissue; that is to say, this is a huge blister whose contents have been lost.

5. Ragabi Samad: age 22; exposed five days ago at Majnoon; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; exhibits respiratory distress, intense tracheal irritation and congestion; coal-black necrosis of the skin of the scrotum and penis; facial sphacelus; black erythema in the left armpit; intense erythema starting from a transversal line just below the navel and including the posterior surface of the body and the upper thighs; genitals are black; no leucopenia but does exhibit lymphopenia; lymphocytes 300 per mm³.

6. Hojat Dastaniani: age 22; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; exposed five days ago at Majnoon; estimated that he was 5 to 6 metres from the explosion of the bomb; noted the explosion and the emission of dark gas with a strong odour; after 20 minutes he developed nausea and vomiting; exhibits intense conjunctivitis with photophobia; respiratory distress from tracheal injury and acute pulmonary oedema with dyspnoea; blisters on both arms; diarrhoea with rectal bleeding; on the day of the observation the patient had 2,500 leucocytes with 6 lymphocytes.

7. Aliyar Eslampanau: exposed five days ago at Majnoon; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; intense melanoderma on the armpits, penis, scrotum and somewhat less on the inner surface of the thighs; blisters with detachment of the skin on the left arm; crusted lesions on the nose; bronchopneumonia confirmed by X-ray; on the day of the observation he had 6,400 leucocytes but no lymphocytes in the leucocyte formula.

8. Sourab Noroozy: age 24; exposed five days ago at Majnoon; admitted to the Golestan Hospital, Ahwaz; separation and detachment of part of the skin surface over a very wide area, specifically on the forehead, neck, chest, arms and abdomen, with blisters present in other places; pulmonary oedema with substantial dyspnoea; general condition very grave; crepitation due to gas in the chest wall, probably resulting from gas gangrene; on the day of the examination (14 March) the leucocyte count was 300; the patient died the same night.

9. Hassan Ali: exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital, Tehran; complains only of itching of the chest and hands; no blisters or erythema.

10. Ali Deldar: age 30; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; photophobia, lachrymation, conjunctivitis; dark erythematous lesions on the neck, chest, armpits, scrotum, abdomen and inner surface of the knees; no blisters.

11. Hassan Sangari: age 43; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; exhibits dark erythematous lesions, almost

melanic, on the back, armpit, scrotum and inner surface of the knees; leucocytes 4,400, with 30 per cent lymphocytes.

12. Hassan Jaridan: age 27; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; dark erythema on the armpits and arms; remnants of blisters on the trunk, leaving a wine-coloured base; on the day of the observation, he had a leucocyte count of 4,100, with 35 per cent lymphocytes.

13. Eslagh Deldar: age 16; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; severe conjunctivitis; melanic erythema and blisters on the anterior surface of the scrotum; papules on the hands.

14. Hassan Pordel: age 26; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital, 18 days ago; dark wine-coloured erythema in the armpits, on the inner surface of the elbow, on the neck and on the left thigh.

15. Hossain Baghshizadeh: age 18; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; intense melanodermic lesions on the scrotum and penis.

16. Homayoun Amirkhani: age 22; exposed 8 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; wine-coloured erythema on the face, armpits, chest and abdomen extending to a transversal line across the navel; the groin the scrotum were also affected; sore throat; enanthema with blisters on the roof of the mouth; the leucocyte count on the day of examination was 4,100.

17. Hosseynaly Alibabai: age 33; exposed six days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; extensive purple erythema on the trunk, armpits and face; leucocyte count of 12,800 on the day of the observation (amoebae present in faeces).

18. Eskandar Heydari: age 18; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; wine-coloured erythema on the inner surface of the elbow; leucocytes 5,200.

19. Abbas Nadimi: age 58; exposed 18 days ago; admitted to Labafi Nejjhad Hospital; intense conjunctivitis; livid erythematous lesions on the neck, posterior part of armpit, inner surface of elbow, scrotum and arms.

20. Abdelsarch Alhamidavy: age 40; exposed 17 days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital, Tehran; cutaneous detachment of the skin on the hands and separation of the epidermis over 40 per cent of the body surface; tracheal obstruction; crusted lesions on the lower lip; necrosis on the buttocks and scrotum; leucocytes 2,000.

21. Hassan Tayi: age 16; exposed 15 days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; intense erythema on the right arm, with denudation of the skin, and wine-coloured erythema on the left shoulder and arm, scrotum, penis and lower abdomen; blisters on the upper part of the right arm and shoulder; leucocytes 16,000.

22. Ghdamera Rezerzaden: age 16; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; very intense conjunctivitis; ulcers on the eyelids; wine-coloured erythema on the interior surface of the thighs, scrotum and penis; great pain if touched or moved; erythema on the chest formed by elementary lesions a few millimetres in diameter and slightly raised, mostly confluent; at the time of examination the patient had 5,700 leucocytes.

23. Khodanorad Hemati: age 35; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; dark erythema extending upward to the pubic-hair line and covering the upper thigh, scrotum and penis; the chest exhibits lesions with separation of the epidermis; detachment of the skin on the face in several areas; intense conjunctivitis; leucocytes 4,500, platelets 50,000.

24. Ahmad Esmalli: age 20; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; very intense palpebral oedema; erythema with oedema and blistering on the face, scrotum, penis and buttocks; leucocytes 5,000, platelets 120,000.

25. Mohamed Hassan-Koukaban: age 18; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; general condition very grave; intense dyspnoea; multiple blisters and cutaneous detachment over the entire surface of the skin; the penis is completely black; bilateral bronchopneumonia and pneumonitis on left side visible on X-ray; leucocytes 250, platelets 50,000.

26. Abdolkorim Reaisi: age 30; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; intense conjunctivitis; palpebral oedema; the face, neck and arms exhibit erythema and blisters; penis and scrotum are also affected; voice hoarse, with laryngotracheal injury; bilateral bronchitis; rectal bleeding; on the day of the examination, the patient had 600 leucocytes.

27. Keranatolan Soleinavi: age 17; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; wine-coloured erythema on face,

trunk and arms; blisters on arms and hands; leucocyte count 5,350; platelets 100,000.

28. Ghorboneili Karinion: age 20; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; detached epidermis on face, arms, chest, thighs and genitals, with only a narrow strip (about 2 cm wide) between navel and pubis remaining free; leucocyte count 6,400; platelets 60,000.

29. Kazem Maydabadi: age 19; denudation of epidermis on face; skin completely detached from testicles; blisters at the side of the nose and on the back of the neck; very dark, almost black, erythematous lesion on armpits; intestinal bleeding; leucocytes 7,400; platelets 130,000.

30. Ali Akbou Soltoni: age 28; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; intense dyspnoea; bloody expectoration with pieces of mucosa; erythema and blisters on the hand; denudation of the epidermis on the face, trunk and arms; leucocyte count 2,100.

31. Baghen Nodavi: age 21; exposed five days ago; admitted to Shadid-Motahari Hospital; epidermis detachment and scabs on the face; wine-coloured erythema over the entire body; on the posterior surface of the left thigh the patient has seven blisters, the largest about 4 cm in diameter and 3 cm high at the apex; leucocyte count on the day of the study was 6,600, but two days earlier it had been 2,000.

