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Signature of Person Submit

SecGera CC: OUSASPA (2) Reid 27-11-78 PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON CL M/S Grugh/ UNG mhant TEL. ELDORADO 5-5160 M AL TO THE UNITED NATIONS Hippith, automa Mipril 27, 1978 866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 Ref:317/1b/80 Excellency:

In view of the concern you were so kind to show about the development of events in Lebanon, and, particularly after your recent visit, I have the honor to inform you that the Lebanese Parliament met in Beirut this morning and unanimously adopted a statement of national policy which they called upon the Executive Branch of the Government to implement.

It is hoped that this unprecedented decision by the Lebanese Parliament will be, in the context of developments in Lebanon, the basis of future policy which a new Government will implement.

Since this recommendation refers directly to Security Council Resolution 425 and to U.N.I.F.I.L., I thought it appropriate to forward it to you officially for your own information and consideration. As a public document, Your Excellency is, of course, welcome to make whatever use of it you deem fitting.

May I seize this opportunity to extend once more our deep gratitude for all the efforts you have employed and for the sentiments you have expressed concerning Lebanon and its people.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tucni

Ambassador Pormanent Representative

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim The Secretary General United Nations New York, N.Y., 10017 بيان اجماعى صادر عن مجلس النواب اللبنانى بشأن حل الأرمة اللبنانياة

to Alexan

الطلاقا من الايمان الثابت بوجوب الحفاظ على وحدة لبنان وسيادته وامنه وسلامة اراضيه ونظامه الديمقراطي البرلماني • •

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وانسجاما مع المواقف التى الترمها لبنان فى تأييسسد القضايا العربية لاسيما قضية الشعب الفلسطينى وحقه فللسسينى استعادة ارضه وممارسة جميع حقوقه الوطنية والسياسية فوق هذه الارض وبنا على مقررات موعتمرى القمة فى الرياض والقاهسرة (ومنها جمع الاسلحة) •

وبما ان وحدةلمبنان واستقلاله وسيادته وامنه وسلامسمة اراضيه مسلمات يجمع عليها اللبنانيون على اختلاف فئاتهممممم وآرائهم •

وبما أن ممثلي الشعب الفلسطيني أعلنوا في البينسنان الصادر عن القمة العربية السد أسينية في الرياض وفي قرار الدورة الاستثنائية لموعتمر القمة العربية في القاهرة ، موافقتهم على اشراف الدولة اللبنانية على جمع الاسلحة الثقيلة ، وأز النسبة المظاهر المسلحة •

وبما ان قرار مجلس الأمن الدولى الرقم ٢٥ الذى أعلنت جميع الأطراف التزامها باحكامه قد قضي وضع قوات دولية فى منطقة لبنان الجنوبى (اللتثبت من انسحاب القوات الأسرائيلية وتثبيت السلام والأمن الدوليين ومساعدة حكومة لبنان على تأمين عسسودة سلطاتها فى المنطقة ١٠)٠

ولما كان القرار الرقم ٤٢٩ الذي قبلت به كل الأطراف يفرض تثبيت السلام والأمن الدوليين فضلا عما يفرضه من وجوب عودة السلطـة اللبنانية الى منطقة لبنان الجنوبي •

واستنادا الى ان من اولى مهمات قوات الامن العربية المساعدة السلطة اللبنانية على فرض الامن وضمان السلامة لكل مقيم على أرض لبنان • لذلك نعلن ما يلى :

اولال وجوب تنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن الدولى التابع لهيئة الامستسم المتحدة الرقم ٢٩ القاضى : ألا بالاحترام الدقيق لسلامة اراضى لبنان وسيادته واستقلاله السياسى ضمن حدوده المعترف بها دوليا ٠ ب لاستابي فمن حدوده الاسر الالية دون ابطاءمن جميع الاراضى اللبنانية ٠

بیروت ۲۷ نیسان ۱۹۷۸

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POLICY STATEMENT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

BY THE LEBANESE PARLIAMENT

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1978

The Lebanese Parliament met today and unanimously adopted a policy statement which reads as follows:

Based on the firm belief in the obligation to maintain Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and democratic parliamentary system;

And, consistent with the commitments made by Lebanon in supporting Arab causes, particularly the cause of the Palestinian people and its right to regain its land and to exercise all of its national and political rights thereon;

And, in view of the resolutions of the two Arab Summit Conferences at Riyadh and Cairo (including the resolution concerning the collection of weapons);

And, considering that the unity of Lebanon, its independence, sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity are fundamentals unanimously accepted by the Lebanese, irrespective of their affiliations or opinions;

And, in view of the fact that the representatives of the Palestinian people declared, in the statement issued by the Arab Summit at Riyadh and in the resolution of the Extraordinary Session of the Arab Summit Conference in Cairo (October 26, 1976), that they agreed to the supervision by the Lebanese State of the collection of heavy weapons and the elimination of the display of all arms and armed presence,

And, whereas Security Council Resolution 425 (1978), which was accepted by all parties concerned, and to which all parties have proclaimed their commitment, has provided for the deployment of United Nations Forces in the region of South Lebanon (to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its authority to the region);

And, whereas Resolution 425, accepted by all parties, provides for the confirmation of international peace and security as well as for the obligation to return Lebanese authority to the region of South Lebanon;

And, in view of the fact that the primary task of the "Arab Deterrent Force" is to assist the Lebanese authorities to impose security and to guarantee the safety of every resident within Lebanese territory; We therefore declare the following:

- FIRST: The obligation to implement Security Council Resolution 425, requiring:
 - A) Strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence within its internationally recognized boundaries;
 - B) The immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory;
 - C) To ensure the return of the effective authority of the State to the region of South Lebanon;
- SECONDLY: The cessation of all armed action, be it Palestinian or otherwise, over all Lebanese territory;
- THIRDLY: The prohibition of armed presence of any party other than the legal Lebanese authorities, and the application of Lebanese laws and regulations to all Lebanese and all those present within Lebanese territory, without exception;
- FOURTHLY: The reconstruction of the Lebanese Army on sound and real, national bases, so that it should be able to fulfill its responsibilities and to discharge the missions required of it;
- FIFTHLY: The adoption of an economic development policy, within the framework of a modernised, liberal system, based on the exploitation of all natural resources in the country, so as to provide equality of opportunities to all the citizens and the achievement of true social justice in all the Lebanese regions and among all the people:

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SIXTHLY: To demand of the authorities concerned the implementation of these resolutions.

POLICY STATEMENT ADOPTED GNANIMOUSLY

MP-UNIFIL

BY THE LEBANESE PARLIAMENT

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1978

The Lebanese Parliament met today and unanimously adopted a policy statement which reads as follows:

Based on the firm belief in the obligation to maintain Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and democratic parliamentary system;

And, consistent with the commitments made by Lebanon in supporting Arab causes, particularly the cause of the Palestinian people and its right to regain its land and to exercise all of its national and political rights thereon;

And, in view of the resolutions of the two Arab Summit Conferences at Riyadh and Cairo (including the resolution concerning the collection of weapons);

And, considering that the unity of Lebanon, its independence, sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity are fundamentals unanimously accepted by the Lebanese, irrespective of their affiliations or opinions;

And, in view of the fact that the representatives of the Palestinian people declared, in the statement issued by the Arab Summit at Riyadh and in the resolution of the Extraordinary Session of the Arab Summit Conference in Cairo (October 26, 1976), that they agreed to the supervision by the Lebanese State of the collection of heavy weapons and the elimination of the display of all arms and armed presence,

And, whereas Security Council Resolution 425 (1978), which was accepted by all parties concerned, and to which all parties have proclaimed their commitment, has provided for the deployment of United Nations Forces in the region of South Lebanon (to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its authority to the region);

And, whereas Resolution 425, accepted by all parties, provides for the confirmation of international peace and security as well as for the obligation to return Lebanese authority to the region of South Lebanon;

And, in view of the fact that the primary task of the "Arab Deterrent Force" is to assist the Lebanese authorities to impose security and to guarantee the safety of every resident within Lebanese territory;

UNITED NATIONS



REFERENCE:

26 April 1978

NATIONS UNIES

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26 APR 1978

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I have brought your letter dated 25 April 1978 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. I wish to inform you that I have consulted with the members of the Council on the matter and that they agree with the proposal concerning the Nigerian contingent contained in your letter.

The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from this matter.

Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Indrew Young President of the Security Council

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations

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BEU/dmc

cc: SecGen V BEU REG/Cent.

25 April 1978

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honour to refer to the establishment and functioning of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978.

Following consultation with the Security Council (S/12641 and S/12642), I have accepted the offer of the Government of Senegal to provide a battalion for UNIFIL. When this battalion and the remainder of the logistic units arrive in the mission area by the end of April, the Force will have a total strength of about 3,500, excluding the Iranian and Swedish companies on temporary assignment with UNIFIL (about 400) which will have to return to their parent units in the near future.

In response to my approach, the Government of Nigeria has also agreed to make available a battalion for service with UNIFIL. It is my intention, subject to the usual consultations, to accept this offer. The inclusion of the Nigerian battalion would bring the Force to the total strength authorized by the Security Council, which is "in the order of 4,000" (S/12611, para.9(c)).

His Excellency Mr. Andrew Young President of the Security Council You will recall that at its informal meeting of 20 April, I advised the Security Council that it might be necessary to increase the strength of the Force to the level of 6,000 if UNIFIL is to perform fully and effectively the tasks entrusted to it by the Council. I am following this matter closely and shall report to the Council on it in the near future.

I should be most grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Members of the Security Council.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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Kurt Waldheim

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bf: RA/AR/JPB/MKP/MC/IL

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the attached letter to His Excellency Mr. Menaham Begin, Prime Minister of Israel. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

His Excellency Mr. Chaim Herzog Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations 800 Second Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017



22 April 1978

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

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The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the attached letter to His Excellency Mr. Moshe Dayan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

His Excellency Mr. Chaim Herzog Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations SOO Second Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017

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Handed to Amb in 5A on 21-TT b/f: RA/FMG

21 April 1978

sir,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Albert Rohan Director

Mr. Taher Al-Hussamy Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations New York

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cc: SecGen

BEU/MD

21 April 1978

Dear General,

On my return to New York I wish to tell you how much I appreciated all your help during my brief visit to UNIFIL and how impressed I was by the excellent start you have made in spite of the difficulties which face you. The excellent arrangements which you made for my visit to the area of operations have given me an invaluable insight into the real problems which we face in carrying out the mandate of the Security Council, and also into the extraordinary conditions in which the Force has to operate. I hope very much that in the next few days I will be able to get agreement in the Security Council to various measures which will strengthen UNIFIL for the future and allow you to build on the excellent foundations which you have already laid. I have also taken up the matter of prefabricated shelters with the United States, and I plan to propose the necessary increases in the Force to the Security Council early next week. I have also approached the Syrian Government' with a view to straightening out the situation in Zahrani.

Major-General E.A. Erskine Commander UNIFIL Finally, may I thank you for the excellent working luncheon with the Contingent Commanders at Nagoura which gave me an opportunity to talk with all of them personally. With all best wishes for the future,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

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Handed to trub. on 21-IV cop. - GA

b/f: RA/FMG

21 April 1978

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Elias Sarkis, President of Lebanon.

A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Albert Rohan Director

His Excellency Mr. Ghassan Tuéni Permanent Representant of Lebanon to the United Nations New York

21 April 1978



Dear Mr. President,

On my return to New York I wish to express to you my appreciation for your kindness and hospitality during my stay in Beirut, and for the very useful talks we had on that occasion. My visit gave me a clearer picture of the enormous difficulties which both the Lebanese Government and the United Nations face in Lebanon at the present time. I hope, however, that through co-operation and understanding we can together make some progress in dealing at least with some of the problems that confront us.

In this regard, I am particularly concerned over the part of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) which deals with the restoration of Lebanese authority and sovereignty in southern Lebanon. In our talks, we discussed at some length the difficulties of introducing elements of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon, and we also touched upon possible alternatives, such as the introduction of sizeable elements of the Gendarmerie into the area. I believe that the sooner this can be done the better. UNIFIL will be ready to give all possible assistance.

Having now visited the area of operations myself, I am more than ever convinced that the success of the United Nations Force will depend in large measure on the speed and effectiveness with which elements of Lebanese authority and sovereignty can be introduced into the area. Apart from the Army and Gendarmerie, it would, I believe, be particularly useful to introduce as soon as possible elements of local government and administration with whom the United Nations Force could co-operate in its efforts to restore normality and peace to this sorely afflicted region. I fully realise the difficulties of such a course, but I would be most grateful if urgent attention could be given to it by your Government.

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His Excellency Mr. Elias Sarkis President of Lebanon General Siilasvuo and General Erskine will remain in close touch with you and your Government on all aspects of the operation of UNIFIL, and especially on those which require the active co-operation of the Lebanese authorities.

We would also be most grateful for your help in the practical support of the United Nations Force. One specific question here is the arrangements which will be necessary if the main Headquarters of the Force is to be established in Zahrani, which at present would appear to be the best available solution to this very important problem. You might be interested to know that the Tapline Oil Company is ready to make available to UNIFIL its facilities in Zahrani for this purpose. UNIFIL's personnel have already examined these facilities, and have observed that Syrian and Lebanese personnel are presently occupying one of three floors of the main building. I would be grateful for any help you can give us in resolving the relatively minor problem of Syrian and Lebanese use.

I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for your hospitality and co-operation, and to express my hope that we may be able to be of some assistance in helping you and your Government overcome the enormous problems which face you.

With warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

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Kurt Waldheim



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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



PROVISIONAL

A/S-8/9 21 April 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eighth special session Agenda item 7

> FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

> > Report of the Fifth Committee

porteur: Mr. Peter G. BELYARV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, on 20 and 21 April 1978, the Fifth Counittee considered agenda item 7, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

2. The Security Council, in its resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, decided to establish the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). On the same date, by resolution 426 (1978), the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-Ceneral on the implementation of Council resolution 425 (1978) (S/12611), in paragraph 11 of which it was stated that the costs of the Force should be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by the Members in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, and decided that the Force should be established for an initial period of six months and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Council so decides.

3. (For its consideration of this question, the Fifth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/S-3/3) on the financing of UNIFIL, wherein he submitted cost estimates for the Force for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive. In paragraph 6 of his report, the Secretary-General indicated that for this period it was estimated that a force of 4,000, all ranks, would cost \$58.7 million gross (\$58.4 net of staff assessment).

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4. In his report (A/S-8/3, para. 16), the Secretary-General also indicated that authority needed to be provided to enter into commitments for UNIFIL and for the apportionment of such amounts for the period beyond 18 September, should the Security Council decide to renew the mendate of UNIFIL beyond that date, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtythird session of the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the extended period.

5. In its related report (A/S-8/4), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions indicated areas where savings totalling \$4.7 million could be achieved and recommended that the budget for UNIFIL for the current mandate period should not exceed \$54 million gross (\$53.7 million net of staff assessment). In view of the nature of the operation, the Advisory Committee believed that the Secretary-General should be allowed the necessary flexibility to apply the reductions it had recommended in its report, either in the areas indicated or in other areas, should that be necessary in the interest of good management and efficiency, and that he be permitted to transfer credits between items of expenditure within the total amount to be approved by the General Assembly.

6. With regard to the authority which the Secretary-General sought to enter into commitments for UNIFIL for the period beyond 18 September, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNIFIL beyond that date, the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly should grant such authority from 19 September to 31 October inclusive.

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7. The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was introduced by its Chairman at the 1st meeting of the Committee, on 20 April 1978.

II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

8. At its 2nd meeting, on 20 April, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/S-8/L.1) sponsored by <u>Argentina</u>, <u>Austria</u>, <u>Denmark</u>, <u>Finland</u>, <u>France</u>, <u>Ghana</u>, <u>Iceland</u>, <u>Ireland</u>, <u>Italy</u>, the <u>Ivory Coast</u>, <u>Lebanon</u>, <u>Nepal</u>, <u>Norway</u>, <u>Portugal</u> and <u>Sweden</u>.

9. At its 3rd meeting, on 21 April 1978, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 90 votes to 13, with 3 abstentions (see para. 11 below).

10. A full account of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this item, including comments made and reservations expressed by delegations as well as explanations of vote, is reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/S-8/SR.1-3).

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A/S-3/9 English Page 3

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III RECOMMENDATION OF THE RIFTLY (COMMITTEE)

11. The Fifth Committee recommends to the Ceneral Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanqu

The General Assorbly,

<u>Having considered</u> the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lobenon, 1/ established pursuant to Security Council resolution 425 (1976) of 19 March 1978 for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

<u>Reaffirming</u> its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Lations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited espacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly.

Urging all concerned to implement strictly Security Council resolution 425 (1978) in all its parts,

1. <u>Decides</u> to appropriate an amount of 55 million for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebenon for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive and requests the Secretary-General to maintain the Special Account for the Force;

2. <u>Decides</u>, as an <u>ad hoc</u> arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Merber States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$33,075,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the States permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978; 3/

- 1/ A/S-8/3.
- 2/ A/S-8/4.

3/ See General Assombly resolution 32/39.

A/S+6/9 English Fage 4

(b) To apportion an amount of \$19,764,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the economically developed Member States which are not permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978:

(c) To apportion an amount of \$1,139,400 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the economically less developed Member States in the propertiens determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(d) To apportion an arount of \$21,600 for the above-mentioned six-month period to the following of the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Hepal, Higer, Fapua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Scychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen;

3. Decides that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Hender States" in paragraph 2 (c) above shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Pepublic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) and (d) above;

4. <u>Decides</u> that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$278,000 approved for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive;

5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into consistments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$6 million per month for the period from 19 September to 31 October 1978 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the initial period of six months, the said amount to be apportioned among Kember States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

6. <u>Invites voluntary contributions</u> to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

7. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

II

Cells upon Israel to fulfil its responsibilities under Security Council resolution 425 (1976).

