

11 7

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד

3379 " גטול התאג אום

12/91

11/4573/ק 11

תיק מס

11/4

מחלקה



שם תיק: ביטול החלטת -אוייס 3379

מזהה פנימי: **4573/11-א**

מזהה פנימי: R0002

28/07/2020

תאריך הדפסה

2-111-2-3-6

סדרות

11

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

סגן ראש הממשלה
ושר החוץ

ט"ו בטבת תשנ"ב
22 בדצמבר 1991

128934

לכבוד

שרי הממשלה

הנדון: ביטול החלטה 3379

ביטול החלטת האו"ם מ-1975, שהישוותה את הציונות לנזענות, הוא אירוע היסטורי. התמיכה העצומה בהחלטת הביטול, ע"י 111 מדינות, מקנה לאירוע חשיבות נוספת.

מונש בזה לעיונכם תיק מסמכים הפורש את השתלשלות הפעולות המכינות, שהביאו להצלחת המחלף.

בברכה,

1/3
דוד לוי



משרד החוץ

ביטול החלטת
האו"ם 3379
"ציונות - גזענות"

1. דף רקע.
2. הצעת ההחלטה.
3. דברי ברכה וחודה של ס/רוה"מ ושה"ח ל-110 המדינות התומכות.
4. נאום ס/מזכיר המדינה של ארה"ב לורנס איגלברגר בעצרת האו"ם.
5. תוצאות ההצבעה (מסמך האו"ם).
6. רשימת המדינות המששכנות.
7. רשימת המדינות התומכות.
8. רשימת המדינות המתנגדות, הנמנעות והנעדרות.
9. קטעי עחונות מהארץ.
10. קטעי עחונות מחו"ל.

הרקע לביטול החלטת האו"ם 3379 - פעולת משרד החוץ

1. מאז נתקבלה החלטה 3379 ע"י עצרת האו"ם, ב-10 בנובמבר 1975, לא חדלו משרד החוץ ונציגויות ישראל בחו"ל ממאמציהם להביא לביטול העלילה הזרונית.
2. לקראת המושב ה-46 של העצרת החליט שה"ח להביא לביטול 3379 עוד השנה. בראשית יולי נשלח מברק לשגריר באו"ם ולשגריר בוושנינגטון המודיע על החלטת שר החוץ לתאם עם ארה"ב ביטול ההחלטה 3379. השגרירים התבקשו להתייעץ עם עוזר מזכיר המדינה, ג'ון בולטון, ולהזמין לביקור בארץ בהקדם.
3. ב-16/7 נפגשו יחד השגרירים ארידור ושובל עם ג'ון בולטון בוושנינגטון ודנו עמו בנושא.
4. ב-13/9 התקיימה במשרד החוץ בירושלים פגישה בין ג'ון בולטון, שלווה ע"י שגריר ארה"ב בישראל, ובין צוות משה"ח. הוחלט להתחיל מיד בהכנות להגיש לעצרת הקרובה הצעת החלטה המבטלת את 3379. סוכם על נוסח קצר ופשוט: 'העצרת הכללית מחליטה לבטל את הקביעה שבהחלטה 3379 מ-10 בנובמבר 1975'. כן עובדו בניו יורק ובירושלים חוכניות פעולה לגבי כל התסריטים האפשריים.
5. ב-23/9 נאם הנשיא בוש בפני עצרת האו"ם. בנאומו כלל הנשיא קריאה לביטולה ללא תנאי של ההחלטה והגדיר אותה כניסיון לשלול מישראל את זכות הקיום.
6. בראשית דצמבר נפלה ההחלטה הסופית וניתנה ההוראה ע"י מזכיר המדינה בייקר לצאת לפעולה משותפת ומתואמת עם ישראל. מאותו רגע פעלו ישראל וארה"ב כבנות ברית ושוחפות בכל הדרגים ובכל הבירות. היו פניות של נשיאי שתי המדינות לראשי מדינות שסוכם כי יש לפנות אליהן. היו פניות אישיות של שר החוץ לוי ומזכיר המדינה בייקר לעמיתיהם במדינות שונות. עבודת תאום יומיומית היתה בין שגרירי וצוותי הנציגויות של ארה"ב וישראל באו"ם. במקביל התקיים תאום בין השגרירות בוושנינגטון ומחלקת המדינה. סמנכ"ל ארבי'ל, יוחנן ביין, עמד בקשר יומיומי ושוטף עם ג'ון בולטון, ואגף ארבי'ל תיאם את פעילות כל נציגויות ישראל ברחבי העולם. כל שגרירי ונציגויות ישראל פעלו במהירות וביעילות, תוך תאום מלא עם שגרירי ארה"ב.
7. האירגונים היהודיים ברחבי העולם התגייסו לפעולה מקבילה, על פי בקשת משה"ח ותוך תיאום מלא עמו.
8. הפעולה המתואמת הניבה פירות: ב-16/12 התקיימה במליאת העצרת ההצבעה על הצעת ההחלטה הקוראת לבטל הקביעה שבהחלטה 3379. תוצאות ההצבעה: בעד - 111 מדינות; נגד - 25; נמנעו - 13. לא השתתפו בהצבעה 17 מדינות ובכללן מצרים ושש מדינות ערביות נוספות.



General Assembly

Distr.
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A/46/L.47
12 December 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 92

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, (Federated States of), Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela; draft resolution

The General Assembly

Decides to revoke the determination contained in its resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975.

ביטול ציונות-גזענות (3379) רשימת המדינות ששישבונו

אלבניה, אנטיגואה, ארגנטינה, אוסטרליה, אוסטרליה בהאמס, ברבדוס,
בלגיה, בליז, בוליביה, ברזיל, בולגריה, קנדה, צ'ילה, קולומביה,
קוסטה-ריקה, צ'כוסלובקיה, דנמרק, דומיניקה, רופובליקה
דומיניקנית, אקואדור, אל-סלבדור, אסטוניה, פינלנד, צרפת, גרמניה,
יוון, גואטמלה, הונדורס, הונגריה, איסלנד, אירלנד, ישראל, איטליה,
גימניקה, יפן, לטוניה, ליבריה, ליכטנשטיין, ליטא, לוכסמבורג, מלטה,
איי מרשל, מכסיקו, מיקרונזיה, מונגוליה, הולנד, ניו זילנד,
ניקראגואה, נורבגיה, פנמה, פנ"ג, פרגואי, פרו, פולין, פורטוגל,
דרום קוריאה, רומניה, רואנדה, סנט לוצ'יה, סנט וינסנט, סמואה,
סיירה ליאונה, איי שלמה, ספרד, שוודיה, אוקריאנה, בריטניה, ארה"ב,
אורוגואי, וונצואלה, בילורוסיה, בורונדי, קמ"א, קפריסין, גמביה,
גרנדה, גויאנה, מדגסקר, מלאווי, מוזמביק, סנט קיטס, סינגפור,
סורינאם, סוואזילנד ובריה"מ.

ביטול ציונות-גזענות (3379) רשימת המדינות שתמכו

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אלבניה, אנטיגואה, ארגנטינה, אוסטרליה, אוסטרליה, בהמאס, ברברוס, בילורסיה, בלגיה, בליז, בנין, בהוטן, בוליביה, בוטסוואנה, ברזיל, בולגריה, בורונדי, קמבודיה, קמרון, קנדה, קייפ-ורדה, קמ"א, צ'ילה, קולומביה, קונגו, קוסטה-ריקה, חו"ש, קפריסין, צ'כוסלובקיה, דנמרק, דומיניקה, דומיניקנה, אקוודור, אל-סלבדור, אסטוניה, פיג'י, פינלנד, צרפת, גאבון, גמביה, גרמניה, יוון, גרנדה, גואטמלה, גויאנה, האיטי, הונדורס, הונגריה, איסלנד, הודו, אירלנד, ישראל, איטליה, גמייקה, יפן, קניה, לוטטיה, לסוטו, ליבריה, ליכטנשטיין, ליטא, לוכסמבורג, מרגסקר, מלאווי, מלטה, איי מרשל, מכסיקו, מיקרונזיה, מונגוליה, מוזמביק, נמיביה, נפאל, הולנד, ניו-זילנד, ניקרגואה, ניגריה, נורבגיה, פנמה, פנ"ג, פרגואי, פרו, פיליפינים, פינלנד, פורטוגל, דרום קוריאה, רומניה, רואנדה, סנט קיטנס, סנט לוצ'יה, סנט וינסנט, סמואה, סן-טומה, סיישלס, סירה ליאונה, סינגפור, איי שלמה, ספרד, סורינאם, סוואזילנד, שוודיה, תאילנד, טוגו, אוקראינה, בריה"מ, בריטניה, ארה"ב, אורוגואי, ונצואלה, יוגוסלביה, זאיר וזמביה.

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ביטול ציונות-גזענות (3379) רשימת המדינות
המתנגדות - הנמנעות - הנעדרות
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המתנגדות
=====

אפגניסטאן, אלגיריה, בנגלדש, ברוניי, קובה, צפון קוראיה,
אינדונסיה, איראן, עיראק, ירדן, לבנון, לוב, מזיה, מאלי,
מאוריטניה, פקיסטאן, קטר, סעודיה, סומליה, סרי-לנקה, סודן, סוריה,
האמירויות, וייטנאם ותימן.

סה"כ - 25 המתנגדות
=====

הנמנעות
=====

אנגולה, בורקינה פאסו, אתיופיה, גאנה, לאוס, מלריבייס,
מאוריצייוס, מיאנמר, טרינידד, תורכיה, אוגנדה, טנזניה וזימבבווה.

סה"כ 13 נמנעות
=====

הנעדרות
=====

בחריין, צ'אד, סין, קומורוס, גייבוטי, מצרים, גיניאה משוונית,
גיניאה, גיניאה ביסאו, כוויית, מרוקו, ניג'ר, עומאן, סנגל,
טוניסיה וונואטו.

סה"כ - 16 נעדרות
=====

SER. NO: 73
ITEM: 92
SYMBOL: A/46/L.47
DRAFT RESOLUTION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTY-SIXTH
PLENARY MEETING: 74
RECORDED VOTE ADOPTED

DATE: 16 DEC
TIME: 4:17 PM
VOTE: 3

RESOLUTION 46/86 1152

YES: 111
NO: 25
ABSTAIN: 13

SUBJECT: ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

N AFGHANISTAN	DJIBOUTI	Y LIBERIA	Y ST KITTS-NEVIS
Y ALBANIA	Y DOMINICA	N LIBYAN AJ	Y SAINT LUCIA
N ALGERIA	Y DOMINICAN REP	Y LIECHTENSTEIN	Y ST VINCENT-GREN
A ANGOLA	Y ECUADOR	Y LITHUANIA	Y SAMOA
Y ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	EGYPT	Y LUXEMBOURG	Y S TOME PRINCIPE
Y ARGENTINA	Y EL SALVADOR	Y MADAGASCAR	N SAUDI ARABIA
Y AUSTRALIA	EQUAT GUINEA	Y MALAWI	SENEGAL
Y AUSTRIA	Y ESTONIA	N MALAYSIA	Y SEYCHELLES
Y BAHAMAS	A ETHIOPIA	A MALDIVES	Y SIERRA LEONE
BAHRAIN	Y FIJI	N MALI	Y SINGAPORE
N BANGLADESH	Y FINLAND	Y MALTA	Y SOLOMON ISLANDS
Y BARBADOS	Y FRANCE	Y MARSHALL ISLANDS	N SOMALIA
Y BELARUS	Y GABON	N MAURITANIA	SOUTH AFRICA
Y BELGIUM	Y GAMBIA	A MAURITIUS	Y SPAIN
Y BELIZE	Y GERMANY	Y MEXICO	N SRI LANKA
Y BENIN	A GHANA	Y MICRONESIA (FS)	N SUDAN
Y BHUTAN	Y GREECE	Y MONGOLIA	Y SURINAME
Y BOLIVIA	Y GRENADA	MOROCCO	Y SWAZILAND
Y BOTSWANA	Y GUATEMALA	Y MOZAMBIQUE	Y SWEDEN
Y BRAZIL	GUINEA	A MYANMAR	N SYRIAN AR
N BRUNEI DAR-SALAM	GUINEA-BISSAU	Y NAMIBIA	Y THAILAND
Y BULGARIA	Y GUYANA	Y NEPAL	Y TOGO
A BURKINA FASO	Y HAITI	Y NETHERLANDS	A TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
Y BURUNDI	Y HONDURAS	Y NEW ZEALAND	TUNISIA
Y CAMBODIA	Y HUNGARY	Y NICARAGUA	A TURKEY
Y CAMEROON	Y ICELAND	NIGER	A UGANDA
Y CANADA	Y INDIA	Y NIGERIA	Y UKRAINE
Y CAPE VERDE	N INDONESIA	Y NORWAY	Y USSR
Y CENTRAL AFR REP	N IRAN (ISLAMIC R)	OMAN	N UA EMIRATES
CHAD	N IRAQ	N PAKISTAN	Y UNITED KINGDOM
Y CHILE	Y IRELAND	Y PANAMA	A UR TANZANIA
CHINA	Y ISRAEL	Y PAPUA N GUINEA	Y UNITED STATES
Y COLOMBIA	Y ITALY	Y PARAGUAY	Y URUGUAY
COMOROS	Y JAMAICA	Y PERU	VANUATU
Y CONGO	Y JAPAN	Y PHILIPPINES	Y VENEZUELA
Y COSTA RICA	N JORDAN	Y POLAND	N VIET NAM
Y COTE D'IVOIRE	Y KENYA	Y PORTUGAL	N YEMEN
N CUBA	KUWAIT	N QATAR	Y YUGOSLAVIA
Y CYPRUS	A LAO PDR	Y REP OF KOREA	Y ZAIRE
Y CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y LATVIA	Y ROMANIA	Y ZAMBIA
N DPR OF KOREA	N LEBANON	Y RWANDA	A ZIMBABWE
Y DENMARK	Y LESOTHO		



128975

דברי ברכה וחודה של סגן רוח"מ ושה"ח דוד לוי שנשלחו ל-111 המדינות
שחמכו בביטול החלטת האו"ם 3379.

אדוני הנשיא,

ביטול החלטה 3379 הוא מעשה היסטורי. משמעותו לא בעלתה מעיני הקהילה
הבינלאומית, כפי שאכן מלמד מספרן הרב של המדינות אשר בחירו לששכן
הצעת ההחלטה ולהגדשה לעצרת. ישראל מכירה חודה לכל המדינות הללו שראו
חובה לעצמן לעקור משורש את ההחלטה המשווה את הציונות לגזענות. לא
אוכל לקרוא בשמות כולן, כי הרשימה כוללת, לשמחוננו, כמחצית חברות
האו"ם. כל אחת מהן תיזכר על ידינו ברגשי חודה והערכה. בנוסף לכך,
אני מבקש להודות למדינות שהצטרפו בהצבעתן אל השושבינות.

קשה להפריז בחשיבותה ובעומק משמעותה של ההחלטה שנחקלה זה עתה ע"י
העצרת. הסילוף הבלתי נסבל הקובע כי ציונות היא צורה של גזענות נחמק
עתה כלא היה. ביטול ההחלטה הוא מעויינו של העולט כולו - לא מחות
משהוא ענינה של ישראל - בהיותה כחט על ארגון האומות המאוחדות. עם
ביטול הקביעה השיקרים העבירה הקהילה הבינלאומית מסר צלול וחז-
הקובע כי כל ביטויי השנאה נאי הסובלנות אינם קבילים עוד על האומות
הנאורות.