Patients examined on 18 March (Ahwaz)

32. Mehran Kafashan Toosi: age 22; exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary, Ahwaz; conjunctivitis, lachrymation, rhinorrhoea, salivation; slight tremor in arms and tongue; pupillary rigidity; mydriasis (atropine had been administered); slight respiratory distress; the acetylcholine esterase concentration in the blood was 470 (normal 1,900 to 3,800).

33. Moharam Forghany, age 38; exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; nausea, vomiting, colic pains; sweating; miosis; the pupil measured about 1.2 mm; bradycardia, 59 beats, despite the intensive atropine therapy.

34. Hosein Saidi: age 23; exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; tremor; lachrymation; miosis; bradycardia, 55 beats per minute.

35. Abas Saidi: exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; tremor in the lips and extremities; intense sweating, with perspiration running down the face and body; intense lachrymation; vomiting, intestinal colic pains, intense miosis in spite of the atropine therapy.

36. Asghar Resayut: exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; miosis, 1.5 mm; paralysis in accommodation; the acetylcholine esterase was 703 (he had already been given 30 mg of atropine).

37. Asadolah Ashrafi: exposed the preceding day; admitted to the Tafti Infirmary; nausea; conjunctivitis, miosis, paralysis in accommodation (he had been treated intensively with atropine).

Patients not hospitalized but seen and studied in the Hur Al-Hoveizeh zone, on 14 March

1. Explosives technician: on the outer rim and anterior surface of the forearm the patient had a reddish-brown erythema about 12 cm long and 8 cm wide, in the centre of which was a denuded area about 2 cm in diameter produced by a drop of liquid contained in a bomb which had not exploded upon defusing.

2. The technician's assistant: had two blisters about 2 cm long, one of them 0.5 cm wide and the other 0.5 or 0.25 cm wide, on the left thumb, with smaller blisters on the second, third and fifth fingers of the left hand, and another blister about 1.5 cm in diameter on the left foot, in front of the astragalus.

3. A soldier: exhibited papulous lesions about 2 cm in diameter on the face, neck and hands, dark around the edges; these had appeared two days after the explosion of a bomb about 150 metres from the soldier, who had smelled a strong odour of garlic.

4. Another soldier: exhibited only an area of intense melanoderma on the back of the neck.

DOCUMENT S/16434*

Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1984]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council document S/16427 dated 22 March 1984, containing the text of a joint declaration dated 19 March 1984 by the Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola.

Annexed hereto is an extract from a statement issued in that connection on 20 March 1984 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, Mr. R. F. Botha.

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

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

ANNEX

Extract from a statement issued on 20 March 1984 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa

The statement issued by President dos Santos and President Castro on 19 March 1984 [see S/16427] starkly contradicts the spirit and letter of the Lusaka agreement and the constructive relationship

which has developed within the joint monitoring commission. In that statement the Angolan and Cuban Governments expressed: "their admiration for and their solidarity with the heroic struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia and southern Africa, under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representatives, SWAPO and the ANC, against the hateful régime of *apartheid*, and reaffirm their conviction that such a repugnant institution is historically condemned to disappear".

This language is unacceptable to the South African Government. If this is an accurate reflection of the Angolan Government's views, it would be more consistent for it to negotiate the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola with the ANC. If it wishes to promote a solution to the South West African question, it would also be more consistent for the Luanda régime to do so with SWAPO. If the Angolan Government is so strongly committed to solidarity with SWAPO's "heroic" struggle, then its current role in the joint monitoring commission makes no sense.

It should be borne in mind that the main reason for the presence of South African forces in Angola has been to counteract SWAPO's aggression against the people of South West Africa/Namibia. It is also evident from the statement that the Angolan Government identifies itself with SWAPO's aggression against South West Africa and the ANC's violent activities against South Africa.

The joint statement by Angola and Cuba is largely a reiteration of the positions adopted by the two countries on 4 February 1982¹⁸ and of the Angolan statement of 26 August 1983.

South Africa's position remains that it is prepared to seek a peaceful settlement to the South West Africa/Namibia question on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) within the framework of the understanding reached with the United States and the contact

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/151-S/16434.

group of five Western countries. The one remaining issue still to be resolved is the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, on the understanding that they will not be replaced by any other hostile forces. Firm agreement will have to be reached on the fundamental requirements of Cuban withdrawal, and a commitment will have to be obtained from the Angolan Government regarding the implementation of such an agreement.

South Africa believes that the proposal which it made on 11 March 1984 for a conference of all the parties involved in the conflict between South West Africa and Angola would help to create the

atmosphere for the resolution of the problems of the region, including the withdrawal of Cuban forces.

However, before there can be any progress on these questions, the South African Government will have to obtain an urgent clarification of the Angolan Government's position, in the light of the critical situation which has been brought about by the Angolan and Cuban joint statement of 19 March 1984. In particular, it will have to establish whether this joint statement constitutes a repudiation of the Lusaka agreement and whether it indicates a call for the end of the activities of the joint monitoring commission by the Luanda régime.

DOCUMENT S/16435*

Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 March 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the incident of the crash of an Afghan air force MIG-17 aircraft on Pakistan territory on 25 March 1984, the details of which are as follows:

"At 1210 hours (Pakistan Standard Time) on 25 March 1984, an Afghan air force MIG-17 aircraft crashed about six miles west of Ghazaband Pass, approximately 15 miles north-west of Quetta. The pilot, identified as Syed Mohammad Hashim, son of Abdul Hameed, was killed in the crash.

"The aircraft, which apparently took off from Kandahar airfield, entered Pakistan's airspace from the

Spin Baldak/Chaman area at 1150 hours. The immediate cause of the crash appeared to be the pilot's attempt to force-land because the aircraft was low on fuel. The aircraft did not catch fire because its fuel tanks were practically empty.

"The body of the Afghan pilot was handed over to the Kabul authorities."

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/39/152-S/16435.

DOCUMENT S/16436

Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 25 March 1984 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.

"Today at 4.30 a.m., a combined force of the Honduran army and the Somozan mercenary forces established in Honduras carried out an artillery attack, using mortars as well, upon the Nicaraguan community of La Ceiba, 5 kilometres north-west of Somotillo.

"The Government of Nicaragua, expressing its most vigorous protest against these acts of aggression, emphasizes once more the need for utilizing the machinery of peaceful solution of disputes and avoiding at any cost the war which President Reagan's bel-

licose Administration wants to impose on our suffering peoples.

"Accordingly, the Government of Nicaragua calls upon the Government of Honduras to stop lending itself to the adventuring and illegal plans of the Republican Government of the United States and thereby to prevent the Central American conflict from becoming region-wide."