MORNERAD ASS VOTE Repet on UNIFIL n 1947 - Druge Financi 21-71-78 ASSEMBLY ROLL-CALL EIGHTH RECORDED SPECIAL SESSION NON-RECORDED YES - ABSTAIN - NO YES - ABSTAIN - NO YES - ABSTAIN - NO YES - ABSTAIN - N _Djibouti _____ Cuwait Rwanda _____ • Afghanistan _Albania _____ "Lao Peoples Dem. Rep., _Dominican Republic____ -Samoa _Algeria _____ •Lebanon _____ _Sao Tome and Princip • Ecuador ______anda______a _Lesotho _____ Saudi Arabia • Egypt _El Salvador_____ QLiberia • Senegal Argentina Australia Equatorial Guinea "Libyan Arab Jamahiriya _Sevenelles •Luxembourg Sierra Leone Austria Ethiopia Bahamas _____ Madagascar • Singapore ____ • Fiji _____ Finland Bahrain _____ Malawi Somalia Bangladesh • France Malaysia _South Africa Barbados Gabon _____ Maldives •Spain _____ _Gambia _____ •Mali Belgium •Sri Lanka ____ Bente _German Dem. Rep. ____ Malta Sudan _____ • Bhutan Surinam _____ Germany, Fed. Rep. ___ Mauritania 🛛 Bolivia Chana _____ Mauritius _Swaziland _Boiswana Greece _Mexico Sweden Brazil _____ Mongolia Grenada "Syrian Arab Republic Bulgaria • Guatemala •Мотоссо CThailand G Burma Guinea _Mozambique ...Togo • Burundi Guinea-Bissau @Nepal Trinidad and Tobago _ Byelorussian SSR _____ Guyana _____ Netherlands 🛛 Canada 🔜 🔤 _Haiti Turkey _____ New Zealand Cope Verde Honduras Nicaragua •Uganda _____ _Ukrainian SSR ____ Central African Emp..... Hungary Niger _____ • Chad Iceland Nigeria _USSR _____ e Chile 🖕 India 🔝 United Arab Emirates Norway _China _____ Indonesia United Kingdom Oman _____ _Colombia Pakistan _____ lran .Un, Rep. of Cameroon _Iraq _____ _Comoros •Panama ♥Un, Rep. of Tanzania _ Congo _____ Ireland _Papua New Guinea •United States 🖨 Costa Rica Israel •Upper Volta _Paraguay _____ _Cuba _____ • Italy • Peru Uruguay _____ Cyprus • Ivory Coast •Venezuela Philippines _Poland _____• _Czechoslovakia _____ • Jamaica "Niet Nam •Yemen _____ "Democratic Kampuchea, • Japan • Portugal ...Democratic Yemen 🕒 Jordan 🚬 🔤 •Yugoslavia • Qatar _____ • Romania Alighted - Repair tion 5-8/2 •Denmark Denmark _____ Kenya ____ Kenya _____ Kenya • Zaire _____ • Zambia 2ng Venary meeting (Financing of the UTIFIL) AGENDA VOTE 99 O ITEM NUMBER DATE L 14 NO YES ABSTAIN 2 Jan. ____100_ ____100____ ____100_ ____100__ ____Feb. 3_ 0. ... 0 **___**0 0 .___0 0____ _0 0.___0 0____ ____Mar__ 1__ ___1 1____ __1 _ 1 1____ 1..... **b_**1 1___ __1 1_ 2 •__Apr. ___2 ___3 ___4 ._ 2 2... 2___ 2..... ..2 ___2 2____2 2___ ___May 3_ ___3 ___4 ___5 3___ ___3 3 3. _. 3____ 3____ 3..... __lune 4_ __ 4 4 4____4 4___ 4____ __4 4____ ____luly 5... ___5 5 ..._ __5 _5 5..... 5____ 5___ 5.<u>.</u> ___Aug. 6_ ___6 __66 ___6 ___7 - 6 6___ 6..... 6____ 6.___ 6..... ____Sept. 7_ __7 7___ ___7 7___ 7____ 7____ ___Oct_ 8_ 7___ __.8 8____ 8____ 8___8 8..... 8____ ___Nov_ 9_ **9**....9 9..... 9___ 9.... 9____ 0_ 9___ __9 ___Dec.

cc: SecGen BEU

UNIFIL

BEU/MD

21 April 1978

Dear General,

On my return to New York I wish to express my appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for my visit to the area. I was much impressed both by how much has already been achieved and also by the extreme difficulty and complexity of the task we have been assigned by the Security Council. I feel that a good start has been made and that we now have at least a good basis for facing all of the problems which will undoubtedly arise in the future.

May I also say how much I appreciated the opportunity to discuss all aspects of the operation with you and with General Erskine. I hope very much that in the next few days we will be able to take at least some of the action that is necessary to strengthen the Force and put it on a good working basis. This will be particularly necessary when, in the near future I hope, we get a timetable for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

I wish also to thank you and Mrs. Siilasvuo for the second second

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Lt. General Ensio Sillasvuo Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East Eighth Special General Assembly 2nd Plenary Meeting (FM) Fress Release GA/5730 21 April 1978

ASSEMBLY PIENARY -- TAKE 11

Mr. HERZOG (Israel), continuing, said it was of interest to note the interview given yesterday to the French newspaper <u>Le Figaro</u> by Camille Chamoun in which he criticized Security Council resolution 425 for referring only to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and for ignoring the presence of the PLO and the dangers created by it. Mr. Chamoun, a former President of Lebanon, praised Israel's assistance to the Christian community in Lebanon and said that Israel's support "in no way prevented Lebanon from recovering its sovereignty".

Israeli forces, Mr. HERZOG said, would have withdrawn from the bulk of the area of southern Lébanon by 30 April. Negotiations would begin in the coming days in respect of the three remaining enclaves which were narrow strips of territory ranging in depth from one to six miles along the international border. Those areas included two Christian enclaves with a population of approximately 25,000 and one Shii Muslim enclave with a population of 7,000 - 10,000, depending on the number of refugees who had in the meantime returned.

The issue in southern Lebanon dealt with human beings -- men, women and children whose lives were at stake, he said. They saw their neighbours being massacred in cold blood by the PLO in those villages which were not fortunate enough to be sited near Israeli territory. Israel would negotiate this matter with UNIFIL with the purpose of ensuring the safety of those innocent villagers.

He said mischievous suggestions had been made in the course of this debate that Israel should pay the full costs of UNIFIL. Israel would not agree to defray the financial implications flowing from a resolution adopted by the Security Counci Israel would of course pay its part of the costs as assessed for all Members of the Organization, just as it had always paid its assessed share for other United Nations peace-keeping activities, whether Israel agreed with them or not.

Such, he said, was the responsibility of every United Nations Member, and those who unilaterally absolved themselves from obligations arising from Security Council decisions, and who thus stood in violation of the United Nations Charter, were scarcely entitled to give the advice they offered to others.

Israel supported the resolution on the financing of the UNIFIL force. However it could not vote for it because in the operative paragraph Israel was as usual "singled out" while the two main elements of Security Council resolution 425, namely, the establishment of peace and security in the area of southern Lebanon and the re-establishment of Lebanese sovereignty in the area, were not mentioned. That was "serious and ominous", he believed, having regard to the intentions of those who brought pressure to bear in this respect behind the scenes in the past few days.

Israel would abstain on the vote, he said. If the debate concluded on time, he would be present to register Israel's vote. If not, he would not be present, for at sundown today, together with the Jewish people throughout the world, he would be commemorating Passover, the struggle of the Jewish people more than 3,000 years ago to live in freedom in their own land, he concluded.

(END OF TAKE 11)

Eighth Special General Assembly 2nd Plenary Meeting (FM) Press Release GA/5730 21 April 1978

ASSEMBLY PLENARY -- TAKE 12

- PETER FLORIN (German Democratic Republic) said the question of financing UNIFIL was not merely a financial question, but a political one as well. It was not the first time the United Nations had had to deal with the continuing aggression of Israel against the Arab States.

The invasion of Lebanon had been planned and committed at the time the "aggressor" considered to be right, he said. The policy of certain Western Powers had promoted the expansion of "the aggression". But even the allies of Israel could not defend this action of "the aggressor".

He said Security Council resolution 425 (1978) called on Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Unfortunately, no specific time-table had been established for the withdrawal of the "aggressor". The socialist States, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia had been right in expressing reservations in the Security Council. To date, no specific steps had been taken to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon, thus the occupation was continuing.

The PLO had been recognized by the United Nations as the sole, authentic representative of the Palestine people and its presence in Lebanon was based on a legal agreement with Lebanon, a fact that should not be overlooked, he said.

(END OF TAKE 12)

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

21 April 1978

Dear Mr. President,

I thought I should communicate with you after my recent visit to Lebanon, Israel and to the area of operations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. As you probably know, I asked Foreign Minister Khaddam whether it would be possible for us to meet during my very brief visit, but, for reasons which I fully understand, this proved to be impossible.

I was much impressed by the enormous problems which face the Government of Lebanon and by the extreme difficulty and complexity of the task which has been taken on by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Although I am confident that with skill and dedication we can fulfill the task which has been set us by the Security Council, we shall certainly need all the help and cooperation we can get if the mandate is to be carried out, especially in relation to the restoration of the authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese Government in Southern Lebanon. I know that this has also been your own main preoccupation during your involvement in Lebanon.

It is for this reason that I would very much appreciate knowing your own views, both on the present situation and on the best means to carry out the mandate entrusted to the United Nations in resolution 425 of the Security Council. I am especially concerned with the kind of assistance which can be given to the Lebanese Government so that it can effectively begin to reestablish its authority over its own territory, especially in the south.

/...

His Excellency Mr. Hafez Al-Assad President of the Syrian Arab Republic Naturally, one of the primary purposes of my visit was to secure the concurrence of Israel with the withdrawal requirements of resolution 425. Although I managed to secure specific steps for the withdrawal of Israel from 65% of the territory now occupied, this result cannot be regarded as satisfactory. I shall continue my efforts by all possible means to secure complete Israeli implementation of the resolution as soon as possible and to achieve a realization of the assurances given to me by the Israeli Government that Israel has the firm intention to withdraw completely from Southern Lebanon.

There is one detailed point on which I would much appreciate your help. One of our main difficulties in establishing the United Nations Force has been to find a suitable location for the main Headquarters of the Force. In all the circumstances, the Commanders I spoke with agree that the best provisional location in the present circumstances would be at Zahrani, south of Sidon. Although this location is by no means ideal, it would appear to be the best solution available in the present very difficult circumstances.

You might be interested to know that the Tapline Oil Company is ready to make available to UNIFIL its facilities in Zahrani for this purpose. UNIFIL's personnel have already examined these facilities, and have observed that Syrian and Lebanese personnel are presently occupying one of three floors of the main building. While I have no wish whatsoever to interfere with the arrangements for the vital task of the Arab deterrent force, I would be most grateful if the necessary instructions could be given so that a mutually acceptable arrangement could be worked out between the Syrian military authorities in the area and the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in the matter of establishing a provisional Force Headquarters.

/...

In conclusion, Mr. President, may I say once again how much I would appreciate knowing your own views on the present situation in Lebanon, especially in relation to the mandate now entrusted to the United Nations in Southern Lebanon.

With warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

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Kurt Waldheim



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Eighth Special General Assembly 2nd Plenary Meeting (PM) Press Release GA/5730 21 April 1978

ASSEMBLY PLENARY -- TAKE 9

<u>CHAIN HERZCG</u> (Israel) said that the agenda item/ effice the Assembly was entitled "financing" of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Instead, in the time-honoured tradition of the Organization in all matters affecting the Middle East, a purely financial and technical decision had been turned into a display of polemics and vituperation. Several delegates, "apparently bent on thwarting Israel's determination to implement Security Council resolution 425", had turned the Fifth Committee, whose mandate was confined to budgetary and administrative matters, into a political forum, and usurped the functions of the Security Council.

No such special session of the General Assembly had been called two years ago when 50,000 were killed, 100,000 wounded and 1,000,000 turned into refugees by the Lebanese civil war. At that time, when Lebanon was being torn apart by the self-same Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that brought about the present situation, there had not been one discussion on Lebanon either in the Assembly or in the Security Council or in any other organ of the world Organization, Mr. HERZOG stated.

The PLO, he said, came in force to the Lebanon and proceeded to use it as a base for operations against Israel after it failed to overthorw King Hussein of Jordan and his regime in September 1970. The Israel-Lebanon border had been quiet and peaceful for years with the farmers on both sides living side by side in amity. The advent of the PLO brought misery, murder and disruption to the area both for the Lebanese and for the Israelis. The brutal massacre of Israeli civilians on the Tel Aviv-Haifa road last month was but the most recent and bestial in the long chain of carnage and death wrought by the PLO.

In March of this year, the Government of Israel was therefore faced with the problem of exercising its duty, the inherent duty of every Government to exercise its right of self-defence in the protection of the inviolability of its territory and its people, the representative of Israel said.

Of 17,000 homes in southern Lebanon, some 550 were damaged, he continued. Of the latter, approximately 300 had been or were in the process of being rehabilitated and restored. Exaggerated press reports had spoken of "thousands dead. The facts were that Israel had buried "less than 140 people" in the area under its control apart from the combatants killed on both sides.

He said: "Israel has provided food, medicine and other forms of relief and has reactivated schools in order to assist in the return of normal life to the area, and we have done everything possible to facilitate the return of refugees to southern Lebanon."

Latest reports indicated that nearly half of the 60,000 refugees from the area south of the Litani River had already returned to their homes, he said. Many of those returning were not refugees of the recent fighting, but included many of the 100,000 who had fled earlier during the years in which the PLO inflicted a reign of terror in the region and who now, for the first time, felt it safe to return.

Eighth Special General Assembly 2nd Plenary Meeting (FM) Tress Release GA/573C 21 April 1978

ASSEMBLY PLENARY -- TAKE 10

The representative of Israel, Mr. HERZOG, went on to declare that "Israel did not enter south Lebanon with the intention of staying and we do not intend to stay now".

"We seek no Lebanese territory. We honour and respect the international border with Lebanon. We do not wish to acquire one inch of Lebanese soil. Cur purpose was solely to remove the terrorist forces which have brought chaos, misery and destruction to southern Lebanon", he continued.

Israel wished to see the official central Lebanese authorities, backed by adequate force, return to the area and take over control in such a manner that the terrorist forces would not be allowed to return to the area now held by Israeli and United Nations forces. Israel had no intention of holding on to or annexing any part of the area, but wished to see conditions created whereby the unlawful status quo ante would not be restored, and whereby official Lebanese authority would be restored in the area of southern Lebanon.

Despite delays in the deployment of UNIFIL Forces, Israel had begun the process of withdrawal, he said. At the same time, if UNIFIL were to exercise fully the responsibility entrusted to it by the Security Council, it was imperative that "no vacuum whatsoever should be created in southern Lebanon liable to impair the purpose of assuring peace and security".

There were some elements in the region whose avowed purpose was to prevent the establishment of peace and security in southern Lebanon, he stated. Yasser Arafat had been unable or unwilling to deliver on his tongue-in-cheek assurances to the Secretary-General in that regard.

The representative of Israel said Arafat had told Thames television that "it is our right to return back (to southern Lebanon)" yet the mandate of UNIFIL was to prevent the PLO from doing precisely that. Security Council resolution 425 must be carried out in full, i.e. in all its parts.

It was Israel's understanding that the Government of Lebanon shared in that interpretation of resolution 425, he said. Almost every official Lebanese Government statement in recent weeks had affirmed the linkage between the two parts of resolution 425.

(END OF TAKE 10)

BEU/mem

cc: SG

21 April 1978

My dear Minister.

an the second of the second to be and On my return to New York I wish to express to you my appreciation for the opportunity to discuss with you a number of problems relating to the Middle East problem, and especially the situation in Southern Lebanon. I found our talks very helpful and I look forward to the possibility of continuing our exchange of views in the not too distant future. I wish to assure you that for our part we will do our best to make the performance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as effective as possible in bringing peace and normality to that area, and I am sure that on your side you will make the earliest possible arrangements for the Israeli withdrawal with the same end in view. In this connexion, I appreciate your firm assurances of the intention of Israel to 🕬 withdraw completely from Southern Lebanon.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency Mr. Moshe Dayan Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel

BEU/mem

cc: SG

21 April 1978

Dear Prime Minister,

On my return to New York from the Middle East I wish to express to you my appreciation for the opportunity to have an exchange of views with you as well as with members of your Government. It was, as always, very helpful for me to hear directly from you your ideas on a number of aspects of the Middle East problem.

In particular, I was glad to have an opportunity to discuss the situation in Southern Lebanon in relation to the recently adopted resolution 425 of the Security Council. I appreciate your firm assurances of Israel's intention to withdraw completely from Southern Lebanon, as well as the specific steps announced during my visit. I hope that the concluding arrangements for the complete Israeli withdrawal can be agreed upon in the very near future, and I wish to assure you that on our side we will make every possible effort to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon is in a position to carry out its mandate faithfully and effectively.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency Mr. Menahem Begin Prime Minister of Israel

ITIQUE INTERNATIONALE Libre Belgique

EN-ORIENT

M. Simonet revient d'Israël avec des certitudes et des questions

(De notre correspondante particulière à Jérusalem)

Charles Frank Contained (Franker of) a the state of the second second A reserve M. Simonet a terminé mercredi après-midi sa visite officielle de deux. Antrefours en Israël. À son arrivée, M. Dayan avait exprimé l'espoir que M. Simonet repartirait convaincu du désir de paix d'Israël. «Je n'ai jamais artes douté du profond désir de paix d'Israël», a répondu le ministre belge des Affaires étrangères lors de sa conférence de presse mardi soir à Jérusalem: *Mais là n'est pas le problème, a-t-il alouté. Le problème est de savoir quels risques calculés Israël est prêt à prendre pour arriver à cette paix».