הצבעת העצרת שנקבלה היום היא נצחון המוסר על העוול, האמת על השקר,
ואומץ הרוח על מורך הלב. בית זה יודע היטב עד כמה מסולפת היתה
הקביעה שנכללה בהחלטה 3379.

ציון היא מולדתם של היהודים וטמלה של הדת היהודית. והציונות היא
ביטוי לשאיפתו העזה של עם ישראל לחזור למקורותיו, ולהגשמת היעוד
האוניברסלי הקשור בארץ ציון וירושלים - היא ישראל.

בישראל אכן מתחדשים זה דורות אחדים חזיה של אומה אשר הביאה לעולט את
ערכי השלום, החרות והצדק. עקרונות אלה הם סמצית חודתו של עם ישראל
ובשורתו. הדת היהודית היא זו שנטנה לעולט את ערכי האנוש של החס"ן.
העם היהודי הוא העם היחיד שהוגלה ממולדתו שוב ושוב ונחזר אליה,
שלוש פעמים, מקץ דורות רבים. בכל אחת מן הפעמים הללו נחרמה האנושות
בנכסי רוח ובערכי צדק, שליוו את טהלין חקומתו המחודשת של העם בארץ
אבותיו.



שיבת - ציון בימינו, אותה חוללה הסוכרטה הציונית, מקבצת בישראל את פזורי עמה מכל מדינות העולם. בכל מקום בדרוסינו, בו השתוללה הרודנות ובו נרדפו בני-עמנו על צוואר, לשם הושגה ישראל יד מצילה ופחה שערי פדות ושערי לב. ישראל קיבצה אליה, לאחר מלחמת העולם, מאות אלפים מאחינו ניצולי השואה בארצות אירופה, ומאות אלפים מארצות ערב וממדינות אחרות, בהט נרדפו ע"י משטרות רודניים.

זוהי משמעותה של הציונות.

בעצם הימים האלה אנו עדים לחזיון הנביאים בהקפו ובעוצמתו של חזון יהודי בריה"מ ואחיוסיה למולוסט. הסוכרטה הציונית היא סוכרטה לאומית "עיוורת צבעים". "עיוורת" זה סוכר בחרוסטה של הציונות, שהיא סוכרטה לאומית ליברלית, שחרת צדק וקיומה, הראויה להיום מופת בעמים.

אנו גאים בהחלטה שהתקבלה זה עתה, אנו גאים להיום ציונים.



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PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL
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S T A T E M E N T

O F

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DAVID LEVY

ON

THE REVOCATION OF RESOLUTION 3379

The revocation of Resolution 3379 is an historic act. Its significance has not been lost upon the world community, as is clear from the large number of countries who chose to co-sponsor the resolution and present it to the General Assembly. Israel is grateful to all those countries who have taken it upon themselves to expunge the resolution equating Zionism with racism. I can not name them all, for the list is very long, but happily it consists of about half the membership of the United Nations. Each of them shall be remembered by us with gratitude and appreciation. In addition, I wish to thank those countries that supported the co-sponsors with their votes.

It is difficult to exaggerate the profound significance of the resolution just adopted here by the Assembly. The unacceptable distortion which determined that Zionism is a form of racism has now been erased, as if it had never existed. The revocation of the resolution is of importance to the entire world, no less than it is to Israel, since Resolution 3379 itself was a blot on the United Nations. By revoking the mendacious determination, the international community has transmitted a loud and clear message that all expressions of hatred and intolerance are unacceptable to the enlightened nations. The adoption of today's resolution is the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood, and courage over cowardice. This Assembly knows well how distorted was

the determination contained in Resolution 3379.

Zion is the homeland of the Jewish people and the symbol of the Jewish religion, and Zionism is the expression of the deep yearning of the people of Israel to return to its source, and to fulfill its universal vocation which is bound to the Land of Zion and Jerusalem- namely, Israel.

Indeed, for several generations in Israel there has been a renewal of the national life of a nation which has brought to the world the values of peace, liberty and justice. These principles are the essence of the Torah of the people of Israel. The Jewish religion is the one which has given the world the human values of the Bible.

The Jewish people is the only one which has been exiled from its homeland time and again, yet has always returned to it many generations later. On each of these occasions, humanity has been endowed with spiritual assets and values of justice, which accompanied the process of the renewed revival of the people of Israel in the land of its forefathers.

The modern-day Return to Zion, which has been brought about by the Zionist movement, gathers together in Israel the dispersed of its people from all countries of the world. In our time, throughout the world, wherever tyranny has run amok and our people have been mercilessly oppressed, Israel has stretched out the hand of

salvation and opened the gates of freedom. After the Second World War, Israel gathered in hundreds of thousands of our brethren who had survived the Holocaust in Europe, and hundreds of thousands of others from Arab and other countries where they were being persecuted by tyrannical regimes.

This is the meaning of Zionism.

In these very days, we are witnessing the sight, heart rending in scope and force, of the return of the Jews of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia to their homeland.

The Zionist movement is a national movement that is "color-blind." This "blindness" is engraved in Zionism, being as it is a liberal national movement which seeks justice and progress and one which is fitting to be an example among nations.

We are proud of the resolution just adopted. We are proud to be Zionists.



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PRESS RELEASE

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Press Release USUN 110-(91)
December 16, 1991

Statement by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, United States Deputy Secretary of State, at the Forty-Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in Plenary, on Item 92, Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination, December 16, 1991

Mr. President, the United Nations was founded in 1945 at the close of one of the darkest chapters in recorded history. Two world wars, the massacre of untold millions and a hideous attempt to exterminate an entire people formed the backdrop to the San Francisco Conference. Mankind's hopes for a different fate in a better future rested almost entirely on the shoulders of the new international body -- on its potential as a peacemaker and peacekeeper, and on its moral authority as a voice for universal human values. One of the early acts of the United Nations was to assist in the realization of the national aspirations of that people -- the Jewish people -- who had so recently been the victims of one of the most barbarous acts known to man.

Those hopes for a better future were quickly dashed with the onset of the Cold War. The international landscape was divided right down the middle between East and West. The two blocs stood poised on the brink of thermonuclear war. Totalitarian ideologies spread hatred and turned reality on its head by enslaving men and women in the name of liberating them.

And in the United Nations, confrontation replaced cooperation; paralysis prevailed over action. Ideological conflict eroded the UN's most precious asset -- its claim to impartiality and moral honesty. The great parliament of mankind had become a forum for sterile rhetoric, feckless name-calling and the willful distortion of reality.

At no time was this more evident than in 1975 when the General Assembly adopted Resolution 3379, which included a determination that Zionism was a form of Racism. This determination demonstrated, like nothing else before or since, to what extent the Cold War had distorted the United Nation's vision of reality, marginalized its political utility and separated it from its original moral purpose.

*Repeal of Zionism-is-racism
resolution could boost prospects for a
United Nations' role in the region*

UN Vote Ends Israel's Long Status as Outcast

By George D. Moffett III

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

BY repealing its 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism, the United Nations has removed one of the last stones from the high wall that once isolated Israel from a large segment of the world community.

But diplomatic analysts say the Dec. 16 action by the General Assembly will do little to energize Middle East peace talks now languishing in Washington.

"If the Arab states had supported the revocation, it could have had a very salutary affect," says Marvin Feuerwerker, a senior fellow at the Washington Institute on Near East Policy. "As it is, there's not an immediate positive translation to the peace process."

Although six Arab countries failed to attend the Dec. 16 vote, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan — the three Arab nations now engaged in face-to-face peace talks with Israel — were among the nine Arab states that voted against the repeal motion. The measure was passed by a vote of 111 to 25, with 13 abstentions.

The repeal drive was spearheaded by the United States, which has long argued that the resolution unfairly discriminated against Israel. The Dec. 16 vote culminated a three-month campaign announced by President Bush in a speech to the UN General Assembly in

September. It is expected to ease tensions between Washington and Jerusalem created by disagreements over the peace process and by Israel's policy of expanding Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Dec. 16 vote to rescind the "Zionism-is-racism" resolution was criticized by Arab spokesmen who warned that any relaxation of international pressure would be exploited by Israel to seize more Arab lands in the territories.

"It would whet the appetite of Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation," said Lebanon's UN ambassador, Khalil Makkawi, who spoke Dec. 16 for the UN's Arab bloc.

Israel's isolation reached its peak after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when dozens of communist and third-world countries broke off relations to protest its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. In 1975 they joined the Arab states to pass the Zionism-is-racism resolution.

But motivated by economic interests and the end of the cold war, most of those countries, including the Soviet Union, have restored ties with Israel. On

Dec. 16, they switched positions on Resolution 3379, leaving the Arab countries and a handful of mostly Islamic nations isolated and outnumbered.

As further evidence of Israel's growing acceptance, this was the first year in decades that its credentials in the United Nations went unchallenged. Israel and South Africa had long been considered outcasts by a majority of UN members.

Zionism is the ideology of Jewish nationalism. It has been the driving force behind the decision of millions of Jews, beginning in the late 19th century, to return to their Biblical homeland after 2,000 years of life in "diaspora" communities around the world.

Support for racism charges stemmed partly from alleged violations by Israel of international laws pertaining to military occupation. It was nourished by human rights violations against Palestinians living in the territories, many of whom have been forced off land that has been held by Arabs for generations.

The Zionism-is-racism resolution was one reason for Israel's steadfast refusal to allow the UN to play a role in Middle East peacemaking. With 3379 now repealed, the organization could play a future role in helping Israel and Arab

states deal with such multilateral issues as economic development and water shortages, analysts say.

"The UN will no longer automatically be disqualified from the process by Israel," says Dr. Feuerwerker. "That's good for Israel but it's also good for

the UN."

In his September address to the General Assembly, Mr. Bush said the UN could not "claim to seek peace and at the same time challenge Israel's right to exist."

In Washington, meanwhile, a continuing dispute between Israeli and Palestinian negotiators prompted spokesmen from both sides to warn on Dec. 16 that the Middle East peace process was in jeopardy.

The two delegations are deadlocked over whether Palestinians should be allowed to negotiate with Israel independently of Jordan. Though strictly procedural, the issue has important substantive implications since it bears on whether the ultimate outcome of the peace process will be an independent Palestinian state.

Negotiations were to resume Dec. 17, along with separate Israeli talks with Syria and Lebanon.

Israeli negotiators are expected to leave Washington by mid-week. It was not clear early Dec. 17 where or when they would resume.

**'There's not an
immediate positive
translation to the
peace process.'**

- Marvin Feuerwerker

New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

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U.N. Repeals Its '75 Resolution Equating Zionism With Racism

111 Support Move in Assembly and 25 Oppose It

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16 — The United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly today to revoke the bitterly contested statement it approved in 1975 that said "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The official count found 111 nations in favor of repealing the statement and 25 nations, mostly Islamic and hard-line Communists, voting against. Thirteen nations abstained. Seventeen other countries, including Egypt, which recognizes Israel, and Kuwait and China, did not take part in the voting. [Roll-call, page A12.]

For the United States, the heavy vote in favor of repeal was a demonstration of its diplomatic power. After President Bush called for the repeal in September in a speech to the General Assembly, United States embassies around the world were instructed to put maximum pressure to secure the repeal. The 111 votes recorded today were about 11 more than the United States mission to the United Nations had predicted last week.

The vote reflected the shifting political currents of recent years, the Persian Gulf war in particular, which split the Arab and Islamic worlds, and the

changes in the former Soviet bloc, fostered by the collapse of Communism.

In 1975, in an effort to curry favor with the Arabs and embarrass the United States, Moscow took the lead in pushing through the statement on Zionism, which was one line in a longer resolution.

With the end of Communism in Europe, countries there have by and large all re-established diplomatic relations with Israel in the last year. The Soviet Union and the rest of the former bloc, including newly independent Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, all voted for repeal today. The only Communist countries voting against repeal were Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam.

Asians and Africans Back Vote

Many Asian and African nations, including India, Nigeria, Singapore and the Philippines, which voted for the Zionism resolution in 1975, reversed themselves today.

The vote divided the Islamic and former nonaligned movements. While no Arab country voted for repeal, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia all were absent from the vote. Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Leba-

Continued on Page A12, Column 3

U.N. Roll-Call On Zionism

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16 — Following is the 111-to-25 roll-call vote today by which the General Assembly adopted a resolution revoking the 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism:

IN FAVOR — 111

Albania	Kenya
Antigua & Barbuda	Lebanon
Argentina	Lithuania
Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Madagascar
Bahamas	Malawi
Barbados	Malta
Belgium	Marshall Islands
Belize	Mexico
Bhutan	Micronesia
Bolivia	Monrovia
Bosnia	Mozambique
Brazil	Namibia
Britain	Nepal
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Burundi	New Zealand
Burmese	Nicaragua
Cambodia	Nigeria
Cameroon	Norway
Canada	Panama
Cape Verde	Paraguay
Central African Republic	Peru
Chile	Philippines
Colombia	Poland
Costa Rica	Portugal
Cyprus	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Rwanda
Denmark	St. Kitts & Nevis
Dominica	St. Lucia
Dominican Republic	St. Vincent
Ecuador	The Grenadines
El Salvador	Samoa
Estonia	Sao Tome
Fiji	Principe
Finland	Senegal
France	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Singapore
Gambia	Solomon Islands
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Sri Lanka
Grenada	Sudan
Guatemala	Swaziland
Guinea	Sweden
Haiti	Thailand
Honduras	Togo
Hungary	Ukraine
Iceland	United States
India	Uruguay
Ireland	Venezuela
Israel	Yugoslavia
Italy	Zaire
Ivory Coast	Zambia
Jamaica	
Japan	

AGAINST — 25

Afghanistan	Mauritania
Algeria	North Korea
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Brunei	Qatar
Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Indonesia	Somalia
Iran	Sri Lanka
Jordan	Sudan
Lebanon	Syria
Libya	United Arab Emirates
Malaysia	Vietnam
Mali	Yemen

ABSTENTIONS — 13

Angola	Myanmar
Burkina Faso	Tanzania
Ethiopia	Trinidad Tobago
Ghana	Turkey
Lesotho	Uganda
Madagascar	Zimbabwe
Mauritius	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING — 17

Bahrain	Kuwait
Chad	Morocco
China	Niger
Comoros	Oman
Djibouti	Senegal
Egypt	South Africa
Equatorial Guinea	Tunisia
Guinea	Vanuatu
Guinea-Bissau	

News Summary

International

A3-14

U.N. REVOKES ANTI-ZIONIST VOTE

By an overwhelming vote, the United Nations General Assembly revoked the bitterly contested statement it approved in 1975 that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination." A1



At the United Nations, reason for Israel to cheer. A1

U.N. Zionism Vote of 1975 Is Overwhelmingly Repealed

Continued From Page A1

non, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen were among those voting against repeal. But there was no indication that those Arabs voting against repeal made much of an effort to persuade other states not to go along with the United States initiative.

The one-line resolution repealing the Zionism statement declared that the Assembly "decides to revoke the determination contained in its resolution 3379 of 10 November 1975." It did not use the words "Zionism" or "racism" in the resolution.

