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Personal and Confidential

Algiers

6 August, 1968

Sir,

I wish first of all to tell you that I took note with great interest of the letter which you so kindly sent to me, on a friendly and confidential basis, concerning the Boeing incident.

The concern arising from that incident is shared, of course, by all those who, like you, remain faithful to international morality, law and justice.

The particular care with which you so closely considered the implications of the present situation testifies to your obvious desire to preserve the chances of a settlement of the existing problems in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

In fact, I am already grateful to you for any contribution which you may deem necessary in order to bring about a satisfactory solution to a question whose manifold and complex aspects, both legal and political, you may comprehend more than anyone else.

Anxious to honour scrupulously our international commitments, we have already taken unilaterally a series of important measures which show unequivocally our desire to reach a settlement of that delicate problem.

The first initiative, the scope of which can be easily understood, consisted of authorizing the landing of the aircraft and of its passengers. Had it not been done, in view of the political context of which we are aware, the aircraft, as you may imagine, would have run the risk of a tragic end.

That measure was immediately followed by the liberation of the passengers from Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Italy, Libya and the United States of America, as well as of the women and children of all origins.

In the meantime, the enquiry which will enable us to cast full light on that incident is being carried out with the utmost speed. We have even requested, to that effect, the co-operation of the security services of several friendly countries. There is no doubt that all our official statements, in particular the communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers on 1 August after it had taken note of the initial results of the enquiry, have been unanimously interpreted by international public opinion as a sign of appeasement.

Algeria, which had in no way been involved in that operation did not hesitate, however, to adopt an attitude which was consistent with international agreements and regulations. Yet everyone knows our basic approach to the question of Palestine and the extreme sensitivity of public opinion in my country and in other Arab lands, whose inhabitants have witnessed daily for the past two decades the horrible injustice inflicted upon the people of Palestine.

On account of our friendship and the nature of the feelings which characterize our relations, we hardly need to remind you that those who, on the other side, relentlessly invoke international morality and compliance with existing conventions, are trampling daily on the most elementary principles contained in those agreements.

Indeed, the genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian people with the indifference, if not complacency, of a great part of international public opinion, is a daily occurrence. Resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, as well as international conventions, have been violated for the past twenty years.

In the context of the problem with which we are concerned, the belligerent statements and threatened reprisals are in striking contrast to the reserved and serene attitude adopted by the Algerian authorities and are certainly not likely to facilitate the search for a solution. In spite of that irresponsible and uselessly provocative attitude, Algeria has retained that serenity which can only be inspired by a just cause. It has decided to intensify its

efforts, with the co-operation of international organizations and of friendly Governments which have spontaneously offered their assistance, with a view to obtaining a rapid and fair solution.

Having always followed closely everything that concerned my country, its approach to international problems and particularly the question of Palestine, you will no doubt understand that our attitude regarding that incident and the search for a solution cannot be completely dissociated from our basic position on the Palestine problem.

Taking that situation into account, a unilateral humanitarian gesture which would have a definite psychological and political implication - and which others might, for that matter, use to their own advantage inasmuch as they act aggressively and arbitrarily - would constitute a decisive factor towards a spectacularly quick settlement.

I wish to stress, Sir, that I was particularly moved by your intervention which, because of its discreetness, was all the more effective. I should like to reiterate that my Government would fully welcome any initiative which, in your opinion, might lead to an adequate and satisfactory solution within the shortest possible time.

In expressing once again my full confidence in you for your constant action in favour of international peace and security, I wish to assure you that I shall always pay tribute to your noble feelings, your devotion and your total impartiality.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration and my warmest regards.

Houari Boumediene
President of the Revolutionary Council
Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Outline of steps that could be taken

Appeal

The Secretary-General:

As a follow-up to his personal and private letter to the President of Algeria, a new communication could be sent expressing:

a. the Secretary-General's growing concern about the possible dangers that could attend a failure to achieve an early settlement of the incident of the Boeing jetliner;

b. the Secretary-General's fear that a further prolongation of the incident will cause an increase in tension in the area which could lead to actions and counter-actions disruptive of international travel and order and threatening to the peace;

c. The Secretary-General's desire to do whatever he can to reduce tension and encourage restraint by the parties about the incident in order to facilitate its settlement;

d. the Secretary-General's hope that his appeal for the early release of the passengers and crew members still being held and restitution of the aircraft will enjoy a positive and favorable response, ^{consistent} in accordance with international law and morality;

e. the Secretary-General's recognition, ⁱⁿ making the appeal, of the special and serious difficulties for Algeria resulting from the aircraft incident in which Algeria was not involved and for which it was not responsible, ^{while} and bears in mind that the Algerian Government's thorough investigation of the incident has now been completed.