S'il n'y a pas, en Israël, de cause et la guerre ne sera plus sentiment unanime quant aux jamais possible entre les Israédéveloppements ultérieurs, esti-me M. Simonet après ses entre- M. Dayan. La guerre est devenal sur ce qui ne peut pas être « prendre à un stade ultérieur. pris en considération : le retrait - M. Simonet s'est déclaré d'acintégral de tous les territaires occupés et la création d'un État.. sentiment que, précisément à palestinien.

tate qu'il existe aujourd'hui, par- faire - des concessions qui mi les dirigeants istaéliens, une ... paraîtront nécessaires au présiégale tendance à considérer : dent Sadate pour poursuivre ses que, même si cela ne s'arrange gefforts diplomatiques. Or, aux pas cette fois-ci, il s'est creé yeux du ministre belge, si le quelque chose d'irréversible. Mais en même temps, craint M. Simonet, les dirigeants israèliens ne paraissent pas considérer que cet élément irréversible justifie,. pour être consolider, qu'euxmemes lassent quelque chose de leur côté. M. Simonet reconnaît que, 24.10

venant des positions ultra-extrémistes qu'il a défendues pendant trente ans. M. Begin a fait un certain progrès. Le Premier ministre israėlien est aujourd'hui au-delà de ce qu'il avait toujours dit, mais il reste toujours en-decà de ce qui paraît à M. Simonet le minimum sur lequel tout le monde pourrait se mettre d'accord.

Les dirigeants israéliens ont particulièrement mis l'accent sur le fait qu'on ne peut effacer en quelque mois trente ans de haine, de méfiance, de guerres et de règler les problèmes fondamentaux, et qu'il faut d'abord

Or, M. Simonet n'est pas tout opprendre à se reconnaître, à se accord global avec tous les au-à fait convaincu que les diri-cotòyer, à se fréquenter. Même tres Etats arabes voisins. Car geants israeliens soient précisé- si les efforts actuels échouent, et M. Simonet a tenu à le répéter: ment aujourd'hui prêts à pren- ; quelque chose aura été créé qui 'à ses interlocuteurs israéliens dre la moindre risque calculé. ne pourra plus être remis en à son avis - avis basé sur les tiens avec les membres du gou-- nue beaucoup moins possible en un accord bilateral avec Israël vernement, aussi bien qu'avec · termes politiques et même si, sans que cet accord soit accom les chels de l'opposition, il y a aujourd'hui, les negociations pagne des principes d'un arran néanmoins un consensus natio- échouent, l'on pourra les re-

cord avec ces vues, mois il a le manife all is suf cause de cet état d'esprit, les Par ailleurs, M. Simonet cons- - Israéliens seront moins enclins à plan de paix proposé par le gouvernement israélien - à savoir le retour de la souveraineté égyptienne sur tout le Sindi et -l'autonomie interne aux Arabes palestiniens de Cisjordanie et de Gaza – est présenté comme le dernier état de la pensée israélienne et que les dirigeants israéliens excluent dès le début l'évacuation des territoires occupés et l'éventualité d'un État indépendant entre la Jordanie et Israël, même si Sadate est d'accord avec cela, il ne pourra pas bouger.

On peut essayer de gagner du temps avec des formules compliquées, croit M. Simonet, mais Israël devra finir par donner au président Sadate des éléments permettant à celui-ci de se «couvrit» par capport aux autres pays arabes et de signer un accord bilatéral israélo-égyptien qui formerait le premier volet d'un

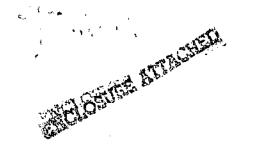
entretiens qu'il a eus avec les-dirigeants arabes — le président Sadate ne peut se permettre de conclure et ne concluera jamais gement plus général. nie – state state in ۰. j. e. j.

Dans l'état actuel, estime Mi Simonet, il n'y a que les Etats-Unis qui pourraient débloquer : la siluction. Mais en substance le ministre belge constate, d'une part, qu'à son sentiment, les -Egyptiens sont plus ouverts que paraissent le croire les Israéliens. et que Sadate est moins libre de ses mouvements qu'ils ne paraissent le croire, et que d'autre part, les Israèliens, de leur côté sont extrêmement prudents et qu'ils ne croient pas dans une solution rapide de ne fût-ce qu'une partie de tous les problémes qui se sont accumulés au cours du temps.

بردق يست En tout cas, ni M. Dayan, ni M. Simonet ne sont mécontents de cette visite. Il est clair que les positions respectives n'ont pas changé. Mais M. Simonet revient néanmoins avec le sentiment, comme il l'a déclaré à la presse locale, «d'être lui-même mieux conscient de ce qui se passe en Israël, et d'avoir pu 🔅 clarifier devant les dirigeants israéliens l'attitude qu'a adoptée l'Europe actuellement envers le conflit du Moyen-Orients.

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Received by United Nations Secretariat. Date ////a, 7 7 Initials

Paris, April 20th, 1978

To H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary General of the United Nations

Object: Situation in Lebanon.

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

Please find herewith enclosed a copy of the message that we sent you during your recent visit to the Near East in case it might have failed to reach you.

Although fully aware of your numerous international responsibilities, we still think it indispensable to take up some of your time to draw your attention to this message that expresses the opinion of a great many people in France, French and Lebanese alike.

On this occasion, we thank you very much for the letter sent by your office on March 24th, in response to our communique of February 18th.

Reaffirming our belief in the possibility of a fair and just solution to the difficult lebanese problem, we remain, dear Mr. Secretary General,

respectfully yours,

For the French-Lebanese Association

PI PI

The Secretary General

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Xavier de Lassus

Enclosure: one copy of the message sent to you during your visit to the Near East

Paris, le 20 Avril 1978

à S.E. Monsieur Kurt Waldheim Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies

Objet: Situation au Liban

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint par voie postale une copie du message que nous vous avons transmis pendant votre récente visite au Proche-Orient et qui ne vous est peut-être pas parvenu. Sans vouloir retenir trop longtemps votre haute attention sollicitée par de nombreuses responsabilités d'ordre international, il nous a paru cependant indispensable de vous adresser ce message qui traduit l'opinion d'une très grande partie des français, ainsi que des libanais résidant en France.

Nous saisissons l'occasion de ce courrier pour vous remercier très vivement de la lettre du 24 Mars envoyée par Votre Cabinet à la suite de notre précédent communiqué du 18 Février.

C'est en réaffirmant notre foi dans la possibilité d'une solution juste et équitable du difficile problème Libanais que nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'assurance de notre très haute considération.

Pour les Associations France Liban

Le Secrétaire Général

X. de Lassus

X. de La mal.

Adresse: BP 478 - 75830 Paris - Cedex 17



THE SECRETARY GENERAL

19 April 1978

/...

Mr. President,

On completing my visit to the area, I wish to inform the Security Council without delay of the current state of affairs concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), especially in relation to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. In the light of my visit to the area of operations, I shall be communicating in a separate letter my further recommendations concerning the United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon.

During my visit to the area, I had extensive talks with the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Lebanon concerning the implementation of resolution 425 in all its parts. I also had talks with Mr. Arafat concerning practical arrangements for the implementation of the resolution. I shall be reporting more fully on this aspect of my visit at a later stage.

In Israel I had talks with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Defence Minister concerning the implementation of resolution 425 and especially the question of Israeli withdrawal. During these talks I stressed the urgent need for withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425. The Prime Minister assured me of the firm intention of Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanese territory.

His Excellency Mr. Andrew Young President of the Security Council In this connection, I have now been informed by the Israeli authorities of the following specific steps in this regard:

For purposes of withdrawal, Israel proposes that the withdrawal will take place in two phases, from a central area, from which the IDF will be completely withdrawn by 30 April 1978, and from a belt along the ADL in the south and to the north, the withdrawal from which will be arranged in the near future. A map delineating this plan will be provided to the members of the Council as soon as possible.

The central area, from which the IDF will complete its withdrawal on 30 April 1978, may be described as follows: the area of withdrawal south of the Litani is bordered on the west by the Mediterranean, in the south by grid line 672, in the east by an approximate northsouth line two kilometres east of the village of Majdal Silm, Jwayya and Qana. This central area is approximately 550 square kilometres and together with the area previously vacated by Israel on 11 and 14 April amounts to approximately 750 square kilometres and represents approximately 65 percent of the total territory of southern Lebanon occupied by Israel.

I have instructed General Siilasvuo to continue, as a matter of urgency, his contacts with the Israeli authorities with a view to complete withdrawal of Israeli forces in accordance with Security Council resolution 425.

I should be grateful for the possibility to elaborate orally to the members of the Security Council on the above letter at the earliest opportunity.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

Imatri Tom Entretiens, en Israel, de M. Henr: Simonet, Ministre dés Affaires étrangères de Belgique, avec MM. Begin, Dayan Weizman et des leaders travaillistes, les 17-19 avril 1978

Du côté gouvernemental, <u>M. Begin</u> estime avoir correspondu au geste de M. Sadate en présentant son plan.

L'Egypte doit renoncer à ses deux exigences portant sur l'autodétermination et le retrait total. L'un et l'autre compromettent à ses yeux la sécurité d'Israel et il ne met pas en balance celle-ci avec un règlement israélo-égyptien. Il espère que la négociation ne s'enlisera pas, estime que les Etats-Unis ont un rôle à jouer, affirme avoir encore des contacts directs avec les Egyptiens. Mais quelles que soient les réactions défavorables de l'opinion mondiale, il préfère se résigner à une situation semblable à celle qu'Israel a connue longtemps plutôt que de placer le pays en danger mortel.

Défendant le plan de paix critiqué par l'opposition comme trop libéral, M. Dayan

1) Souligne qu'Israel envisage une participation des Palestiniens, alors que précédemment Israel n'admettait qu'une représentation par l'Egypte et la Jordanie. Pour lui, la résolution 242 qui ne considérait les Palestiniens qu'en tant que réfugiés est dépassée sur ce point. Il faut parler avec eux. M. Dayan considère que des élections dans les territoires occupés aboutiraient au choix des candidats probablement radicaux de l'OLP, mais Israel s'en accomoderait, tandis qu'il ne peut négocier avec les membres de l'OLP provenant du dehors. Israel pourrait négocier avec les Palestiniens

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des territoires, les droits qu'il conserverait :

- colonies,
- installations militaires,
- 1'autoadministration,
- l'abolition du gouvernement militaire,
- la coexistence,
- les relations économiques avec la Jordanie.

2) M. Dayan souligne également l'importance de l'offre de restitution de l'entièreté du Sinaï, mais où les colonies existantes demeureraient sous la protection de la police israélienne. Un arrangement spécial pourrait être conclu sur Sharm el Cheikh et une zone contrôlée par les Nations Unies.

3) M. Dayan remarque que la question de souveraineté sur la Cisjordanie demeure ouverte et que l'autoadministration constitue une base de négociation. Israel ne peut rien offrir de plus, alors qu'aucun autre pays arabe n'a suivi l'Egypte en dépit des deux préalables réclamés par M. Sadate. Selon M. Dayan, M. Sadate ne désire pas approfondir la négociation bilatérale aussi longtemps qu'il n'obtient pas un engagement écrit de portée générale d'Israel. Or, M. Sadate n'a aucun mandat de négocier pour les Palestiniens. La divergence entre Israel et l'Egypte porte sur une question mineure (l'autodétermination) et une question majeure (le maintien sur le Jourdain et sur les hauteurs au-delà d'installations israéliennes d'early warning qui sont vitales).

Les Etats-Unis sont prêts à accepter l'argumentation israélienne et à proposer une formule à Sadate, mais en ce moment il n'y a aucune négociation directe ou indirecte. Pour la reprendre, il faut que Sadate accepte moins que l'évacuation totale.

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Selon M. Dayan, Israel est disposé à accepter une formule proche de celle d'Assouan et à négocier de manière détaillée l'évacuation du Sinaï. Faute d'interlocuteurs, il est obligé de demeurer dans les généralités concernant la Cisjordanie. Israel regretterait que la négociation ne soit pas poursuivie; dans ce cas, il demeurerait sur ses positions, mais pourrait adopter certaines mesures unilatéralement, car il répugne à l'occupation.

<u>M. Weizman</u> a présenté des vues marquées par un tour très personnel mais qui, sur le fond, ne s'écartent pas de celles de MM. Begin et Dayan. Excluant le moindre compromis territorial sur Jérusalem, il envisage par contre une éventuelle fédération de la rive occidentale avec la Jordanie.

Concernant le Liban, il prévoit une évacuation totale d'ici le deux mai et espère que la FINUL parviendra à s'acquitter de sa tâche.

Quant aux <u>leaders travaillistes</u>, des divergences existent indiscutablement entr 'eux mais elles touchent plus à la méthode suivie et aux perspectives de négociation qu'au fond de celle-ci. Les travaillistes ne veulent pas encourir le reproche d'insérer dans leur action d'opposition, un problème d'importance nationale. Eux aussi se séparent du gouvernement pour des raisons tenant surtout à l'opportunité de certaines prises de position. Les travaillistes reprochent essentiellement à Begin d'avoir gravement compromis les relations avec les Etats-Unis et cela sans nécessité. Ils considèrent en outre que Begin a évité aux Américains d'avoir à prendre position sur les choix territoriaux qui seront nécessaires.

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En ce qui concerne les implantations territoriales, les travaillistes ne renient pas leur politique extérieure, mais estiment qu'elle ne devait pas être poursuivie par Begin durant la négociation. Visiblement les travaillistes sont en voie de surmonter le choc de leur défaite électorale et considèrent que Begin rencontrera de sérieux problèmes au sein du Likud, qu'il accepte certaines exigences égyptiennes ou que les rejettant, il assume la responsabilité d'un échec.

Remarques :

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L'ensemble des Israéliens est unanime sur les questions touchant à l'existence du pays. Leur souci de sécurité est très grand. Il appartient aux dirigeants de décider quels risques limités ils proposeront à la population de prendre pour parvenir à un règlement.

Concernant les Palestiniens, il existe des divergences de vues entre ceux qui croient que l'on pourrait s'en tenir à un système d'autoadministration (Begin) et ceux qui estiment que son adoption déclencherait un processus menant à l'autodétermination (travaillistes). Pour les uns, une solution personnelle est concevable; pour les autres, elle ne peut être que territoriale.

Pour que reprement les conversations avec une participation jordanienne, souhaitée par Israel, il faudra un nouvel et vigoureux effort américain, pour convaincre Israel et Sadate de prendre certains risques. Ce dernier devra être convaincu qu'il peut vis à vis des autres justifier la poursuite de la négociation sans obtenir entière satisfaction sur ses deux préalables.

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La négociation sera longue.

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La position égyptienne sur le contenu de la déclaration de principe n'est pas aussi inflexible qu'ils l'affirmeraient. Il faut en conséquence inciter les Israéliens à se montrer plus souples. Israel doit tenir compte du fait que Sadate ne jouit pas d'une complète liberté d'action tant parmi les pays arabes qu'en Egypte même où certains dirigeants estiment que son initiative n'a plus d'avenir.

5.

Diverses mesures mal venues ont considérablement érodé la position israélienne aux yeux de l'opinion mondiale ces derniers mois, ce dont l'opposition travaillistes est très consciente.

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CO-ORDINATOR OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

> Government House Jerusalem

18 April 1978

 To:
 The Secretary-General

 From:
 Ensio Siilasvuo, Lt+General
 Maxway

 Subject:
 IDF withdrawal from Southern Lebanon
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In accordance with what was agreed between yourself and Minister 1. of Defence Weizman in your meeting yesterday, 17 April 1978, I met today, 18 April. in Tel Aviv with IDF Chief of Staff. General Eitan, to discuss the timetable and modalities of Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. I reiterated that the present strength of UNIFIL would allow another phase of withdrawal by the 20th of April and that IDF should complete its pullback from southern Lebanon by the end of April when UNIFIL is expected to have deployed the Senegalese and probably part of the Nigerian battalions. I also mentioned that Iran would contribute a full battalion to UNIFIL if Israel commits herself to a complete withdrawal from southern Lebanon and referred to your intention to procese to the Security Council an increase of UNIFIL strength to 6,000 men. With this strength. UNIFIL will be able to carry out its mandate, first to ensure IDF immediate withdrawal and then to ascertain, using force if necessary that its erea of operations is not used for hostile activities.

2. It was agreed with General Eitan that Israeli withdrawal will not be conditioned upon the move into southern Lebanon of the Lebanese army, although UNIFIL will encourage the formation and deployment in the area of the gendarmerie, to represent the authority of the Lebanese Government. 3. Eiten reiterates that it was the Israeli Covernment's decision to completely withdraw from southern Lebanon. For purposes of withdrawal, Israel proposes to divide the area into two parts. A central area, from which IDF will be completely withdrawn by 2 May 1978, and a belt along the ADL in the south and to the north, comprising two Christian enclaves and one Shiza enclave, the withdrawal from which will be negotiated at the end of April. The central area and the belt are delineated on a map signed by Eitan. A wep delineating the Seconds will be provided in the reasons for postponing at this time, the withdrawal from this belt containing the three above-mentioned enclaves were the following:

(a) This area has been used by hostile elements to launch continuous attacks on Israel.

