APPENDICES

1. The Awami League's Six points
   Extract from Awami League Manifesto

   Pakistan shall be a Federation granting full autonomy on the basis of the six-points formula to each of the federating units:

Point No 1:

   The character of the government shall be federal and parliamentary, in which the election to the federal legislature and to the legislatures of the federations units shall be direct and on the basis of universal adult franchise. The representation in the federal legislator shall be on the basis of population.

Point No. 2:

   The federal government shall be responsible only for defense and foreign affairs and subject to the conditions provided in (3) below, currency.

Point No. 3:

   There shall be two separate currencies mutually or freely convertible in each wing for each region, or in the alternative a single currency.
subject to the establishment of federal reserve system in which there will be regional federal reserve banks which shall devise measures to prevent the transfer of resources and flight of capital from one region to another.

Point No. 4:

Fiscal policy shall be the responsibility of the federating units. The federal government shall be provided with requisite resources for meeting the requirements of defense and foreign affairs, which revenue resources would be automatically appropriable by the federal government in the manner provided and on the basis of the ratio to be determined by the procedure laid down in the constitution. Such constitutional provisions would ensure that federal government’s revenue requirements are met consistently with the objective of ensuring control over the fiscal policy by the government of the federating units.

Point No. 5:

Constitutional provisions shall be made to enable separate accounts to be maintained of the foreign exchange earnings of each of the federating units, under the control of the respective governments of the federating units. The foreign exchange requirement of the federal government shall be met by the governments of the federating units on the basis of a ratio to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution. The regional governments shall have power
under the constitution to negative foreign trade and aid within the framework of the foreign policy of the country, which shall be the responsibility of the federal government.

Point No.6 :

The government of the federating units shall be empowered to maintain a militia or para-military force in order to contribute effectively towards national security.


Desirous of expanding consolidating the existing relations of sincere friendship between them,

Believing that the further development of friendship and co-operation meets the basic national interests of lasting peace in Asia and the world,

Determined to promote the consolidation of universal peace and security and make steadfast efforts for relaxation of international tensions and the final eliminations of the remnants of colonialism,

Upholding their firm faith in the principals of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between States with different political and social systems,

Convinced that in the world today international problems can only be solved by co-operation and not by conflict,

Reaffirming their determination to abide by the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter,
The Republic of India on the one side, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other side,

Have decided to conclude the present treaty, for which purposes the following plenipotentiaries have been appointed:
On behalf of the Republic of India: Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs.

On behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Who having each presented their credentials, which are found to be in proper form and due order, have agreed as follows:

(ARTICLE 1)

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that enduring peace and friendship shall prevail between the two countries and their peoples. Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs. The High contracting Parties shall continue to develop and consolidate the relations of sincere friendship, good neighbourliness and comprehensive co-operation existing between them on the basis of the aforesaid principles as well as those of equality and mutual benefit.
(ARTICLE II)

Guided by the desire to contribute in every possible way to ensure enduring peace and security of their people, the High Contracting Parties declare their determination to continue their efforts to preserve and to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world, to halt the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament, including both nuclear and conventional, under effective international control.

(ARTICLE III)

Guided by their to the lofty ideal of equality of all peoples and nations, irrespective of race or creed, the High Contracting Parties condemn colonialism and racialism in all forms and manifestations, and reaffirm their determination to strive for their final and complete elimination.

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate with other States to achieve these aims and to support the just aspirations of the peoples in their struggle against colonialism and racial domination.

(ARTICLE IV)

The Republic of India respects the peace-loving policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all nations.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respects Indis's policy of non-alignment and reaffirms that this policy constitutes an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and in the lessening of tensions in the world.
(ARTICLE V)

Deeply interested in ensuring universal peace and security, attaching great importance to their mutual co-operation in the international field for achieving these aims, the High Contracting Parties will maintain regular contacts with each other the States by means of meetings, and exchanges of views between their leading statesmen, visits by official delegations and special envoys of the two governments, and through diplomatic channels.

(ARTICLE VI)

Attaching great importance to economic, scientific and technological co-operation between them, the High Contracting Parties will continue to consolidate and expand mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation in these fields as well as expand trade, transport and communications between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most favoured nation treatment, subject to the existing agreements and the special arrangements with contiguous countries as specified in the Indo-Soviet trade agreement of 26 December 1970.

(ARTICLE VII)

The High Contracting Parties shall promote further development of ties and contacts between them in the fields of science, art, literature education, public health, press, radio, television, cinema, tourism and sports.
(ARTICLE VIII)

In accordance with the traditional friendship established between the two countries, each of the High Contracting parties solemnly declares that it shall not enter into or participate in any military alliance directed against the other Party.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain any aggression against the other Party and to prevent the use of its territory for the commission of any act which might inflict military damage on the other High Contracting Party.