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

**Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 23 March 1984 sent by Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I wish to inform you of the following facts: (a) At dawn on 22 March 1984, a group of about 50 Nicaraguan individuals, presumably with the co-operation of members of the Sandinist People's Army, invaded the La Flor farm situated in the jurisdiction of the municipality of El Triunfo, department of Choluteca, and owned by Mr. Manuel Valladares, from which they took away to Nicaragua 6 pedigreed breeding bulls, 174 cows, 249 heifers and 110 calves. (b) During the night of 21 March, the same group, or a similar one, invaded the rural settlement of Nance Dulce, also in the municipality of El

Triunfo, from which they took away 250 head of cattle. My Government wishes to make a formal and vigorous protest against this new violation of our national territory by Nicaraguan forces, and at the same time it demands the return of the stolen cattle, which are the legitimate property of Honduran villagers and farmers, acquired through honest and persistent work."

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter, whose contents have been transmitted to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16438

**Letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]
[27 March 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to your note dated 26 March 1984 [S/16433], containing the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons. I wish to state the following:

1. The Iraqi Government has no comment to make on the report and does not consider itself concerned with it. Iraq has not used such weapons, and if the experts sent by the Secretary-General found substances of this kind in some Iranian areas, Iran is the one which bears responsibility for that.

2. The barbarous conduct of the Iranian régime is known to all. It sends children into the front line and uses them to explode mines; it rapes girls in the prisons before executing them; and it justifies these and other savage atrocities with spurious religious excuses. It also kills prisoners. Accordingly, the possibility cannot be ruled out of its fabricating circumstances whereby it seeks to create justifications for its defeats in its aggression against Iraq and to divert the gaze of international public opinion from the basic issue, namely, the necessity of halting the war.

3. It is quite clear that the United Nations Secretariat acted on its own responsibility in sending the mission to Iran. As stated in the report, the Secretary-General did so at the insistence of the Iranian side. Regarding this matter, we wish to set forth the following points:

(a) This move on the part of the Secretariat means concentration on secondary and incidental aspects of

the conflict—and alleged ones at that—at a time when there is a most urgent need for concentration on the root of the issue, namely, the conflict itself and its termination, as a matter of necessity, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982), 522 (1982), and 540 (1983), and General Assembly resolution 37/3 of 22 October 1982.

(b) This move on the part of the Secretariat also constitutes compliance with the requests of a party to the conflict which insists on prolonging the war and which also insists on proclaiming its intentions of occupying the other party (Iraq) and imposing its political will on it. This is the second time that the Secretariat has complied with an Iranian request concerning minor aspects of the conflict, inasmuch as on 28 May 1983, the Secretariat, at the insistence of the Iranians, sent a team to investigate the facts about the bombing of civilian targets.

It should be noted that while the Secretariat has complied with the two requests submitted by Iran to send fact-finding missions, it has totally disregarded the repeated requests submitted by Iraq for the dispatch of a mission to investigate the facts about the treatment of prisoners in the two countries, on account of the flagrant violations to which Iraqi prisoners are exposed, as was stated in the notes of the International Committee of the Red Cross dated 7 May 1983 and 10 February 1984.

(c) It is clear from the foregoing that, in responding favourably to the request made by the side which rejects all the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and which refuses to co-operate with

those bodies in the search for a settlement of the conflict which would be based on international law and the principles of the Charter, the Secretariat has enabled that side (Iran) to exploit the Secretary-General's role for propaganda purposes. We would have earnestly wished the Secretariat to require that the side which has brought this dubious affair before the United Nations should accept in advance the Organization's authority to settle the conflict and should endeavour to find a peaceful solution to it which would be in keeping with the resolutions of the Organization and the Geneva Conventions, and also to require that Iran should respect all the international conventions applicable to the conflict instead of confining itself to choosing only those parts of such conventions which serve the purposes of its propaganda.

(d) The Iraqi Government continues to hope that the Secretariat will live up to its responsibilities in respect of the conflict in an impartial manner and will not let itself be duped by one of the parties to the conflict, in particular the one which rejects peace, persists in aggression, violates the provisions of international law and totally disregards the Organization and its resolutions. Iraq also hopes that the United Nations

and the Secretary-General will give first priority to ending the conflict in accordance with the provisions of international law and the resolutions of the Organization and will endeavour to take steps that can make both sides respect all international conventions and customs. That is how the Secretary-General will be able to play his proper role under the charter and carry out his humanitarian mission. In that connection, while welcoming the part of the Secretary-General's statement which relates to the need to end the conflict, Iraq would have wished that the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate his efforts in that direction, had addressed his appeal not to the Iraqi and Iranian Governments but to Iran alone, as the side which has thus far refused to co-operate with such efforts, while Iraq has repeatedly declared its readiness to co-operate with the Secretary-General and with all those who have endeavoured to bring about a cease-fire and to end the conflict.

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

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16439

Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1984]

I am transmitting to you the text of a note dated 26 March 1984 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.

"I am writing to inform you of the following.

"Yesterday, 25 March 1984, at 3.30 a.m., a group of Honduran military personnel, of undetermined number, carried out an attack from Honduran territory upon the units of the Sandinist People's Army situated 5 kilometres south-west of Somotillo, firing 40 rounds from 81-mm mortars. Fortunately, no casualties resulted from this criminal attack, which lasted between 20 and 30 minutes.

"The Government of Nicaragua, expressing its most formal and vigorous protest against this latest act of aggression and provocation, wishes to point out to you the extreme gravity of the use of Honduran territory as a permanent military base of the United

States and a refuge for the mercenary bands in the service of that Government. It must be stated that the policy of State terrorism developed by the United States Administration has resulted in such an involvement of the Government of Honduras that the risks of a regional conflagration seem ever nearer, in accordance with United States plans, fully supported by the Government of Honduras, in absolute contradiction to its own sovereignty and national interests and to its widely publicized messages of verbal support for the efforts being made by the Contadora Group."

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/16440*

Letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[27 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the official communiqué, dated 26 March 1984, of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and to request you to arrange

for it to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/155-S/16440.

**Official communiqué issued by the Governing Junta
of National Reconstruction on 26 March 1984**

The Governing Junta of National Reconstruction makes the following announcement concerning the latest developments affecting the Central American region:

In the last few months the United States Government has been engaged in an unprecedented escalation of its military presence in the region by dispatching thousands of soldiers to Honduras to supplement the 1,700 troops remaining in the country from the "Pino Grande II" manoeuvres, and in the deployment of warships and aircraft-carriers, and has been brazenly stepping up the incursions of espionage aircraft. The escalating presence of United States troops and air and sea forces in Central America is particularly alarming, because they constitute a factor of the utmost gravity which not only affects the Contadora process and peace in the region but is also a trend that threatens the security of the Latin American countries adjacent to the region.

Concurrently with these developments, in the last few weeks there has been a dangerous intensification of the undeclared war waged by the United States against Nicaragua in the form of terrorist acts against economic and military installations, involving aircraft, helicopters and high-speed launches in a virtual air and sea campaign that even includes the mining of our principal Atlantic and Pacific harbours. It is important to emphasize that indiscriminate activities such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbours also constitute a serious threat to international sea traffic.

To compound the situation, the United States Government is now requesting its Congress to allocate a further \$21 million for the mercenary forces which, financed, organized and armed by that Government, are murdering the Nicaraguan population, and, according to official statements of the Central Intelligence Agency, these counter-revolutionary forces will soon reach the figure of 18,000 armed criminals.