(b) Its population has been dependent on and in close relations with Israel during the past two years.

(c) There are, in these enclaves, five UNTSC observation pasts which guarantee United Nations presence and observation.

5. Eitan indicated that Israel will withdraw from these enclaves but the modalities and timetable should only be established when it was ascertained that UNIFIL is able to fulfill its tasks and to maintain security in the central area.

The central area from which IDF will complete its withdrawal on 2 May 1978, in stages to be worked out between UNIFIL and the Monthern Command, may be described as follows: The area south of Litani is bordered on the west by the Mediterranean, in the south by Grid Line 672, in the east by an approximate Northwest line two kilometres east

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of the village of MAJDAL SLIM. This area includes the major villages of TIBNINE, MAJDAL SLIM, JWAYYA and QANA. This central area is approximately 550 sq. km. and together with the previously vacated area by Israel on 11 and 14 April amounts to approximately 750 sq. kms. and represents approximately 65% of the total territory of southern Lebanon occupied by Israel.

7. The territorial belt comprising the two Christian and one Shiaa enclaves may be described as follows:

(a) Christian enclave I includes major villages of MARJAYDUN, EL KHIAM and QLAYA.

(b) The Shiaa enclave includes the major villages of MARKABE, HOULE, BLIDA, RENT JBAIL and MEISS EL JEBEL.

(c) Christian enclave II includes the major villages of NAGOURA, RAS AL BAYADA, ALMA ESH SHAB, RUMAYSH, AYN ABIL, YATAR and YARUN.

These three enclaves are about 400 sq. kms.

8. Eitan strongly suggested that for UNIFIL to maintain an adequate control in the central area to be now vacated by IDF, the Interim Force should maintain a strong presence particularly in Tyre and Tibnine, as well as to control the port of Tyre, which is the only harbour available to Palestinians for shipment of arms and ammunition. For this same purpose, Eitan strongly suggested that UNIFIL HQ should be within the UNIFIL area of operations.

9. From the discussion with Eitan I got the impression that Israeli withdrawal from the three above-mentioned enclaves may be conditioned

- 3 -

upon the agreement by UNIFIL to permit the population continued freedom of movement across the ADL, trade relations and possibly safety guarantees. This may be connected with the sudden interest for the Armistice Agreement shown by Foreign Minister Dayan during his meeting with you this morning since that this Armistice Agreement could eventually serve as the legal basis for the establishment of peaceful relationships across the ADL.

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JPB/FTL/vb ec: SG b/f: RA/AR/FMG

Le 17 avril 1978

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Au nom du Secrétaire général et en son absence j'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre en date du 30 mars transmettant une correspondance adressée à votre gouvernement par le Directeur du Bureau d'information et de liaison de l'OLP à Bruxelles, au sujet de la sécurité des observateurs des Nations Unies au Sud-Liban.

Nous avons noté avec intérêt cette communication comme aussi la démarche entreprise par votre gouvernement à ce sujet.

Comme vous le savez, une force intérimaire des Nations Unies a été mise en place au Liban conformément aux résolutions 425 et 426 (1978) du Conseil de Sécurité et depuis lors les observateurs de l'ONUST assistent et coopèrent avec cette force dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

Je saisis cette occasion pour remercier de nouveau le Gouvernement belge pour l'appui et la coopération qu'il apporte aux activités des Nations Unies pour le maintien de la paix.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Roberto E. Guyer Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires politiques spéciales

Son Excellence Monsieur André Ernemann Représentant permanent de la Belgique auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies New York





UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Distr. GENERAL

A/S-8/4 17 April 1978

ORIGINAL: EMGLISH

Eighth special session Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (A/S-8/3).

2. UNIFIL was established under Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978. By resolution 426 (1978) of the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided that the Force should be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Council so decided.

3. In section II (paras. 3-5) of his report, the Secretary-General provides a summary of the initial measures authorizing commitments for UNIFIL.

4. In section III of his report the Secretary-General provides cost estimates of UNIFIL for the period from 19 March to 18 September 1978 inclusive. As indicated in paragraph 6 of his report, the Secretary-General estimates that for this period a force of 4,000, all ranks, will cost \$58.7 million gross (\$58.4 net of staff assessment). A breakdown of this estimate is to be found in section A of the annex to the Secretary-General's report, and supplementary information is provided in section B of the annex. The Committee notes from paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report that the cost estimates of UNIFIL take into account a delayed troop build-up factor of 15 per cent, and from paragraph 10 that the estimates of the amounts of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments are based on the practice and rates established for the United Nations Emergency Force (UFEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

* A/S-8/1/Rev.1.

78-08321

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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

S/12620/Add.3 17 April 1978

CRIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED MATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Construmentation and says at Calaboration and statistical

General situation and withdrawal of Israeli forces

1. According to reports submitted by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the general situation in southern Lebanon has remained quiet during the period under review, and there have been no serious incidents.

2. The Israeli forces withdrew on 11 and 14 April from two areas east and south of the Litani River under the plan submitted to the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant General Ensio Siilasvuo, by the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defence Force on 6 April (S/12620/Add.2, para. 19). The withdrawal took place without incidents, and following the withdrawal, the Israeli positions in the two areas were taken over by the troops of the Norwegian battalion.

3. Traffic of returning refugees, which began on 11 April, has continued to be heavy throughout the area of operations, particularly in the vicinity of the city of Tyre.

4. With the consent of the Security Council, I have appointed Major-General E. A. Erskine, Commander of UNIFIL. General Erskine is now operating from the temporary Force headquarters at Eaqoura.

Strength and composition of the Force

5. As of 17 April 1978 the strength of the Force was as follows: Canada - 19 (temporarily detached from UNEF) France - 728 Iran - 185 (temporarily detached from UNDOF) Nepal - 636 Norway - 718 Sweden - 216 (temporarily detached from UNEF)

Paris, le 17 avril 1978

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pour Son Excellence Monsieur Kurt Waldheim Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies

Nous sommes particulièrement heureux et reconnaissants de la rapide réponse des Nations-Unies à la demande de Force intérimaire présentée par le Gouvernement Libanais, et des premiers résultats déjà obtenus au Sud Liban.

Cependant, à l'occasion de votre passage à Beyrouth, nous nous permettons de compléter le message que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous adresser le 19 mars et d'attirer votre attention sur le point suivant.

La résolution 425 des Nations Unies rappelle, à juste titre, que le Liban doit pouvoir assurer son indépendance politique et sa souveraineté à l'intérieur des frontières internationalement reconnues.

Comment ce but essentiel pourrait-il être atteint dans la situation que maintient au Liban la présence massive des réfugiés palestiniens étrangers dirigés par des organismes de combat hostiles, et redoutablement armés ?

Certes, il est indispensable de trouver rapidement une solution équitable au douloureux problème palestinien. Mais ce problème s'est traduit au Liban par l'arrivée incontrôlée d'innombrables réfugiés mêlés d'éléments violents rejetés par les pays arabes et rejoints par des terroristes internationaux. Régnant en maîtres à partir des bases retranchées qu'ils avaient établies au Liban, ils ont causé la guerre qui a détruit le pays. Aujourd'hui, ayant été depuis la fin de cette guerre, fortement réarmés avec la tolérance des forces arabes de dissuasion, ils

menacent à nouveau la paix au Liban et, de ce fait, celle du monde.

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Si les forces des Nations-Unies pouvaient, avec l'aide de l'armée Libanaise librement reconstituée, étendre leur contrôle au véritable désarmement dans l'ensemble du pays de ces inadmissible: groupements armés étrangers qui s'y sont installés, la menace d'une nouvelle guerre serait écartée, le redressement Libanais pourrait enfin commencer, et les réfugiés palestiniens pourraient attendre dans le calme leur retrait vers les pays arabes concernés.

Faute de telles mesures, le Liban risque de sombrer totalement dans l'insécurité permanente et de perdre définitivement son identité.

Nous sommes confiants, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, que cet aspect de la question Libanaise ne vous échappera pas et que vous saurez y apporter les remèdes appropriés. C'est dans cet espoir que nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de notre très haute considération.

Michel Riquet Vice-Président de l'Association Française pour les Nations-Unies Françoise de Bourbon Lobkowicz Pierre de Lassus

Georges Raffoul

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Le Comité de Solidarité Franco-Libanaise

Le Comité d'Aide aux Chrétiens du Liban L'Alliance Franco-Libanaise

Translation of a telegram sent by the French-Lebanese Association on April 17th, 1978, to Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

Care of Mr. Nagib El Dahdah, Secretary General of the Lebanese Ministry. To His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

We are specially grateful for theswift United Nations response to the Lebanese Government's request for provisional U.N. forces and for the first results already achieved in South-Lebanon.

However, we want to respectfully take advantage of your presence in Beirut to complete the message we addressed to you on March 19th, 1978, by underlining the following point :

United Nations resolution 425 points out once again that Lebanon must be able to ensure its political independence and sovereignty inside its internationally acknowledged borders.

How can that basic aim be achieved in view of the massive presence in Lebanon of foreign Palestinian refugees led by hostile and heavily armed elements ?

Of course, a just and quick solution to the grevious Palestinian problem is a must. But that problem has manifested itself in Lebanon by the unchecked arrival in the country of innumerable refugees and in their midst, violent elements rejected by the Arab countries joined by international terrorists. Acting as a state within a state from the rear guard bases they established in Lebanon, they were the cause of the war that destroyed the country.

At present, having been heavily armed anew with the tacit approval of the Arab peace-keeping force, they again threaten peace in Lebanon and thus in the world.

Couldn't the U.N. forces, helped by a freely reorganized Lebanese army extend their control to the true disarmement of all the intolerable armed foreign groups that now roam the whole country ?

The threat of a new war would then disappear and the rebuilding of Lebanon could finally begin. As for the Palestinian refugees, they could wait in peace for their withdrawal to the concerned Arab states.

Short of such measures, Lebanon is in danger of succombing to permanent insecurity and might lose for ever its identity.

We trust, Mr. Secretary General, that this aspect of the Lebanese

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question will not escape you and that you will know how to appropriately remedy it.

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With this hope, we remain, Mr. Secretary General,

respectfully yours,

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Michel Riquet, Vice-President of the French Association for the United Nations

Prancoise de Bourbon Lobkowicz

Pierre de Lassus

Georges Raffoul

The Committee for Franco-Lebanese solidarity

The Committee for help to the Lebanese Christians

The Franco-Lebanese Alliance.

UNITED NATIONS

REFERENCE



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27 APR 1978

UMIFIL

RECEIVEL

POSTAL ADDRESS-ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017 CABLE ADDRESS-ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

5/12642

12 April 1978

NATIONS UNIES

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 10 April 1978 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 12 April 1978 and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from this matter.

Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration

 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ Andrew Young President of the Security Council

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations

Strike & star



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

S/12641 12 April 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1978 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978. In my letter to you of 21 March 1978 (S/12616), I informed the Council of the measures taken to establish UNIFIL as quickly as possible. I later informed the Council that I had accepted the offers of the Governments of France, Norway and Nepal to provide contingents for UNIFIL.

As indicated in my progress report on UNIFIL of 2 April 1978 (S/12620/Add.1), the Government of Senegal has agreed to provide a contingent for the Force, and it is my intention, subject to the usual consultations, to proceed expeditiously with all the necessary arrangements for this contingent to arrive in the area of operations at the earliest possible moment. I have also approached a number of other Governments for the provision of additional contingents for service with UNIFIL. I am continuing consultations in this regard, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation.

In my report to the Security Council on the establishment of the Force (S/12611) of 19 March 1978, I informed the Council that I intended to examine the possibility of building on the existing logistic arrangements in the Middle East. In the event, this has not proved to be practicable and I have therefore requested the Governments of France and Norway to provide logistic support for the Force. Discussions have been held at Headquarters with military representatives of the two countries, at which agreement has been reached as to the sharing of the responsibility for this urgent and vital task. More details on this matter are to be found in paragraph 4 of my Progress Report of 8 April 1978 (S/12620/Add.2).

In the above-mentioned report to the Security Council on the establishment of UNIFIL, I proposed that Major-General E. A. Erskine, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), would be appointed as Interim Commander. I wish now to inform the Council that it is my intention, subject to the consent of the Security Council, to appoint General Erskine as Commander of the Force.

I would be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the Members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM

UNIFIL



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

S/12620/Add.2 8 April 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBAMON

Strength and composition of the Force

1. As of 8 April 1978 the strength of the Force was as follows:

Canada - 19 (temporarily detached from UNEF) France - 728 Iran - 198 (temporarily detached from UNDOF) Norway - 629 Sweden - 225 (temporarily detached from UNEF)

2. In addition, 68 military observers of UMTSO assist UMIFIL in the performance of its tasks.

3. Arrangements have been concluded to airlift the Vepalese battalion (about 650 all ranks) to the mission area, beginning with the advance party on 10 April and the main body on 11 April.

4. In response to my request (S/12620/Add.1), the Government of France has informed me that it will provide the engineering, transport, movement control, headquarters and supply and postal units of the logistic element of the Force. The first French logistic group with 300 personnel and 100 vehicles is scheduled to leave France by sea on 14 April and the remainder of the French logistic group with about 200 personnel and 100 vehicles on 20 April. The Government of Morway has informed me that it will make available the maintenance, air and medical units. Detailed arrangements in this connexion are being worked out.

5. I am continuing consultations concerning additional contingents to UNIFIL, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation.

Deployment and activities of the Force

6. UNIFIL is currently deployed in an area about three to four kilometers wide south of the Litani River and stretching from the vicinity of the city of Tyre to the Mount Hermon area.

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PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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800 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

7 April 1978

Excellency,

I am instructed by the Prime Minister to transmit to you the enclosed communication in reply to the communication which you sent him from London.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chaim-Herzog Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017



המשלחת הקבועה של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS 800 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

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7 April 1978

Excellency,

Thank you for your message of April 5, 1978.

I wish to assure you that we, too, are interested in the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 425, and that we share your interest in creating optimal conditions for the efficient functioning of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon, with the purpose of establishing stability in the region - this being clearly in Israel's own interest - and in giving proper expression to Lebanese sovereignty.

You are aware of Israel's wish to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon as speedily as possible. This position was explained to General Siilasvuo at his meeting with the Minister of Defence as early as March 20, 1978. The implementation of this intention is, of course, conditional upon the deployment of the United Nations forces in the area, as set out in the meeting between the Chief-of-Staff and General Siilasvuo on March 27. At this meeting, the Chief-of-Staff again affirmed that Israel will evacuate its troops immediately following the consolidation of United Nations forces in the area, in such a way as to prevent the creation of any manner of vacuum, liable to impair the purpose of assuring peace and security.

To our regret, the stationing of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon has encountered difficulties not of its making, and preparations are not yet completed by the United Nations for the deployment of the entire force in the area. Those units which have already reached southern Lebanon are still having difficulties in obtaining complete control and supervision of the area under their responsibility. Up to now only two of the proposed five battalions are deployed. In this connection it should be recalled that even the proposed full complement of five battalions is far less than deemed necessary by the Lebanese Government. I would further point out in this connection the repeated statements of official spokesmen of the so-called P.L.O. terrorist organisations, that they intend to continue their attacks from south Lebanon on Israeli targets and civilians.

This notwithstanding, we have expressed our willingness to commence the evacuation of our forces even prior to the completion of the deployment of all the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon. The Israel military suthorities during various meetings with your representatives in the area, including the meeting of the Chief-of-Staff with General Siilasvuo on April 2, have set out in detail the plans for the first stage of the withdrawal. This first stage has already begun, with the deployment of the Norwegian battalion in the eastern sector.

At a further meeting of the Chief-of-Staff with General Siilasvuo on April 6 (subsequent to the dispatch of your letter), further clarifications were made. At the same time, the Chief-of-Staff emphasised that some of the problems pending, the solutions of which are in the political sphere, could be overcome if contacts could be made with the Lebanese Government at the highest level, as we have requested. In any case, the Chiefof-Staff explained at that meeting that in view of General Siilasvuo's statement that the Norwegian battalion will complete its deployment within 24 to 48 hours, it would be possible to commence evacuation of Israel forces in this sector and in the central sector by next week.

At the same time, the Chief-of-Staff presented to General Siilasvuo a time-table for the implementation of this withdrawal. It was further decided between the two to hold an additional meeting in a week's time, when the first stage of the withdrawal will be completed, in order to discuss continuation of the process.

I wish to assure you that we are maintaining close contact with your representatives in the area as part of a continuing effort to bring about the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425.

.../.

In view of the further clarifications given to General Siilasvuo at his meeting with the Chief-of-Staff on April 6, I am convinced that our proposals are fully in accord with the objectives of Security Council Resolution 425 and with the spirit of your letter to me.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

MENAHEM BEGIN Prime Minister

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations New York, NY. 10017

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MIFIC R.E.U.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL - DRAFT

POSSIBLE NEW TASK FOR UNIFIL IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

1. It was reported in Beirut on 23 April that a thirteen-member parliamentary committee has worked out arrangements for the implementation of decisions reached at the six-party summit conference held in Riyadh, 16-18 October 1976, and the first external session of the Arab summit conference held in Cairo, 25-26 October 1976. These decisions were taken with a view to ending the 19-month Lebanese civil war in October 1976. The decisions, inter alia, called for a general cease-fire and other arrangements involving collection of heavy weapons such as artillery, mortars, rocket launchers, armed vehicles, etc. They also involved respect by the PLO of the sovereignty and security of Lebanon.