Applause for Vote

The 1975 statement referred to in the repeal decision said that after reviewing other international resolutions linking Zionism with South Africa's apartheid system, the General Assembly "determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

Applause broke out in the General Assembly as the result flashed on the big electronic voting board high on one side of the hall. And delegates leapt up from their seats and rushed to congratulate Israel's Foreign Minister, David Levy, who led his country's delegation at the session.

At a news conference later, Mr. Levy

described the vote as "removing a terrible blot" and said the world community was "sobering up," with many countries "shifting their positions."

A total of 85 countries, or just more than half of the 166 members in the United Nations, co-sponsored the repeal resolution, including the Soviet Union and all its former communist allies in Eastern Europe that voted the other way in 1975. The outcome was also at the high end of American expectations. On Friday, United States officials were predicting a maximum of just more than 100 votes for repeal but warning that there could be a 20 percent margin of error.

Enhancing the U.N.

Both the United States and the spokesmen for the Arab countries voting against repeal saw the vote as important for both the credibility of the United Nations and for the Middle East peace talks. And their addresses drew loud applause from delegates.

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who led the American delegation at this afternoon's session, argued that repeal would bring the United Nations better into line with the realities of the post-cold-war world.

Equating Zionism with racism, Mr. Eagleburger said, "demonstrated like nothing else before or since, to what extent the cold war had distorted the United Nations' vision of reality, marginalized its political utility and separated it from its original moral purpose."

Repeal, he said, could "only help and not hinder efforts currently under way" to bring peace to the Middle East, removing a 16-year-old obstacle to the United Nations' playing a more significant role in the peace process.

The Arabs' Voice

Speaking against repeal on behalf of the Arabs, Lebanon's representative, Khalil Makkawi, warned that it would hinder the peace process by whetting the appetite of "Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation."

It would also, he went on, "fuel the passions" of those Arabs "who believe the whole peace process is an exercise in futility which gives Israel more time to expand and achieve its revisionist Zionist project."

But he said the Arab group "will revise its assumptions" if the sponsors of today's repeal motion can now persuade Israel to comply with the Security Council's demands that it cede occupied Arab lands in return for peace.

In a further sign of the discomfort that the repeal has caused the Islamic world, today's session was presided over by the United Nations representative from Honduras, Roberto Flores Bermúdez, rather than by the world organization's president, Samir S. Shihabi of Saudi Arabia, who is of Palestinian origin and who was present for the morning session today.

Furor in September

In September he caused a stir by leaving the podium when Israel's Foreign Minister addressed the General Assembly.

The 1975 resolution on Zionism was approved in a smaller General Assembly, with 72 countries voting in favor, 35 against and 32 abstaining. Three countries did not take part in the vote.

Apart from the Soviet Union and its former East European allies, countries that switched their votes from support for that resolution to support for repeal included Brazil, India, Mexico, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

Those that have now voted twice in favor of equating Zionism and racism include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran and Iraq.

In seeking support for repeal, the United States and its Western allies have used a variety of arguments to persuade wavering countries to join their camp, diplomats say, many of them based on a belief that today's vote would increase the pressure on Israel to compromise in the American-sponsored Middle East peace talks.

All argued that Resolution 3379 was out of date because it was a product of the cold war, pushed forward by the old Soviet Union and embraced by a militant third-world nations that saw the United Nations as a forum for attacking capitalism and propounding a new economic order that would redistribute wealth from rich to poor.

The New York Times

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The U.N. Expunges a Smear

The United Nations hardly deserves applause for waiting 16 years to rescind a disgraceful declaration that should never have been adopted. Still, it is a mark of different and better times that the General Assembly yesterday repealed Resolution 3379, which assailed Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination." The pity is that most Arab states, including those ostensibly seeking peace with Israel, voted yet once again to impugn the very birthright of the Jewish state.

Passage of Resolution 3379 was mindlessly destructive of the U.N. itself. Israelis saw its enactment as proof of the U.N.'s incurable bias. It offended Americans of every creed, as evidenced by its unanimous denunciation by the U.S. Senate. And the tainted origins of the resolution compounded fears about Soviet orchestration of third-world majorities in the General Assembly.

The anti-Zionist campaign began in Pravda in 1971. Soon Moscow was alleging — incredibly and obscenely — that Zionist leaders had collaborated with Nazi Germany. The charges of racism were eagerly taken up by Arab states, then at the crest of

the oil boom; by 1975 there were enough third-world votes to assure passage in the General Assembly.

Full credit goes to President Bush for mobilizing the effort to repudiate a resolution he rightly condemns as twisting history by equating Zionism "with the intolerable sin of racism." The hurtful subtext of Resolution 3379 is that Jews are racists because they are Zionists — part of a political movement that has sought the same national rights claimed by other stateless peoples. It reeks of anti-Semitism to suggest that survivors of the Holocaust are to be condemned for establishing a haven in the only state in which Jews form the majority.

Doubtless the demise of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet bloc made Mr. Bush's success possible. But unconditional repeal was also the corollary of Washington's Middle East diplomacy. Israel has rightly sought assurances that its Arab neighbors accept its existence. Resolution 3379 implicitly denied that right to an encircled Israel. That even now most Arab states cling to a demeaning and vicious doctrine mars an otherwise belated triumph for sense and conscience.



USA TODAY

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

U.N. lifts Zionism's cloud

Racist link from 1975 repealed

By Marilyn Greene
USA TODAY

UNITED NATIONS — The U.N. General Assembly voted 111-25 Monday to rescind a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The vote was "the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood and courage over cowardice," said Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy.

Jerome Segal, of the U.S. Jewish Peace Lobby, called the vote a "step toward . . . lasting peace in the Middle East."

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir thanked President Bush for his support. Diplomats said the U.S.-sponsored resolution was intended to encourage Israeli participation in the Middle East peace process.

Bush "is gratified," spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said.

Zionism is the movement formerly for building and now supporting a Jewish nation in its biblical homeland.

Arabs said because Zionism calls for only Jews to return to a land claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and racist.

Also Monday:

► The United States called on Israel to restrain Jewish settlers in the occupied territories, saying the settlers were trying to sabotage peace talks. Arabs and Jews are fighting in court over control of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem.

► Israeli and Arab delegates agreed to meet again today in Washington as part of the U.S.-backed effort toward Middle East peace talks.

The U.N. vote was a rejection of Arab anger toward Israel dating to the 1967 war when Israel captured Arab land.

Speaking for the 21-nation Arab Group, Lebanon's Ambassador Khalil Makkawi argued the repeal would "hinder the peace process. Its approval would not only whet the appetite of Israeli extremists . . . it would also serve to fuel the passions of those Arabs who believe the whole peace process is an exercise in futility.

"When Israel is placated, it becomes more defiant, not more compliant," he said.

► U.S. led repeal, 4A

An 'ungenerous act'

USA TODAY • TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

is undone

Zionism resolution called 'peace obstacle'

By Marilyn Greene
USA TODAY

UNITED NATIONS — A simple 17-word sentence that negates a 16-year-old grievance could bring Israel back to the international community.

In renouncing a resolution passed in a flurry of Arab-Israeli ill will in 1975, the U.N. General Assembly takes back its charge that Zionism — Israel's movement to establish a homeland — is "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The United States, which had been pushing since then to overturn the resolution, sent out its big guns this fall, with President Bush chiding the General Assembly that it "cannot claim to seek peace" until the resolution was rescinded.

Bush's backing could help smooth a rocky relationship with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The two have sparred regularly since negotiations toward a Middle East peace agreement began in earnest last spring.

Shamir's government continues to build and expand settlements in the territories Israel has held since 1967, despite Bush's strenuous objections to them as "obstacles to peace."

And Bush has annoyed Israel by holding off on \$10 billion in loan guarantees Israel wants to build homes for Soviet Jews. Bush said the loans could upset the peace talks.

In a prelude to Monday's vote, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger called the resolution, which had come to be known as the "Zionism-is-racism" resolution, "one of this body's most ungenerous acts."

The time had come, Eagleburger said, "to consign this relic of the Cold War to the dust bin of history."

After defeating efforts by Yemen, Sudan and Algeria to require a two-thirds majority for passage, the Assembly voted 111-25, with 13 members abstaining, to "revoke the deter-

VOTE IN U.N.

The U.N. General Assembly on Monday rescinded a resolution equating Zionism with racism. Vote to rescind: 111-25.

Voting against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cuba, North Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen.

mination contained" in its Zionism resolution.

The resolution had been adopted by a vote of 72-35, with 32 abstentions.

A wave of applause washed through the visitor galleries and Israel's corner of the assembly floor, where several U.S. Jewish leaders and backers, including Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., were on hand to watch.

Cries of "Mazel-tov" and "congratulations" sent security guards into a frenzy of shushing the audience, as members of U.S. Jewish organizations showed their elation.

"I'm Jewish, and I'm not a racist," said Gene Silberman of Baltimore, who drove to New York with about three dozen others to watch the vote.

"I felt it was important to come. There's been a mistake made that needed to be corrected. Today's the day."

But Abe Foxman, director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said the vote is not a matter to celebrate.

"It's like saying, 'Well, maybe you're not a dirty Jew.' It's more a time of celebration for those who've stained themselves than for Jewish people. It should be a day of celebration for the U.N."

► Resolution out, 1A

Washington Post

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

U.N. Repeals Resolution Linking Zionism to Racism

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16—The General Assembly, responding to a U.S. appeal "to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history," today repealed its Arab-inspired 1975 resolution characterizing Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The vote in the assembly was 111 to 25, with 13 abstentions.

"Today's action removes a terrible blot from the United Nations," said Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy, who was present for the vote. "It ends a conspiracy which wished to distort the truth. For the United States and Israel working together, it was a great moral victory. For the U.N., an injustice was rectified."

Six Arab countries—Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman and Bahrain—appeared to break ranks with the rest of the Arab bloc by failing to attend the vote.

Also declining to vote, as opposed to abstaining formally, were six other countries that in the past have been considered close supporters of Arab moves against Israel. They were China, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti and the Comoros.

The original resolution was adopted by a vote of 72 to 35, with 32 abstentions, on Nov. 10, 1975. It long had been regarded by American and other critics of the United Nations as a symbolic low point in the history of the world body because of its roots in the Cold War and Third World animosity toward the United States and its ally, Israel.

Zionism is the philosophical underpinning for the state of Israel, which was founded in 1948.



Israeli Foreign Minister Levy, right, greets U.S. envoy Pickering before vote. AGENCY FRANCE PRESSE

Zionism calls for reestablishing a Jewish state in the Biblical land from which the Jews were dispersed nearly 2,000 years ago and the return of Jews from around the world.

The majority that cheered and applauded as it passed the 1975 resolution—formally known as Resolution 3379—consisted of the Arab states, the Soviet Union and its then Communist satellites and members of the Non-Aligned Movement responding to Arab pleas for

solidarity against Western domination. Many of the latter were African countries who wanted the support of the others for U.N. moves against apartheid in South Africa.

In addition to increasing East-West tensions, the 1975 resolution isolated Israel within the United Nations and made the Jewish state fiercely resistant to calls for a U.N. role in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

When Secretary of State James
See NATIONS, A17, Col. 3

U.N. Repeals Resolution Linking Zionism to Racism

THE U.N. RESOLUTION ON ZIONISM

Following is an excerpt from the resolution on Zionism approved by the United Nations General Assembly on Nov. 10, 1975. Seventy-two nations voted in favor of the resolution, while 35 opposed it, and 32 nations abstained from voting.



Taking note...of the political declaration and strategy to strengthen international peace and security and to intensify solidarity and mutual assistance among nonaligned countries, adopted at the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of nonaligned countries...[which] condemned Zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology...[the General Assembly] determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

BY TOBEY—THE WASHINGTON POST

NATIONS, From A1

A. Baker III arranged the current Middle East peace process, the United Nations, at Israel's insistence, was confined to the role of a "silent observer."

However, in recent years, the tensions and rivalries that produced the "Zionism is racism" controversy have given way to improved U.S.-Soviet relations, the ideological shift of Moscow's former East European satellite states and the resulting inability of Third World countries to exploit the Cold War by playing the superpowers against each other.

On Sept. 23, President Bush, in a speech to the General Assembly, proposed that the United Nations build on the cooperation it showed during the Persian Gulf War by making the world body live up to its original mission as the prime international forum for peace. Saying that the United Nations "cannot claim to seek peace and at the same time challenge Israel's right to exist," Bush proposed that the assembly make a symbolic new start by repealing the resolution.

His call was echoed two days later by then-Soviet foreign minister Boris Pankin who told the assembly that his government now considers the Zionism resolution as a "relic of the ice age."

There has been only one previous instance of the assembly repealing one of its resolutions: a 1950 rescinding of a 1945 vote involving Spain. But this time, the administration lobbied the other members so strenuously that by the time of today's vote, 84 countries had joined the United States as cosponsors.

How the U.N. Members Voted

Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16—The United Nations on Monday voted 111-25, with 13 abstentions to repeal the 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism. Seventeen nations did not take part.

According to an official U.N. list, the vote was as follows:

IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL

Albania, Antigua-Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mo-

zambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent-Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome-Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

AGAINST THE REPEAL

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen.

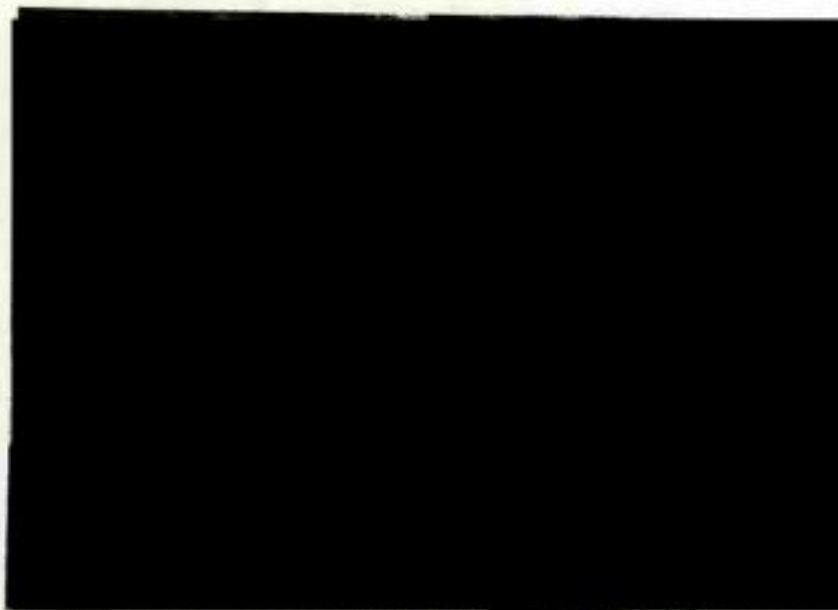
ABSTAINING FROM VOTE

Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Laos, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar (Burma), Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING

Bahrain, Chad, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Vanuatu.

WASH. POST
12/17/91



Foreign Minister Levy, left, and Israel's U.N. envoy, Yoram Aridor, hug after vote. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

"Resolution 3379 was one of this body's most ungenerous acts," said Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who came here to introduce the repeal resolution for Baker, who is visiting the Soviet Union. "It labeled as racist the national aspirations of the one people more victimized by racism than any other."