(ARTICLE IX)

Each High contracting Party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third country that engages in armed conflict with the other Party. In the event of their being subjected to an attack or a threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and the security of their countries.

(ARTICLE X)

Each High Contracting Party solemnly declares that it shall not enter into any obligation, secret or public, with one or more States, which is incompatible with this Treaty. Each High Contracting Party further declares that no obligation be entered into, between itself and any other State or States, which might cause military damage to the other Party.
(ARTICLE XI)

This Treaty is concluded for the duration of twenty years and will be automatically extended for each successive period of five years unless either High Contracting Party declares its desire to terminate it by giving notice to the other High contracting Party twelve months prior to the expiration of the Treaty. The Treaty will be subject to ratification and will come into force on the date of the exchange of Instruments of Ratification which will take place in Moscow within one month of the signing of this Treaty.

(ARTICLE XII)

Any difference of interpretation of any Article of this Treaty which may arise between the High Contracting Parties will be settled bilateral by peaceful means in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

The said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty Russian and English, all text being equally authentic and have affixed there to their seals. Done in New Delhi on the Ninth day of August in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy One.

ON BEHALF of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
(s.d.) A.A. Gromyko,
Minister of External Affairs,

ON BEHALF of the REPUBLIC OF INDIA,
(s.d.) Swaran Singh,
Minister of External Affairs.

3. Article by Mr. Jack Anderson,
10 January 1972

The secret White House papers reveal some ominous similarities between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Tonkin. The Gulf of Tonkin incident 4 August 1964, led to America's deep involvement in the Vietnam war.

The American public was told that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had staged an unprovoked attack upon a United States destroyer, although later evidence indicated that the attack was actually provoked.

The risk of a similar naval incident in the Bay of Bengal caused grave apprehensions inside the State Department as a United States task force steamed toward a Soviet task force at the height of the Indian-Pakistan fighting.

On 7 December a top secret warning was flashed to Washington that 'three Soviet naval ships, a seagoing minesweeper and a tanker have begun to move northeastward into the Bay of Bengal.

'The units entered the Indian Ocean from the Malacca Strait on 5 December and were located approximately 500 nautical miles east of Ceylon on 7 December.'
Urgent huddles in the White House led to a decision on 10 December to assemble in Malacca Strait a United States task force, spearheaded by the aircraft carrier Enterprise, the Navy's most powerful ship.

The primary purpose was to make a 'show of force' and to divert Indian planes and ships from Pakistan.

As the task force moved into position, Adm. John McCain, our Pacific commander, inquired on 11 December about 'the feasibility of ... aerial surveillance of Soviet task group located approximately 180 NM (nautical miles) south-west of Ceylon.

Authorization was flashed back the same day 'in the event task force 74 is directed to transmit [to go through] the Strait of Malacca. At that time appropriate .... screening-surveillance flights are authorized.

As the American warship moved through the Strait and headed into the Bay of Bengal, even more ominous reports reached Washington from the defence intelligence agency.

'Recent indicators have been received which suggest the People's Republic of China may be planning actions regarding the Indo-Pakistan conflict.'
A top secret message reported tersely: 'According to a reliable clandestine source, (Pakistan's) President Yahya Khan claimed ... today that the Chinese Ambassador in Islamabad has assured him that within 72 hours the Chinese army will move towards the border.

'President Yahya's claim cannot be confirmed. However, recent Peking propaganda statements have become more critical of India's involvement in East Pakistan'.

From Kathmandu in the Himalayas, meanwhile, came word that both the Soviet and Indian Military attaches had asked Col. Melvin Holst, the American attaché, what he knew about Chinese troop movements and United States fleet movements.

'USSR attaché Loginov' said the secret dispatch, called upon the Chinese military attaché Chao Kuang Chih in Kathmandu advising Chao that China 'should not get too serious about intervention, because USSR react, had many missiles, etc.'

Holst concluded, the dispatch added that 'both the USSR and Indian embassies have a growing concern that China might intervene'.

Simultaneously, the Central Intelligence Agency rushed out a top secret report that 'the Chinese have been passing weather data for locations in Tibet and along the Sino-Indian border since 8 December
The continued passing of weather data for these locations is considered unusual and may indicate some form of alert posture.

And from New Delhi, the CIA reported: "According to a reliable clandestine source, Prime Minister Gandhi told a leader of her Congress party that she had some indications that the Chinese intend to intervene along India's northern border ... Mrs. Gandhi said that the Chinese action might be in the Ladakh area."

