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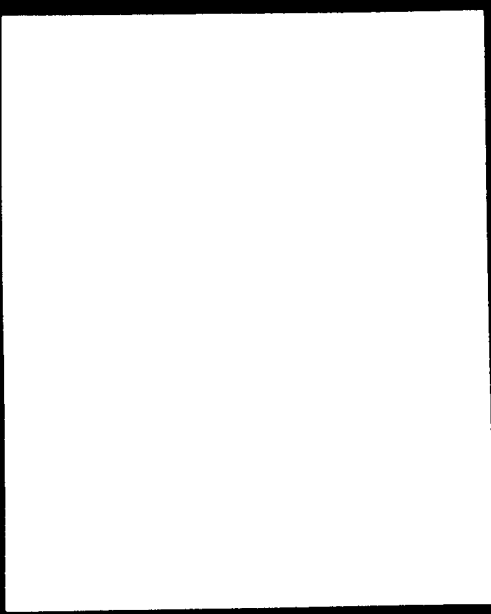
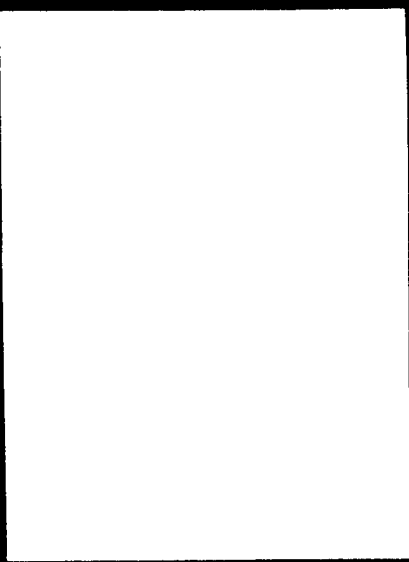
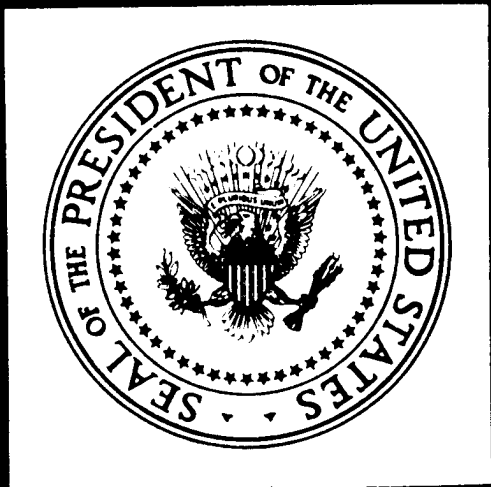
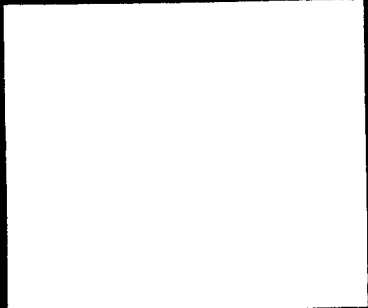
**Department
of State**
bulletin

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

System of Justice in El Salvador*by Deane R. Hinton*

Address prepared for delivery before the American Chamber of Commerce in San Salvador on October 29, 1982. Mr. Hinton is U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador.

It is an honor and a pleasure to be speaking once again at the American Chamber of Commerce. Fifteen months ago, I spoke to you in my initial address in El Salvador about U.S. policy and its compatibility with the goals so eloquently expressed in the armed forces proclamation of October 15, 1979.

Today I want to stress the constancy of American policy, to assess briefly progress made and set-backs borne these last 15 months, and then to address a critical issue which in my opinion requires a solution if the democratic process in El Salvador is not to be frustrated.