"We believe that with the world's and this body's passage into a new era, it is more than time to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history," Eagleburger added. "We believe it is time to take this step, thereby recovering for the United Nations its reputation for fairness and impartiality."

Rescinding the Zionism resolution "is not aimed at or linked to the peace process," Eagleburger said. But, he added, for 16 years the resolution had blocked the United Nations from playing a role in the peace process. "My government believes that this action can only help, and not hinder, efforts to bring peace to that region."

However, the Israeli foreign minister, speaking with reporters later, made clear that Israel is still reluctant to allow a greater U.N. role in

the peace process. "The U.N. has a passive role, but it should not intervene," Levy said. "The parties in the peace process must negotiate directly with each other."

Lebanon's U.N. ambassador, Khalil Makkawi, speaking for the Arab caucus here, took the opposite tack. He argued that Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories are victims of discrimination and charged that repeal would hinder the peace process. "It would whet the appetite of Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation," he said.

The spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer mission here said that repeal would not alter the fact that Israel mistreats Palestinians. But the Arabs, clearly aware that the votes were on the other side and that some Arab governments would not even vote against repeal, offered only perfunctory resistance to the repeal drive.

In addition to Makkawi's speech, some Arab countries moved to require a two-thirds vote of the assembly for repeal. But that maneuver was defeated 96 to 34, with 13 abstentions.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Hauling Out Trash

THE UNITED Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism was a vicious and false invention of the mid-1970s. It was a product not simply of the Cold War but of classic antisemitism: It denied Jews the national legitimacy that scores of other peoples were demanding for themselves. Some of the worst sorts in the blessedly now former Soviet Union thought it up—their ideological paternity has been conclusively established by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Arabs applied it in their conflict with Israel, and it fed Third World zeal to contest American "imperialism." The resolution came to stand for the wholesale poisoning of international relations. It contributed substantially to the discrediting of the United Nations, not least to diminishing the institution's relevance in the Middle East.

Its repeal now is cause for satisfaction. No fewer than 111 nations voted to revoke. Half a dozen Arab League members, led by Egypt, were among those who sat out the vote, and a baker's dozen—given the American energy that went into mustering the vote, you could call it Baker's dozen—abstained.

The names of the unfriendly countries that voted against repeal—Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea etc.—were less interesting than the names of the supposed friends of the United States that did so. The list includes Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Some you will recognize as countries for which Americans have expended blood as well as treasure and that depend still on Washington in major ways. They could not bring themselves to haul out this little bit of propaganda trash.

Some of these states might argue that if Israel is to be taken officially off the hook of the Zionism-is-racism resolution, then Israel should be expected to provide compensation in political kind—perhaps in the Middle East peace negotiations. In other circumstances, there might be good reason to handle policy changes and concessions in the context of a negotiation. But here the circumstances are special. The Zionism resolution was egregious, indefensible and harmful on a scale that makes it offensive to consider forcing its victim to bargain for relief.



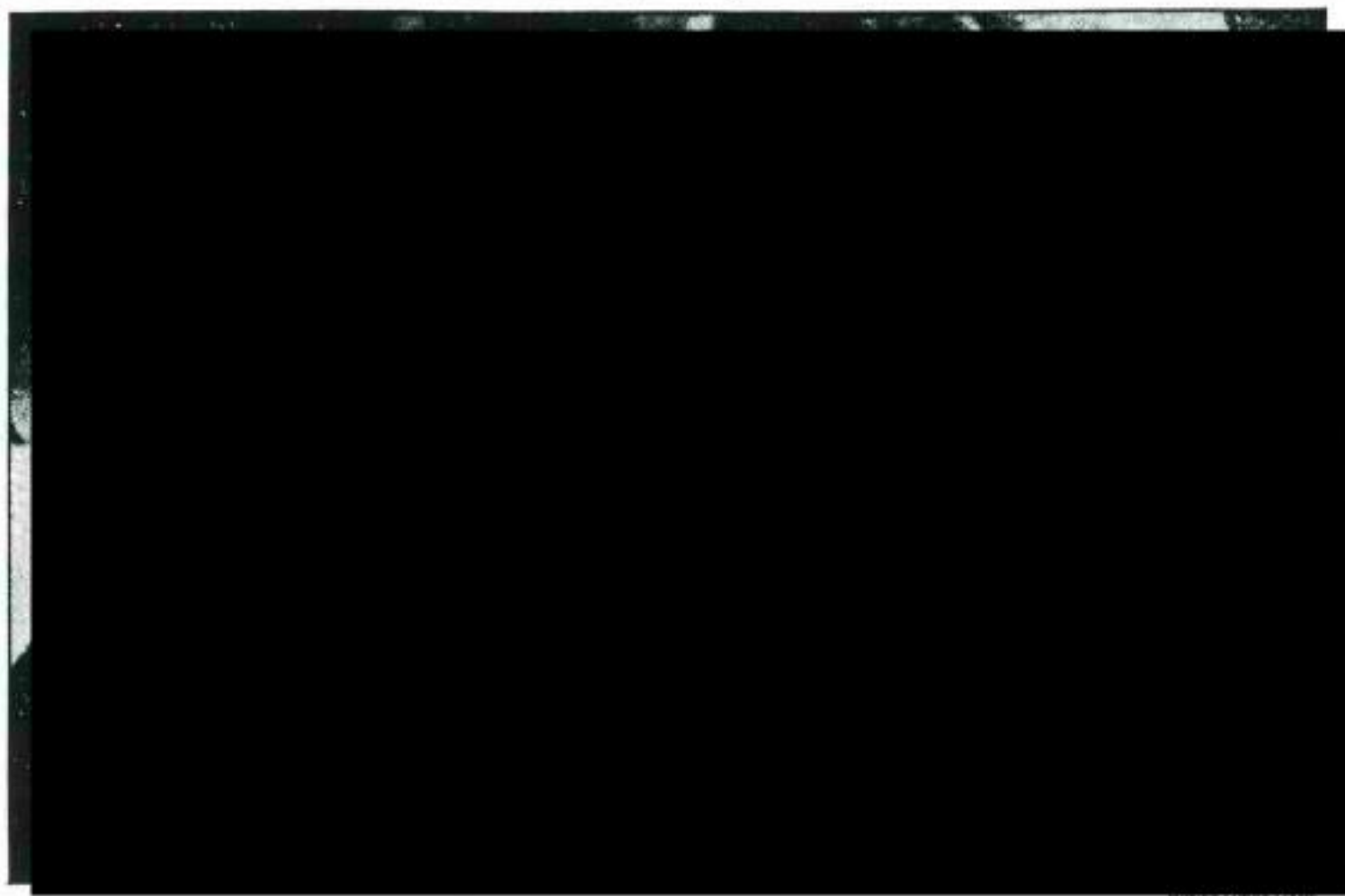
NEW YORK POST

LATE CITY FINAL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991 ★★ / Cloudy, low 30s today; windy, low 20s tonight / Details, Page 2

40¢ in New York City 50¢ elsewhere

***UN kills
its 1975
resolution
equating
Zionism
with
racism***



ISRAEL

Israel's Foreign Minister David Levy (left) and UN Ambassador Yoram Aridor share a celebratory hug yesterday at the United Nations after the General Assembly voted 111-25 to repeal the 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism. FULL STORY: PAGE 4



UN-CHAINED

NY Post
12/17/91

NY POST
12/17/91

'ZIONISM IS RACISM' REPEALED IN U.N. VOTE

Post Wire Services

The United Nations General Assembly yesterday repealed a 1975 resolution that gave Israel a political black eye by equating Zionism with racism.

U.S. diplomats lobbied long and hard to help produce a lopsided 111-25 vote that now is expected to give Israel more clout in peace talks with Arab neighbors.

It was only the second time in U.N. history that the assembly had repealed one of its own resolutions.

In introducing the measure to rescind Resolution 3379, deputy U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger told the assembly: "It

**Justice at the U.N. /
Editorial: Page 32**

is more than time to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history."

White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater later said President Bush was "gratified his call for repeal . . . has now received the overwhelming support of the international community."

Bush first declared in September that the resolution should be revoked.

"We commend those governments that co-sponsored or supported this resolution and we salute the United Nations," said Fitzwater.

The vote, he said, "has enhanced the U.N.'s credibility and serves the interests of peace that have been advanced significantly by the Madrid conference and subsequent bilateral negotiations" among Is-

See ZIONISM on Page 14

25 that voted 'no'

The 25 nations that voted yesterday against revoking the 1975 UN resolution equating Zionism with racism are:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, North Korea, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen.

U.N. repeals anti-Zionism measure

ZIONISM from Page 4

rael, her Arab neighbors and the Palestinians.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy described the outcome as "the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood and courage over cowardice."

"By revoking the mendacious determination, the international community has transmitted a loud and clear message that all expressions of hatred and intolerance are unacceptable to the enlightened nations," he said.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called Bush to thank him for his help in the repeal effort.

But Abdalla al-Ashtal, Yemen's U.N. ambassador and the Arab representative on the Security Council, blasted the repeal.

"This . . . is like saying everything is OK. We hope that this will not be another sign for the Israelis to do more of the same."

The 1975 Zionism-is-racism resolution was a political move by Arab nations to withhold legitimacy from Israel, an effort to force the Jewish state to withdraw from land it won in the 1967 Six Day War.

Israel later used the measure to assert that the United Nations was biased against the Jewish state and unfit as a peacemaker.

Zionism is the ideology of reconstituting the Jewish nation in its biblical homeland.

The Arabs said since Zionism calls for only Jews to return to a land also claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and, therefore, racist.

All Western nations and former Soviet Bloc countries, which supported the original resolution in 1975, voted yesterday to overturn it.

There were 13 abstentions, and 17 other members of the assembly didn't participate in yesterday's vote.

The resolution was rescinded despite Arab stall tactics.

Lebanese ambassador Khalil Makkawi, speaking for the 21-nation Arab group, warned that repeal would "hinder the peace process."

Such action, he said, "would not only whet the appetite of Israeli extremists . . . it would also serve to fuel the passions of those Arabs who believe the whole peace process is an exercise in futility."

Israel probably will still oppose any U.N. umbrella for the peace talks. A second round of peace talks — begun in Madrid on Oct. 30 — is currently taking place in Washington.

General Assembly resolutions are not legally binding, as are Security Council decisions, but carry moral weight as the expression of the will of the international community.

Although it's widely believed the U.S.-sponsored resolution was intended as a gesture to Israel to encourage its participation in the Mideast peace process, Eagleburger denied it.

The only previous time the U.N. overturned a political resolution was in 1950, when the General Assembly revoked a 1946 measure recommending that Gen. Francisco Franco's fascist Spain be barred from membership in U.N. agencies and that all nations recall their ambassadors from Madrid.

NEW YORK POST

Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801

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America's oldest continuously published newspaper

Justice at the United Nations

The United Nations General Assembly took a long step toward redeeming itself yesterday afternoon by repealing the odious 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The vote to rescind the 16-year-old lie was overwhelming — 111-to-25 with 13 abstentions, a tribute to an intensive American-led effort to see the resolution removed from the books before the General Assembly adjourned its 1991 session.

Passage of the Zionism/racism resolution marked a low point in the history of the world body. At the time, the Soviet-Third World goal was to stigmatize the State of Israel by declaring Zionism — the movement that built the Jewish state — morally illegitimate.

In the end, however, the U.N. did more to undermine its own credibility by adopting a preposterous resolution than it did to injure Israel's reputation.

And now the Soviet Union is but an unhappy historical memory. Thus, yesterday, there was no reason for the General Assembly not to repeal what had become an old and useless lie. The "socialist" bloc is gone; only enemies of Israel — countries that would deny the Jewish state the right to exist — could possibly have opposed repealing the resolution.

It's worth noting that the key actor in the fight against repeal was Egypt, which — ostensibly — is at peace with Israel. In view of the resolution's unmistakable implication that Israel it-

self lacks moral legitimacy, it's hard not to wonder about the benefit of negotiating a peace treaty with an Arab state. (Talk about a "cold peace.") Egypt, by the way, didn't even have the courage to show up yesterday.

Still, there's no reason to dwell on the negative. The overwhelming character of the vote serves as a reminder of how many times the world has turned over in the past 16 years. Outside of the Islamic universe — Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria and other admirable states — virtually no country was willing to vote against repeal.

In 1975, when the resolution was passed, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Daniel Patrick Moynihan, condemned it in harsh terms, warning that the United States did not acknowledge, and would neither abide by nor acquiesce in what he termed an "infamous act." Israel's ambassador to the U.N., Chaim Herzog, declared that "for us, this resolution is no more than a piece of paper — we intend to treat it as such." Herzog, thereupon, tore the resolution in half and threw it away.

Today, Daniel Patrick Moynihan is New York's senior U.S. senator; Chaim Herzog is president of the State of Israel. As for the Soviet Bloc-Third World diplomats responsible for this stain on the world body, it's safe to assume that very few — apart from the Arabs — are in a position to do anyone any harm.

Yes, sometimes there's justice in the world.

12/17/91

UN Repeals Zionism Resolution

1975 Condemnation Removed by Overwhelming Vote in General Assembly / Page 7



TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1991 • MANHATTAN • 35 CENTS

UN Drops Zionism Stance

7

AM

* NEWSDAY
12/17/91

*Repeals its edict labeling
movement form of racism*

By Josh Friedman

UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT

United Nations — The curtain crashed down yesterday on two decades of Third World-Soviet domination of the United Nations General Assembly with an overwhelming assembly vote to repeal its 1975 edict lumping Zionism with apartheid and other forms of racism.

UN veterans were stunned by the depth with which the vote cut into the heart of the nonaligned bloc of more than 100 nations — even rending the Arab bloc, which for much of the past two decades had managed to cast Israel in the role of international outcast in Assembly votes and debate.

Israeli delegates, including Foreign Minister David Levy, jumped to their feet and hugged each other in the Assembly chamber after the vote was announced — 111 countries in favor of repeal, 25 against and 13 abstentions.

"They have cleaned the stain from the UN," Levy said afterward.

The Bush administration had been lobbying heavily for the repeal for two weeks. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker had been calling world leaders personally. But the result surprised even American diplomats.

"It was better than we had anticipated," said Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to the UN.