Russia's Ambassador to India, Nikolai M. Pegov, however, promised on 13 December that the Soviets 'would open a diversionary action again against the Chinese and 'will not allow the Seventh fleet to intervene'.

Here are the highlights of this ominous Soviet pledge, which the CIA claimed to have picked up from a reliable source."

"Pegov stated that Pakistan is trying to draw both the United States and China into the present conflict. The Soviet Union, however, does not believe that either country will intervene.

"According to Pegov, the movement of the Seventh Fleet is an effort by the U.S. to bully India, to discourage it from striking against West Pakistan, and at the same time to boost the morale of the Pakistani forces."

'Pegov noted that a Soviet fleet is now in the Indian Ocean and that the Soviet Union will not allow the Seventh Fleet to intervene.

'If China should decide to intervene in Ladakh, said Pegov, the Soviet Union would open a diversionary action in Sinkiang.

'Pegov also commented that after Dacca is liberated and the Bangladesh Government is installed both the United States and China will be unable to act and will change their current attitude toward the crisis'.

This is how the big powers danced precariously on the edge of the brink just before Christmas as people sang about peace on earth and good will toward men.

4. Decision and Recommendation of the Organization of African Unity meeting held at Libreville (Gabon), 5-8 August 1977

"The Ethiopia-Somalia Good Offices Committee Meeting in Libreville, Gabon, from 5th to 8th August 1977:

Having heard the statements made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Somalia Democratic Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia;

Recalling the various OAU resolutions on intra-African disputes and in particular Resolution AHG/RES. 16 (1) which among other things solemnly declares that all member states pledge themselves to respect the borders existing on their achievement of national independence;

Recalling further OAU resolution AHG/RES. 27 (II) which among other things solemnly commits OAU member states not to tolerate in conformity with Article 3 paragraph 5 of the Charter, any subversion originating in their countries against another member state of the OAU;

Taking into consideration the statements by the delegations, and in the light of the very serious situation obtaining between Ethiopia and Somalia;"
1. Reaffirms resolution AHG/RES. 16(I) and the resolution AHG/RES. 27 (II) which bind member states in accordance with the Charter of the OAU to respect the borders existing at independence as well as adherence to the cardinal principles of holding inviolable sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states.

2. Appeals to the parties to the conflict, Ethiopia and Somalia in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant decisions of the OAU, to cease all acts of hostility.

3. Reaffirms the opposition of the OAU to the interference of all foreign powers and in particular that of extra African powers in the internal affairs of OAU member states and urges all OAU member states to repudiate such unwarranted interference in accordance with the decision of the 14th Assembly of heads of state and government.

4. Appeals to all states to refrain from taking any action that could be detrimental to the achievement of understanding between the parties to the conflict or exaggerate the tension and conflict or threatening peace and security and territorial integrity of the two neighbouring states.

5. Recommends, in view of the gravity of the situation, that the current chairman of the OAU Good Offices Committee undertakes contacts with the heads of states of Ethiopia and Somalia with a view to effecting a cessation of hostilities and creating the atmosphere conducive to the peaceful solution of the problem.
The OAU Meeting at the Gabonese capital by its decisions and recommendation as contained in the Operative Paragraph of the above resolutions has emphatically rejected attempts to re-draw the map of Africa on ethnic lines to suit the whims or expansionist ambitions of certain aggressive regimes like that in power in Somalia.

The OAU meeting which was established to mediate and conciliate between Ethiopia and Somilia, has reiterated its strong and unshakable stand and reaffirmed OAU's earlier solution concerning border questions and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

a) The OAU has already come out with a solution to the border question. The OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its meeting in July 1964 passed a resolution to this effect.

The operative part of the resolution says "the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU solemnly declares that all member of states pledge themselves to respect the border existing on their achievement of national independence. Resolution No: AHG/16/1 of July 1964.

b) The OAU present Resolution also referred to the OAU's earlier resolution no:27 (II) which binds member states to the adherence of the principles of holding sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states.
c) The Libreville resolution of the OAU rejected the Somali claim that the present fighting on Ogaden region is between Ethiopia and the so-called “Western Liberation Front” in Ogaden. The OAU makes clear its strong belief that the fighting is between Ethiopia and Somali armed forces. This also means in effect forces. This also means in effect that the OAU has held the present fighting in Ogaden as a result of naked Somilian aggression.