Furthermore, the civil war in the fraternal nation of El Salvador has not, unfortunately, been included in the agenda of the Contadora peace process, thus weakening the possible impact of that process on the regional crisis as a whole. Consequently, the party mainly responsible for the crisis in that nation and the rest of Central America, namely the United States Government, does not participate in the negotiations, which enables it to evade all responsibility with regard to the discussions that have been held and, in particular, to the specific steps to be taken in conjunction with these discussions.

This situation, which brings even closer the possibility of United States military intervention against El Salvador and Nicaragua, has frustrated the efforts for peace carried out so far by the Contadora Group and has undermined confidence in a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

It is in this context that the Government of Nicaragua has felt obliged to call upon the Governments of the world to provide it with the technical and military resources necessary for defending itself against the State terrorism practised by the United States Government against the people of Nicaragua.

This serious escalation of the United States military presence and aggression in the region is becoming the main obstacle preventing the Contadora Group from making headway in the work of the three Commissions and the Technical Group. This situation demands that we apply all our efforts towards removing that obstacle created by United States policy so that the necessary conditions may be established for enabling the Contadora process to make further and definitive progress.

In these circumstances, the Contadora Group, with the backing of the international community, must make every effort, as the serious situation demands, to prevail upon the United States Government to stop impeding the Contadora negotiating process and consequently:

1. To stop escalating the stationing of troops in Central America and to withdraw the contingents sent in the last few weeks to join those already stationed there, together with the espionage aircraft, aircraft-carriers and warships recently dispatched to the region;
2. To halt all military manoeuvres or exercises in the region;
3. To end the escalation of the clandestine war against Nicaragua which takes the form of air and sea attacks and the mining of harbours;
4. To withdraw its request for the allocation of \$21 million, which is at present under consideration in the United States Congress and is intended to intensify the terrorist activities against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, which has appreciated and unconditionally supported the characteristically Latin American and peace-oriented efforts of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, and which has maintained and will continue unwaveringly to maintain its readiness to negotiate and its desire to reach a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the region, believes that the Contadora Group, with the backing of the international community, will make the extraordinary effort that the gravity of the situation demands to stop the deployment in Central America of United States military personnel and equipment and the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua.

We consider that account must be taken of the fact that, in spite of Nicaragua's readiness for dialogue and the efforts of the Group, over the last few months there has been no evidence to date of any readiness on the part of the United States Government to assume its responsibilities in the region; very much to the contrary, the United States Administration is stepping up the warmongering escalation to which we have referred, and is thus becoming the only obstacle that prevents us from achieving peace in the Central American region through dialogue and negotiation.

Fifty years later . . . Sandino lives.

DOCUMENT S/16441*

**Note verbale dated 27 March 1984 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]
[28 March 1984]

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to state the following.

The inadmissible situation arising in connection with the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a

result of the unlawful actions taken by the United States to dismember that Territory and to transform it into its own colonial possession is a matter of serious concern.

The United States Government recently took further steps to consolidate its *de facto* annexation of that United Nations Trust Territory. In particular, the compact of so-called free association with the United States of two integral parts of Micronesia—the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands—has

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/156-S/16441.

been submitted to the United States Congress for approval.

The Soviet Union has already drawn the attention of the United Nations to the unlawful actions of the United States with regard to Micronesia aimed at fragmenting that single Trust Territory and foisting upon its individual parts a neo-colonialist status in the form of a "commonwealth" or "free association", pointing out that those actions violated the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement which the United States concluded with the United Nations Security Council in 1947, and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. As the facts testify, the United States Government continues to ignore the obligations placed upon it as the Administering Authority, namely, "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". In the course of its almost 40-year administration of that Territory, the United States has deliberately slowed down the social and economic progress of the Territory with the clear aim of hindering the Micronesian people from following the path of independent development. Seeking to transform Micronesia once and for all into its military strategic beach-head in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, the United States is forcibly imposing on the Micronesians long-term military agreements under which it plans to expand the existing, or establish new, missile test ranges, naval bases, military airfields, depots for nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, and other military installations in the islands.

The unlawful actions taken by the United States with regard to Micronesia not only impede the realization of the inalienable right of the people of that Territory to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence, but also pose a serious threat to the security of countries adjacent to that region and to international peace as a whole. They constitute an overt challenge to the United Nations and cannot but give rise to outrage and alarm on the part of world public opinion.

The annexationist policy of the United States with regard to Micronesia is an unacceptable violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with which all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas under trusteeship, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

In these circumstances, the United Nations, under whose guidance the International Trusteeship System was established, must without delay take all necessary steps to ensure the fullest compliance by the United States with its obligations under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and to prevent the United States from succeeding in its attempts to present the world with a *fait accompli* in the form of the colonial enslavement of Micronesia.

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council¹⁹ to this letter and to distribute it as a document of those United Nations organs.

DOCUMENT S/16442*

Letter dated 26 March 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 March 1984]

I should like to refer to a previous letter [S/16261] in which, on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman expressed the concern of our members that the Government of Israel was persisting in its process of annexing the occupied territories and discriminating against the Palestinian people who still live in those territories.

Such concern is further borne out by news items in *The Jerusalem Post* and *Ha'aretz* of 6 March 1984, where it is reported that yet another new settlement, named Eruvin, was established on 4 March in the Gush Etzion region to the north of the Arab town of Hebron.

It is reported that the Government of Israel, through its agencies, approved a budget for the establishment of the new settlement. Although the Chairman of the Gush Etzion regional council has said that only "state land" has been used, Arabs dwelling on the Hebron-Jerusalem road have said that some of their land has been expropriated in order that the road which leads to

the new settlement might be built. According to *The Jerusalem Post*, members of an Arab family whose house straddles the beginning of the road to the settlement have expressed deep concern that their property will be expropriated.

It has also been brought to my attention that the newspaper *Ma'ariv* disclosed on 15 March that two plans had been prepared confidentially by the Ministry of Housing and the Settlements Division of the Jewish Agency with the object of developing what has been termed "greater Jerusalem". This, in effect, would result in three new centres being established around Jerusalem. *Ma'ariv* reports that these plans will be submitted shortly to the Government of Israel for approval.

On a related matter, I wish to refer to a news item in *Ha'aretz* of 8 March in which it is reported that an Israeli Minister, Haim Kurpu, suggested to the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem that the municipal limit of the city be expanded to the north-east areas of the West Bank so as to provide land for the city's industrial growth. The Minister is reported as having said that, in order to annex the required land, an order by

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/157-S/16442.

the Minister of the Interior would suffice and, in consequence, there was no need for a decision to be made on the matter by the Government of Israel itself.