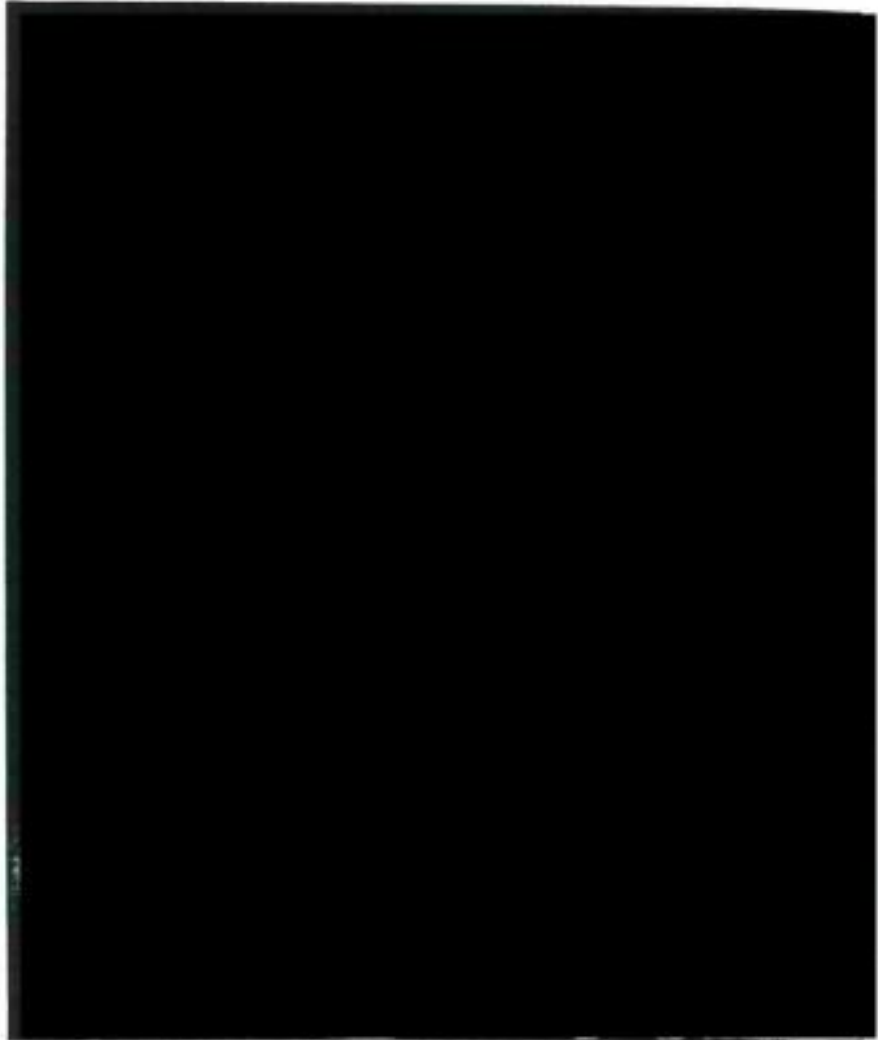
*'They
have
cleaned
the stain
from the
UN.'*

— Israeli Foreign Minister
David Levy

The White House said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called Bush to express his gratitude for U.S. efforts toward repealing the resolution.

"The prime minister said the Jewish people are grateful for the president's leadership and rejoice in the outcome of the UN vote," White House spokesman

Please see ZIONISM on Page 93



Israeli officials rejoice after vote at the United Nations.

AP Photo

UN Drops Zionism Stance

ZIONISM from Page 7

Marlin Fitzwater said in a statement.

The United States had cast the debate over repeal as a vote to right a wrong. But Arab defenders of the resolution said it was still a valid commentary on Israel's treatment of non-Jewish citizens of Israel. The Arab bloc had gotten the original resolution passed by trading votes with the African bloc, which wanted Arab support for its campaign against apartheid, and gaining the support of the Soviet Union and its East Bloc allies.

Arab opposition to repeal was couched primarily in terms of technical arguments against its timing. Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman Shafik al-Hout said after the vote, "Far too little has been said about whether Israel and the Zionist movement discriminated against Palestinians simply because they were and are not Jews."

The PLO maintains that Zionism, a 19th Century concept calling for a Jewish homeland, treats non-Jews as second-class citizens. Israel denies it does so.

General Assembly President Samir S. Shihabi, a Jerusalem-born Saudi Arabian, refused to preside over the session.

Longtime foes of Israel such as India, which has a large Muslim population, and all of the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe, including partly Muslim Albania, voted for repeal. Muslim Turkey abstained.

Even more striking than the abstentions were the identities of six Arab countries that sat in the chamber but did not cast votes — Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait. The Bush administration had lobbied them heavily in past days to remain silent. Only Jordan's negative vote surprised the United States.

The only non-Muslim countries that voted against repeal were the last die-hards of the anti-American nonaligned bloc — Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea and Sri Lanka.

Bush had announced last September at the UN that he wanted the world body to repeal its resolution condemning Zionism. But it was only in the past two weeks that the administration had stepped up its lobbying.

The Israeli government and Jewish organizations around the world also lobbied national governments. But one Israeli diplomat said yesterday that when Israeli diplomats called on foreign ministries they found U.S. diplomats had been there before them to lobby for repeal. In Washington, Saeb Erekat, a Palestinian delegate to the Middle East peace talks, said, "Repealing the resolution does not mean that the practices of the Israelis against the Palestinians is not racism. We carry different identity cards, in color. We drive different license plate cars. Actually today they just issued a new order of not allowing [us] to walk on many streets. And we have different courts. We have different systems. And if all of this is not racism, I don't know what is."

David Firestone in Washington contributed to this story.

The Vote, Then and Now

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

United Nations — Here is a country-by-country comparison of the 1975 vote branding Zionism a form of racism with yesterday's vote to rescind the resolution.

Supporters of the 1975 resolution that voted Monday to repeal it:

Albania, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.

Countries that abstained in 1975 but voted to repeal on Monday:

Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Nepal, Papua N. Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Countries that voted for the 1975 resolution but abstained or didn't participate Monday:

Bahrain, Chad, China, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Laos, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Tanzania.

Countries that voted for the 1975 resolution and voted against rescinding it:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iran, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (then two countries; north and south Yemen).

Brunei, North Korea and Vietnam, which voted against rescinding the 1975 resolution, did not vote in 1975.


New York Newsday

EDITORIALS

12/17/91

Better Late . . .

Death of 'Zionism' resolution


 About 15 years
 late, the United
 Nations yesterday
 repealed one of its
 most invidious res-
 olutions — the re-
 nounced declara-
 tion that Zionism is
 a form of racism.
 Reluctant as it was,
 the UN has finally
 done this.

This sea change is
 nevertheless wel-
 come. The stunning 111-to-25 vote is an en-
 couraging sign that the world body is ending
 its decades-long captivity to mindless his-
 trionics and bloc politics.

The timing for the repeal was propitious: It
 cannot help but smooth some of the diplomati-
 cally rough edges in the Mideast peace talks be-
 tween Israel and its Arab neighbors. But the
 peace process had virtually nothing to do with
 the repudiation of the Zionism resolution. Nor
 was the repeal due to a sudden enlightenment
 of Israel's enemies. The factors responsible for
 the change were the fall of Communism and
 the end of the Cold War, a warming of relations
 between Israel and African nations and the
 shifts of power within the Arab world following
 the Persian Gulf war.

The passage of the 1975 resolution resulted
 from an alliance of emerging black African na-
 tions, courted by Israel's Arab enemies' offer-
 ing oil as inducements and goaded on by the
 Soviet Union's offering ideological support
 and arms. The Zionism-as-racism canard was
 an ideological victory for the communist bloc
 against the United States. And it became a
 potent arrow in the Arab bloc's political quiv-
 er, to be used time and again in mustering
 support from black Africa against Israel.

But times change. After the Persian Gulf
 war, the resolution became something of an
 anachronistic embarrassment; Washington

had little trouble
 enlisting the sup-
 port of UN mem-
 bers for its repeal.
 Secretary of State
 James Baker didn't
 have to fight very
 hard to discredit
 the declaration,
 which never stood
 close scrutiny to
 begin with. Despite a last-minute flurry of
 lobbying by Arab states, the Zionism-as-rac-
 ism foolishness was relegated to history, as
 it should have been long ago.



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U.N. Repeals Zionism Resolution

Vote praised by Israel

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly, responding to a U.S. appeal "to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history," yesterday repealed its Arab-inspired 1975 resolution characterizing Zionism as racism.

"Today's action removes a terrible blot from the United Nations," said Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy, who was present for the vote. "It ends a conspiracy which wished to distort the truth. For the United States and Israel working together, it was a great moral victory. For the U.N., an injustice was rectified."

The vote in the assembly was 111 to 25, with 13 abstentions. Six Arab countries — Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman and Bahrain — appeared to break ranks with the rest of the Arab bloc by failing to attend the vote.

Also declining to vote, as opposed to abstaining formally, were six other countries that in the past have been considered close supporters of Arab moves against Israel. They were China, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti and the Comoros.

The original resolution was adopted by a vote of 72-35, with 32 abstentions, on Nov. 10, 1975. It long had been regarded by American and other critics of the United Nations as a symbolic low point in the history of the world body because of its roots in the Cold War and Third World animosity toward the United States and its ally, Israel.

Zionism is the philosophical underpinning for the state of Israel, which was founded in 1948. Zionism calls for re-establishing a Jewish state in the Biblical land from which the Jews were dispersed nearly 2,000 years ago and the return of Jews from around the world. Arabs said that since Zionism calls only for Jews to return to a land also claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and therefore racist.

The majority that cheered and applauded as it passed the 1975 resolution — formally known as Resolution 3379, which called Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination" — consisted of the Arab states, the Soviet Union and its then-communist satellites and members of the Non-Aligned Movement responding to Arab pleas for solidarity against Western domination. Many of the latter were African countries who wanted the support of the others for U.N. moves against apartheid in South Africa.

In addition to increasing East-West tensions, the 1975 resolution isolated Israel within the United Nations and made the Jewish state fiercely resistant to calls for a U.N. role in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

When Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d arranged the current Middle East peace process, the United States (See UNITED NATIONS on 8-A)

PHIL INQUIRER

12/17/91

U.N. repeals Zionism resolution

UNITED NATIONS, from I-A
Nations, at Israel's insistence, was
confined to the role of a "silent ob-
server."

However, in recent years, the ten-
sions and rivalries that produced the
Zionism is racism" controversy
have given way to improved U.S.-
Soviet relations, the ideological shift
of Moscow's former East European
satellite states and the resulting in-
stability of Third World countries to
exploit the Cold War by playing the
superpowers against each other.

On Sept. 23, President Bush, in a
speech to the General Assembly, pro-
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the Persian Gulf war by making the
world body live up to its original
mission as the prime international
forum for peace.

Saying that the United Nations
"cannot claim to seek peace and at
the same time challenge Israel's
right to exist," Bush proposed that
the assembly make a symbolic new

start by repealing the resolution.

His call was echoed two days later
by then-Soviet Foreign Minister Bo-
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the Zionism resolution as a "relic of
the ice age."

There has been only one previous
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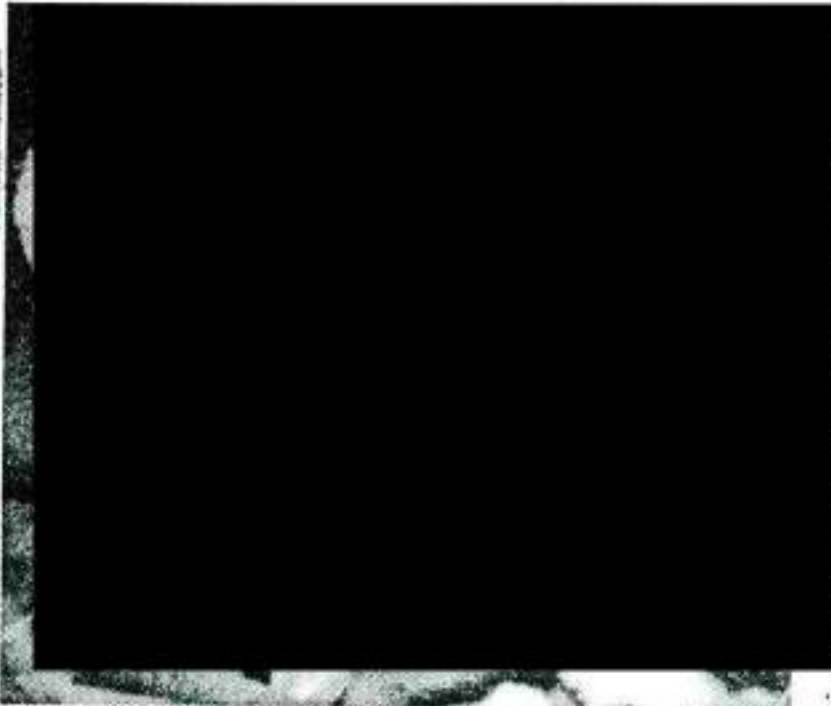
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tional aspirations of the one people
more victimized by racism than any
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"We believe that with the world's

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for the United Nations its reputation
for fairness and impartiality."

Rescinding the Zionism resolution
"is not aimed at or linked to the
peace process," Eagleburger said.
But, he added, for 16 years the resolu-
tion had blocked the United Nations
from playing a role in the peace
process. "My government believes
that this action can only help, and
not hinder, efforts to bring peace to
that region."

However, the Israeli foreign minis-
ter, speaking with reporters later,
made clear that Israel is still reluc-
tant to allow a greater U.N. role in
the peace process. "The U.N. has a
passive role, but it should not inter-
vene," Levy said. "The parties in the
peace process must negotiate di-
rectly with each other."



Israel's Levy (left), U.N. Ambassador Yoran Aridor (center)
and Deputy Ambassador Ephraim Tari celebrate after the vote.

Associated Press

Boston Globe

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

UN overturns vote that calls Zionism racist

By Trevor Rowe
SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

UNITED NATIONS - In a historic vote described by Israel as "the victory of morality over injustice," the United Nations General Assembly overwhelmingly revoked yesterday a 1975 resolution that equated Zionism with racism.

A total of 110 countries, including the Soviet Union, voted with the United States to overturn Resolution 3379, which had alienated Israel from the United Nations and harmed the world body's reputation in the eyes of many of its Western supporters.

The campaign against the 16-year-old resolution was led by the United States, which is sponsoring an ongoing series of peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. US officials had expressed the hope that the UN action would help the negotiating process.

Revocation of the resolution was opposed by 25 countries; 13 abstained. Almost

all Arab states either sought to retain the Zionism-is-racism resolution or abstained from the vote.

Outside the Arab bloc, however, the vote reflected dramatic changes in world opinion toward Israel and underscored remarkable new alignments that have emerged on the

■ Jewish leaders in Boston area
applaud UN vote. Page 26.

diplomatic map. Virtually all Eastern European countries, for instance, voted to revoke the resolution, which had been supported by their former communist governments in 1975.

The vote mirrored the current fractures in the Arab camp, which had fought hard for adoption of the original measure. While a majority of Arab countries wanted to preserve the resolution, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Bahrain and Chad chose not to vote at all, thereby distancing them-

UN, Page 26

The votes that changed

Supported 1975 UN resolution but voted Monday to repeal it:

Albania, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.

Abstained in 1975 but voted to repeal on Monday:

Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Nepal, Papua N. Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

For 1975 resolution, abstained or didn't participate Monday:

Bahrain, Chad, China, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Laos, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Tanzania.

And those that voted for the 1975 resolution and against rescinding it:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (then two countries; North and South Yemen)

NOTE: Brunei, North Korea and Vietnam, which voted against rescinding the 1975 resolution, did not vote in 1991.

SOURCE: Associated Press

GLOBE STAFF GRAPHIC

UN repeals 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism

UN

Continued from Page 1

selves from previous hard-line positions.

China and a number of African countries also abstained.

Addressing the assembly before the vote, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger called the resolution one of the world body's "most ungenerous acts," saying it "labeled as racist the national aspirations of the one people more victimized by racism than any other."

The 1975 vote, which stated that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination," condemned the movement that led to the founding of the state of Israel in 1948 as the Jewish homeland.

Eagleburger made clear that the United States saw the 16-year-old resolution as a relic of the Cold War. It "demonstrated like nothing else before or since," he said, "to what extent the Cold War had distorted the United Nations' vision of reality, marginalized its political utility and separated it from its original moral purpose."