U.S. Policy Aims

The aims of our policy remain exactly as I outlined them to you on July 31, 1981:

- To help a friendly neighbor defend itself against an armed insurrection aided and manipulated by Cuba;
- To help resolve the structural problems which beset this country;
- To help the people to decide their own destiny through the electoral process; and
- To stimulate political reconciliation in El Salvador.

In these past 15 months, El Salvador and Salvadorans have come a long way. Although much remains to be done, the democratic process is working. March 28, 1982, is a day that will live forever in all of our memories.

Progress and Set-Backs

Fifteen months ago in discussing the war and paying deserved tribute to your armed forces, I urged on you the need for unity in the face of the common enemy. Since I spoke, the armed forces, in defending our common heritage against Marxist subversives supported by Nicaragua, Cuba, and others of similar totalitarian persuasion, have incurred over 4,000 additional casualties. The price is a heavy one, but El Salvador's Army is slowly but surely winning the war.

This war effort is now supported by a government of national unity. Four political parties share a common commitment to the objectives of President Magana's Administration. As spelled out in the Apeneca pact, these objectives are peace, democratization, human rights, economic recuperation, consolidation of the reforms, confidence and security, and the improvement of El Salvador's image abroad. The United States is proud to be cooperating with and assisting a government dedicated to achievement of such aims.

Much is required for success. The democratic reform process so stunningly progressing here, despite civil conflict, depends not only on political tolerance, freedom of expression, economic recovery, commitment to social justice, and resolute military defense but also on civic commitment to make the rule of law a living reality. It is not enough that El Salvador's Constitution and laws protect individual rights, that El Salvador subscribes to a long list of international human rights conventions. The reality must change to more closely match the ideal.

Reflecting today on my experiences in El Salvador, I would no doubt be well advised to talk of other things—perhaps to talk of the economy, of the private sector's determined efforts to keep working despite everything, including the sad practice of some Salvadorans blowing up the economic infrastructure and other Salvadorans keeping desperately needed capital outside the country; of what I consider to be, in war economy conditions, sound governmental policy; and of American economic assistance—over \$230 million this year. Or perhaps I should analyze basic issues posed by enormous population pressure and rapid population growth. Another subject, for another day, might be reflections on educational requirements to prepare citizens for their critical role in a functioning democracy.

But, for better or worse, today I want to talk of a subject so many of you, because of indifference or shame or fear or for what other reason I know not, leave in eloquent silence.

Criminal System Issue

Neither internal confidence nor external support can long survive here in the absence of an effective system of

criminal justice. Until all are protected by the law, until all are subject to the law, El Salvador will lack a fundamental prerequisite for a healthy society and, I might add, for a healthy economy.

In the first 2 weeks of this month, at least 68 human beings were murdered in El Salvador under circumstances which are familiar to everyone here. Every day we receive new reports of disappearances under tragic circumstances. American citizens in El Salvador have been among the murdered, among the disappeared. Is it any wonder that much of the world is predisposed to believe the worst of a system which almost never brings to justice either those who perpetrate these acts or those who order them? The "Mafia" must be stopped. Your survival depends on it. The guerrillas of this Mafia, every bit as much as the guerrillas of Morazan and Chalatenango, are destroying El Salvador.

The battle has been joined. Both the civilian and military authorities of the Government of El Salvador have spoken out unequivocally against the abuses of basic human rights. They have backed up their words with action. They have begun the process of bringing to justice those who commit crimes under whatever banner—no matter who they might be.

In spite of the fact that determined efforts have cut the number of deaths attributable to political violence to a third or less of what it was a few years ago, by no stretch of the imagination can current levels be considered acceptable by any civilized person.

Extremists of left and right continue to murder wantonly, apparently basing their despicable actions on rumor, ideological persuasion, heresay, and personal animosity. Common criminals are having a field day. There is no doubt that El Salvador's political agony provides cover for common thugs. Everyone here knows that kidnapping for criminal gain has been carried out under the guise of political action. The problem exists at every step of the criminal justice process. Who among you is not intimidated by it?