Source: Ethiopian Embassy, New Delhi
5. Extracts from the Statement by
LT. Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam,
Chairman, Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia
to the 14 OAU Summit in Libreville, 4th July, 1977

The Ethio-Somali boundary dispute has been previously raised at
various international forums. It has also been a subject of bilateral
discussions between the countries. So far nothing positive has
emerged, mainly because Somalia refuses to disabuse itself of the notion
that it can impose its will and dictate its own conception of law upon
us, and force on us conditions that are incompatible with our sovereignty.

The whole world knows about the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist
struggle of the Ethiopian people and their vigorous defence of Ethiopia's
territorial integrity, including that of Eastern Ethiopia. My country had to
pay an enormous price in blood and tears for five agonizing years
repulsing the aggression imposed on us by Fascist Italy. After the
Congress of Berlin and during the Scramble for Africa, Ethiopia stood
alone against the imperialist Powers and her victory at Adwa in 1896 is
a glorious chapter in our history.

Even if the Somali claim to more than 1/5 of Ethiopia is nothing
but political and historical fiction, such a claim cannot be viewed in
isolation from the challenges it poses in Africa and elsewhere. As a
matter of fact, it was only with the merging of the former British
Somaliland and Italian Somaliland that the Somali Republic attained
statehood and independence in July 1960. Before that date, there was no Somali State or Somalia nation in recorded history. I challenge the Somali authorities to trace the historically defined and internationally recognized boundaries to their state, if as they claim, any such state had existed prior to 1960.

The fact of the matter is that to this day more than 70% of the population in Somalia is nomadic, for whom there is only one boundary and one frontier—that is, the furthest to available pastures. Indeed, as has been recorded by some authorities, nomadic agriculture in the Horn of Africa requires some 18 sq. miles of land annually per cow. Accordingly, if the cattle population in Somalia is over three million, the entire East African region will have to (sic) Somali territory. And so, land wherever a Somali cow grazes, has to be part and parcel of the Government in our times subscribe to this sort of reasoning... The expansionist ambitions of the Somali leaders are not confined to Ethiopia alone. While speaking loudly about their support for the national independence of all territories under colonial rule and their territorial integrity, in the last 17 years, Somali authorities have consistently sought to annex Djibouti, the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and, of course, Ethiopia.

Kenya is quite capable of speaking for herself. But the fact of the matter is that it was only in 1924 that the Kenyan province of Jubaland was handed over to Italian Somaliland by the U.K. When it should have been Kenya, the victim of British colonialism, that should have complained
for this stark injustice, that fact that Somalia [sic] irredentism and expansionist ambitions is but to add insult to injury. The Somali aggression on Kenya five days ago, on the eve of this historic Summit, is yet another testimony of Somali expansionism.

The frontiers between Ethiopia and Somalia are regulated by a series of International treaties. If Somalia refuses to recognize these treaties, then Somalia itself, which owes its very existence to a set of international agreements and decisions to which it was not a party must cease to exist.

As regards the quaint attachment of the Somali leaders to the merits of tribalism, let us consider the following instances.

First, the Baluchis are divided between Iran and Pakistan. Out of 12 million Kurds, there are 2 million in Iraq, more than 5 million in Turkey, 200,000 in the U.S.S.R., 4 million in Iran and 300,000 in Syria. Similarly, the Armenians are divided between Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

The Bakongo people of Africa are to be found in Zaure, Congo and Angola. The Ewe are divided between Ghana and Togo, the Yoruba between Nigeria and Benin, and the Ben Amir nomadic tribe is to be found in both Ethiopia and the Sudan. And the list could be indefinitely continued.
We cannot re-draw the map of the World on ethnic lines to satisfy the whims of the Somali Government. Africa has already come out with a solution to this fundamental question. Res. AHG/16/1 of July 1964 of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government solemnly declares “that all Members States pledge themselves to respect the borders existing on their achievement of national independence.”

Moreover, the second Conference of the Heads of State of the Non-Aligned countries in its Cairo Summit of October 1964 declared that “The countries participating in the conference-pledge themselves to respect frontiers as they existed when the States gained independence...”

The Somali authorities have refused to reconcile themselves to the reality which has been recognized by the international community as reflected in the decisions of the OAU and the Non-Aligned countries. Indeed, in the hope of annexing 1/5 of Ethiopia, they are employing every conceivable tactic and strategem that they consider would help advance their sinister designs, including the infiltration of terrorist recruited, trained and financed by the Government of Mogadishu for sabotage and subversion in Eastern Ethiopia. In the face of all this, Ethiopia has no choice but to defend itself with all the means at her disposal .....  