As on previous occasions, this information is being communicated to you in order that you may be kept aware of the intensification of activities taken against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and to express the concern of the Committee regarding the constant violation of Palestinian rights, United Nations

resolutions and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

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) Raúl ROA KOURI
*Acting Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People*

DOCUMENT S/16444

Letter dated 28 March 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[28 March 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 27 March 1984, sent by Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I am writing to you in connection with the statements made last week by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Minister of Defence of Nicaragua, in which he announces the possibility that local guerrilla groups will proceed to mine the ports of the other Central American countries, from Guatemala to Panama. That announcement has caused my Government justifiable concern, since, in the first place, it constitutes a clear threat of the use of force against other States, in open violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and, in the second place, it is a public admission that the subversive groups attempting to destabilize the Governments of the region are operating with the support and under the control of the Nicaraguan Government. Vigorously protesting against these hasty or deliberate statements made by one of the highest-ranking representatives of the Government of Nicaragua, the Government of Honduras wishes to draw your attention to the grave consequences which merely making such statements

can have on the negotiations being carried on in the Contadora forum, since they tend to increase existing doubts concerning Nicaragua's good faith. If that audacious threat is carried out, the Government of Honduras will be obliged to exercise its inherent right of self-defence, and the Government of Nicaragua will bear the responsibility for having unleashed a military conflagration in Central America. Once again, my Government declares its perennial devotion to peace and urges the Nicaraguan Government to act with the prudence which the circumstances demand, in the certainty that despite the reluctance prompted by its own convictions, Honduras will, in the face of such aggression as was announced, respond appropriately in accordance with its domestic legislation and the most fundamental principles of international law."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter, which has been transmitted to the Organization of American States, to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16445*

Letter dated 28 March 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued on 22 March 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in response to the statement by the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, which was distributed as an official document of the General

Assembly and of the Security Council [see S/16432].

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter and the annex thereto 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/39/158-S/16445.

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, made another provocative and slanderous statement on 21 March about the "Afghanistan Day", which has for some years been marked by his Administration in order to intensify the psychological and provocative war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

For almost six years the enemies of the people of Afghanistan have been desperately striving to stop the victorious march of the revolution in Afghanistan by intensifying the armed aggression and the propaganda war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a war in which the United States plays a major role.

The hirelings of imperialism and their masters are angered because all their hostile efforts have been foiled by the people and the heroic armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These hirelings are striving in vain to present as worthless the progressive socio-economic transformations which have taken place in Afghanistan and to distort the realities of the situation around Afghanistan. Simultaneously, they attempt to portray the mercenary bandits who are engaged in homicide, plunder and destruction in Afghanistan as the fighters for the cause of freedom and independence.

The pronouncements of the President of the United States on this score have nothing new about them. Yet, it is surprising to see as to how great a demagogic and deceitful effort is made by Reagan to cover the crimes of a handful of executioners and tyrants masquerading as "Mujahiddin" and the "fighters for the cause of freedom".

The only thing Reagan accomplished was to prove once again that the aggressive imperialism of the United States, which has elevated international terrorism to the level of State policy, is the real organizer and director of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

By propounding once again the reactionary propagandistic claim for allegedly desiring to ensure a life in conditions of independence and freedom for the people of Afghanistan and their right to determine their destiny, in which the presence of the limited Soviet contingents in Afghanistan is allegedly an obstruction, Reagan once again resorted to distorting the existing realities. But this out-worn gimmick of the President of the United States will not delude anyone. It is known to all that the limited Soviet contingents have been invited by the legal Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to help our people defend their freedom and independence against external dangers and aggressions and against attempts to reimpose on the country a system suitable to imperialism and reaction.

In reality, the object of the United States Administration in raising this hullabaloo about the so-called Afghanistan problem, using all possible means, is to divert the attention of the people of the world and the United States from that Administration's aggressive and adventurist policy and to neutralize the wave of legitimate protests of

the people of the world against the occupation of Grenada by the United States, the shelling and aggression against the innocent people of Lebanon, armed provocations against Nicaragua, Cuba and other independent countries of the world.

Another aim of this hue and cry against the so-called Afghanistan problem and other similar pretexts is to justify United States military preparations and war provocations in the Persian Gulf region to usurp the Gulf's natural resources.

In regard to the demagogic pronouncements of the President of the United States about supporting the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan, it should be said that such pronouncements not only are in complete discord with the practical measures taken by the United States and the Central Intelligence Agency in arming and financing the counter-revolution, but also are refuted by the latest statements of the United States Secretary of State himself on his Government's support to Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

The United States Administration is sparing no efforts to create obstacles on the eve of the visit of the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Diego Cordovez, to this region to make efforts to ensure continuation of the talks for a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

The United States Administration is trying, by bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan, adversely to affect the atmosphere of the talks.

With such statements, Reagan encourages the savage and uncultured counter-revolutionaries to intensify their terroristic and subversive acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The vivid testimony to this fact is the destruction of the Islamic Mosques and the murder of outstanding spiritual figures of our country by these mercenary bandits.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely condemns the statement delivered by President Reagan as a brazen interference in the internal affairs of independent, democratic and non-aligned Afghanistan aimed at exacerbation of the situation in the region and outside it.

The Afghan people shall resolutely defend the gains of the revolution and will never permit anybody to create hurdles in the way of their revolutionary work and struggle for creating a new society in conformity with the revolutionary ideals of the working peoples of our country.

As was said by Babrak Karmal, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the eve of the Afghan New Year: "Despite the intensification of the undeclared imperialist war against our revolutionary country, and in spite of maniacal attempts of these forces to impede the process of revolutionary transformations in our country, our people are determined to continue the realization of democratic changes in the interests of the working people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and for a prosperous future".

DOCUMENT S/16446

Letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 March 1984]*

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that the aggressive Iraqi régime, in violation of all international norms, has once again resorted to the use of chemical bombs in three attacks launched against the military personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the western Gofier region on Saturday, 17 March 1984. Most regrettably, we were informed that in these attacks, a nerve agent has been deployed by the criminal.

Do you believe that the international Organization would take any serious measures in order to prevent further perpetrations of this crime?

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/16447

**Letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[28 March 1984]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the sad news that, due to the severity of his injuries, Hassan Ibrahim, one of the victims of the Iraqi chemical warfare attained martyrdom at Carlinskan Hospital in Stockholm on 5 March 1984. The second victim, Ali Sorjani, 19 years old, passed away for the same ailment at Upsalaye Hospital in Stockholm on Friday, 9 March.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council so that the Council might appreciate the significance of its deadly silence *vis à vis* the Iraqi crimes.

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

DOCUMENT S/16448

**Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[29 March 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 28 March 1984.

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

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

The Government of Nicaragua hereby holds the Government of the United States responsible for the human and material losses resulting from this incident. There is no doubt that such mines have been laid in Nicaraguan ports on instructions from and with the direct complicity of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States Government, which is now about to receive an additional sum of \$21 million in order to continue carrying out such acts of terrorism and piracy.

This criminal act may cause new victims to be added to the toll of dead and injured of Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Soviet and Netherlands nationality who have been victims in previous incidents. The State terrorism which the United States Government is practising against Nicaragua poses a direct threat to the security of international shipping off Central American coasts and is designed to sabotage the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

This senseless policy of the United States Administration is without any doubt the principal obstacle impeding the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and the attainment of the minimal degree of understanding and trust that would enable the work of its commissions to proceed. In the light of reality there is no alternative but to demand that the United States cease this policy in order to permit effective progress to be made in building peace.