Who dares to speak out when you witness a person being dragged off by "heavily armed men in civilian clothes" in the middle of the night? Who will bear witness to murder? Where are sufficiently trained detectives to investigate the wave of crimes committed daily?

Are there anywhere near enough properly trained and rewarded prosecutors to deal with the violence in the society as to make successful prosecution virtually impossible for any but a self-confessed criminal? Are judges sufficiently protected and isolated so as to assure verdicts based neither on bribery nor on fear? Can the prison system absorb and control those who should be convicted?

These are questions with which all civilized societies must deal, but it is sad to see a society in which the answers are so painfully and consistently inadequate.

If you are not convinced that I am talking about a fundamental and critical problem, consider these facts. Since 1979 perhaps as many as 30,000 Salvadorans have been killed illegally; that is, not in battle. Less than 1,500 cases of "crimes against the person"—that is, homicide, assault, and battery—have been prosecuted before your courts. Most striking of all, there have been less than 200 convictions for these crimes.

What Can the U.S. Do?

This is El Salvador's problem. El Salvador must solve it. The United States can do some things to help. We, for instance, can and do insist on our legitimate right to assure that justice is done in the case of murdered American citizens. We hope that successful prosecution of these crimes will open the door for similar success in crimes involving Salvadoran citizens. That is why I believe that the successful prosecution of these cases is just as essential for the future of the Salvadoran criminal justice system as it is for the continuance of U.S. assistance.

To further this cause, we can provide the technical assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in using modern investigation techniques. We stand ready to provide assistance to the Government and courts of El Salvador in the reform of the criminal justice system. Personally, however, I believe needed assistance could better come from other Latin countries where a modernized Napoleonic Code applies. But all will come to naught unless the will exists in this country to make it happen, unless the will exists to punish those who are responsible, regardless of their station in life.

Finally, as the representative of the United States in El Salvador, I can try

to communicate as clearly and honestly as I can the sentiments of the American people, the Congress, and the Administration on this subject. The message is simple: El Salvador must have substantial progress on bringing the murders of our citizens, including those who ordered the murders, to justice; in advancing human rights; and controlling the abuses of some elements of the security forces. If not, the United States, despite our other interests and our commitment to the struggle against communism, could be forced to deny assistance to El Salvador.

Beyond all of this, a more effective justice system is essential to ending the war. Your government has announced that it is trying to develop a mechanism whereby those guerrillas can lay down their arms and return to the democratic fold. This is a supremely difficult task. Years of destruction and killing are not forgotten overnight.

We in the United States know this. The bitterness of our Civil War, which left over 350,000 dead and almost that many wounded, continued for the better

part of a century—even with unconditional amnesty and full political participation for virtually every rebel.

Nevertheless the fighting here will end someday. And when it does, those who lay down their arms must be able to do so with the knowledge that they will be fairly treated in accordance with the laws and procedures established by the elected representatives of the Salvadoran people.

In closing I would like to commend to you some words spoken by a man at the head of a nation racked by armed rebellion; a man who, in spite of his loathing for armed force, used armed force to suppress that rebellion; a man who eventually died at the hands of a political assassin.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right . . . let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. ■

Declaration on Democracy in Central America

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, OCT. 5, 1982¹

Yesterday in San Jose, Costa Rica, there was a meeting of foreign ministers of countries interested in promoting democracy in Central America and the Caribbean. The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister of Belize, who concurrently holds the foreign minister portfolio, and five other foreign ministers—Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, and Costa Rica. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs [Thomas O.] Enders attended as a special representative of the Secretary of State, and Panama and the Dominican Republic designated special observers.

The final act of the meeting emphasized the importance of representative democracy and pluralism to the peoples of the region and as an essential element in bringing about peace in Central America. It also set forth certain other conditions and actions to achieve peace in the region:

- National reconciliation in a democratic framework;
- Respect for the principle of nonintervention;
- An end to arms trafficking and foreign support for terrorism and violence;
- Limitation of armaments;
- Control of frontiers under reciprocal and verifiable conditions including international supervision;
- Withdrawal under effective conditions of reciprocity of foreign troops and military and security advisers; and
- A halt to the importation of heavy offensive weapons.