The deterioration of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia, on the other hand, has its genesis in the flagrant violation of those same charter principles of respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in
the internal affairs of other states by the Government of Somalia and the complete disregard by the same Government of the decision of the OAU and Non-aligned States regarding the boundaries of states.

Source: Ethiopian Embassy, New Delhi
6. Extracts from the Statement by
Jalle Dr. Hussein A. Kassim

Somali Minister for Mineral and Water Resources to the 14 OAU
Summit in Libreville, 4th July, 1977

It shall be recalled that at the time of the scramble for Africa
Abyssinia embraced an obnoxious policy of expansionism through which
she acquired a substantial portion not only of Somali territory but also
other African territories. It shall also be recalled that such Kingdom was
confined to her traditional frontiers having Shoa at its Southernmost
province.

Historians agree that while the fluctuating power of the Shoan outpost
of Ethiopia made it impossible for a clear line to be drawn upon a
map, it was true up to 1880 to regard the country for about a hundred
miles around the present Capital as the Southernmost and that on East
and West as well as South there were people who lay outside the
Government of the Kingdom.

At the time the land of the Somalia known as the "Land of Punt"
was composed of independent Sultanates one of which was the Sultanate
of Harar which has in the march of time been forced to engage itself
time and again in defensive armed struggle against the expansionist
aggression of Abyssinia and which did not fall until the close of the
century. After its fall Harar was soon used by Abyssinia as a springboard
for yet further occupation of other Somali territories and indeed for the first time Abyssinia occupied that Sultanate entirely inhabited by Somalis to the present date. In this regard it is commonly accepted by historians that the North, East and South of Harar was inhabited, as is still the case, by Somalis... indeed he would do justice to intellectual honesty had he attempted to place facts in their perspective. In addition and with regard to later works I would recall “The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea” (40 A.D) the chronicles of 6th and 7th Centuries. The works of Medieval scholars such as Al-Masudi (933), Al-Istakhri (980), Ibn-Hawqal (977), Al-Barruni, (1030), Al-I-drissi (1154), Yaqut (1229), Ib-Said (1344), Ibn Battuta(1331), Al-Harrani (1344) and many others. All of these works give the description of the Somali nation, its customs, trade relations, social and religious organization, its habitation, language, social values and independent culture....

Following, however, Ethiopian participation in the scramble in East Africa, King Menelik succeeded in concluding a Treaty with Britain in 1897 thus acquiring a substantial part of Somali territory. A further glaring example of alliance of these colonial powers namely Abyssinia on the one hand and the European powers namely Britain, France and Italy on the other hand is best illustrated by the 1906 Agreement between the above four colonialists....

Menelik has long died but he and his contribution to the expansion of the Ethiopian Empire is eulogized by the so-called socialist Government of Ethiopia....
We should recognize that the armed struggle against colonial rule in Ethiopia is tearing the empire apart. It is no different from those struggle which in this century have brought about the end of the British, French and Portuguese Empires. The demands for self-determination and independence being voiced in different parts of the Ethiopian Empire is in essence no different than those being voiced in Namibia and Zimbabwe....

The OAU's commitment to free our continent and to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa and our absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent constitutes one of the most fundamental and cardinal principles of our organization. It is indeed our commitment to liquidate all forms of colonialism no matter by whom from African soil.

We have ever since our independence and particularly since the advent of our Revolution in 1969 undertaken initiative of dialogue with successive governments in Addis Ababa and had hoped that with the change in government in Ethiopia and with the new ideology which that Government claimed to have embraced, these problems would be dealt with in a just and democratic manner....

We continued such contacts with the Ethiopian Government, twice in 1971, 3 times in 1972, 1973 and 1975....
Ethiopia's reaction has been to embark upon a policy of brutal repression against the liberation movements and of the civilian population in the area concerned.

In recent months thousands of people have been forced to seek refuge in the Somali Democratic Republic because of atrocities committed against them by Ethiopian troops.

Source: Embassy of the Somali Democratic Republic, New Delhi.
CONVINCED that a comprehensive, just, honorable and durable settlement should be achieved between Iran and Iraq.

RECALLING the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular the obligation of all member states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

DETERMINING that there exists a breach of the peace as regards the conflict between Iran and Iraq,

ACTING under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. DEMANDS that, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary General to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal and further requests the Secretary General to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the parties and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council;

3. URGES that prisoners of war be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;
4. CALLS UPON Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the Secretary General in implementing this resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honorable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

5. CALLS UPON all other states to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary General to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

7. RECOGNIZES the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and in this regard, requests the Secretary General to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;

8. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary General to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region.
9. REQUESTS the Secretary General to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. DECIDES to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.