Return and Restitution

The Government of Algeria

In response to the Secretary-General's appeal, will inform him that in view of the completion of the investigation and in the interest of international law, morality and order, of the readiness of Algeria to allow the aircraft and its remaining occupants to leave Algerian territory in the following ways:

- a. on X-day minus three, a French crew and maintenance personnel to be assigned by a designated French airline will be permitted to inspect the aircraft and prepare it for flight;
- b. on X-day, the aircraft will be handed over to the French crew for departure;
- c. on X-day, the remaining passengers and crew will be permitted to depart from Algeria on suitable carriers.

Unilateral Humanitarian Gesture

The Government of Israel, in a spirit of humanitarianism and international comity, will assure the Secretary-General of its readiness, as a voluntary act of goodwill

- a. not later than X-day plus ten, to hand over to a designated representative of the ICRC, not less than 24 Palestinian detainees chosen from the category of those serving long sentences (not less than 20 years) for political offences, such as espionage and infiltration; the identities of the detainees to be made known to the designated ICRC representative on X-day minus one.

b. as a further gesture of goodwill, Israel authorities on X-day plus thirty, will hand over to UNTSO for restitution the Iraqi military aircraft which was landed voluntarily and without hostile intent in Israel and has been held ever since.

[On X-day plus thirty, Israel authorities will discuss with the Chief of Staff of UNTSO the question of restitution of the two Syrian military aircraft which recently landed in Israel without hostile intent and are being held.]

RdeB/ksn

cc: Mission permanente
Mr. Narasimhan
M. Lemieux

Le 12 juin 1970

Monsieur le Président,

Je viens de prendre connaissance avec un vif intérêt du communiqué commun algéro-marocain, publié à l'occasion de votre récente rencontre avec Sa Majesté le Roi du Maroc à Tiencen le 27 mai 1970.

Permettez-moi de vous adresser mes sincères félicitations pour le résultat fructueux de ces conversations dont le caractère est tout à fait conforme à l'esprit que la Charte des Nations Unies essaie de promouvoir entre les nations. Je suis certain que le renforcement de la coopération étroite et fraternelle entre l'Algérie et le Maroc "augure d'un avenir prospère pour les deux pays et les peuples du Maghreb Arabe", et contribuera également à la paix et la sécurité de toutes les nations du Bassin Méditerranéen.

Son Excellence
le Président Houari Boumediène
Président du Conseil de la Révolution et
du Gouvernement de la République Algérienne
Démocratique et Populaire
Alger (Algérie)

Je formule le vœu que les relations que l'Algérie et le Maroc ont su établir, en dépit des problèmes qui, au départ, existaient entre les deux Etats, servent de modèle aux différents peuples.

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

Le Secrétaire général

U Thant

RdeB/ksn

cc: Mission permanente
Mr. Narasimhan
M. Lemieux

Le 12 juin 1970

Majesté,

Je viens de prendre connaissance avec un vif intérêt du communiqué commun algéro-marocain, publié à l'occasion de la récente rencontre que Votre Majesté a eue avec Son Excellence Monsieur Houari Boumediène, Président du Conseil de la Révolution et du Gouvernement de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire, à Tlemcen le 27 mai 1970.

Permettez-moi d'adresser à Votre Majesté mes sincères félicitations pour le résultat fructueux de ces conversations dont le caractère est tout à fait conforme à l'esprit que la Charte des Nations Unies essaie de promouvoir entre les nations. Je suis certain que le renforcement de la coopération étroite et fraternelle entre le Maroc et

Sa Majesté
Hassan II
Roi du Maroc
Rabat (Maroc)

l'Algérie "augure d'un avenir prospère pour les deux pays et les peuples du Maghreb Arabe", et contribuera également à la paix et la sécurité de toutes les nations du Bassin Méditerranéen.

Je formule le vœu que les relations que le Maroc et l'Algérie ont su établir, en dépit des problèmes qui, au départ, existaient entre les deux États, servent de modèle aux différents peuples.

Je saisis cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Majesté, les assurances de ma très haute considération et de mon profond respect.