The conference also established a forum for peace and democracy that would analyze within the framework of the declaration the different peace proposals and initiatives that emerged and transmit the results to other interested states. The conference also resolved to create an office to provide technical electoral assistance to those countries desiring to hold free and honest elections.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Government of the United States believes that this initiative of these regional democracies marks an important step forward in the promotion of representative democracy and the resolution of regional tensions within a peaceful framework. We hope other governments in the region will seriously address the concepts set forth in the final act of the conference. They provide a blueprint for peace in the region.

**FINAL ACT,
OCT. 4, 1982²****FINAL ACT
OF THE MEETING OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS OF COUNTRIES INTERESTED
IN THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY IN
CENTRAL AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The representatives of the Governments of the Republics of Belize, Colombia, El Salvador, the United States of America, Honduras, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, and the observer representative of the Government of the Dominican Republic, convinced that direct dialogue among democratic countries is the appropriate way to review the situation in their states and, therefore, to search for solutions to common problems, met in San Jose, on October 4, 1982, represented as follows:

BELIZE

His Excellency George Price
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

COLOMBIA

His Excellency Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Carlos Borda Mendoza
Ambassador of Colombia in Costa Rica

Ambassador Julio Londono
General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ambassador Luis Carlos Villegas
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

Mr. Julio Riano Velandia
Deputy Chief of Protocol

EL SALVADOR

His Excellency Fidel Chavez Mena
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Carlos Matamoros Guirola
Ambassador of El Salvador in Costa Rica

His Excellency Oscar Castro Araujo
Director General of Foreign Policy

Mr. Alvaro Menendez Leal
Director General of Culture and Communications

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Excellency Thomas O. Enders
Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

His Excellency Francis McNeil
Ambassador of the United States in Costa Rica

Advisers
Mr. Arthur Giese
Deputy Director, Central American Affairs

Mr. Ronald Godard
First Secretary, Embassy of the United States in Costa Rica

Mr. Scott Gudgeon
Legal Adviser, Department of State

Mr. Donald Barnes

HONDURAS

His Excellency Edgardo Paz Barnica
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Ricardo Arturo Pineda Milla
Ambassador on Special Mission

His Excellency Jorge Roman Hernandez
Alcerro
Ambassador on Special Mission

His Excellency Herminio Pineda B.
Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Honduras in Costa Rica

JAMAICA

His Excellency Neville Gallimore
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

His Excellency Louis Heron Boothe
Ambassador of Jamaica in Costa Rica

His Excellency Neville Clark
Consul General of Jamaica in Costa Rica

COSTA RICA

Mr. Fernando Volio Jimenez
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Mr. Ekhart Peters Seevers
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Mr. Alvar Antillon Salazar
Senior Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency Jose Marcos Iglesias Inigo
Ambassador of the Dominican Republic in Costa Rica

The opening session was held in San Jose at 9:30 a.m. and was attended by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, who delivered the inaugural address.

In order to have a moderator for the discussions, the meeting of Ministers unanimously elected Mr. Fernando Volio Jimenez, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, as Chairman.