The Government of Nicaragua confirms once again its readiness to continue to struggle for peace in the Central American region and reiterates its appeal to the international community to provide Nicaragua with the necessary technical and military means to defend itself from the State terrorism unleashed by the United States Government.

ANNEX

**Communiqué dated 28 March 1984 issued by the Ministry of
External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua**

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua announces the following:

Today, at 10.05 a.m., the vessel *Inderchaser*, flying a Liberian flag and carrying 10,000 tons of molasses, while passing between buoys Nos. 2 and 3 on its way out of the port of Corinto, struck a mine which had been laid there, causing it to explode. The Nicaraguan authorities are still investigating the damage that was caused.

DOCUMENT S/16449

**Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Spanish]
[29 March 1984]

On specific instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request a meeting of the Security Council as a matter of urgency and immediacy, in order to

consider the escalation of acts of aggression currently being perpetrated against my country.

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

DOCUMENT S/16450

Letter dated 28 March 1984 from the representative of Egypt
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[29 March 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a message dated 28 March 1984 addressed to you from Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I kindly request you to arrange for the circulation of the text enclosed herewith as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed Tawfik KHALIL
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 28 March 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

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

On Monday, 26 March 1984, the staircase leading to the entrance of the Higher Islamic Council near the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, crumbled

and was destroyed. On investigation, an opening was discovered, three metres long, two metres wide and ten metres deep, leading to a tunnel dug by the Israeli Department of Archeology. The tunnel runs along the outer western wall of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, from the Moroccan Gate (Bab Al-Magharbeh) along the Chain Gate (Bab Al-Silsileh) over to the Iron Gate (Kattanin market on the Bab Al-Hadid), until the Gate of the Higher Islamic Council, which comprises the Office of the Islamic Awqaf Department.

The crumbling of the staircase resulted in the destruction of four walls, and caused several similar cracks in the walls of the building of the Higher Islamic Council and its inner walls. Cracks were also caused in other Islamic archeological buildings in the area of the Kattanin market and the Iron Gate.

The Israeli Department of Archeology has been conducting excavations under the pretext of searching for the remains of the kingdom of David. However, the main purpose is to destroy totally the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the holy Dome of the Rock and all Islamic archeological sites in the area. Sheikh Ikrima Sabri, Head of Preaching and Guidance, together with the people of Jerusalem have called for the halting of all excavations.

During recent months there have been several such instances of attempts to destroy Islamic and Christian holy places in the Israeli occupied Palestinian territories.

Chairman Arafat urges that the Security Council be alerted to these deplorable events, and that respect for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be ensured, as well as the principles of the Charter of the United Nations itself.

DOCUMENT S/16451*

Letter dated 30 March 1984 from the representative of Mozambique
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 March 1984]

I have the honour to send herewith the text of the Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, signed jointly on 16 March 1984 in Nkomati by Samora Moisés Machel, Marshal of the People's Republic of Mozambique, President of the Council of Ministers, and Pieter Willem Botha, Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa.

Attached as well is the speech by Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, delivered on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement.

At the request of my Government, I should be most grateful if you would have these documents circulated

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

(Signed) Manuel DOS SANTOS
Permanent Representative of Mozambique
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties,

Recognizing the principles of strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, political independence and the inviolability of the borders of all States,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/159-S/16451.

Reaffirming the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States,

Considering the internationally recognized principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the principle of equal rights of all peoples,

Considering the obligation of all States to refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Considering the obligation of States to settle conflicts by peaceful means, and thus safeguard international peace and security and justice,

Recognizing the responsibility of States not to allow their territory to be used for acts of war, aggression or violence against other States,

Conscious of the need to promote relations of good neighbourliness based on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage,

Convinced that relations of good neighbourliness between the High Contracting Parties will contribute to peace, security, stability and progress in southern Africa, the continent and the world,

Have solemnly agreed to the following:

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect each other's sovereignty and independence and, in fulfilment of this fundamental obligation, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other.

Article 2

1. The High Contracting Parties shall resolve differences and disputes that may arise between them and that may or are likely to endanger mutual peace and security or peace and security in the region, by means of negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means, and undertake not to resort, individually or collectively, to the threat or use of force against each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence.

2. For the purposes of this article, the use of force shall include, *inter alia*:

- (a) attacks by land, air or sea forces;
- (b) sabotage;
- (c) unwarranted concentration of such forces at or near the international boundaries of the High Contracting Parties;
- (d) violation of the international land, air or sea boundaries of either of the High Contracting Parties.

3. The High Contracting Parties shall not in any way assist the armed forces of any State or group of States deployed against the territorial sovereignty or political independence of the other.

Article 3

1. The High Contracting Parties shall not allow their respective territories, territorial waters or airspace to be used as a base, thoroughfare, or in any other way by another State, Government, foreign military forces, organizations or individuals which plan or prepare to commit acts of violence, terrorism or aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other or may threaten the security of its inhabitants.

2. The High Contracting Parties, in order to prevent or eliminate the acts or the preparation of acts mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, undertake in particular to:

- (a) forbid and prevent in their respective territories the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, whose objective is to carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;
- (b) eliminate from their respective territories bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for elements who intend to carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;
- (c) eliminate from their respective territories centres or depots containing armaments of whatever nature, destined to be used by the elements contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;
- (d) eliminate from their respective territories command posts or other places for the command, direction and co-ordination of the elements contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;
- (e) eliminate from their respective territories communications and telecommunications facilities between the command and the elements contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;

(f) eliminate and prohibit the installation in their respective territories of radio broadcasting stations, including unofficial or clandestine broadcasts, for the elements that carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;

(g) exercise strict control, in their respective territories, over elements which intend to carry out or plan the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;

(h) prevent the transit of elements who intend or plan to commit the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article, from a place in the territory of either to a place in the territory of the other or to a place in the territory of any third State which has a common boundary with the High Contracting Party against which such elements intend or plan to commit the said acts;

(i) take appropriate steps in their respective territories to prevent the recruitment of elements of whatever nationality for the purpose of carrying out the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article;

(j) prevent the elements contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article from carrying out from their respective territories by any means acts of abduction or other acts, aimed at taking citizens of any nationality hostage in the territory of the other High Contracting Party; and

(k) prohibit the provision on their respective territories of any logistic facilities for carrying out the acts contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The High Contracting Parties will not use the territory of third States to carry out or support the acts contemplated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties shall take steps, individually and collectively, to ensure that the international boundary between their respective territories is effectively patrolled and that the border posts are efficiently administered to prevent illegal crossings from the territory of a High Contracting Party to the territory of the other, and in particular, by elements contemplated in Article 3 of this Agreement.

Article 5

The High Contracting Parties shall prohibit within their territory acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression against the other High Contracting Party and shall also prohibit acts of propaganda aimed at inciting acts of terrorism and civil war in the territory of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 6

The High Contracting Parties declare that there is no conflict between their commitments in treaties and international obligations and the commitments undertaken in this Agreement.

Article 7

The High Contracting Parties are committed to interpreting this Agreement in good faith and will maintain periodic contact to ensure the effective application of what has been agreed.