2. Although the specific terms of the arrangements worked out by the parliamentary committee are not yet known, it has been disclosed that they involve not only the collection of heavy arms, but also an end to armed Palestinian action in Lebanon and a prohibition of action of "illegal armed" militias. The latter concerns mainly the various armed Christian militias. Furthermore, the arrangements are said to call for the establishment of a "national" Lebanese army. This would indicate that the Lebanese government is partially **nex** in agreement with the PLO's position that there does not exist at this time a national Lebanese army. This point is of importance in any attempt to despatch elements of the Lebanese armed forces to southern Lebanon.

3. Whether or not these arrangements are viewed as helpful to the establishment of peace and security in Lebanon, it is obvious that they might have repercussions for UNIFIL. Under the terms of **ENE** Security Council resolution 425, UNIFIL, inter alia, is called upon to restore international peace and security, and assist the government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority to southern Lebanon.

It is more than likely that, should the arrangements worked out in Beirut be adopted by a new Lebanese government, UNIFIL might be called upon to assist in their implementation. This would mean that UNIFIL might have to supervise the collection of heavy weapons and ensure that both the PLO and the Christian militias cease military operation in southern Lebanon. Such a development would of course present considerable difficulties for UNIFIL, and might even provoke serious debate in the Security Council.

4. It might therefore be necessary for the Secretary-General at some point to seek clarification of the intention of the Lebanese government with respect to UNIFIL's involvement in the working out of these arrangements.

6 4

BEU/ch

cc: SecGen REG BEU Central

10 April 1978

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honour to refer to the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978. In my letter to you of 21 March 1978 (S/12616), I informed the Council of the measures taken to establish UNIFIL as quickly as possible. I later informed the Council that I had accepted the offers of the Governments of France, Norway and Nepal to provide contingents for UNIFIL.

As indicated in my progress report on UNIFIL of 2 April 1978 (S/12620/Add.1), the Government of Senegal has agreed to provide a contingent for the Force, and it is my intention, subject to the usual consultations, to proceed expeditiously with all the necessary arrangements for this contingent to arrive in the area of operations at the earliest possible moment. I have also approached a number of other Governments for the provision of military personnel for service with UNIFIL. I am continuing consultations concerning additional contingents to UNIFIL, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation.

His Excellency Mr. Andrew Young President of the Security Council In my report to the Security Council on the establishment of the Force (S/12611) of 19 March 1978, I informed the Council that I intended to examine the possibility of building on the existing logistic arrangements in the Middle East. In the event, this has not proved to be practicable and I have therefore requested the Governments of France and Norway to provide logistic support for the Force. Discussions have been held at Headquarters with military representatives of the two countries, at which agreement has been reached as to the sharing of the responsibility for this urgent and vital task. More details on this matter are to be found in paragraph 4 of my Progress Report of 8 April 1978 (S/12620/Add.2).

In the above mentioned report to the Security Council on the establishment of UNIFIL, I proposed that Major-General E. A. Erskine, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), would be appointed as Interim Commander. I wish now to inform the Council that it is my intention, subject to the consent of the Security Council, to appoint General Erskine as Commander of the Force.

I would be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the Members of the Security Council.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

On Friday, 7 April 1978, at 5.30 p.m., the Polish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Sokalski, called on me to inform me that his Government was grateful for the confidence expressed by the Secretary-General in asking for a Polish mine-clearing group to be temporarily attached to UNIFIL.

The Polish Government regretted that it could not comply with this request. This was due to Poland's reservations vis-à-vis the UNIFIL mandate, and the aggressive attitude of Israel. In view of the circumstances, they saw no possibility of despatching a mine-clearing unit to UNIFIL.

Roberto E. Guyer

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Distr. GENERAL

A/S-8/3 7 April 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eighth special session Item 7 of the provisional agenda^{*}

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Report of the Secretary-General

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AEINEX

COST ESTIMATES OF UNIFIL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 19 MARCH 1978 TO 18 SEPTEMBER 1978 INCLUSIVE

* A/S-8/1/Rev.1.

78-07438





Office of Public Information Press Section United Nations, New York



SG/SM/2557 UNIFIL/2 6 April 1978

SECRETARY-GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION CF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 425

The following statement was made today by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

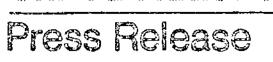
The build-up and deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continues, and the Force is effectively establishing itself in the area of operations. The Secretary-General is especially concerned with the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) in relation to the withdrawal of Israeli forces. In this connexion, the Secretary-General has been in continuous contact with the Israeli authorities and has now addressed a personnal message to Prime Minister Begin, again urging speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

The Secretary-General hopes that there will be early and positive action by Israel, and that the conditions will soon emerge in which the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon will be able fully to carry out its Mandate.

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For information media - not an official record

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Office of Public Information Press Section United Nations, New York



UNIFIL/3 6 April 1978

ISPAELI PLAN FOR INITIAL FORCE WITHDRAWAL PRESENTED

(Received from a United Nations Information Officer in Jerusalem.)

The spokesman for United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East announced tonight (at 2100 hours local time) in Jerusalem that General Gur, Chief of Staff of the Israeli defence forces had presented this afternoon to General Ensio Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, the Israeli plan for the initial withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

The withdrawal will take place in two stages -- the first in the Marjayoun/ Arqoub area on 11 April. It includes the Khardaly Bridge and a number of villages such as Kaukaba, El-Faradis, El-Habbariya, Ebel E-Saki, Kafr Chouba and Shabaa. The withdrawal in this area excludes the villages of Marjayoun, El-Qlaia, El-Khiam, El-Khirba and Deir Mimess. West of Marjayoun the depth of the withdrawal will be approximately two to three kilometres and between Kaukaba and Shabaa about seven kilometres.

The second stage of withdrawal, which will take place on 14 April, will cover an area from a point on the Litani river two kilometres west of Aqaya Bridge to a point one kilometre west of Deir Mimess. The depth of this withdrawal will be approximately five to six kilometres and the area includes the villages of Taybe, Kantara, Randuria and Ferun, including the main road between Taybe and Randuria.

* *** *

SG files

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

On 5 April 1978 Mr. Jose Juan de Olloqui, Under-Secretary for Foreign Relations of Mexico. called on behalf of President Lopez Portillo to convey the following message to the Secretary-General: "President Lopez Portillo had decided after very careful consideration that Mexico could not send a contingent to take part in the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon. This decision was in line with Mexico's long standing tradition of not being actively involved in military or para-military operations abroad. Moreover, public opinion in Mexico had reacted quite strongly against such a possible participation. Another factor was that the mandate for the Force, decided upon by the Security Council, was somewhat vague. In the circumstances the President felt that it would be more helpful to the peace effort if Mexico were to maintain its traditional position".

I immediately informed Mr. Roberto Guyer and Albert Rohan in London of the above.

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CONFIDENTIAL

b/f:RA/FMG cc:Guyer/ Urquhart

NOTES ON A MEETING HELD IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE AT 3 P.M. ON 1 APRIL 1978

<u>Present</u>: Ambassador Oleg A. Troyanovsky, Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations One aide The Secretary-General Mr. Brian E. Urguhart

Mr. Albert Rohan

Subject: Southern Lebanon

Ambassador Troyanovsky said that his Government was worried about developments in Southern Lebanon. According to information received in the last days, steps had been taken by Israel to use the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to undermine PLO positions in that area. They had learned that, on 29 March 1978, the Commander of the French contingent had informed the local military leaders of the PLO that he had instructions from General Erskine to establish control over the Litani Bridge near Kismaya and to close the bridge for transport of material and reinforcements by the PLO. According to the French Commander the bridge might be captured by Israeli troops and handed over to UNIFIL should the PLO resist.

According to the same information, UNIFIL also tried to occupy the bridge over the Hasbani River in the area of Arquba.

The Ambassador pointed out that participation of UN troops in activities destined to help aggressors could only cause surprise to his Government. Instead of pursuing the aims laid down by the Security Council resolution, the UN was trying to push the PLO out of positions which it had gained in a hard struggle. In the meantime, Israel was still occupying

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Lebanese territory and had not started its withdrawal. His Government highly respected the authority of the Secretary-General and the United Nations which should not be drawn into helping the aggressors. The Security Council's resolution aimed at the withdrawal of Israeli troops and UNIFIL should work towards this aim.

The Secretary-General replied that he had taken note of what Ambassador Troyanovsky had said. However, he wished to assure the Ambassador that the United Nations did not cooperate with the Israelis in the latter's occupation of Lebanese territory. Even today, he had had talks with the Israeli Mission and had insisted that the Israelis immediately start with the withdrawal of their troops, Otherwise they had to expect action by the Security Council. The Israelis had used the argument that they could only withdraw when the UN troops had been fully deployed. He had pointed out to them that such a deployment was now being carried out and that withdrawal of Israeli troops should therefore start forthwith. The Israeli Mission would relay this message to its Government.

<u>Mr. Urguhart</u> pointed out that there might be a misunderstanding since Mr. Arafat was very happy with the co-operation with UNIFIL. A liaison officer from the PLO was now with the French contingent and they had agreed to defer a decision on the Kismaya Bridge until matters were further clarified. At the moment the PLO still occupied the bridge and there was no question of the French contingent trying to push them out of their positions.

The Secretary-General concluded by saying that the UN operation in Lebanon was indeed very difficult and a dangerous situation could occur at any time. The UN was fully aware of these dangers and their troops were proceeding extremely carefully and keeping in close touch with all parties, especially the PLO and Israel, in order to avoid difficulties

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- 2 -

as much as possible. While the most difficult elements had proved to be the Christian militias, a good relationship had been established with the PLO which had been very cooperative.

MR 1/4

A. Rohan - 1 April 1978

UNIFIL

30 March 1978 The Secretary-General TO : FROM: Roberto E. Guyer

The Permanent Mission of France has informed us that one French C-160 aircraft is being sent to Beirut tomorrow (31 March), carrying the following items for the French contingent of UNIFIL:

> 6 81mm mortars 27 rocket launchers anti-tank 7 tons ammunitions including: hand grenades rifle grenades mortar ammunition rocket ammunition

According to the Mission, the French Government feels that the above equipment is needed in the situation prevailing in Lebanon in order to "show some muscle".

In this connexion, the following comments may be relevant:

- (a) The above weapons go well beyond the normal complement for UN peace-keeping operations, which is usually restricted to personal light arms (not heavier than light machine guns);
- (b) However, there have been circumstances including most recently in Cyprus in July-August 1974- when troop contributing governments were requested to provide heavy equipment similar to that being brought in by the French;
- (c) Regardless of the weapons used and this is an important factor - the standing instruction that peace-keeping troops shall have defensive weapons and shall not use force, except in self-defence, stands;
- (d) The relevant passage in the Secretary-General's report of 19 March, approved by the Security Council in its resolution 426, reads as follows:

"(d) The Force will be provided with weapons of a defensive character. It shall not use force except in self-defence. Self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council. The Force will proceed on the assumption that the parties to the conflict will take all the necessary steps for compliance with the decisions of the Security Council."

2.

UMIFIL

30 March 1978

TO: The Secretary-General

The Norwegian Government agrees that Beirut Airport be used for the Norwegian airlift of part of the Norwegian contingent (about 54 men plus vehicles and equipment).

Field Operations Service are making the necessary arrangements to this effect, in consultation with the Lebanese Mission.

Roberto E. Guyer

UMIFIL

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| | NOTE | FOR | THE | SECRETARY-GENERAL |

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Mr. Henrik Amneus, Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden, called me at 3.30 and said that since talking to you he had spoken to Stockholm. He can confirm that the Swedish Government has not decided to withdraw its contingent from Southern Lebanon, and that they have no intention of taking such a decision.

A. Rohan 29 March 1978

CONFIDENTIAL

S. - 8

Meeting between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization held on Wednesday, 29 March 1978

Present: Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi

The Secretary-General Roberto E. Guyer

<u>Mr. Terzi</u> transmitted a message from Chairman Arafat, conveying his satisfaction for the co-operation between UNIFIL and the PLO. Chairman Arafat also expressed concern over certain issues. First of all, he was worried that the UN forces intended to occupy the Kasmiye Bridge, which had never been in Israeli hands. Furthermore, the PLO were under the impression that the postponement of this occupation was only for 24 hours. The <u>Secretary-General</u> replied that, according to his information, such a time limit had never been set.

With reference to Tyre, the message said that, if the UN wanted to occupy it, they would have to do so by force.

They felt that the UN participation should not interfere or hamper the relation between the PLO and the Government of Lebanon, or the relations of the Arabs among themselves. Arafat specifically mentioned that the Cairo agreement had to be observed. The <u>Secretary-General</u> noted that the UN did not have the text of the Cairo agreement. <u>Mr. Terzi</u> said that he would request Beirut to provide a copy.

With reference to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, Terzi said that Arafat wanted him to enquire with the Security Council when that withdrawal would take place. He asked the Secretary-General for his opinion. The <u>Secretary</u>-

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any appetick de men le <u>General</u> replied that the Israelis would withdraw when the UN forces took up their positions. <u>Terzi</u> then asked when the UN forces would be deployed. The <u>Secretary-General</u> answered that the Norwegians will have arrived by Sunday, April 2. We would have to wait a little longer for the arrival of the Nepalese and Senegalese contingents; smaller countries always took more time with preparations. They were expected to be in place in about two weeks. <u>Terzi</u> expressed his apprehension that the Israelis could use any delay as an excuse to launch a new offensive. He mentioned as an example the case of Elat in the gulf of Agaba.

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PERSPECTIVE Seventy-Eight No. 13

29 March 1978

The Birth of UNIFIL

As Broadcast Duration: 14' Written/Produced/Narrated by: John Tanton Production Assistance by: Huguette Galiana

Chief of Radio: Erik N. Valters

Job No. 78-41736

PERSPECTIVE Seventy-Eight No. 13 -4- 29 March 1978

CUT 5 (CONTD) HERZOG (ISRAEL)

Last Saturday's senseless and brutal massacre on the Haifa - Tel Aviv road ... was but a further savage link in a diabolical chain of carnage and death.

I repeat again, in conclusion, that we have no designs whatsoever on Lebanese territory. We want Lebanon to be controlled by the Lebanese, and by nobody else. ..."

Ambassador Ghassan Tueni for Lebanon:

NARRATOR:

CUT 6 TUENI (LEBANON) S/PV.2071 (p 7) (17.3.78)

"... rarely has the world community shown so little concern for the fate of a country the world had so much loved, for rarely, if ever, has such a small country given so much to the world and to the history of mankind.

Your Council, Sir, is now convened to put an end to one of the most savage acts of aggression, and I would like to emphasize that our main concern is that the United Nations should be enabled to uphold the spirit and the letter of its Charter and prevent Israel from giving itself the license of taking international law in its hands acting as judge, jury and executioner at one and the same time ... and we are made to pay for the crimes committed almost through 30 years by each and all of us -- each and all of us except the Lebanon, the only country in the shattered Middle East that has consistently believed in the rights of nations."

NARRATOR:

The Ambassador of Lebanon.

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The draft resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal and the establishment of a U.N. Force was introduced by Ambassador Andrew Young of the United States:

CUT 7 YOUNG (USA) S/PV.2073 (pp 4-5) (18.3.78) (pm)

"... The only real solution lies in a comprehensive settlement of all Middle East issues. At the moment, however, our effort must be focused on removing the sources of friction and instability in southern Lebanon.

29 March 1978

NARRATOR (CONTD): so a new member was born into the United Nations family, and a new acronym to join the legions which had gone before: UNIFIL - The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The conflict which led to its creation began barely a week earlier, prompting from the President of the Security Council, Ivor Richard of the United Kingdom, this comment:

CUT 4 RICHARD (UK) S/PV.2075 (p 16) (19.3.78) (pm)

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"There are many who criticize the United Nations. There are many who criticize the Security Council, asserting that it falls short of discharging its responsibilities for securing as best we can in an imperfect world international peace and security. I do not think those criticisms can be justified this weekend. I think the Council has acted swiftly to adopt two resolutions designed to bring about a cessation of hostilitics in the Lebanon, to maintain a cease-fire and to bring about a resumption of the authority of the Government of Lebanon."

NARRATOR:

Security Council discussion of the situation was requested in letters to the President from Lebanon and from Israel -- whose Ambassadors were the first speakers in the debate.

Chaim Herzog for Israel:

CUT 5 HERZOG (ISRAEL) S/PV.2071 (pp.19-20, 32) (17.3.78) "... The Israel-Lebanon border had been quiet and peaceful for years, with the farmers on both sides living side by side in amity and with nothing more untoward disturbing the peace than some quiet smuggling, which has been a time-honourad tradition along that border. The advent of the PLO brought misery, murder and disruption to the area both for the Lebanese and for the Israelis. Since the end of 1973, there have been 1,548 individual acts of aggression ... mounted against Israel from Lebanon by those terrorists. ... These figures alone - 1,548 attacks in four years surely vindicate Israel's action in recent days. ...

PERSPECTIVE Seventy-Eight No. 13 -6-

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29 March 1978

NAERATOR (CONTD):

Ambassador Lai Ya-li of China explained his country's position:

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CUT 9 LAI (CHINA) S/PV.2074 (p 11) (19.3.78) (am) Chinese (then translation) "... We deem it necessary to point out that in the first place the draft resolution fails to condemn the Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon and fails to support the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people. China has always held a different position in principle on the question of sending the United Nations Force, because such a practice may pave the way for the Super-Powers' interference. ..."

NARRATOR:

CUT 10 TERZI (PLO) S/PV.2074 (p 56) (19.3.78) (am)

NARRATOR:

The Ambassador of China.

The United Nations Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Zehdi Labib Terzi, made this comment on the resolution adopted by the Council:

> "... It is sad that this Council addressed itself to a derivative and not to endeavouring to seek a solution dealing with the root and heart of the tragedy in the Middle East; namely, the question of Palestine and the denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Council has just considered yet another case of aggression -- a constant in the Zionist and Israeli racist and expansionist policy. It even did not consider it fit to condemn the invasion of the territory of a Member State and the vindictive and indiscriminate killing of hundreds of innocent civilians and the uprooting of scores of thousands for yet another time."