The participants agreed on the following points as the final result of their deliberations:

1. They expressed their conviction that it is the ineludible task of governments that have been legitimized by the will of the people, expressed at the polls, to defend, promote, and develop a democratic, representative, pluralistic, and participatory system, and that the time has come to define the conditions that will permit the reestablishment of a lasting and stable peace in Central America;

2. They recognized the challenges facing the democratic institutions of our countries, and the unavoidable duty to face them firmly;

3. They likewise recognized that it is necessary and desirable to establish organizations to help maintain and improve democratic institutions;

4. They noted that democratic institutions, in addition to serving as a means of expressing the sovereignty of the people, should contribute to the strengthening of peace and solidarity among peoples and the promotion of economic development, freedom, and social justice;

5. They reaffirmed the fundamental importance of respect for international law and treaties as the basis of regional cooperation and security;

6. They stated that the maintenance of peace and democratic institutions requires respect for the fundamental values of human dignity emanating from the Supreme Being, and the elimination of existing conditions of social injustice;

7. They stressed the need for the prevention and solution of conflicts between states to be channeled through the mechanisms for peaceful settlement recognized by international law, and emphasized that it is the duty of governments to use such mechanisms and, if necessary, to create special mechanisms to achieve that end;

8. They noted that the current world economic crisis produces phenomena such as disproportionate foreign indebtedness, a deterioration of the international financial system, and an increasing imbalance in the terms of trade among states;

9. They considered that such phenomena result in unemployment, inflationary trends, serious financial problems, and political, economic, and social conflicts which are exploited by totalitarianism for the purpose of destabilizing the democratic way of life and government;

10. They noted the objective enunciated this year by the Chiefs of State and Government on the occasion of the inauguration of the President of Honduras, Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, on January 27; of the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, on May 8; of the President of Colombia, Dr. Belisario Betancur, on August 7; of the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Salvador Jorge Blanco, on August 16; and in the Joint Communiqués of the Presidents of Costa Rica and El Salvador of June 17, of the Presidents of Honduras and El Salvador, of June 10, and of the Presidents of Costa Rica and Panama, of September 26, of this same year, and that such objectives point to the adoption of

measures for the achievement of peace, democracy, security, development, freedom, and social justice.

THEY THEREFORE DECLARE:

I: Their faith in and support for the principles of representative, pluralistic, and participatory democracy which, when properly understood, constitute a way of life, of thinking, and of acting which can accommodate within its scope different social and economic systems and structures having a common denominator, which is respect for life, for the security of the individual, for freedom of thought, and for freedom of the press, as well as the right to work and to receive proper remuneration, the right to fair living conditions, to the free exercise of suffrage, and of other human, civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

II. Their concern about the serious deterioration of the conditions of the present international economic order and international financial system, which gives rise to a process of destabilization, anguish, and fear, affecting, in particular, those countries that have a democratic system of government. In this regard, they appeal to the industrialized democratic countries to step up their cooperation with the democratic countries of the area by implementing bold and effective initiatives to strengthen the recovery and economic and social development efforts of the various interested countries in the area. As part of this cooperation, the initiative of the President of the United States of America with regard to the Caribbean Basin is especially urgent and should be encouraged and fully implemented as soon as possible. Likewise, those present recognize the economic cooperation and assistance efforts undertaken by the Governments of the Nassau Group: Canada, Colombia, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela.

They support current efforts towards subregional economic integration, including the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community and point out the urgency of updating and improving those integration processes which are now in trouble in order to place them in an appropriate political, economic, juridical, and institutional framework.

III. Their conviction that, in order to promote regional peace and stability, it is necessary to support domestic political understandings that will lead to the establishment of democratic, pluralistic, and participatory systems; to the establishment of mechanisms for a continuing multilateral dialogue; to absolute respect for delimited and demarcated borders, in accordance with existing treaties, compliance with which is

Summary of the Final Act

In this final act, the democratic states of the region, for the first time, set forth the conditions they regard as essential to achieve peace in Central America. These conditions include:

- An end to foreign support for terrorist and subversive elements operating toward the violent overthrow of other countries;
- An end to arms trafficking;
- A ban on the importation of heavy weapons and limitations on all armaments and forces to those required for defense;
- Withdrawal of all foreign military and security advisers and troops under fully verifiable and reciprocal conditions;
- Respect for the principle of non-intervention and peaceful solution of disputes;
- Respect for human rights, including fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech, assembly, and religion and the right to organize political parties, labor unions, and other organizations; and

- Establishment of democratic, representative, and participatory institutions through free and regular elections in an atmosphere of political reconciliation within each state.