UN role was reduced, US says

Eagleburger said revoking the resolution was not directly linked to the current Middle East peace process but added: "My government believes that this action can only help, and not hinder, efforts currently under way to bring peace to that region."

"For sixteen years," Eagleburger said, "the existence of the 'Zionism is racism' determination has stood in the way of those who wish to see the United Nations play a more significant role in the peace process."

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy, while hailing the revocation of the resolution as a "historic act," cautioned against any immediate or active role for the United Nations in the peace process.

"The UN has a passive role, a representational role but it does not intervene," Levy said after the vote. He called the UN action "the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood and courage over cowardice."

But Arab countries opposed to US initiative argued that revocation of the resolution would hurt the chances for a lasting Mideast peace.

"Its approval would not only whet the appetite of Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation, it would also serve to fuel the passions of those Arabs who believe that the whole



Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy (left) and Israel's ambassador to the United Nations Yoram Aridor embrace after a vote yesterday repealing a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism.

peace process is an exercise in futility, which gives Israel more time to expand and achieve its revisionist Zionist project," said Lebanese ambassador Khalil Makkawi, speaking on behalf of the Arab group of nations.

Attacks Israel's record

Makkawi charged that Israel's record "proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that when it is placated it becomes more defiant rather than compliant."

Riyad Mansour, a Palestinian representative, said that "we don't think Zionism ceases to be racist because the resolution is revoked. It is still racist given the rules applied by Israel against the Palestinians."

A senior western diplomat familiar with Washington's thinking said the vote does more than merely improve the United Nation's standing in Israeli eyes. He said it also "pushed" Israel into the UN fold and thereby makes it harder for it to oppose initiatives taken by the world body.

The United States lobbied hard for revocation of the resolution, strongly hinting that opposition to the measure could have a negative effect on aid requests, diplomats here said.

"If a country votes yes or if it votes no, guess who gets the PL-480," said a diplomat, referring to US surplus food shipments.

Eagleburger, however, suggested the vote could serve as a confidence-building measure for the Middle East peace negotiations.

the recognition by each side of the other's legitimacy," he said. "The resolution . . . would send a different message to the people of Israel from the one this body sent in 1975. But fundamentally it is not Israel which needs this action; it is the United Nations which requires it."

Present in the General Assembly hall yesterday was Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who was the US delegate to the United Nations in 1975, when the Zionism-racism resolution was passed.

"The United States of America," Moynihan said at the time, "declares that it does not acknowledge, it will not abide by, it will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

'The "Zionism is racism" determination has stood in the way of those who wish to see the United Nations play a more significant role in the peace process.'

L. EAGLEBURGER
Deputy secretary of state

12/17/91

Jews in Boston area praise action by UN

By Jack Sullivan
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

The repeal of the anti-Zionist resolution yesterday by the United Nations was hailed by Jews as a "long overdue" action necessary to moving the peace process forward and indicative of the changing political structure worldwide.

"That's very exciting," said Rabbi Frank Waldorf of Temple Sinai in Brookline. "I thought it was a rather cruel resolution to start with. We're living in amazing times."

Rabbi Mark Sokoll of the Jewish Community Center in Newton said, "It's long overdue. It makes me optimistic because it indicates situations in the world evolved." The resolution, he said, has been "a source of tension and concern for Israel and for Jews."

Rabbi Sokoll, who lived in Israel for 10 years and served in the Israeli army for a year, said yesterday's overwhelming UN vote affirms Israelis' right to their homeland, the founding principle of Zionism.

"This says, 'Israel, you are a legitimate and welcome nation in the family of nations,'" Rabbi Sokoll said. "Jews all around the world feel better and feel stronger today. That makes peace more possible, not less possible."

Anger at the United Nations was still apparent yesterday as some Jewish leaders continued to praise the US role in leading the repeal effort while criticizing the United Nations for passing the

resolution to begin with.

"It compromised the true purpose of the United Nations as an international peace-promoting body," said Nancy Kaufman, executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Boston. She said the original resolution was "blatantly political. We commend the leadership of the United States in paving the way for reasserting the integrity of the United Nations and its mission."

"Obviously, I think it's a long-delayed act of justice that I think might begin to repair the damage to the United Nations' credibility in the Middle East," said Leonard Zakim, New England regional director of the Anti-Defamation League.

Rabbi Waldorf said the repeal of the resolution will lift a veil of intolerance and bigotry that had influenced people who had little knowledge of Zionism and accepted the UN definition.

"I thought it was a very unfair characterization of Jews," Rabbi Waldorf said. "We certainly have our racists. We certainly have our people who go overboard . . . but in general Jews have been at the forefront of human rights for everyone."

Zakim said one troubling part of yesterday's action was the fact that moderate Arab nations, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, voted against repealing the 16-year-old resolution equating Zionism with racism. He said that "should give Israel pause" before moving on in the peace talks.

Tuesday, December 17, 1991

U.N. strikes down Zionism resolve

Dramatic vote boosts
Israel's global stature

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly rescinded its 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism by a 111-25 vote yesterday, giving a major boost to Israel's global stature as it pursues peace talks with its Arab neighbors.

It was only the second time that the assembly had overturned one of its own resolutions. There were 13 abstentions, and 17 other members of the assembly didn't participate in the vote.

All former Soviet Bloc countries and many Third World states voted yesterday to overturn the Zionism-is-racism resolution, a

Turn to Page 4

BOSTON HERALD[®]

12/17/91

U.N. rescinds Zionism resolution

From Page 1

reflection of how the collapse of communism has altered the Mideast equation. In 1975, only 35 nations ventured to oppose the measure.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy called the vote "the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood and courage over cowardice."

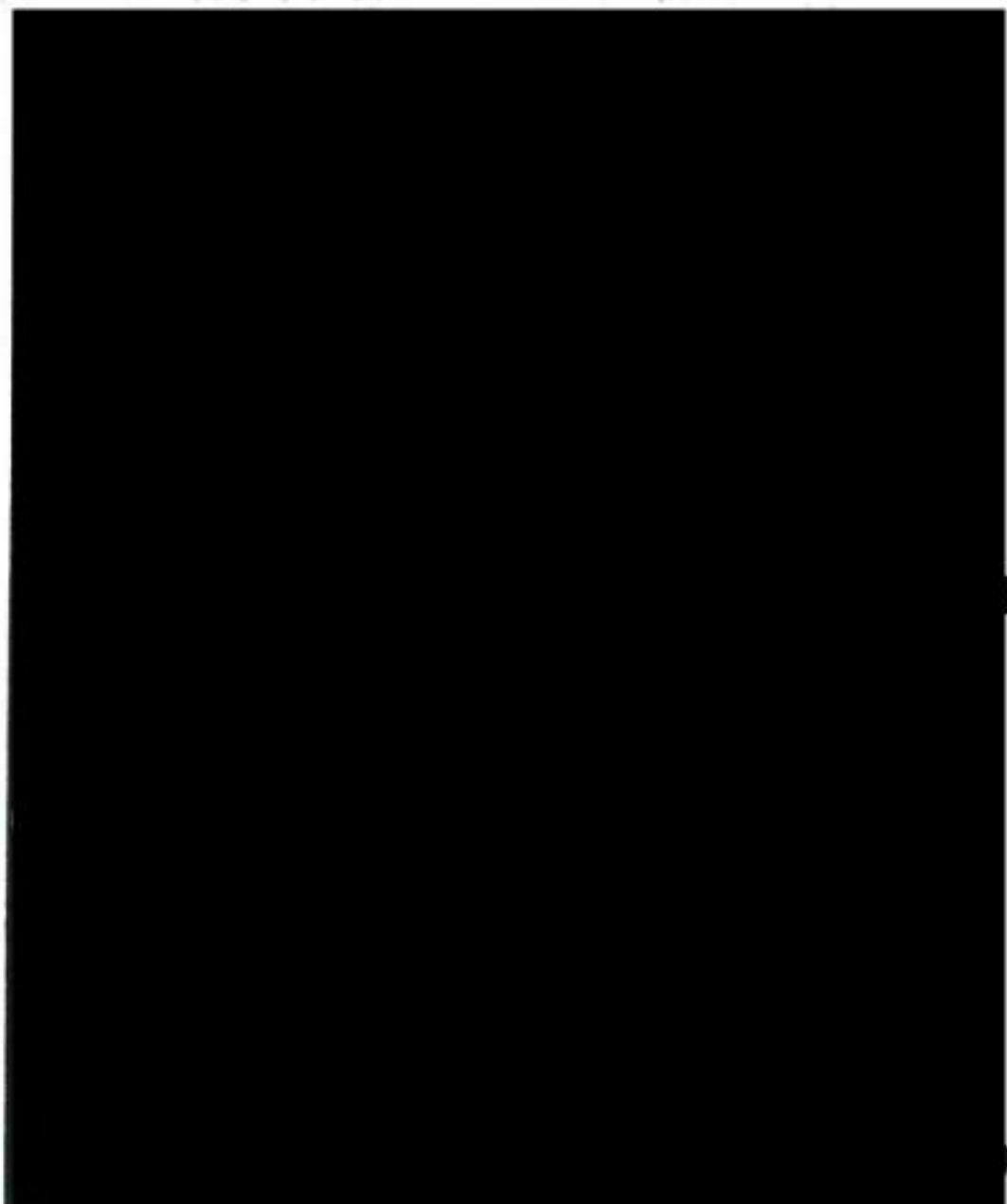
"... The international community has transmitted a loud and clear message that all expressions of hatred and intolerance are unacceptable to the enlightened nations," he said in New York.

Israeli officials at the Mideast peace talks in Washington said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called President Bush to thank him for his help in repealing the resolution.

And Nancy Kaufman, executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Boston, welcomed the repeal saying the 1975 resolution was "blatantly political" and had "compromised the true purpose of the UN as an international peace-promoting body."

Arab opponents of repeal said it would impede peace efforts, inflame extremists on both sides and justify what they said were discriminatory laws against Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories.

The 25 negative votes mostly came from Arab and Islamic states, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emir-



HAPPY WITH OUTCOME: Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy applauds yesterday as the U.N. General Assembly votes to repeal a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism. The measure passed 111-25 with 13 abstentions. Reuters photo

ates and Yemen.

Arab moderates, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Egypt — the only Arab nation to make peace with Israel — did not participate. That was seen as an effort not to antagonize the United States, which pressured them to support the measure. Non-participation is considered a weaker statement than abstention.

China, too, did not vote, and Saudi Ambassador Samir S. Shihabi, the president of the General Assembly, was absent.

"We regret that a number of Muslim and Arab states were unable to disengage themselves this time from their biases towards Israel," said Ehud Gol, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in Israel.

Zionism is the ideology of reconstituting the

Jewish nation in its biblical homeland. Arabs said that since Zionism calls only for Jews to return to a land also claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and therefore racist.

The Zionism-is-racism resolution was a political move by Arab nations to withhold legitimacy from Israel to force the Jewish state to withdraw from land it won in the 1967 war. —AP

Nation/world

UN repeals Zionism-as-racism statement

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly Monday to revoke a bitterly contested statement it approved in 1975 that said "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

Some 111 nations voted to repeal the statement, with 25 nations, mostly Islamic and hard-line communists, voting against. Thirteen nations abstained. Seventeen other nations, including Egypt, which recognizes Israel, and Kuwait and China, did not take part in the voting.

For the U.S., the strong vote in favor of repeal was a demonstration of American diplomatic power. After President Bush called for the repeal in September in a speech to the General Assembly, U.S. embassies around the world were instructed to put maximum pressure to secure the repeal. The 111 votes recorded Monday were about 11 more than the U.S. mission to the United Nations had predicted last week.

The vote reflected the changing inter-

national currents of recent years, the Persian Gulf war in particular, which split the Arab and Islamic worlds, and the changes in the former Soviet bloc, fostered by the collapse of communism.

In 1975, in an effort to curry favor with the Arabs and embarrass the U.S., Moscow took the lead in pushing through the statement that Zionism is a "form of racism."

With the end of communism in Europe, nations there by and large have re-established diplomatic relations with Israel in the past year. The Soviet Union and the rest of the former bloc, including newly independent Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, all voted for repeal Monday. The only communist countries voting against repeal were Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam.

Many Asian and African nations, including India, Nigeria, Singapore and

the Philippines, which voted for the Zionism action in 1975, reversed themselves Monday.

Zionism is the ideology of reconstituting the Jewish nation in its biblical homeland. Many Arabs maintain that because Zionism calls only for Jews to return to a land also claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and therefore racist.

Monday's vote caused a split in the Islamic and former non-aligned movements. No Arab country voted for repeal, but Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia all were absent from the vote.

Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen were among those voting against repeal. But there was no indication that those Arabs voting this way made much of an effort to persuade other states not to go along with the U.S. initiative.

At a news conference, Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy described the vote

as "removing a terrible blot" and said the world community is "sobering up," with many nations "shifting their positions."

Both the U.S. and spokesmen for the Arab nations voting against repeal saw the vote as important for both the credibility of the UN and the Middle East peace talks.

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who came up from Washington to lead the American delegation at Monday afternoon's session, said the equation of Zionism with racism "demonstrated like nothing else before or since, to what extent the Cold War had distorted the UN vision of reality, marginalized its political utility and separated it from its original moral purpose."

Speaking against repeal on behalf of the Arabs, Lebanon's representative, Khalil Makkawi, warned that it would hinder the peace process by whetting the appetite of "Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation."

Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

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U.N. Rescinds Its Zionism Censure

■ **Israel:** Branding of movement as racist is revoked by the General Assembly. The lopsided vote reflects the growing power of the United States in the world body.

By STANLEY MEISLER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

UNITED NATIONS—The General Assembly voted Monday to revoke its 16-year-old resolution branding Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination," marking a dramatic, overwhelming reversal of one of the most contentious positions the world body has ever taken.

Repeal came on a vote of 111 to 25, with 13 countries abstaining. The lopsided margin represented a clear victory for an intensive, worldwide lobbying campaign by the Bush Administration. It also demonstrated the extraordinary influence of the United States at the United Nations and the dwindling power there of the old Third World bloc.

Israel has long chafed under the original racism resolution. The Jewish nation looks on itself as the culmination of the Zionist movement and regards Zionism as the century-old movement to create a national homeland.

Its officials were jubilant over the repeal. As soon as the vote tally was announced, Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy and Israel's U.N. ambassador, Yoram Aridor, hugged each other.

"There has been a sobering up," Levy, speaking in Hebrew, told a news conference later. "Many people have switched their position. They have switched from darkness to light."

Although Arab and Muslim states formed the bulk of those countries opposing the measure's repeal, six Arab countries—Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman and Bahrain—decided not to take part in the vote, not even to abstain. Levy interpreted this as a plus for Israel.

Singling out Egypt, the only Arab state that has relations with Israel, Levy said: "We would have liked Egypt to support it. But I must say that Egyptian Foreign Minister Amir Moussa called me to explain his country's absence from the vote. This is the beginning of a turnabout, and we are going to try

Please see ZIONISM, A11

ZIONISM: U.N. Revokes 16-Year Censure

Continued from A1
to help this process."

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who introduced the repeal resolution in the General Assembly, said "it is more than time to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history."