In the days that followed the meeting, United Nations officials described the efforts to assemble the new peace-keeping force, with advance units drawn from existing U.N. operations in the region, and consultations with various countries -- as the Secretary-General indicated -- who might be willing to provide contingents. CUT 7 (CONTD) YOUNG (USA)

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The United States approaches this debate, and the action which we hope will stem from it, with three fundamental principles in mind: (1) We expect Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon, and we have made our views in this respect known to the Israeli Government, (2) The territorial integrity of Lebanon must be fully respected, (3) The United Nations has a vital role to play in assisting the Government of Lebanon to restore in southern Lebanon conditions that will facilitate the re-establishment of its authority and provide a return to security and a peaceful life for the people of the south."

The voting on the draft resolution -- as on the adoption of the Secretary-General's subsequent report on the establishment of UNIFIL -- was twelve in favour to none against, with two abstentions (the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia), and China not participating.

For the Soviet Union, Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky explained his abstention:

Russian (then translation)

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"During the discussion in the Security Council the representatives of many States ... spoke in favour of the Security Council firmly condemning this open aggression on the part of Israel against Lebanon as a blatant violation of international peace and security. ... This is a matter which is of fundamental significance, and yesterday the Soviet delegation, during the consultations among the members of the Council, made certain proposals. However, the sponsors of the draft resolution stated that they did not consider it possible to accept them."

But, said Mr. Troyanovsky, in view of the request made by the Government of Lebanon, the Soviet delegation would not impede the draft resolution by a negative vote-or veto-- but would abstain.

MARRATOR:

CUT 8 TROYANOVSKY (USSR) S/PV.2074 (p 12) (19.3.78) (am)

NARRATOR:

PERSPECTIVE Seventy-Eight No. 13 -7-

29 March 1978

MARRATOR (CONTD):

Among Council members speaking directly to this possibility, Ambassador Jacques Leprette of France:

CUT 11 LEPRETTE (FRANCE) S/PV.2074 (p 22) (19.3.78) (an) French (then translation) "... the resolution which we have adopted clearly states that the Force will not be required after the Lebanese Government has established its effective authority over the area. ... It is with a firm hope that the situation will develop in that part of the world towards peace and that is why we voted in favour of the draft resolution. France is quite prepared to discharge its entire responsibility and participate directly in the Force which will be placed in southern Lebanon."

NARRATOR: And within a few days, a contingent of French paratroops arrived in the area, joining the advance units of different nationalities already transferred from their U.N. duty in the Sinai and the Golan Heights. The French were followed by a Norwegian group -- a contingent was expected from Nepal -- and early announcements of further troop contributions were foreshadowed from other nations. Field commanders of the peace-keeping operation began talks with all concerned in the area, among them Lebanese and Israeli military and political leaders, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and also with Syrian Government ministers in Damascus. Efforts were made to secure and hold a general cease-fire, and to implement the mandate of the Security Council. Some incidents were reported as the operation got underway. At one point, there was word that some Swedish troops, taking up position after moving from the U.N. Force in the Sinai, came under crossfire. But they sustained no casualties.

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NARRATOR (CONTD): And so, and the uncertainty of the time and the tasks that lay ahead, and the difficulties described by the Secretary-General, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, legislated into being by the U.N. body with primary responsibility for international peace and security, proceeded to its duty.

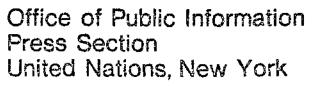
> This has been PERSPECTIVE - the birth of UNIFIL. The programme was prepared and produced by the International Staff of United Nations Radio in New York.

> > * * * * *

UNIFIC



Press Release





SG/SM/2553 28 March 1978

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 28 March 1978 Major-General E.A. Erskine, Interim Commander of UNIFIL, met in Beirut with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasir Arafat. During that meeting, General Erskine conveyed to Mr. Arafat on my behalf the appeal which I issued on 27 March for a general cease-fire in southern Lebanon. Mr. Arafat informed me, through General Erskine, of his acceptance of my call for a general cease-fire.

I am most gratified by Mr. Arafat's positive response. A strict observance of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon by all concerned will facilitate the task of UNIFIL in carrying out its responsibilities under Security Council resolution 425 (1978) to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

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1995年年 1月1日日 1月1日日

For information madia - not an official record

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" "File The SG, hook notice and referred to it verbally in a meeting with PA, Tuen, The S-G asked 2- Hoofwe need to answer this?" Liesel 27 March 78 -- 8.30 pm the huyer, What do you think? agel RA 28/3 11161

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Translated from Arabic

LETTER DATED 24 MARCH 1978 FROM THE PERMANENT PEPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARE GENERAL

New York, 24 March 1978

LINIFIL 22-3-75

SG cc 11/stuger/lingabort

No. 317/AR/37

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the speech delivered by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, on Thursday evening, 23 March 1978, wherein he expressed his satisfaction with the arrival of the first contingents of the United Nations Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon and his hope for the realization of the objectives established in Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

I should be grateful if you would take note of the aforementioned text.

I have the honour to be, Sir

(<u>Signed</u>) Ambassador Ghassan TUÉNI Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations 78-06069 me

4.7

MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT OF LEBANON

At the beginning of the meeting of the Council of Ministers, held on Thursday evening, 23 March 1978, His Excellency, the President, expressed his satisfaction with the arrival of the first contingents of the United Nations Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon, and his hope for the realization of the objectives established in Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

"What strengthens this hope is the attitude of the international community towards Lebanon, an attitude which was embodied in the Security Council resolution and which calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries.

"The importance of the Security Council resolution in this respect is that it places Lebanon beyond any argument in the future concerning its boundaries, on any occasion and with whomever it might be in the area.

"While continuing our efforts to impose our actual sovereignty over every inch of our land, it is natural to continue attempts together with the United Nations and other international fora and with sister and friendly countries for the implementation of every item, paragraph and principle stipulated in the Security Council resolution.

"We will continue these efforts and attempts with all means, internally and externally, and no difficulties or circumstances, however hard they are, will stop us until we have full sovereignty over our land in its entirety.

"We reject the interference of any State or authority in our affairs or land, unless this is on our approval and in a way that conforms with our sovereignty and integrity, whatever the reasons or considerations. We firmly underline and adhere to these principles, which stem from the will of all the people of Lebanon and are prerequisites for our independence, sovereignty and dignity.

"To those who try to impose any solution, procedure, or order in connexion with the recent crisis, ignoring the will and interests of our people, we say that we know our domestic affairs and the interests of our people better, and we will accept nothing but being the masters of ourselves and our destiny.

"To put an end to such interference and practices, we shall use all possible means, whether those provided by Lebanon's own potentialities and friends or those put at its disposal at its explicit request by some generous brothers, who did and are still doing much, because concern to safeguard the sovereignty, integrity and unity of our homeland is a trust we bear, and we will spare no effort to honour that trust."

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Rec'd 24-111-78

PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON

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866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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TEL ELDORADO 5-5460-1

الرقم : ۱/۳۱۷ ب/۳۷ بیویورك في ۱۹۷۸/۳/۲٤

سعادة الأميان ،

اتشرف بايد اعكم عم الكلمة التى العقاها فخامة رئيس الجمهورية بعد ظهر الخميس الموافق ٢٣ الجارى معربا فيها عن ارتياحه الى وصول طلامع القوات الدولية الى لبنان وعن امله فى تحقيق النتائج المرجوة من تنفيذ القرار رقم ١٢٥ الصادر عن مجلس الامن الدولى •

راجيا التفضل باخذ العلم وقبول فائق الاحترام ،

مر) برب غسان توسعی المندوب الدائسم

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> فى مستهل جلسة مجلس الوزر إمالمنعقد بعد ظهر امس الخميس الموافق ٢٣ الجارى اعرب فخامة الرئيس عن ارتياحه الى وصول طلاع القبوات الدولية الى لبنان ، وعن امله فى تحقيق النتائي المرجوة مسسن تنفيذ القرار الرقم ٢٣٩ الصادر عن مجلس الامن الدولسيسيسي

> ان ما يعزز هذا الامل هو موقف الاسرة الدولية من لبنان،
> هذا الموقف الذي جسده قرار مجلس الامن الدولي بدعوته الى الاحترام
> الدقيق لسلامة اراضي لبنان وسيادته واستقلاله السياسي ضمن حدوده
> الدولية المعترف بها ٠

ان الاهمية التي يرتديها قرار مجلس الامن من هذه الناحية ، هو في انه يجعل لبنان في منأو عن ال جدل في المستقبل يمكن ان يتناول موضوع حدوده في اية مناسبة وتجاه الي كان في المنطقة ،

وفى الوقت الذى ثواصل الجهود لفرض سيادتنا فعليا فلسوق كل شير من اراضينا ، من الطبيعى أن لمتابع السعى مع الامم المتحدة وسائر الادية الدولية والدول الشقيقة والصديقة من أجل تنفيذ كل بند وفقرة ومبدأ نص عليها قرار مجلس الامن ،

هذه الجهود والمساعى سنواصلها بكل الوسائل فى الداخلسل والخارج ، ولن تشنينا ذلك اية صعوبات او ظروف مهما قست ، الى ان نحقق سيادتنا كاملة على كل اراضيناً •"

اننا نرفض تدخل اية دولة او اية جهة في شووننا او على ارضنا ما لم يكن ذلك بموافقتنا وبشكل يتفق مع سيادتنا وسلامتنا ايا كانت الذرائع والاعتبارات • اننا نوفكد هذه المبادى التسبين تنطلق من ارادة جميع اللبنانيين ومن مقتضيات استقلالنا وسيادتنا وكرامتنا نوفكدها بكل شدة ونتمسك بها •

وللذين يحاولون فرض اى حل او مسلك او امر لمناسبة الازمة الاخيرة متجاهلين ارادة شعبنا ومصالحه ، نقول اننا ادرى بشو ون بيتنا ومصالح شعبنا ، ولن نقبل الايان نكون اسياد انفسنا ومصيرنا • • " سنلجأالى كل وسيلة لوضع حر لمثل هذه التدخلات والممارسات ،

سوا «تلك التى توفرها طاقاته وصد اقاته ام تلك التى وضعها تحت تصرفه وبنا «على طلب صريح منه اخوان له كرام تحملوا الكثير وما يزالون لان الحرص على سيادة الوطن وسلامته ووحدته هو امانة فى عنقنا ولن نبخل بشى فى سبيل المحافظة على هذه الامانة • "

CONFIDENTIAL

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Meeting between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the United Arab Emirates (Chairman of the Arab Group), Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization held on Friday, 24 March 1978

Present: Ambassador A. Humaidan of the United Arab Emirates Ambassador A. Y. Bishara of Kuwait Ambassador G. Tueni of Lebanon Ambassador M. M. Allaf of Syria and Mr. T. Al-Hussamy, Counsellor Mr. Z. L. Terzi, PLO

> The Secretary-General Roberto E. Guyer

The <u>Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates</u> started the meeting saying that he wished, from the outset and on behalf of the Arab Group, to thank the Secretary-General for all his efforts. He then gave the floor to the Ambassador of Syria. <u>Ambassador Allaf</u> said that they felt it very important to express to the Secretary-General their views on what they considered the correct interpretation of the Security Council resolutions. Firstly, the UN forces should be deployed exclusively in the areas previously occupied by the Israeli forces. Under no circumstances should this area be enlarged. Secondly, Israel should not set any qualifications or conditions regarding their withdrawal, which according to Security Council resolution 425, must be immediate.

The <u>Secretary-General</u> said that he agreed on both accounts. It was never intended that the UN should be stationed in areas other than the ones previously occupied by Israel. Naturally the Israeli withdrawal had to be as quick as possible.

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The Secretary-General pointed out that if the UN forces came from Beirut, they would naturally have to pass areas not previously occupied by Israel. <u>Ambassador Allaf</u> replied that this was understood and that it only referred to the stationing of the force.

The <u>Secretary-General</u> then referred to his latest conversation with Prime Minister Begin, who informed him that Israel intends to withdraw as soon as possible.

Ambassador Tueni said that he would soon deliver to the Secretary-General a note stating President Sarkis' recent declarations on the Security Council resolutions. His country was ready to do everything possible to assist the efforts of UNIFIL and the IDF. He also mentioned that the French contingent had taken their position escorted by the PLO.

<u>Ambassador Bishara</u> enquired about the situation of the refugees. <u>Ambassador Tueni</u> replied that the UN had already made an appeal on this respect. He added that the Lebanese Minister of Social Affairs had said that it should not be a question of charity, but one of establishing a machinery which should enable the refugees to earn their living.

<u>Mr. Terzi</u> asked if the aid to the refugees would also be extended to the Palestinians and the answerwas positive.

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<u>United Nations</u> Press Release

Office of Public Information Press Section United Nations, New York

11 1-14



UNIFIL/1 24 March 1978

PIANS ANNOUNCED FOR INITIAL UNIFIL DEPLOYMENTS

(Received from a United Nations Information Officer in Jerusalem.)

Following are the main points of information given to the press in Jerusalem today (24 March) by Fernando Jacques Da Silva, Chief Information Officer in the Office of the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East:

-- The Iranian company has reached its area of deployment near the Bridge Ahiya. The main body of the Iranian company was stopped yesterday by local militia in the Marjayoum area. After lengthy talks, with the participation of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), they were allowed to proceed to their area.

-- The Swedish battalion, which left Baluza (in the Sinai) yesterday morning spent the night in Naqoura (Lebanon). At the time of the briefing they were heading towards Markaba, where they will stay for the time being due to restrictions on United Nations movement in the north-east areas of Marjayoum controlled by Christian militia. This matter is presently being negotiated with the Israeli authorities.

-- One hundred forty men of the French advance party are presently located in Tyre. The remainder are still in Beirut.

-- An advance party of 16 Norwegians will land in Beirut with four vehicles at 0600 local time on Sunday, 26 March. Another 43 Norwegians will arrive in Beirut at 0700 on Tuesday, 28 March. The commander of the Norwegian Force is Lt.-Col. Vidar Aabrek.

-- Under instructions from Lt.-Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, the senior United Nations military officer in Beirnt. Commandant Espinassy, has established contact with the leadership of the Calestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in that area.

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For information media - not an official record

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cc: S-G

Mr. Liu

Le 24 mars 1978

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Au nom du Secrétaire général, je tiens à vous remercier de votre lettre en date du 21 février 1978 transmettant l'appel que le Président du Comité de Solidarité Franco-Libanaise, le Président du Comité d'aide aux Chrétiens du Liban, le Président de l'Alliance Franco-Libanaise ainsi que le Vice Président de l'Association française pour les Nations Unies lui ont adressé pour l'inviter à saisir le Conseil de Sécurité des événements récemment survenue au Liban.

Je puis vous assurer que les préoccupations exprimées par ces personnalités rejoignent tout à fait celles du Secrétaire général qui a d'ailleurs appelé l'attention des membres du Conseil de Sécurité sur la situation dans ce pays par une lettre en date du 16 mars.

Depuis lors, comme vous l'avez appris, le Conseil de Sécurité saisi par le Liban a décidé, par ses résolutions nos. 425 et 426 du 19 mars, dont vous voudrez bien trouver le texte ci-joint, d'établir une force intérimaire des Nations Unies pour le Sud Liban afin de vérifier le retrait des troupes israéliennes, de restaurer la paix et d'aider le Gouvernement libanais à rétablir son autorité dans la région. Je crois utile de vous adresser également copie du rapport établi par le Secrétaire général à ce sujet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

F. T. Liu

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Monsieur X. de Lassus Secrétaire général des Associations France-Liban B.P. 478 75830 Paris

UNIFIL

Mr. Ilhan Lütem, Director Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator 24 March 1978

Rafeeuddin Ahmed Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Situation in Lebanon

With reference to your memorandum of today, please advise Mr. Berkol that co-ordinating responsibilities for relief operations in Lebanon remain, at the international level, with Mr. William Buffum and, at the country level, with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. John Saunders. Queries received in this connexion by UNDRO may be referred, as appropriate, to either one of them. UNDRO may also wish to contact them on whatever assistance it can offer.

NATIONS UNIES BUREAU DU CODRDONNATEUR **DES SECOURS EN CAS DE CATASTROPHE**

المراجع بالمربية المراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمعارك والمعادين

TO:



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

New York Lipison Office MEMORANDUM

UNORO

Date: 24 March 1978 Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Ilhan Lütem, Director FROM:

SUBJECT: Situation in Lebanon

Following our telephone conversation of this morning, please find hereunder the text of the telex I have received from Geneva.

Quote: Grateful you discover and advise by return telex views/opinions/decisions of Executive Office of the Secretary-General regarding designation of the co-ordinating agency/office for relief operations made necessary by recent fighting.

Options would appear to be

AAA UNRWA (already there),

UNDEVPRO (not only already there but ResRep also BBB designated as SecGen's Special Representative and acting to disburse balance of 1976 United Nations Trust Fund for Relief). CCC HICOMREF (already there). DDD UNDRO, or

EEE A specially designated officer as Buffum in 1976. Only in this case would Co-ordinator be physically adjacent to Secretary-General.

If coordination of external donors is not seen as a United Nations responsibility in sensitive politico/military situation, as there are many United Nations agencies involved, UNDRO could well serve useful and proper role here. Many Governments already sending queries on UNDRO's action in this emergency and I need guidance in responding thereto.

Signed BERKOL.

Unquote.



Office of Public Information Press Section United Nations, New York



UNIFIL/1 24 March 1978

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR INITIAL UNIFIL DEPLOYMENTS

(Received from a United Nations Information Officer in Jerusalem.)