Le Secrétaire général

U Thant

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

D R A F T

RdeB/ksn

Copy
10 June 1970

Mr. President,

I have just read with keen interest the joint Algerian/Moroccan communiqué issued on the occasion of your recent meeting with His Majesty the King of Morocco, at Tlemcen on 27 May 1970, which was transmitted to me by your representative at the United Nations.

I should like to express to you my sincere congratulations for the fruitful results of these conversations which conform to the spirit which the United Nations Charter endeavours to promote among nations. I am confident that the strengthening of the close fraternal co-operation between Algeria and Morocco "augurs a prosperous future between the two countries and the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, and will contribute to ^{the} peace and security of all nations of the Mediterranean Basin."

I express the wish that the relationship which Algeria and Morocco have been able to establish, despite the problems which at the beginning existed between them, will serve as a model to the many nations of the world.

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

U Thant

His Excellency
President Houari Boumediène
President of the Revolutionary Council and
of the Government of the Democratic and
Popular Republic of Algeria
Algiers
Algeria

D R A F T

RdeB/ksn

11/6

10 June 1970

Your Majesty,

I have just read with keen interest the joint Moroccan/Algerian communiqué issued on the occasion of your recent meeting with His Excellency President Boumediène of Algeria at Tlemcen on 27 May 1970.

I should like to express to you my sincere congratulations for the fruitful results of these conversations which conform to the spirit which the United Nations Charter endeavours to promote among nations. I am confident that the strengthening of the close fraternal co-operation between Morocco and Algeria "augurs a prosperous future between the two countries and the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, and will contribute to the peace and security of all nations of the Mediterranean Basin".

I express the wish that the relationship which Morocco and Algeria have been able to establish, despite the problems which at the beginning existed between them, will serve as a model to the many nations of the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Majesty the assurances of my highest consideration and respect.

U Thant

His Majesty
The King of Morocco

70-13076
jrl

Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UN/SG/155

*I want to send a personal cable
(message) of congratulations to the King of
Morocco & the President of Algeria on the
successful outcome of their meeting (in line with
U.N. Charter, etc.).*

C.V.
New York, 8 June 1970

Shaw
9/6/70

The Permanent Mission to the United Nations of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, on instructions from its Government, to transmit the contents of the joint Algerian-Moroccan communiqué issued on the occasion of the meeting between President Boumediène and His Majesty the King of Morocco held at Tlemcen (Algeria):

"In accordance with the principles established at Ifrane and observed since then of maintaining regular contacts between the two Heads of State and leaders at all levels, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, and His Excellency, the President of the Revolutionary Council and of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, met at Tlemcen on 21 Rabi-el-Awal 1390 (27 May 1970) for the purpose of seeking solutions to the problems outstanding between the two sister nations.

"The two parties reviewed the recent course of relations between them and examined the most effective ways of strengthening the fraternal and close co-operation which exists between the two countries in all fields related to the building of the Maghreb (édification).

"They expressed their satisfaction concerning the development of those relations, which augur a prosperous future for the two countries and the peoples of the Arab Maghreb.

"The two parties reaffirmed their determination to take all necessary measures for the enforcement, in the best conditions, of the numerous agreements concluded between them and for strengthening those agreements whenever necessary by concluding further agreements encompassing all the fields related to the building of the Maghreb and co-operation.

Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

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"Believing that the development of relations between them and the building of the Arab Maghreb are essentially based on mutual respect for their sovereignty and policy, for their territorial integrity, for the inviolability of their frontiers and the safeguarding of their territory, the two parties decided - in accordance with article 6 of the Treaty of Ifrane, to establish a joint commission to undertake the demarcation of the boundary line between the two sister nations.

"With due regard for the United Nations resolution concerning the territories occupied by Spain and the principle of self-determination, the two parties decided to co-ordinate their action to liberate and ensure the decolonization of those territories.

"In the economic field and with a view to taking joint action and acting in harmony, the two parties agreed to establish an Algerian-Moroccan company for the development of the Gara-Djebilet mine.

"At a time when regional organizations and large associations are being established, the two parties agree to encourage the organizations of the Arab Maghreb, to strengthen them and to promote their advancement in order better to secure the interests of the parties concerned in the region and to achieve the loftier objectives of the Arab Nation, which are designed to create unity and co-operation.

"In that connexion, the two parties reaffirm that the idea of the building of the Arab Maghreb is not in any way contradictory to the idea of the Arab Machrek. The Arab Maghreb and the Arab Machrek are complementary.