Article 8

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as detracting from the High Contracting Parties' right of self-defence in the event of armed attacks, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 9

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint high-ranking representatives to serve on a Joint Security Commission with the aim of supervising and monitoring the application of this Agreement.

2. The Commission shall determine its own working procedure.

3. The Commission shall meet on a regular basis and may be specially convened whenever circumstances so require.

4. The Commission shall:

(a) Consider all allegations of infringements of the provisions of this Agreement;

(b) Advise the High Contracting Parties of its conclusions; and

(c) Make recommendations to the High Contracting Parties concerning measures for the effective application of this Agreement and the settlement of disputes over infringements or alleged infringements.

5. The High Contracting Parties shall determine the mandate of their respective representatives in order to enable interim measures to be taken in cases of duly recognized emergency.

6. The High Contracting Parties shall make available all the facilities necessary for the effective functioning of the Commission and shall jointly consider its conclusions and recommendations.

Article 10

This Agreement will also be known as "The Accord of Nkomati".

Article 11

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the signature thereof.

2. Any amendment to this Agreement agreed to by the High Contracting Parties shall be effected by the Exchange of Notes between them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the signatories, in the name of their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement, in quadruplicate in the Portuguese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED at the common border on the banks of the Nkomati River, on this the sixteenth day of March 1984.

For the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

(Signed)

Samora Moisés MACHEL

Marshal of the Republic,

President of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

President of the Council of Ministers

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa:

(Signed)

Pieter Willem BOTHA

Prime Minister of the

Republic of South Africa

ANNEX II

Speech delivered by Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, President of Mozambique, on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the Republic of South Africa

Mister Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, Mrs. Botha, Ministers, dear guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The signing of the Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness is a high point in the history of relations between our two States and a high point in the history of our region.

The principles we have enshrined in the Accord of Nkomati are universally valid ones that govern relations between sovereign States regardless of their political, economic and social systems. They are principles that open new perspectives for the relationship between our States, in so far as they guarantee a solid and lasting peace between the two neighbouring countries. They are principles that establish a new situation in our region, a situation of peace and good neighbourliness.

The Accord of Nkomati is a unique document among the States of our region. The need for it arose not so much from the differences between us, but above all from the process of confrontation that developed and created the awareness that this was not the road that would best serve the interests of our two countries.

We have undertaken here a solemn commitment not to launch aggressive actions of any sort against one another, and we have created conditions for the establishment, with honour and dignity, of a new phase of stability and security on our common borders.

We do not want southern Africa, and our two countries in particular, to be the theatre for a generalized conflict. That is why we have enshrined in the Accord of Nkomati the principle that our States will not be used by any other State or group of States to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of our countries.

We are thus laying the foundation for a definitive break of the cycle of violence that had been established in this region of the continent. A violence that was above all the result of the burdensome legacies we carry with us. A violence that began some centuries ago, when the dignity and personality of African peoples were trampled on by the aggression, domination and exploitation of European colonialism.

Africa was ravaged by the brutality of slave wars and colonial conquest, which brought division, humiliation, poverty and destruction to the peoples of the continent.

We are a continent of survivors. We survived slavery, we survived wars of conquest and we survived the brutality of repression when we wanted to become masters of our own destinies.

For that reason we are fully cognizant of the value of peace and of the need to reject the legacies that divide us.

We thus assume, before the world and before history, responsibility for guaranteeing the perpetuity of this Agreement and eliminating the root causes of violence, war and confrontation.

The differences between our political, economic and social concepts are great and even antagonistic.

We recognized these differences honourably on the hard and difficult road of frank and open talks that led us to this Agreement. We shall continue to be aware of the remaining contradictions but we recognize that we are indissolubly linked by geography and by proximity.

Peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and relations of good neighbourliness are the only rational alternative for our future to be free of the spectre of violence and destruction.

The People's Republic of Mozambique cherishes peace as the most precious possession of mankind, the deepest aspiration of all peoples. Peace and coexistence are written into our Constitution. Based on our socialist policy of peace, we have proposed, since the first meeting between our Governments on 17 December 1982, that we should agree, formally or informally, to let peace and coexistence prevail between our States.

Peace is when there is respect between States for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Peace is when there is harmony, and physical, material, spiritual and social tranquility.

Peace is when the life, liberty, equality and dignity of man is respected without any discrimination.

Peace generates the conditions for progress, economic development and social well-being.

After a long period of armed conflicts, hopes of peace are emerging. They must be converted into reality. They must be fertilized and enriched so that they may blossom and grow.

The prospect of peace opens possibilities for developing the vast resources in which our region abounds. These resources must as a matter of priority be exploited for the benefit of the people, while always safeguarding the national interests of each State.

Economic relations between our States must develop in a healthy and correct manner.

We neither can nor should ignore the fact that our relations have a historic tradition, which enhanced the geographical continuity of the two countries.

But we must also recognize that relations of economic dependence are not conducive to stability and harmonious progress. For this reason our State rejects any type of relationship that might in any way limit its independence or make it economically dependent on another country.

In the economic sphere, let us find ways of developing resources, infrastructures and circumstances which, being part of the experience of our relations, are likely to bring reciprocal advantages and benefits on the basis of equality.

It is within this context that the Agreement of Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness has an important role to play, as there can be no development without peace and tranquility.

We have established relations of co-operation with the States of southern Africa in the framework of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Committee (SADCC).

As we have already had occasion to state, SADCC was not created against South Africa. Its central objective is to eliminate hunger, wretchedness and illiteracy and to improve the standard of living of the peoples of the region. Its member States refuse economic dependence on South Africa as on any other country.

These objectives are solemnly proclaimed in the Lusaka declaration which created the SADCC, and we would like to reaffirm once again our total fidelity to these principles.

Our States have been able to map out the path of coexistence. They have been able to discuss between themselves. Between themselves they have been able to define their interests and objectives. Many

have been surprised at the speed with which we found the answers, and by our ability to do so without external interference.

We, the Mozambican people, want to develop friendly relations with the South African people. None of us, Mozambicans or South Africans, have another country. We are not foreigners to our continent or our countries.

We have to live together on a basis of mutual respect, freedom, equality and justice. These are fundamental principles of our State, principles that are the very essence of our concept of a free and democratic society. They are principles with which we remain consistent and to which we are intransigently loyal.

Our objective is that our region should assert itself as a model of peace. We do not want southern Africa or our continent to be the base for any armed conflicts. In particular, we do not want to be the ones to trigger a confrontation on a world-wide scale.

The liberation struggle of the African peoples was a struggle to achieve peace.

The whole of Africa is continuing the struggle to become a zone of peace, and for her oceans to be thoroughfares of peace, unity, friendship and co-operation between peoples. The whole of Africa is fighting to avert the horrors of a nuclear holocaust from the continent.

The peoples of Africa have always struggled to eliminate the motive causes of conflicts, tension and wars. They have always struggled to eradicate foreign domination and exploitation, and to build progress, prosperity and happiness in peace.

In this struggle to affirm the dignity and personality of African man, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was and continues to be an important instrument for materializing the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of our continent.