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-- Under instructions from Lt.-Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, the senior United Nations military officer in Beirnt, Commandant Espinassy, has established contact with the leadership of the Injectine Liberation (FLO) in that area.

* *** *

UNIFIL



Note for the Secretary-General

Ambassador Fall of Senegal called this morning to inform that he has been instructed by President Senghor to convey the agreement in principle of his Government to provide a contingent for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as requested in the letter sent by the Secretary-General.

The Chief of Staff is presently looking into the modalities and they expect to be in a position to inform the Secretary-General of the final arrangements shortly.

I asked Ambassador Fall to convey to President Senghor the Secretary-General's gratitude for this prompt and positive response. At the same time, I expressed the view that it will be helpful if we could have an approximate date by when we would be informed of the definitive arrangements.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed 23 March 1978

cc. Mr. Guyer/Mr. Urquhart

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS-ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS. N Y. 10017 CABLE ADDRESS-ADRESSE TELEGRAPHICUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE,

22 March 1978

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 21 March 1978 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 21 March 1978 and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1973), dissociates itself from this matter.

Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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Ivor Richard President of the Security Council

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations

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The Secretary-General has noted with appreciation the willingness of the Austrian Government, as expressed in the note of the Permanent Mission of Austria of 22 March 1978, to comply in principle with his request for the temporary transfer of part of the Austrian contingent in UNDOF to serve as the advance guard of UNIFIL.

The Secretary-General notes, however, that this compliance is contingent on his assurances concerning a number of points. He also notes that in any case the final compliance of the Austrian Government would not be forthcoming for several days.

Since his request was made on Sunday 19 March, there have been a number of developments. These have included the despatch of a Swedish unit to Lebanon and also the detachment of an Iranian unit from UNDOF which is already serving in Lebanon. It may well be considered unwise by the responsible Commanders in the field to detach a further unit from UNDOF at this time, and, in any case, by the time Austria's compliance can be finalized, there will already be considerable numbers of troops actually operational in the UNIFIL area.

For all of these reasons, the Secretary-General, while expressing his appreciation for Austria's willingness to comply with his request, believes it would be wise for the time being to leave the matter in abeyance.

22 March 1978

PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION PERMANENTE DE L'AUTRICHE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

In reply to the request of the Secretary-General regarding deployment, as an advance guard for the force to be constituted according to Security Council Resolution 425 of a unit serving with the Austrian contingent of UNDOF, Austria has the honour to state as follows:

As her past co-operation demonstrates, Austria considers peace-keeping operations of the United Nations as a highly effective means towards pacification of areas afflicted by conflict. It is for this reason that Austria due to her past record is prepared, in principle, to comply with the Secretary-General's request.

In this regard, safeguarding of the cessation of all hostilities is one elementary requirement for participation in peace-keeping operations.

Austria furthermore proceeds from the assumption that all forces now involved militarily in Southern Lebanon have accepted Resolution 425 in all its component parts and documented their willingness to co-operate with the United Nations peace-keeping forces in order to reach the goals of this Resolution.

Austria also considers as essential for the execution of this operation that all parties directly involved, chiefly the Government of Lebanon, have offered their readiness for co-operation.

Finally, the status of the force should be clearly

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations $\underline{N} = \underline{w} + \underline{Y} + \underline{o} + \underline{r} + \underline{k}$

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defined towards all military and para-military units operating in Lebanon. The peace-keeping force should also be supplied with all technical, military and logistic equipment required for a successful performance of its mandate.

As soon as these conditions have been met the Austrian Federal Government will immediately carry out the constitutional procedures required for the assignment of a company of the Austrian contingent serving in the framework of UNDOF as an advance troop of UNIFIL.

New York, 22 March 1978.

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der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bei den Vereinten Nationen

Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations Mission Permanente de la République fédérale d'Allemagne auprès des Nations Unies

600 Third Avenue C C New York, N.Y. 10016 (* Tel.-Nr.: (212) 949-9200 Telex: 147269 Telegramm Anschrift: UNOGERMA New York AA-RECEIV

Pol 381.50 No. 131/78

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 22 March 1978, has the honour to communicate the following:

In accordance with the Secretary-General's request, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is ready to make a special voluntary contribution to the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) by providing airlift facilities.

The Federal Government will immediately explore ways to implement the Secretary-General's suggestion to transport parts of the Norwegian contingent and will work out the details in close co-operation with the Secretariat and the Norwegian Government.

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 22 March 1978

To the Secretary-General of the United Nations N E W Y O R K

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Office of Public Information Press Section United Nations, New York



SC/CLV 3501 IHA/290 21 March 1978

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LEBANON

The latest hostilities in Lebanon have resulted in substantial physical damage and a major flow of refugees to the north. Thus, in addition to the military dimensions of the conflict, the current situation has faced the Lebanese Government with substantial new demands in the field of humanitarian assistance. This involves both Lebanese citizens and Palestine refugees.

For some time the United Nations has been active in providing such assistance. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has operated in Lebanon for many years. While precise data is not yet available, a large number of the 200,000 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA in Lebanon have been affected and most of them have fled to the north. UNRWA is providing emergency assistance to such displaced refugees in the form of blankets, foodstuffs and temporary shelter.

An even larger number of Lebanese civilians have been affected. A special United Nations assistance programme for Lebanon was established by the Secretary-General in 1976 to meet the humanitarian requirements arising from the previous conflict. The Secretary-General designated a special assistant to serve as co-ordinator of international relief for Lebanon and established a trust fund which has thus far provided nearly \$6 million in relief assistance.

The Government of Lebanon has again turned to the United Nations with a reques for emergency relief. The Secretary-General, in recognition of the dimensions of the problem facing the Lebanese Government, has agreed to provide whatever assistance he can within the limits of available United Nations programmes. In this connexion, authorization has already been given to the Special Representatiin Lebanon to utilize the balance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Lebanon to meet immediate emergency needs.

Cne hundred tons of dry skimmed milk and 200 tons of conned food from stocks of the World Food Programme (WFF) have already been made available to the Government of Lebanon and an urgent review has been undertaken, by the concerned United Nations agencies -- including the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) -- of the requirements and availability of emergency medical supplies, shelter, blankets and clothing.

While the precise dimensions of the new requirements are not yet clear, they will obviously be substantial and all additional assistance to the United Nations programmes operating there will be gratefully received.

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UNIFIL

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS 845 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

21 March 1978



His Excellency Mr Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General United Nations New York

Your Excellency,

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that Her Majesty's Government, in keeping with our general support for the United Nations and in particular for UN peace-keeping, will contribute to the United Nations Interim Force in the Lebanon (UNIFIL). We will offer to provide in Cyprus a forward mounting base for the force and facilities including provision of supplies, storage and maintenance, using existing British military facilities. We will also be prepared to make available the service personnel including such reinforcements as may be necessary to provide this service. A full range of probable supply requirements (eg., rations, medical supplies etc.,) can be met.

Further details of our proposed contribution will be discussed with you or with members of your staff as soon as possible.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

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Ivor Richard



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Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I wish to inform you that I have brought your latter dated 21 March 1978 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. In the course of consultations, they agreed to the proposals contained in your letter.

The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from this matter.

Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ivor Richard President of the Security Council

Uri.



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

5/12616 21 March 1978

ORIGINAL: EMGLISE

LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1978 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my report to the Security Council of 19 March concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), it is stated that the contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon will be selected in consultation with the Security Council, and with the parties concerned, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographic representation. As I informed the Council in my statement on the evening of 19 March, I have been in touch with a number of Governments in all the different geographical regions with a view to ascertaining their willingness to provide a contingent for UNIFIL. For the Asian region I have received a positive response from Nepal, and for Western Furope I have received an offer of a contingent from Norway. I have also received an offer of a contingent from the Government of France, which has informed me that its contingent would be available for immediate service.

I shall continue my contacts to secure other contingents in order to ensure equitable geographic representation and will report to the Council on further developments.

I have also contacted the Governments of Austria, Iran and Sweden with a view to gaining their assent to the use of detachments from their contingents already in the Middle East to serve temporarily as an advance guard for WFIFIL. The Government of Iran has given its consent.

It is urgently necessary that elements of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon should arrive in the area as soon as possible. For this reason, I wish to inform the members of the Council of my intention, subject to the usual consultations, to accept the offers of the Governments of France, Nepal and Norway, as a first step in establishing the United Mations Interim Force in Lebanon in the area. I hope to be able to station detachments of the Austrian, Iranian and Swedish contingents already in the Middle Fast to join the abovementioned three contingents as an advance guard of UNIFIL.

In view of the urgency of the situation and if the Council expresses no objection, I intend to proceed with the above arrangements forthwith. I shall of course undertake the other necessary consultations.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHFIM

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

21 March 1978

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Mr. President,

In my report to the Security Council of 19 March. concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), it is stated that the contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon will be selected in consultation with the Security Council, and with the parties concerned, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographic representation. As I informed the Council in my statement on the evening of 19 March, I have been in touch with a number of Governments in different geographical regions with a view to ascertaining their willingness to provide a contingent for UNIFIL. I have so far received a positive response from Nepal.

I have also received offers for contingents to the Force from the Governments of France and Norway. The Norwegian contingent would be available at short notice, and the Government of France has informed me that its contingent would be available for immediate service.

I have also contacted the Governments of Austria, Iran and Sweden with a view to gaining their assent to the use of detachments from their contingents already in the Middle East to serve as an advance guard for UNIFIL. The Government. of Iran has given its consent.

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His Excellency Mr. Ivor Richard, Q.C. President of the Security Council 1...

step in establishing the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in the area. I hope to be able to station detachments of the Austrian, Iranian and Swedish contingents already in the Middle East to join the above-mentioned two contingents as the advance guard of UNIFIL.

In view of the urgency of the situation and if the Council expresses no objection, I intend to proceed with the above arrangements forthwith. I shall of course undertake the other necessary consultations.

I shall continue my contacts to secure other units in order to ensure equitable geographic representation and will report to the Council on further developments.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kur mone.

Kurt Waldheim

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BEU/mfl cc: SGV BEU/mfl cc: SGV

Le 20 mars 1978

Monsieur le Président,

Comme vous le savez, le Conseil de Sécurité a décidé de créer une Force intérimaire des Nations Unies au Liban. Les effectifs de cette Force sont estimés à cinq bataillons d'environ 600 hommes chacun. Etant donné les services distingués rendus dans le passé par l'Armée sénégalaise aux Nations Unies au Moyen Orient, je vous serais très reconnaissant de bien vouloir une nouvelle fois fournir un bataillon à la Force intérimaire au Liban. Je voudrais souligner que le mandat de cette Force sera de courte durée ainsi que son nom l'indique.

J'espère très vivement que dans les circonstances critiques qui prévalent actuellement dans le sud du Liban, vous voudrez bien considérer favorablement cette requête.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Kurt Waldheim

Son Excellence Monsieur Léopold Sédar Senghor Président de la République du Sénégal Dakar



Le 20 mars 1978

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Le Secrétaire général vous serait reconnaissant de bien vouloir faire parvenir la lettre ci-jointe à Son Excellence Monsieur Léopold Sédar Senghor, Président de la République du Sénégal.

Une copie de cette lettre est incluse pour votre information.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

> Rafeeuddin Ahmed Assistant éxécutif du Secrétaire général

Son Excellence Monsieur Médoune Fall Représentant Permanent de la République du Sénégal auprès des Nations Unies New York



not sent

/...

20 March 1978

Dear Mr. President,

بيوا شاروة المجرورة المحاج

I wish to inform you, and through you the Members of the Security Council, of some developments in relation to resolution 425 (1978).

Immediately after the adoption of resolution 426 (1978), which approved my report to the Council, I instructed Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo to contact immediately the Governments of Lebanon and Israel and to initiate meetings with their representatives for the purpose of reaching agreement on the modalities of the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the establishment of a United Nations area of operation. General Siilasvuo met with Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Ezer Weizman, and discussed questions relating to the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and the stationing of Military Observers and the first elements of UNIFIL. General Siilasvuo will proceed to Beirut on 21 March for preliminary discussions with the Lebanese authorities.

On the evening of 20 March I had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Begin of Israel, during which I drew his attention to the terms of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and requested his urgent cooperation in its implementation.

I have maintained close contact with the Permanent

His Excellency Mr. Ivor Richard, Q.C. President of the Security Council Representative of Lebanon. I have also continued my contacts with various governments concerning the composition of UNIFIL.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

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20 March 1978

Dear Mr. President,

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I wish to inform you, and through you the Members of the Security Council, of some developments in relation to resolution 425 (1978).

Immediately after the adoption of resolution 426 (1978), which approved my report to the Council, I instructed Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo to contact immediately the Governments of Lebanon and Israel and to initiate meetings with their representatives for the purpose of reaching agreement on the modalities of the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the establishment of a United Nations area of operation. General Siilasvuo met with Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Ezer Weizman, and discussed questions relating to the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and the stationing of Military Observers and the first elements of UNIFIL. General Siilasvuo will proceed to Beirut on 21 March for preliminary discussions with the Lebanese authorities.

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Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

و به تشوید ا

Kurt Waldheim

PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Cerkini Film

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

TEL ELDOPADO 5-

Ref:317/1b/33

20 March, 1978.

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Excellency,

Pursuant to our conversation today, please find enclosed herewith, a list of the military operations by Israel, which have taken place since the Security Council adopted Resolution 425 on March 19, 1978.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chassan Tuéni

Ambassador Permanent Representative

His Excellency The Secretary General United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017.

PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

TEL. ELDOHADO 5-5460-1

List of the Military Operations

| Mour 23:40 | March 19, 1978 Artillery fire on Tyre and its vicinity. |
|---------------|--|
| 1:10 | March 20, 1973 Dombardment of ABEASIA, AKE of TYRE AL BASS - NAMI (Artillery, Soats, Airplanes and Tanks). |
| 3:00 | Naval bombardment on RASHIDIE, RAAS EL AIN, and HANA AXE. |
| 3:50 | Artillery fire on the hills of MARGELEUN and DEBEEN. |
| 6:00 | Artillery fire on TYRE's main street and SHABRIHA and BORJEAHAL and the Northern BORJ |
| 6:35 | Artillery fire on the HASBANI Region - ABU KAMHA and the Mills of HASBAYA. |
| 11:55 | Air strikes on AIN KENYA and its vicinity. |
| 12:40 | Air strikes on the RASHIDIE and TYRE. |
| 13:00 | Bombardment on ABU KAMHA and the Hills of HASBAYA. |
| 15:00 | Bombardment on the triangle BARGAZ - KALIE - DIDEEN |
| 15:25 | Naval and air strikes on RASHIDIE and TYRE |
| 16:00 | Bombardment of the city of TYRE. |
| | |

The Israeli Forces advanced 2 KM in the Western SEctor.

CC: UNTFILS

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CONFIDENTIAL

Meeting between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative of Lebanon held on Monday, 20 March 1978 at 3 p.m.

Present: Ambassador Ghassan Tueni

The Secretary-General Roberto E. Guyer

Ambassador Tueni said that he had requested the meeting in order to deliver personally to the Secretary-General his letter of appreciation for all he had done in favour of Lebanon. A copy of the letter is attached.

With reference to the general situation in Lebanon, the <u>Secretary-General</u> informed Ambassador Tueni about Lt. General Siilasvuo's latest report on his meeting with Weizman in Jerusalem.

Ambassador Tueni thought that it was a most useful meeting.

Ambassador Tueni then referred to Israel's most recent operations against Lebanon. He would give the Secretary-General a list of the military actions as soon as the translation from Arabic was ready. He then enquired about the composition of UNIFIL.

The <u>Secretary-General</u> replied that France had offered a full battalion of selected troops of parachutists, with helicopters, etc. Four hundred of them would be ready within 24 hours and the rest shortly thereafter. The Secretary-General hoped to send a reinforced company from UNDOF (Austrians) and UNEF (Swedish). The Norwegians had also offered troops. Furthermore, it was contemplated to have the British assure the logistics, and Bolivia, Nepal and Senegal had also been asked to provide contingents. <u>Ambassador Tueni</u> agreed with these measures. It was important that these troops should be respected by all sides.

/...

With reference to the possibility of a Security Council meeting, Ambassador Tueni said that they were not requesting a meeting for the moment, as they wanted to let the Secretary-General and General Siilasvuo act. They would only ask for a meeting if the situation got out of hand. Finally, he mentioned that the Lebanese Parliament had met that morning and had unanimously approved the Security Council resolutions. He was proud of the great cohesion shown.

PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref:317/1b/30

TEL ELCOMADO 5 5460-1 20 March, 1978.

Excellency, 🖤

Over the week-end, I realised what it means to have a friend in the person of the Secretary Ceneral. Without your understanding and indefatigable efforts, we would have accomplished very little. My Covernment is fully aware of what you have been doing and appreciates Your Excellency's superb contribution to the tremendous achievements of yesterday.

Nay I avail myself of this opportunity to request, Your Excellency, to convey to your immediate assistants and other members of your staff, our thanks for the remarkable job they have done? I shall be looking forward to working closely with Your Excellency to achieve a successful end to the momentous decisions we have made.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration,

And any bost

Ghassan

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

His Excellency The Secretary Ceneral United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017.

| SECURITY | | PROVISIONAL S/12611 19 March 1978 | • • |
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| COUNCIL | | | CLISH |

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978)

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 in which the Council, among other things, decided to set up a United Nations Force in Lebanon under its authority and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it on the implementation of the resolution. and the second second

Terms of reference

2. The terms of reference of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) are:

"a) The Force will determine compliance by Israel of the Security Council's call to cease military action against Lebanese territorial integrity.