"The two parties reviewed the situation in the Middle East with particular reference to Palestine. They reiterate their absolute solidarity with their sister Arab nations, parts of whose territory are occupied by expansionist Zionism with the backing of world imperialism, and they reaffirm in particular their unconditional and unreserved support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle to return to a decent life in the land of their ancestors.

"The two parties commend the Palestinian fighters for their heroism and pledge to provide them with all the assistance necessary to unify their ranks and to give them full material and moral support. They intend to do everything possible to see that the Palestinian fighters enjoy the freedom of action which they must have if they are to press their just struggle to ultimate victory.

"With regard to the problems of the African continent, the two parties noted with profound regret that the situation of the liberation movements in the African territories still under colonial rule or suffering from apartheid has not improved. They also noted with regret that the forces of evil are continuing to use increasingly inhuman methods to stifle the voices of free men and to crush the will of the people whereas there has been no expansion in assistance to the liberation movements.

"The two parties also deplore the deterioration of the situation in South-East Asia where each day brings a greater threat to international peace and security.

"In view of those world tensions, the two parties feel compelled once again to say what they have already affirmed on many occasions concerning peace and security in the Mediterranean, which the two parties would like to transform into a lake of peace, tranquillity, security and stability and an area for fruitful co-operation among all the parties concerned and all the countries desirous of co-operating with those parties on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty of each State and non-interference in their respective internal affairs.

"In that connexion and on the eve of consultations among the non-aligned countries, the two parties agreed on the necessity of taking steps to promote that policy so that it may constitute a dynamic force consistent with the principles laid down at the Belgrade and Cairo Conferences. They further agreed to make every effort to apply the decisions taken at those Conferences to support all the liberation movements and all the just causes everywhere in the world.

"His Majesty King Hassan II expressed his delight with the particularly warm and enthusiastic welcome he received during this meeting from His Excellency President Houari Boumediène and the Algerian people, reflecting an attentiveness and thoughtfulness which underscore and illustrate how solid are the bonds between the two Heads of State and the two sister nations.

"Lastly, the two parties decided to continue regular contacts between the two countries at all levels. His Majesty King Hassan II expressed the desire to make an official visit to Algeria, his second country, at the earliest possible date."

70-13076
jrl

-4-

The Permanent Mission to the United Nations of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UN/SG/155.

Handwritten signature
8/6/70

New York, le 8 Juin 1970.

La Mission Permanente de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, a l'honneur de lui transmettre le contenu du communiqué commun algéro-marocain, publié à l'occasion de la rencontre entre le Président Boumediène et Sa Majesté le Roi du Maroc, à Tlemcen (Algérie) :

"Conformément aux principes consacrés à Ifrane et pratiqués depuis lors, de procéder à des contacts réguliers entre les deux Chefs d'Etat et les responsables à tous les niveaux, Sa Majesté Hassan II, roi du Maroc et Son Excellence le président Houari Boumediène, Président du Conseil de la Révolution et du Gouvernement de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire, se sont rencontrés à Tlemcen le 21 Rabii-el-Awal 1390 (le 27 Mai 1970) pour trouver les solutions aux problèmes pendants entre les deux pays frères.

"Les deux parties ont passé en revue l'évolution récente de leurs relations et ont étudié les moyens les plus efficaces, de nature à renforcer la coopération fraternelle et étroite existant entre les deux pays dans tous les domaines de l'édification.

"Elles ont exprimé leur satisfaction à propos du développement de ces relations qui augurent d'un avenir prospère pour les deux pays et les peuples du Maghreb arabe.

"Les deux parties ont réaffirmé leur volonté de poursuivre tous les efforts nécessaires afin d'assurer dans les meilleures conditions l'application de nombreux accords conclus entre les deux pays et pour renforcer ces

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accords chaque fois que le besoin s'en fera sentir par la conclusion de nouvelles conventions, englobant tous les domaines de l'édification et de la coopération.

"Convaincues que le développement de leurs relations et l'édification du Maghreb arabe sont essentiellement fondés sur le respect mutuel de leur souveraineté et de leur politique, de l'intégrité territoriale, de l'intangibilité de leurs frontières et la sauvegarde de leur territoire, les deux parties ont décidé - conformément à l'article 6 du Traité d'Ifrane - la constitution d'une commission mixte pour procéder au bornage de la ligne frontalière entre les deux pays frères.