Repeal of the Zionism-racism resolution, he added, would recover for the United Nations "its reputation for fairness and impartiality." The original resolution, victimizing a people who already have been "the victims of one of the most barbarous acts known to man," he said, "was one of this body's most ungenerous acts."

The action would improve the volatile situation in the Middle East, he insisted, because "for 16 years, the existence of the Zionism-is-racism determination has stood in the way of those who want to see the United Nations play a more significant role in the peace process."

In Washington, after the vote, President Bush received a phone call from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who thanked Bush for his role in helping to bring about the historic reversal. White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said the vote "enhanced the U.N. credibility and serves the interest of peace." He added that Bush was "gratified that his call for repeal... has now received the overwhelming support of the international community."

But Lebanese Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, speaking on behalf of Arab delegations, derided the claim that repeal would improve prospects for peace.

"This claim is negated by a record that proves beyond any shadow of a doubt that when Israel is placated, it becomes more defiant rather than compliant," he said. "To put it mildly, the adoption of this draft resolution would hinder the peace process. Its approval would not only whet the appetite of Israeli extremists wishing to pursue their policy of creeping annexation, it would also serve to fuel the passions of those Arabs who believe that the whole peace process is an exercise in futility."

Although Eagleburger tried to paint the original resolution as a Soviet-inspired maneuver during the height of the Cold War, it was actually regarded in 1975 as a defiant act of the Third World against the wishes of the United States. Countries such as Mexico and Nigeria, which hardly regarded themselves as allies of the Soviet Union, voted for the resolution then to show their solidarity with the rest of the Third World.

The reaction to the 1975 vote was swift and caustic. Mexico, which depends heavily on tourist revenue, suddenly found itself boycotted by many American groups that had planned to hold conventions there.

The United Nations was held up

to ridicule. And Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, used the Zionism vote to prove his contention that the Third World was choking life out of the organization. When the repeal vote was passed, Moynihan could be seen on the floor of the General Assembly shaking hands with many delegates.

The campaign to repeal the resolution, talked about for years, was set off in September when Bush told the General Assembly that "by repealing this resolution unconditionally, the United Nations will enhance its credibility and serve the cause of peace."

Lobbying began in earnest two weeks ago when the State Department announced that the United States intended to call for a vote before the 1991 session ended. U.S. officials said the Bush Administration mounted a drive that included entreaties by U.S. ambassadors, official messages and telegrams

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ZIONISM

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and personal phone calls to heads of state and to foreign ministers from the President and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Far more lobbying was done abroad than at the United Nations because, as an American diplomat put it, "the delegates here tend to be more radical than the governments back home." A Third World solidarity develops at the U.N. that is not always embraced in capitals around the world, he explained.

The Administration concentrated on four main areas to gather votes: Europe, Latin America, the Far East and Africa.

Europe was the easiest to court. Most of Western Europe voted against the resolution in 1975.

The Cold War's end made it easy to line up Eastern European votes.

In 1975, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia had voted for the Zionism-racism resolution. This time, all voted for repeal.

Latin America, which had supported the resolution heavily in 1975, switched, as well. The key came, an American official said, when the United States won Mexico's support "early on." Venezuela, which abstained in 1975, made no promises for a long while, but finally decided to vote for repeal. In the end, the only Latin American country to oppose repeal was Communist Cuba.

Asia, U.S. officials said, was difficult at first, but the mood changed when Japan, after hesitation, agreed to co-sponsor the resolution. Japan abstained in 1975.

"Until the very last," an official said, "the Indians weren't saying

Changing Sides

Here are key U.N. members who switched their stand on "Zionism is racism," voting for the resolution in 1975 and then to repeal it Monday:

Albania	India
Brazil	Madagascar
Bulgaria	Malta
Burundi	Mexico
Cambodia	Mongolia
Cameroon	Mozambique
Cape Verde	Nigeria
Congo	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czech.	Rwanda
Gambia	Sao Tome-Prin.
Grenada	Soviet Union
Guyana	Ukraine
Hungary	Yugoslavia

how they would vote." In the end, India, which voted for the 1975 resolution, voted for repeal.

"Africa was the hardest area to deal with," the U.S. official said, because so many of the countries supported the Arab position in 1975. Ambassadors worked hardest with those countries that already have resumed relations with Israel or are contemplating doing so. The lobbying paid off: All Africans voted for repeal or abstained, except for Somalia and the Sudan.

Despite their obvious satisfaction over the vote throughout most of the world, American officials were somewhat disappointed with the Arab vote. They had expected Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates to abstain or absent themselves from the vote. Instead, all three voted against repeal.

In the dwindling Communist world, Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba voted against repeal, but China decided not to vote at all.

The Record

(BERGEN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

Friend of the People It Serves

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U.N. rescinds resolution that called Zionism racist

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly on Monday rescinded its 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism by a 111-25 vote, giving a major boost to Israel's global stature as it pursues peace talks with its Arab neighbors.

It was only the second time that the assembly had overturned one of its own resolutions. There were

13 abstentions, and 17 other members of the assembly did not vote.

All former Soviet bloc countries and many Third World nations voted to overturn the Zionism-is-racism resolution, a reflection of how the collapse of communism has altered the Mideast equation. In 1975, only 35 nations ventured to oppose the measure.

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who intro-

duced the resolution, told the assembly, "It is more than time to consign one of the last relics of the Cold War to the dustbin of history."

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy called the vote "the victory of morality over injustice, truth over falsehood, and courage over cowardice."

"The international community has transmitted a loud and clear

message that all expressions of hatred and intolerance are unacceptable to the enlightened nations," he said in New York.

Israeli officials at the Mideast

See **ZIONISM** Page A-12

- Who changed their vote, and who didn't. **A-10**
- Mideast peace talks in "serious jeopardy." **A-12**

ZIONISM: U.N. rescinds resolution

From Page A-1

peace talks in Washington said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called President Bush to thank him for his help in repealing the resolution.

"Arab opponents of repeal said it would impede peace efforts, inflame extremists on both sides, and justify what they said were discriminatory laws against Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories.

"This resolution is like saying everything is OK," said Abdulla al-Ashfal, Yemen's U.N. ambassador and the Arab representative on the Security Council. "We hope that this will not be another sign for the Israelis to do more of the same."

The 25 negative votes mostly came from Arab and Islamic states, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Arab moderates, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Tu-

nisia, and Egypt — the only Arab nation to make peace with Israel — did not participate. That was seen as an effort not to antagonize the United States, which pressured them to support the measure. Non-participation is considered a weaker statement than abstention.

China, too, did not vote, and Saudi Ambassador Samir S. Shihabi, the president of the General Assembly, was absent.

"We regret that a number of Muslim and Arab states were un-

able to disengage themselves this time from their biases towards Israel," said Ehud Gol, a spokesman for Shamir, in Israel.

Zionism is the ideology of reconstructing the Jewish nation in its biblical homeland. Arabs said that because Zionism calls only for Jews to return to a land also claimed by Palestinians, it is exclusionary and therefore racist.

The 1975 resolution was a political move by Arab nations to withhold legitimacy from Israel and force the Jewish state to with-

draw from land it had won in the 1967 war.

Israel used the 1975 resolution to back its claim that the United Nations was biased against the Jewish state and unfit as a peacemaker.

Israel probably will still oppose any U.N. umbrella for the peace talks. A second round of peace talks — begun in Madrid on Oct. 30 — is taking place in Washington under U.S. auspices.

Many diplomats believe the U.S.-sponsored resolution was in-

tended as a gesture to Israel to encourage its participation in the Middle East peace process.

Eagleburger denied it had been used to lure Israel to the bargaining table but said the U.S. government believes overturning the resolution "can only help and not hinder efforts currently under way to bring peace to the region."

Arab nations sought to insist the resolution be rescinded by a two-thirds majority because it was of enormous importance. Their efforts were defeated, and in any case the repeal was approved by a more than 4-to-1 vote in the 166-member assembly.

"The repeal took the form of a simple one-sentence draft resolution that said: 'The General Assembly decides to revoke the determination contained in the resolution 3379.'"

That earlier resolution proclaimed that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination." It passed by a vote of 72-35 with 32 abstentions and was supported by Arab, African, and communist states.

Repeal became possible not only with the fall of the Soviet bloc, but also with the warming relations between Israel and most African states.

Fiery barbs jeopardize peace talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Israel accused Arabs on Monday of "fomenting violence," and Palestinians charged Israelis with undermining the Mideast peace negotiations with a drastic crackdown in the occupied territories.

The sharp exchange of rhetoric came as peace talks entered their second week at the State Department. Pessimistic officials said the Israeli talks with Palestinians and Jordanians appeared at an impasse.

"As of today the whole process is in serious jeopardy," Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi said. "This may prove to be the last chance."

"This has not been a good day for peace," said Benjamin Netanyahu, chief spokesman for the Israeli negotiators.

Like last week's discussions, the Israeli talks with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation didn't get beyond a State Department corridor where the two sides have remained in disagreement about the next step and formal resumption of negotiations.

In separate talks, Israeli and Syrian negotiators dueled over Syria's insistence on a return of the land Israel captured in 1967, and Israel's insistence that Syria first prove it accepts the legitimacy of the Jewish state.

In the middle of the meeting, said Israeli delegation leader Yosef Ben-Aharon, he received word that the bodies of two "terrorists" carrying Syrian papers had been found on the shore of the Gaza Strip. Ben-Aharon said he urged Syria to stop all terrorist activities against Israel by groups based on its territory.

"They are trying our patience," was Syrian delegation chief Muwaffak Allaf's assessment of the three-hour session with the Israelis. "But as I told you, we are very patient," he told reporters. "Unfortunately, the Israeli delegation is not budging an inch," he said. Both sides have agreed, nevertheless, to meet again Tuesday.

Equally stubborn were the talks among Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. For the fourth day, the delegation heads exchanged written proposals and counter-proposals, conferring for hours on a hallway sofa while the delegations milled impatiently.

Israeli officials, while pleased by the U.N. vote Monday repealing a 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism, were angered by Arab votes for retaining the resolution. They said they could not understand how countries talking of peace with Israel could continue to condemn Zionism as racist.

Text of 1975 resolution

The General Assembly, recalling its Resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 Nov., 1963, proclaiming the United Nations declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that 'any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, and socially unjust and dangerous' and its expression of alarm at 'the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain governments by means of legislative, administrative, or other measures.'

"Recalling also that in its Resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December, 1973, the General Assembly condemned, inter alia [a Latin phrase meaning 'among other things'], the unholy alliance between South African racism and

Zionism.

"Taking note of the declaration of Mexico on the equality of women and their contribution to development and peace, proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that 'international cooperation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, foreign occupation, Zionism, apartheid, and racial discrimination in all its forms as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination.'

"Taking note also of Resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the assembly of heads of state and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 12th ordinary session,

held in Kampala [Uganda] from 28 July to 1 Aug., 1975, which considered 'that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being.'

"Taking note also of the political declaration and strategy to strengthen international peace and security and to intensify solidarity and mutual assistance among non-aligned countries, adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 Aug. 1975, which most severely condemned Zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology."

Ex-Soviet bloc nations lead switch

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — On Nov. 10, 1975, the General Assembly voted 72-35, with 32 abstentions, in favor of a resolution that proclaimed, Zionism to be a form of racism and racial discrimination.

On Monday, the General Assembly rescinded the resolution by a 111-25 vote, with 13 abstentions.

Here is a country-by-country comparison of the votes.

Supporters of the 1975 resolution that voted Monday to repeal it:

Albania, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.

Countries that abstained in 1975 but voted Monday to repeal:

Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile,

Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Nepal, Papua N. Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Countries that voted for the 1975 resolution but abstained or didn't participate Monday:

Bahrain, Chad, China, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Laos, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Tanzania.

Countries that voted for the 1975 resolution and voted against rescinding it:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iran, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen [then two countries; North Yemen and South Yemen].

Brunei, North Korea, and Vietnam, which voted against rescinding the 1975 resolution, did not vote in 1975.

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ברוב מוחץ בוטלה בא ההחלטה ציונות=גזע

דוד לוי: ניצחון גדול ביום גדול לעם ולמדינה ■ הנציג המצרי יצא מאולם עצרת האו"ם דקה לנ

ביהודים וישראלים, 17
6 מדינות ערביות.
עב מצרים, מרוקו, 7
וכוזית. השגריר הגזו
לפני ההצבעה. היום
לוי עם הנשיא בוש.

בינתיים, ישב שר העץ דוד לוי וסומן
באצבעותיו בעצבנות. ורישת הערבים גדול
נה וכסיום ההצבעה אמר לוי "זה ניצחון
גדול ביום גדול לעם ולמדינה".
אחר כך התחבק שר העץ עם שגריר
ישראל באו"ם יורם ארידור ועם שגריר
ארה"ב תומס פיקינג. יציע הקהל, העמוס

חברות העצרת. 25 התנגדו רצף נמנעו.
סימו להצבעה רבני מתח לא מעטים.
לאחר שלורנס אינגלסטר, הנציג האמריקני,
הציג את ההצעה כנאום ציוני הקיף, דיברו
הנציגים הערבים ונראה היה שהם מנסים
לנרס למחבת. הם דרשו שרק רוב של שני
שלישים יוכל לנטל את ההחלטה.

מאת בן כספית
סופר מקריב בויז'ויק
ומנחם רהט
עצרת האו"ם ביטלה אמש את האלסטת
משנת 1975, הקבעת שהציונות היא גזע
נית. בעד הביטול הצביעו 111 מתוך 166

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לוי לפיקרינג: "הלו תומאס אתה רואה - כשאנחנו עובדים יחד, יש הצלחה

שר החוץ הצעיר הודיע ללוי לא השתתף בהצבעה. תומאס נוספות נעדרו מהאולם: צד בחריין וכוויית □ יהודים ועי 'ציע הקהל. אחרי ההצבע הכעילים: יתודה לאל שו

בומלה החלטת האו"ם המשווה בין ציונות וגזענות. שגריר ארה"ב באו"ם: "התוצאות הפתיעו גם אותי. הוכח, שבלוק ההתנגדות הערבית אינו קיים עוד. אנחנו גאים מאוד להיות חלק מההחלטה הזאת". עכשיו הוא מקווה לעשות ביחד שלום במזרח התיכון



מאת בן כספית
סגן שגריר במיזרח
"ניצחון גדול כיום גדול לעם ולמדינה", אמר אמס שר החוץ דוד לוי, אחרי שנוסלה החלטת האו"ם, המשווה את הציונות לנוכחות תומאס פיקרינג, שגריר ארה"ב באו"ם, וזדה שהתנגד את המיזע אסילו אותו. דבר אשר היה כוונה בניצחון הישראלי-אמריקני הוא סופי ומתווה הישג חשוב לישראל.

■ סין הצביעה בעד
האו"ם קיבל אתמול את הצעת ההחלטה - שהוגשה בשם 85 מדינות - ברוב של 111 בעד, 25 נגד ו-13 נמנעים. בולטות במיוחד העובדות הבאות: שש מדינות ערביות לא השתתפו בהצבעה - מצרים, מרוקו, עומן, תוניס, בחריין וכוויית. השגריר המצרי יאז טאטלס דחה לפני מועד ההצבעה סין הצביעה בעד. כחלודרוסה המצרית, גם היא, ברוב האחרון למדינות והצטרפות על הצעת ההחלטה.
"ציע הקהל, שהיה עמוס ביהודים וישראלים נלהבים, רגש במחאות כסיים מועצות מיד לאחר שהגדרות על הלוח האלקטרוני נגדו לחצו. "תודה לאל שהסיוע החזק", אמר פעילים יהודים שיסבו ביצע.