· ••. b) The Force will confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of mana of gainel on its effective authority in the area.

c) The Force will establish and maintain a-buffer zone, the extent and establishment of which will be determined in consultation with the parties concerned.

d) The Force will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that the buffer zone is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind.

e) In the fulfilment of this task the Force will have the co-operation of the Military Observers of UNTSO.

General considerations

3. Three essential conditions must be met for the Force to be effective. Firstly, it must have at all times the full confidence and backing of the Security Council. Secondly, it must operate with the full co-operation of all the parties concerned. Thirdly, it must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit.

4. The guidelines for UNIF (S/11052/Rev.1) which have also been applied to UNDOF have proved satisfactory. I therefore suggest that they be used also for the new Force. These guidelines are, mutatis mutandis, as follows:

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UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL



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| 5/12611 19 March 1978 | • |

ORIGIMAL: ENGLISH

. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978)

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UNITED NATIONS

PROVISIONAL SECURITY S/12611 19 Mai 19 March 1978 ORIGINAL: 'ENGLISH - (4 i 1

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Terms of reference

2. The terms of reference of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) are:

(a) The Force will determine compliance with paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

(b) The Force will confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

(c) The Force will establish and maintain an area of operation, the extent and establishment of which will be determined in consultation with the parties concerned.

(d) The Force will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind.

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and the second second

FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH

DRAFT BEU/MD 19 March 1978

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HIS EXCELLENCY MR. LEOPOLD SENGHOR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL DAKAR, SENEGAL

Mr. President,

As you will know, the Security Council has decided to set up a United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The estimated strength of this Force is five battalions of approximately 600 men each. Recalling the distinguished service which the Army of Senegal has rendered before to the United Nations in the Middle East, I should be most grateful if you would be prepared once again to provide a battalion for the interim Force in Lebanon. I wish to the mandate of emphasize that/this Force should be of short duration, as its name implies. Para. I hope very much that in the critical circumstances which we now face in Southern will Lebanon, you would be prepared to give favourable consideration to this request. Para. Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest esteem.

Kurt Waldheim Secretary-Genera

Mr. ziehl Lyssaak /Unite

REFERENCE:

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNLES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: A:

Mr. W. H. Ziehl, Acting Controller Office of Financial Services

DATE: 19 Harch 1978

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM:

IM The Secretary-General

Security Council Resolution 425 (1973) - UNIFIL SUBJECT: OBJET:

As there are no appropriations for the purpose, I hereby 1. authorize you, under the authority granted to me in paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly recolution 32/214 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1973-1979, to enter into the necessary commitments up to a maximum of \$1.7 million to meet expenses arising under Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

2. I cortify these expenses as relating to the maintenance of peace and security.

| | UNITED NATIONS | NATIONS UNII | E S | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|---------|------|
| | INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM | MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR | | | |
| то: А; | The Secretary-General | DA | ATE: 1 | 9 March | 1973 |
| THROUGH: S/C DE: | A.J. Such | RE | FERENC | E: | |
| FROM: [*] DE: | W. H. Zichl, Acting Cont Office of Financial Serv | roller ices | | | |

di Tan

SUBJECT: Security Council Resolution (25 (1973) - UNIFIL OBJET:

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1. Attached is a memorandum for your signature to authorize initial commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) pending the securing of (a) additional commitment authority from the Advisory Committee and (b) appropriation action and apportionment decisions from the General Assembly for the financing of the Force.

2. The present limited authority to enter into commitments for the Force is in the exercise of your authority under resolution 32/214, the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1973/1979.

3. Nearly \$200,000 of the \$2.0 million of commitments which you may approve under that resolution has already been authorized. When added to the attached authorization, this would leave a balance for other unforeseen and extraordinary expenses which may occur of \$122,000.

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* - s.,

14 (A. 1977)



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

S/12610 18 March 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/12600 and S/12606) and the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/12607),

Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

<u>Gravely concerned</u> at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

<u>Convinced</u> that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

1. <u>Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity</u>, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon;

2. <u>Calls upon</u> the Government of Israel immediately to undertake the withdrawal of its forces from Lébanese territory;

3. Decides to establish immediately, under its authority, a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of restoring international peace and security and ensuring the return of effective authority in the area to the Government of Lebanon, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations;

4. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the steps taken to implement the resolution.







PROVISIONAL

5/12610 ***** 18 Harch 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United States of America: draft resolution

The Country Council,

<u>Paking note</u> of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (C/12600 and D/12606) and the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/12607),

<u>Having board</u> the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

<u>Convinced</u> that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Fiddle East,

1. <u>Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity</u>, sovereignty and volitical independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

2. <u>Calls upon</u> Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

3. Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations;

والأجرار والالالي والمعار والمراجع والمراجع

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4. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of this resolution.

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Je vous prie, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, de trouver, dans ce message l'assurance de notre ferme soutien pour toute action que vous voudrez bien entreprendre dans ce sens, ainsi que l'expression de notre solidarité sans faille avec l'O.L.P., unique et légitime représentant du peuple palestinien ainsi qu'avec le peuple frère du Liban dans la nouvelle épreuve qu'il subit pour la sauvegarde de son unité nationale, de sa souveraineté et son intégrité territoriale.

> Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, Membre du Conseil de la Révolution, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire.

Statement by the Secretary-General

Mr. President,

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Now that the Council has approved my report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), I shall proceed to put into effect the plan of operation outlined in paragraph 9 of that document. 'I shall instruct Lt. General Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, to contact immediately the Governments of Israel and Lebanon in order to initiate meetings for the purpose of agreeing on the modalities of the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the establishment of a United Nations area of operation.

As I have informed the Council this morning, following its adoption of Resolution 425 on Southern Lebanon, I have instructed Major-General Erskine, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to deploy UNTSO observers with a view to confirming the cessation of military action in the area, and, in this connextor, to establish close contact with the parties concerned.

In order to provide for an immediate presence of the new Force in the area, I have instructed Lt. General Siilasvuo to co-ordinate with the Commanders of UNDOF and UNEF the temporary transfer of reinforced companies from the Austrian Contingent in UNDOF and the Swedish Contingent in UNEF to serve, temporarily, as the advance guard of UNIFIL. I have contacted the Governments concerned with a view to having their agreement

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to the proposed temporary transfer.

I have today made initial contacts with a number of Governments with a view to ascertaining their willingness to provide contingents for the new Force. I hope to be able to consult with the Council on this matter in the very near future.

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As we are about to engage in this new operation, I feel obliged to point out to the Security Council the extreme complexity and difficulty of the task confronting the United Nations Force in Southern Lebanon. A number of basic prerequisites have not yet been clarified. These include the modalities of the withdrawal of Israeli Forces from Southern Lebanon, and the determination of the specific mode of functioning of the Force and the area of its operations. I shall do my best to clarify these and other matters both here at Headquarters and through the contacts which I have instructed General Siilasvuo to initiate in the area.

The nature of United Nations peace-keeping operations, as ordered by the Security Council, requires the full co-operation of all those concerned for their effectiveness. I take this opportunity to appeal once again for such co-operation. These operations also require the full and constant support of the Council itself. This will certainly be particularly true of the operation on which we have just embarked. I shall, of course, keep the Council fully and constantly informed of developments relating to the Force and shall not hesitate to seek its support whenever necessary.



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

S/12607 17 March 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1978 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions of my Government and further to my letter (A/33/64-S/12598), I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the continuous acts of terror and violence against Israeli civilians, together with the frequent shelling, sabotage incursions, bombing and murder being perpetrated from Lebanese territory against Israel, its people and property, in flagrant violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and with the declared intention of throwing into jeopardy the negotiations aimed at achieving a final peace agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

> (<u>Signed</u>) Chaim HERZOG Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

Draft

Distr. GENERAL

S/Agenda/2071 17 March 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2071ST MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

To be held in the Security Council Chamber at Headquarters on

1. Adoption of the agenda

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2. The situation in the Middle East

Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606)

Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607)



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

S/12606 17 March 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1978 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 15 March 1978 (S/12600), I have the honour to request Your Excellency to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

> (<u>Signed</u>) Ghassan TUÉNI Ambassador Permanent Representative

Statement by the Secretary-General

Mr. President,

I have noted carefully the terms of the Resolution which the Council has just adopted and shall be circulating the report called for in that Resolution in a very short time. I hope that the Council will be able to consider my recommendations at the earliest possible date so that we may proceed without delay with all of the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the United Nations Force in Lebanon.

In order that no time will be lost in implementing paragraph 2 of the Resolution, I propose to instruct Major-General Erskine, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to establish close contact with the parties concerned and to deploy UNTSO observers with a view to confirming the cessation of military action in the area. It is clear that the cessation of military action on all sides is a fundamental prerequisite for the implementation of the other parts of the Resolution. I therefore appeal to all concerned to take all possible measures to put an end to the hostilities in the area and to give the fullest co-operation to United Nations personnel in the area and in particular to the unarmed Military Observers in South Lebanon.

My report, which will be forthcoming shortly, will, I hope, provide the Council with the basis for further expeditious action in this very serious situation.

CC: SecGen REG BEU

BEU/MD

16 March 1978

Mr. President,

I wish to draw the attention of the Members of the Security Council to the communications I have received relating to the current situation in Lebanon. The texts not previously circulated, which include letters from Governments and from organizations, are attached.

In these communications several comments and suggestions have been made about action by the Secretary-General and the Security Council. I wish to assure the Council that I stand ready to lend any assistance I can in helping to overcome the present difficulties. I have already been in touch with a number of the Representatives most directly concerned, and my good offices continue to be available.

I have already expressed my deep concern about the recent developments in the area, the resulting loss of innocent civilian lives, and the increased threat to international peace and security. We have seen in these events a recurrence of the cycle of violence, of provocation and response which has for so long brought tragedy to so many people. Every effort must clearly be made to put an end to the current crisis. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that until a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, which meets the legitimate aspirations of all the Governments and peoples of the area, this cycle is likely to continue.

His Excellency Mr. Ivor Richard, Q.C. President of the Security Council /...

Whether in the immediate Lebanese context, or in the wider context of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, which is a priority objective as far as international peace and security is concerned, I wish to express my readiness to help in any possible way. I have drawn the attention of the Council to the communications and expressed my concern because of the implications of current developments in the Middle East for the future of world peace.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim



PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS



15 EAST 47th STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

(212) 750-1960

Le Chargé d'Affaires a.i. de la Mission Permanente de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

à

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

le 15 Mars, 1978

No. NH/hz/37/78.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'al l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci-joint, le texte d'un message de Monsieur Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, Membre du Conseil de la Révolution, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire. Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir assurer la publication du texte de ladite communication en tant que document officiel de l'Assemblée Générale.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, les Assurances de ma très haute considération.

Nacereddine HAFFAD Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Mission Permanente de l'Algérie Auger auprès des Nations Unies

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Je voudrais appeler votre attention sur la grave situation qui résulte de la récente agression israélienne au Sud Liban.

Une fois de plus le Liban, un autre pays arabe du Proche Orient, fait l'objet d'une agression caractérisée et surtout préméditée de la part d'Israel qui, pratiquant l'amalgame, a délibérament interprété les traditionnels messages de condoléances reçus de quelques capitales à la suite des récents événements de Tel Aviv comme autant d'encouragements, voire d'appuis de la communauté internationale à l'agression.

Tout se passe en effet comme si le temps nécessaire aux préparatifs militaires et d'agressions était savamment exploité pour une préparation psychologique de l'opinion mondiale en vue de l'accomplissement de ce nouveau forfait.

Sans doute vous avez été plus que tout autre alarmé par les derniers développements au Proche Orient et préoccupé par les conséquences qui pourraient en découler, non seulement pour la région mais pour la paix et la sécurité internationales.

La prise de position que nous attendons légitimement du Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, outre la condamnation du terrorisme d'Etat qui constitue la doctrine de base d'Israel, doit pouvoir rappeler, à tous, qu'il n'y a pas de paix possible dans cette région du monde sans application stricte de toutes les résolutions pertinentes des Nations-Unies et principalement celle concernant le retrait d'Israel de tous les territoires arabes occupés et la reconnaissance des droits nationaux du peuple palestinien.

The Security Council

Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/12600 and S/12606) and the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/12607).

Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel.

<u>Gravely concerned</u> at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

<u>Convinced</u> that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

<u>Calls for</u> strict respect for the territorial integrity,
 sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon;

2. <u>Calls upon</u> the Government of Israel immediately to undertake the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanese territory;

3. Decides to establish immediately, under its authority, a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of restoring international peace and security and ensuring the return of effective authority in the area to the Government of Lebanon, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations;

4. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 24 hours on the steps taken to implement the Resolution.

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The Permanent Massun of the Secondart People's Libyan Arab Jamahariya to the United Saturns Sear Therk



بحدة البما هيرية العربية اللهبية الشميرة - الاشتراكية لدى الامم المتحسسندية ليويسسنبرك

No. 3/3/6/487

The Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the message of a telegram addressed to His Excellency from His Excellency Dr. Ali A. Al-Treiki, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The telegram reads:

"The continuation of the racist Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples confirms the expansionist and racist nature of the Zionist entity, which is based on usurpation and the shedding of innocent blood.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya while condemning this flagrant aggression which threatens the peace and security of the area and the whole world, and constitutes a heinous violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirms its stand with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their plight.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in requesting Your Excellency to take the appropriate measures for stopping this atrocious aggression expresses its support for your efforts in maintaining international peace and security. Please accept our highest consideration."

The Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations avails himself of this opporunity to renew to His Excellency the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 15 March; 1978

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim The Secretary General The United Nations New York, New York individuals and to destroy Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps. These acts of aggression constitute a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter, the principles of international law and humane precepts. This action on the part of Israel is clear proof of Israel's determination to persist in its aggression, its violation of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and its lack of will for peace.

"In view of the aforegoing, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is deeply concerned at events in southern Lebanon and calls on States members of the Security Council to x shoulder their responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and to intervene promptly to halt the aggression against a State Member of the United Nations and take the immediate necessary steps for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory."

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Unofficial Translation



THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Office of the Permanent Observer to the United Nations 747 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 (212) 838-8700

AL/3/78

15 March 1978

Dear Mr. Waldheim,

The Israeli forces launched an aggression last night against an Arab country, a member of the Arab League and the United Nations. This aggression took the form of actual war on the part of Israel using land, sea, and air forces.

The Israeli Defense Minister declared today that the Israeli forces will continue its occupation of Southern Lebanon in order to maintain discipline, an excuse previously claimed by colonizing countries to occupy the land of others.

This Israeli aggression led to the killing of a great number of Lebanese civilians. Moreover, it is ained at exterminating the Palestinian people whose land has already been usurped by Israel and who have been forced out of their homeland to live in refuge in Lebanon.

This Israeli aggression and the occupation of new Arab territories creates serious repercussions, the threat of which is not merely limited to the region of the Middle East.

The situation requires your immediate intervention in your capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations to put an end to Israeli aggression and secure immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese lands.

Mahmoud Riad

Translated from Arabic

Palestine.

SYRIAN ARAB REFUBLIC

PERMAMENT MISSION TO THE UNITED MATICMS

ME. JOBY

The following is the text of the statement delivered by H.F. the Deputy Finister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic to the ambassadors of States members of the Security Council accredited to Damascus on 15 March:

"Since midnight of 14-15 March Israel has been carrying out widespread aggression against Lebanon, using various kinds of weapons. The military operations are still contining, and in the course thereof the forces of aggression are destroying Lebanese villages and Falestinian refugee camps and killing hundreds of innocent citizens. Israel claims that it is waging these attacks in retaliation for the fedayeen operation carried out on 11 March in

"In carrying out this aggressive attack on Lebanon, Israel knows quite well that those who carried out the operation of 11 March did not proceed from southern Lebanon, and it is only utilizing this argument in order to violate Km the sovereignty of Lebanon, which is a Member of the United Nations, x to and integrity encroach on the inviolability/of its territory, to kill hundreds of innocent

Translated from Arabic

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

FERMANENT RISSION TO THE UNITED MATICNS

NED YORK

No.: SC/GEN - 40

Date: 15 Harch 1978

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the text of the statement delivered by H.E. the Deputy Minister for Foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic to the ambassadors of States members of the Security Council accredited to Damascus on 15 March 1978, following the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and there also the statement made by the military spokesman of the deterrent forces on the same day.

The Fermanent Representative of the Syrian Arab

Dr. Aurt Waldheim

Secretary-General of the United Nations'

New York

Republic to the United Nations takes this orgentunity to renew to the Secretary-Jeneral of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

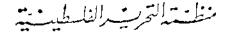
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OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS



103 Park Avenue Room 701-702 New York, New York 10017 Telephona (212) 685-3530 Telephona (2120) 421004



THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

March 14, 1978

HistExcellency The Secretary-General of the United Nations

Sir,

Upon instructions of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I should like to transmit the following:

"The Palestine Liberation Organization conveys to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, its best greetings and profound respect and would like to draw His Excellency's attention to the serious decision taken by the Israeli Knesset on March 13, and to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement, as well as the statements by other officials, which contained open, public, and official threats to exterminate the P.L.O. and its representatives abroad.

The P.L.O. would like to call Your Excellency's attention to the intensive Israeli military concentrations along Lebanon's southern frontiers, including its land, naval, and air forces.

All this represents a blatant departure from the content and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, by which all U.N. member-states abide, and a dangerous provocation against the P.L.O. and the Palestinian "people. But it also necessarily constitutes a serious

threat to peace in the Middle East and the entire world. The P.L.O. avails itself of this opportunity to

express to Your Excellency its deep respect and great appreciation."

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest esteem.

Zehdi Latith, TRIZIN Permanent observer