The final act called on each state of the region to implement these conditions, which will be presented to other interested countries as indispensable to the establishment of a lasting peace. The final act also established a Forum for Peace and Democracy to analyze proposals for ending the conflict in Central America against the overall framework of these essential conditions and authorized the Costa Rican Foreign Minister to transmit the results of the conference to other states of the region.

The participating states noted that legitimately elected democratic governments have a responsibility to defend and develop democratic values. One important step toward the promotion of democracy in the region is the participants' resolve to create a body for democratic electoral assistance, available on request to advise countries wishing to hold democratic elections. ■

the proper way to prevent border disputes and incidents, observing, whenever applicable, traditional lines of jurisdiction; to respect for the independence and territorial integrity of states; to the rejection of threats or the use of force to settle conflicts; to a halt to the arms race; and to the elimination, on the basis of full and effective reciprocity, of the external factors which hamper the consolidation of a stable and lasting peace.

In order to attain these objectives, it is essential that every country within and without the region take the following actions:

- a) Create and maintain truly democratic government institutions, based on the will of the people as expressed in free and regular elections, and founded on the principle that government is responsible to the people governed;
- b) Respect human rights, especially the right to life and to personal integrity, and the fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and religious freedom, as well as the right to organize political parties, labor unions, and other groups and associations;
- c) Promote national reconciliation where there have been deep divisions in society through the broadening of opportunities for participation within the framework of democratic processes and institutions;

- d) Respect the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of states, and the right of peoples to self-determination;

- e) Prevent the use of their territories for the support, supply, training, or command of terrorist or subversive elements in other states, end all traffic in arms and supplies, and refrain from providing any direct or indirect assistance to terrorist, subversive, or other activities aimed at the violent overthrow of the governments of other states;

- f) Limit arms and the size of military and security forces to the levels that are strictly necessary for the maintenance of public order and national defense;

- g) Provide for international surveillance and supervision of all ports of entry, borders, and other strategic areas under reciprocal and fully verifiable arrangements;

- h) On the basis of full and effective reciprocity, withdraw all foreign military and security advisers and forces from the Central American area, and ban the importation of heavy weapons of manifest offensive capability through guaranteed means of verification.

The preceding actions represent the essential framework that must be established in each State in order to promote regional peace and stability.

The signing countries call on all the peoples and governments of the region to em-

TREATIES

brace and implement these principles and conditions as the basis for the improvement of democracy and the building of a lasting peace.

They note with satisfaction the efforts being made in that direction, and deem that the achievement of these objectives may be reached more fully through the reestablishment of the rule of law and the organization of election processes that will guarantee full participation of the people, without any discrimination whatsoever.

THEY RESOLVE

IV. To create a democratic organization to provide development assistance and advisory services for elections, the purpose of which organization will be to maintain the electoral system and to develop, strengthen, and stimulate its utilization in the inter-American area, providing advice to countries that request it about its practice and implementation. The organization will operate either autonomously, sponsored by the countries represented in the meeting and by other interested countries, or as a section or branch of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, since suffrage is an essential part of the theory and practice of human rights.

To request the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, Mr. Fernando Volio Fernandez, to prepare an appropriate document, containing the comments of the participants in this meeting and of the representatives of other democratic countries and to circulate it among them and implement it as soon as possible.

V. Lastly, they agree to participate in a Forum for Peace and Democracy, the purpose of which will be to contribute to the implementation of the actions and the attainment of the objectives contained in this document, and, within the framework of this declaration, to study the regional crisis and analyze the various peace proposals or initiatives aimed at solving it. The Forum may be broadened by the inclusion of the collaboration of other democratic States.