We cannot lose this opportunity to pay our tribute to those who founded and inspired OAU. More than 20 years ago a galaxy of illustrious African leaders had the lucidity, the historical vision and the courage to give form to the aspiration of unity so that the struggle of the African people for the liberation of our continent could continue.

In this great epic, the liberation of Africa, many were the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the noble cause. It is with deep emotion that at this moment we evoke their memories. They will remain immortalized with affection and respect in the history of Africa.

We would like to emphasize the decisive role of the leaders of the

front-line States with which we have been united for a long time in the cause of the liberation of our continent and in the search for peace and progress, for justice and equality, in this region of Africa.

We salute Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, those distinguished figures who transformed their peoples into firm and unwavering allies in the liberation of the Mozambican people. This respectful tribute to the peoples of Tanzania and Zambia is extended to all peoples who made our struggle for peace and freedom their own.

The Agreement we have concluded is a significant contribution towards these noble objectives. Furthermore, it enables the region to concentrate its efforts on the prime struggle of the continent and humanity—the struggle against hunger, disease, ignorance, poverty and underdevelopment.

Let Africa emerge as a region of progress where reason prevails over hate and prejudice and where the efforts of man are concentrated on the struggle for development and well-being.

Peace, security, stability and progress have always been objectives of the Mozambican people's struggle.

In 1964 our people launched the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism to win national independence and eliminate one of the factors that disturbed peace in our region. In 1974, ten years later, that objective was attained. Another ten years have elapsed, and we are here to establish the basis for a climate of good neighbourliness and peace to prevail between two States of the southern region of our continent.

The effort to achieve peace required determination, a correct historical perspective and steadfastness. The moment has come when for us, what counts for more than legal texts and formulations is the given word, the sense of commitment and good faith.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique will keep its word both in letter and in spirit.

We have always fought for peace, equality and progress proclaiming the watchword of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique: The struggle continues!

Today the struggle continues for equality, for democracy, for justice so that on our continent, we should all be equal.

Today, for peace, stability, good neighbourliness and progress,
A luta continua.

DOCUMENT S/16452

Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]
[30 March 1984]*

I am transmitting to you herewith the text of a note dated 29 March 1984 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.

"I am writing to you to inform you of the following facts.

"On 27 March 1984, between 8.30 and 9 a.m., 30 members of the Honduran army carried out from Honduran territory an attack by rifle fire upon a patrol of the Sandinist People's Army passing through the sector of Loma de los Pastores, situated 1 kilometre south of Santo Tomás del Nance, in the department of Chinandega. Fortunately, the criminal attack caused no casualties.

"The same day, at 11 p.m., in the naval sector of Corinto, two fast launches of the Piraña type coming from Honduras attacked Nicaraguan coastguard vessel No. 300 while it was on patrol duty in front of the port of Corinto. At the time of the attack, two aircraft with their lights turned off overflew the zone. As a result of the criminal attack, two sailors were

wounded: Sergio Hernández Sánchez, engineman on board the coastguard vessel, who is in critical condition, and Renato Bermúdez, gunner.

"Furthermore, on 28 March at 9.51 p.m. the merchant vessel *Homin No. 7*, of Panamanian nationality, while at Puerto Sandino, loading 9,700 tons of sugar, was attacked with 50-millimetre fire by a Piraña-type boat coming from Honduras. As a result of this criminal attack, the merchant vessel was hit by bullets; there was no other major damage.

"Expressing its most formal and vigorous protest at the repeated acts of aggression originating in your country, the Government of Nicaragua emphasizes once more to the Government of Honduras that it is essential that the Honduran authorities should stop allowing their territory and their military resources to be used for the perpetration of such acts of provocation, acts forming part of the escalation of terror against my country which is being promoted by the present United States Administration and in which the Government of Honduras is playing an increasingly important role without giving responsible

thought to the dangers of a regional conflagration. At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua holds the Government of Honduras responsible for the tragic consequences that could arise out of its irresponsible and thoughtless attitude, which not only affects Nicaragua but is proving to have dangerous consequences for the merchant vessels of other Central American countries."

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/16453*

Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 March 1984]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my note dated 13 February 1984 [S/16343], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest act of aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as follows.

1. On 25 March 1984, at 1600 hours, Vietnamese forces from a base in Preah Vihear province in Kampuchea crossed over into Thai territory along the area north of Phrapalai Pass, Kantharalak district, Si Saket province. Thai troops fired artillery shells and used airstrikes to push back the Vietnamese forces.

2. The Vietnamese, on the same day, attacked a Kampuchean civilian encampment inside Kampuchea opposite the Thai village of Ban Samrong Kiat, Khun Han district, Si Saket province. As a result, a number of shells landed in Thai territory. Moreover, this latest attack has forced about 10,000 Kampuchean civilians to cross the border to seek temporary shelter inside Thai territory. Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Border Relief Operation have been dispatched to help these displaced Kampucheans.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns such unprovoked and blatant acts of aggression by Vietnamese forces against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and, once again, reaffirms its legitimate

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/160-S/16453.

right to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and to protect the lives and property of the Thai people.

The Royal Thai Government wishes also to draw your attention to the inhuman crimes against the unarmed and innocent Kampuchean civilians deliberately committed by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in blatant violation of the fundamental principles of human rights, international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Royal Thai Government expresses its grave concern over the dangerous situation prevailing in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, which has been precipitated by the continued occupation of Kampuchea by a very large number of Vietnamese troops. The Royal Thai Government, therefore, urges that the Government of Viet Nam should exercise self-restraint and desist from further acts of armed aggression which could only escalate the violent confrontation for which the Government of Viet Nam would have to bear full responsibility and consequences.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16455

Egypt and Sudan: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[30 March 1984]

The Security Council,

Noting with deep concern that the recent unprovoked air raid is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that "all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations",

Deeply grieved at the tragic loss of innocent human life and concerned at the damage and destruction of civilian installations and property in the city of Omdurman,

1. *Emphasizes* the cardinal principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and respect of their political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that the unprovoked air attack against the Democratic Republic of the Sudan constitutes a

flagrant violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of a Member State;

3. *Condemns* the unprovoked air attack and indiscriminate bombardment of civilian targets, including the local population and installations in the city of Omdurman;

4. *Denounces* any incitement, planning of, participation or assistance in any activities, direct or indirect, against the security, stability and the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

NOTES

¹ A Framework for Peace in the Middle East, Agreed at Camp David, and Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel, signed in Washington on 17 September 1978.

² See Conventions II of 1899 and IV of 1907 respecting the laws and customs of war, annex (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

³ A/38/68 of 12 January 1983.

⁴ Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65).

⁵ The photographs are not reproduced in the present *Supplement*; they may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

⁶ See Organization of American States, document OAS/Ser.L/V/II.61, Doc. 22, Rev. I, chap. II.

⁷ To be printed in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, under No. 19185.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 382, No. 5475, p. 4.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2251st meeting, para. 12.

¹⁰ Nicosia, Avgi Printing Co. Ltd., 1979.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 16th meeting, paras. 95 to 111.

¹³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1915.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102, p. 295.

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁸ NV/82/4 of 12 February 1982.

¹⁹ Document T/1862.

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