"En ce qui concerne les territoires occupés par l'Espagne, les deux parties - compte tenu de la résolution des Nations Unies relative à ces territoires et prévoyant le principe de l'autodétermination - ont décidé de coordonner leur action pour libérer et assurer la décolonisation de ces territoires.

"Dans le domaine économique, et en vue de mener une action commune et d'harmoniser leurs efforts, les deux parties se sont mises d'accord pour constituer une société algéro-marocaine pour la mise en valeur de la mine Gara-Djebilet.

"Au moment où se constituent des organisations régionales et des grands ensembles, les deux parties sont convenues de stimuler les organismes du Maghreb arabe, les renforcer, les faire progresser pour mieux garantir les intérêts des parties concernées dans cette région et réaliser les objectifs supérieurs de la Nation arabe, objectifs qui visent l'unité et la coopération.

"A cet égard, les deux parties réaffirment que l'idée d'édification du Maghreb arabe n'est absolument pas en contradiction avec l'idée du Machrek arabe. Le Maghreb et le Machrek arabes constituent des éléments complémentaires.

"Les deux parties ont passé en revue la situation au Moyen-Orient et notamment en Palestine. Tout en réitérant leur solidarité totale avec les pays arabes frères dont certains territoires sont occupés par le sionisme expansionniste avec le soutien de l'impérialisme mondial, elles réaffirment d'une façon particulière leur appui inconditionnel et sans réserve au peuple palestinien dans son juste combat pour recouvrer une vie digne dans la patrie de ses ancêtres.

"Tout en exaltant l'héroïsme des combattants palestiniens, les deux parties s'engagent à leur fournir toute l'aide nécessaire pour unifier leurs rangs et à leur apporter tout l'appui matériel et moral. Elles entendent tout mettre en oeuvre pour que les combattants palestiniens disposent du champ d'action indispensable qu'exige leur juste lutte jusqu'à la victoire finale.

"Quant aux problèmes du continent africain, les deux parties ont constaté avec un profond regret que la situation des Mouvements de libération dans les territoires africains encore sous domination coloniale ou qui subissent l'apartheid, ne s'est guère améliorée. Elles ont également constaté avec autant de regret, que les forces du mal continuent à recourir à des moyens de plus en plus inhumains pour étouffer la voix des hommes libres et annihiler la volonté des peuples alors que l'aide aux Mouvements de libération n'a connu aucun développement.

"Les deux parties déplorent également la détérioration de la situation dans le Sud-Est asiatique qui menace chaque jour davantage la paix et la sécurité internationales.

"Face à cette tension dans le monde, les deux parties se trouvent dans l'obligation d'exprimer à nouveau ce qu'elles ont déjà affirmé à maintes reprises au sujet de la sécurité et de la paix dans le Bassin Méditerranéen que les deux parties veulent voir être un lac de paix, de quiétude, de sécurité et de stabilité en même temps que le domaine d'une coopération fructueuse entre toutes les parties concernées et tous les pays qui désirent coopérer avec ces parties sur la base du respect mutuel de la souveraineté de chaque Etat et la non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures de chacun.

"A ce propos et au moment où vont s'engager des consultations entre les pays non-alignés, les deux parties se sont mises d'accord sur la nécessité d'entreprendre une action pour promouvoir cette politique afin qu'elle constitue un courant dynamique qui s'inscrive dans le cadre des principes arrêtés aux conférences de Belgrade et du Caire. Elles sont convenues en outre de tout mettre en oeuvre pour appliquer les décisions de ces conférences, visant le soutien de tous les Mouvements de libération et de toutes les causes justes de par le monde.

"Sa Majesté le Roi Hassan II a exprimé sa joie pour l'accueil particulièrement chaleureux et enthousiaste qui lui a été réservé au cours de cette rencontre de la part de Son Excellence le Président Houari Boumediène et le peuple algérien, autant de marques d'attentions et d'égards qui mettent en relief et illustrent la solidité des liens entre les deux chefs d'Etat et les deux peuples frères.

"Les deux parties ont décidé enfin de poursuivre les contacts réguliers entre les deux pays à tous les niveaux. Sa Majesté le Roi Hassan II a exprimé sa volonté d'effectuer dans les meilleurs délais une visite officielle en Algérie, sa seconde patrie".

La Mission Permanente de la République algérienne Démocratique et Populaire auprès des Nations Unies saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
Nations Unies - Room 3800
United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017