The Forum may entrust specific tasks to representatives of given participating countries, who will report on the results; and will transmit the final act of this meeting, so that comments and opinions deemed advisable, may be presented to the Forum.

The representatives requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, on behalf of the participating governments, to transmit this declaration to the governments of the region and other interested governments, and to obtain their views on the principles and conditions for peace that it contains.

They agreed to convene a new meeting as soon as possible, in order to evaluate the development of the objectives of the declaration.

VII. The Plenary Session in this meeting of Foreign Ministers noted with pleasure the presence of Panama and the Dominican Republic as observers.

The representatives expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica for the courtesies it extended to them, which made possible the successful completion of their deliberations.

Signed at San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica, on October 4, 1982.

For Belize

For El Salvador

For Honduras

For Costa Rica

For Colombia

For the United States of America

For Jamaica

True copy of the original.

Alvar Antillon S.

Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica

For the Dominican Republic

¹Read to news correspondents by acting Department spokesman Alan Romberg.

²The Panamanian observer at this meeting did not sign the final act. ■

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Agriculture

International agreement for the creation at Paris of an International Office for Epizootics, with annex. Done at Paris Jan. 25, 1924. Entered into force Jan. 17, 1925; for the U.S. July 29, 1975. TIAS 8141. Accession deposited: Uganda, Aug. 10, 1982.

Aviation

International air services transit agreement. Signed at Chicago Dec. 7, 1944. Entered into force Feb. 8, 1945. 59 Stat. 1693, EAS 487. Acceptance deposited: Panama, Oct. 8, 1982.

Child Abduction

Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction. Done at The Hague Oct. 25, 1980¹. Approval deposited: France, Sept. 16, 1982.

Commodities

Agreement on the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, with schedules. Done at Geneva June 27, 1980.¹ Ratification deposited: Ireland, Aug. 11, 1982. Signature: Argentina, Sept. 22, 1982.

Conservation

Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, with annex for an arbitral tribunal. Done at Canberra May 20, 1980. Entered into force Apr. 7, 1982. TIAS 10240.

Ratification deposited: France, Sept. 16, 1982.²

Consular Relations

Vienna convention on consular relations. Entered into force Mar. 19, 1967; for the U.S. Dec. 24, 1969. TIAS 6820.

Notification of succession deposited: Tuvalu, Sept. 15, 1982.

Cotton

Articles of agreement of International Cotton Institute. Done at Washington Jan. 17, 1966. Entered into force Feb. 23, 1966. TIAS 5964.

Notification of withdrawal deposited: Spain, Oct. 26, 1982; effective Dec. 31, 1982.

Cultural Relations—UNESCO

Protocol to the agreement on the importation of education, scientific, and cultural materials of Nov. 22, 1950 (TIAS 6129). Adopted at Nairobi Nov. 26, 1976. Entered into force Jan. 2, 1982.³

Senate advice and consent to ratification: Sept. 30, 1982.

Ratifications deposited: Luxembourg, June 22, 1982; U.K., June 9, 1982.²

Diplomatic Relations

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. Done at Vienna Apr. 18, 1961. Entered into force Apr. 24, 1964; for the U.S. Dec. 13, 1972. TIAS 7502.

Notification of succession deposited: Tuvalu, Sept. 15, 1982.

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development formulated at the Bretton Woods Conference July 1–22, 1944. Entered into force Dec. 27, 1945. TIAS 1502.

Signature and acceptance deposited: St.

Vincent and the Grenadines, Aug. 31, 1982.

Articles of agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Done at Manila Dec. 4, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 22, 1966. TIAS 6103.

Acceptances deposited: Bhutan, July 28, 1982; Vanuatu, July 28, 1982.

Fisheries

Convention for the conservation of salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean. Open for signature at Reykjavik Mar. 2 to Aug. 31, 1982.¹

Senate advice and consent to ratification:

Sept. 30, 1982.

Instrument of ratification signed by President: Oct. 19, 1982.