■ דוד לוי התחבק והתושק עם כולם
שר החוץ, דוד לוי, התחבק והתושק עם כולם ולפתע הגיע שגריר ארה"ב באו"ם, תומס פיקרינג. האמריקנים, זה לא סוד, הם הוכחו האמיתי ועמך מאתורי הרוכ בעצום שהושג אתמול. לוי התרגש מאוד ואמר לפיקרינג "הלו, תומאס, בוא, בוא הנח".

הרצוג: הטיהר עצמו

מאת ברוך כ
"ביטול ההחלטה הוא בראש האו"ם לטהר עצמו מכתם שזו אמר הלילה נשיא המדינה, חיי סת העצרת הכללית שביטלה א המשווה את הציונות לנוכחות הנשיא הרצוג -- שהחליט כשגריר ישראל באו"ם - והנ מאשר והקדיח את הציונות ומ ולעם היהודי עולל הסודי, היו נהג בצביעות תוך התבוסות ל נות אשר הצביעו בעד ההחלטה מולת כוב וספי".
"עם ביטול ההחלטה נהאל ייש להעלות על גס את ארץ התייחס לטיח ישראל ונאבק החלטה 3373". ובשיא ציין ב בראשיתו של כנסוד דניאל נ יצא כביהר ובי אהתעורר

בעד - 111, נגד - 25, נמנעים - 13. בוסלה החלטת המשווה בין ציונות וגזענות
קני לודו נלכדו העלה כסני עצרת האו"ם את הצעת ההחלטה 47. האו"ם באו"ם משחקלמחמה של הבלוק הישראלי-אמריקני. כספית ורש דניאל ו1 חריות והתעוררו יד א. מאשרי

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בעד - 111, נוד - 25, ומצויים - 13. בוטלה והאלטה המשותפת בין צינות והעמדת

אילו יותר טוב עד לפני כמה שנים, הסכמי שהסכים יבטיח ככלוק אחר, אבל היעדרות של שם מדינות ערביות מוכיחה, שהבלוק של המתנגדות אינו קיים עוד. אגודת באים מאד להיות חלק מההאלטה הזאת.

שר הרוץ הכיני שביקש רצון סגן: ספגים לא הצביע, וסר"ר כי שר הרוץ המצרי, עמד מוסק, שלה אילו מביק לנידיונים וריחות לו על ההאלטה המצרית לא להסתמך בהצבעה.

לוי היה ממוקם את האספה כי עתה, לאחר קבלת ההאלטה, יראה האר"ם את עצמו כמתערב בענייני תהליך השלום, וינסה לשלוח נציג מסעם להשתתף בשיתוף. יש לו התחייבות כתר בה בעניין הוא מתאמריקאים. כל נציג של האר"ם לא ישתתף בשיתוף מדינאות, והוא מסר.

קני לזרנס אינלברט העלה כמני עשרת האר"ם את הצעת ההאלטה 47, התקיים באר"ם משחקסלמה של הבלוק הישראלי-אר"ם ריבוי. במשחק נכסו נציגי 82 מדינות שהתייצבו, עד אז, מאחורי ההצעה. נודו כי כל התמריצים האפשריים ותרחישי הפעולה בעניין הרוץ הצפוי. הוכחו תוכנית פעולה אלטרנטיבית, והשנו סיכומים. עוזרי השר כבר דיברו על הרצחה הצפוי.

לוי התייחס לפני ההצבעה גם למדינות, שהתנגדו לכיסול ההאלטה "סי שלא יתמוך, יצטרך לתת הסכמים אחר כך, לטובת הרוץ הגדול, הטעות, חסר התקיים, שיצביע בעד". לאחר סגן, בהצבעה, התברר שנכאשו של לוי לנבי הרוב התגשמה במלואה. השטרד האמריקני סיר, כי בניסך השריך שכמות התמכים תגיע ל-101, "אצריך אגרת, שנים 118 אמפיר, אבל 111 זה

האר"ם יצא מהאלם ורק לפני טוץ' ההצבעה. סין הצביעה בעד. ביילודוסיה הצטרפה, גם היא, ברוב האחרון למדינות השלטות על הצעת ההאלטה.

יציע הקול, שהיה עמוס כיועדים וישראלים נלהבים, רגש כמחאות כמים סוערות מיד לאחר שהודות על הלוח האלקטרי נ"י תולו להכריז "ועדה לאל שהסיום הוא עכר", אמרו פעילים יורדים שיטבו ביציע.

■ דוד לוי התחבק והתושק עם כולם

שר הרוץ, דוד לוי, התחבק והתושק עם כולם ולפתע הגיע שטרד אהר"כ באר"ם, תומס סיקרינג. האמריקאים זה לא טור, הם הכוח האמיתי שקמר מאחורי הרוב בעצום שהיגש אתמול. לוי התרגש מאוד ואמר לסיקרינג "הלוי, תומאס, בוא, בוא הנה". השניים התחבקו ולוי אמר לשטרד האמריקני בעברית שסמטה - "אנחנו באר"ם, אתה רואה, כשאנחנו אגודת עובדים יחד יש רגלי". ולי, סיקרינג מלמל במסובת "כן, גם שלום כמורדהתיכון נעשה כיוצר". ולי, שנודר גם בשמחה לא ליטול למלחמה, ענה "גם אנחנו רוצים שלום, לא רק אתם". השניים התחבקו. בערב הוא אי התבונן נזקקות לשלום.

שלום, כמנישיו הארוכה של שר הרוץ עם השטרד האמריקני, אמר לוי "כאנו חושך לרוץ. להסיר כחם מעל מצחו של האר"ם, כחם שנתקע עם ברנע של ליטיי מאורות, שיערף למחוק אותו מעל רפי הדיסטוריה".

אילו אתמול בבוקר, כמה שעות לפני שנת שר הרוץ האמרי

הגישא הרצוג -- שההאלטה התקבלה בזמן ו כשטרד ישראל באר"ם - הסיף כי "ההאלטה מאשר היקעה את הדינות ורגמה לה, למדינות ולעם היחודי עזול הסודי, היא מפנה באר"ם עצב טרג בצביעות תוך התכחשות לאמת, ומפנה באח טוח אשר הצביע בעד ההאלטה תוך שיעבוד עצמ מילת כוב וסר".

עם כישול ההאלטה והאלטה, הסיף נשיא ה "יש להעלות על גס את אותם מדינות ואישי התייצבו ליטין ישראל תאכס כנובמבר 1975 נקד ההאלטה 1179". הנשיא ציין במיוחד את משלחת בראשותו של כנסוד רגאל סטריק מרטנא, אז ארצו באר"ם, וכן את המפסע הרגישת והאסיבה ש טניא, נציג סיסמא ריקה ראו באר"ם.

נשיא בידך על ההאלטה שהתקבלה הלילה זה למדינות אשר היו שופכינות לה ותמכו בה זו לארה"כ ונשיאא "אשר כתיחהם - לתקף את ו המכיש של האר"ם - הכיחו רגש של שליחות תוך חסר פשרות בצביעות, כשקר ובעזול".

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ביטול ההחלטה המבישה

מאז ה'29 בנובמבר 1947, לא היתה עצרת הארץ
מקום שהיטב נתת מיוחדת לברינת ישראל. יתר על
כן, ארכיוני הארץ נגורו בהחלטות נינוי לישראל,
ברדנות שונות של הדימות, אך ברמה שזה של צבר
עזת בינלאומית.

קאליציה קבועה של הגוש הערבי-מוסלמי, הגוש
הקומוניסטי ומדינות רבות של העולם השלישי, הצלי-
חה להעביר כמעט כל הצעת החלטה אנטי-ישראלית.
השיא או הספל נרשמו בנובמבר 1975, כאשר
העצרת אימצה את החלטה 3379 שהשתוותה את הציר
נות לבוענות. אתמול, 16 שנה אחרי שנציג ישראל או
בעצרת, חיים הרצוג, קרע לבגדים את גוד רינה המ
ביט של העצרת על הציונות, מחקה אותה עצרת את
החלטה הבחיה המסתיומת.

הרוב המחץ שבו נתקבלה אמס החלטת הביטול
(111) ברינות תמס, 25 התנגדו ר'13 נבנעט, לא היה
מוטב אילמלא המכבש האמריקני ואלמלא קרסה האר
מפריה הארזומה.

את השמדת הללו כראי לוסד, גם בדנע זה של
התרוממות רוח למני שיצאים מן המלים מרוב שמנה.



Communication department

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מס' זיהוי מס' איוס איוס 3379

איוס איוס איוס איוס

אש"ף: "ההחלטה באו"ם - כתם של בושה שיישאר דבוק לפרצופו של הארגון הבינ"י"

רצו לפרצופו של הארגון הבינלאומי להודות, ומה קשה להיסטוריה האנושית.

גם ראש המרכז לליפורים פלסטיניים במזרח ירושלים, פייזל אליחסיני, טען שבדיניות ישראל נכבדה תוקפנית ונועזית, ועל ישראל לבטל את החוקים התוקפניים והנועזיים שלה נגד הפלסטינים.

סודיה טענה שלא היה מתנגדת לביטול החלי"ס אילו בא הביטול לאור צעדים ישראליים להפסקת התפילה הנועזית נגד הערבים, בעיקר הפלסטינים. לדבריה, המוסל הישראלי כשהוא כמסויך במעשי-הריכוז נגד הפלסטינים ולא מיתן בעקבים אלה גם כימים אלה של סיוע שלום.

בידך מאורי טוכר: נשיא הוועדה חיים הרצוג סיגר אמר במרכז ברסה לנשיא ארה"ב נודי בוס, שגנן דן קוויל וסנאטור דניאל פטריק פרננה, הודעה להם על החוסה, התפילה וניהול הבאכס להביא נכד פו-סיל דבר לביטול ההחלטה המסווה את הציונות לנועזת.

את שר החוץ דוד לוי, הסטיד יורם אריהו ושטיד ארצות הברית לארץ, תומס פיטינג.

ראש הממשלה יצחק שמיר סחה אטם סלמונית עם הנשיא בוס, והביע את תודתו והסרת העם בר-סראל על תרומתה החשובה של ארה"ב ועל חלקו האישי במאמץ לביטול החלטת או"ם. בוס השיב לשר, כי הוא מודה לו בעומק לבו על דבריו והסכים: ידען ראש הממשלה לתקשורת, אהוד גול, פירסם אטם הודעה כי "ההצבעה באו"ם הנה מיטן עיוות היסטורי שהטיל כחם על ארגון האומות המאוחדות ועל כל הבריות שנתנו קולן להסוואה המבישה את מעשיכם את העמדה האמריקנית התקיפה ומביעים תודתנו ל-109 המדינות שהצטרפו להצבעה".

בושינגטון אבו דובר הבית הלבן, כארלי פייזל טר, כי ארה"ב מקימת במרכה את החלטת או"ם. חנובת הנהגת אש"ף על ההחלטה באו"ם היתה חריפה מכל התנועות הערביות. דובר של ההנהגה בטונים אחר דביטול הוא כחם של כשה שייסא

מאת בן כספית
דובר משרד החוץ ביו"ר
שמו נבא ומנחם דהט

כלי התקשורת בניו יורק ריחצו אתמול במחבה בעמדיהם הראסונים על ההחלטה באו"ם לבטל הטי והאת הציונות לנועזות. כל הפרסנים מאוהדים ברע הם כי זהו נצחון גדול וסוחף, הרבה מעל לציפיות, כמסמל תחילתה של תקופה חדשה לא עוד נוש סיוע ערבי מאוחד, לא עוד רוב אוטומטי נגד ישר אל, וגם מה שהיה פעם הגוש הקומוניסטי וסחמך כולו נקבלת ההחלטה ב-1975, נעלם כלא היה.

סוכנה קרית, יורד ועידת הנשיאים של הארגונים היהודיים, אמרה "זה יום גדול מאוד לכולנו. לישר אל, לציונות, לעם היהודי, יותר מכל לארץ עשיר".

ארגונים יהודיים רבים לקחו לעצמם למוכרת עותקים של דף ההצבעה בעניין החלטה L-47. הגריל לעשות דבר אחרו שניד, שהחיים על העתק שלו

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our com. numbers:

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Tel: 7

מספרו התקשרות שלו: 7

Fax: 7

ברוב מכריע החליטה עצרת האו"ם: הציונות אינה גזענות

אחד נדו תקיפה אחר, שליח האו"ם בדאשגוואן, מוסיף מן השם, בניין בנייה, חקיק אתמול בדרישה רבה את מברית על פני לחתום נגד ביטול האלמנט האו"ם, וב מיוחד על המסירה ביטול ההחלטה והאמנת ביוני, שהחלטה תימך, המבנים ימשיכה, מפילה עם שאר המדינות, הליטה השפיעה במסגרת האו"ם את המדינות המלכות לגיטימיות שיהיה לביטול ההחלטה, אנו מאוכזבים מההחלטות, זה לא מה שהיינו מבקשים ממדינת, שיש לנו אתה יודע שלום.

פשיטת, אנו לה 'מסאד' ויש אל עזרת כבוד - יש תחילה, ידח של מסיג ראש: המסלול יתקן סביר התקשר, אמש לנשיא בנק, הודעה לו, במלים: הודעה על סמבטי אה"ב פומבי לביטול האו"ם, את המדינות המסלול והניש בו זה במסלול, ביטול ההחלטות, הדין כי העם והיהודי ישראל, לא יפסדו ליעולם את אשר יקשה אש"ל, בע"י יתן שיהיה את ההחלטות, תקשרות, וביטול אי-קצת את מדינות, רמבו, הודעה: המחלטה והא"ם.

החל מדינות האו"ם ארבעים יד, ימים שלוחו את ידו והכרזה במול סוב והמדינה הכיתה ממנה גדול, הודעה מדינת, שלפני 16 שנה היו בני השני וקטן את הכתוב על האו"ם, הסדר אותו פתח, לעם היהודי די ולמדינת ישראל הדי יום של בנת והחלטות דוח, אנו ביום מיוחנן בינוני, והדין ליה.

מאת שלמה שפירא
בדיוקן נחמד לראשית, האו"ם 3379, שהודעה את הביטול כנגד של בעצרת האו"ם על החלטת בעולם, מטלה אמש המדינה במילאק עצרת האו"ם סוב של 111 מדינות נגד 25 והמדינות של 25 הדוב שהם בהחלטת הביטול היה בקול המכריע.

לדי: פגישתי עם בוש היא איתות למי שסבור שהקשר עם ארה"ב התרופף

ראינו בך, סבבה שלמה את האו"ם, לדי: יבא בערוז בתחילתו למבטל, המדינות, על המאמצים להשיגם לביטול למסלול של ההחלטה, אסון, בעצרת האו"ם, לפני הודעה, אש"ל, בקשה המדינות את שיש, אנו להודיע, את ההודעה עוד בעצרת המדינות והחלטת כחוב.



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הכתם סוליה - חשבון יוגש

עצרת הא"ם היקיעה כחודש נובמבר 1975 את הציונות כצורה של גזענות ושל הפליה גזעית. היא הכירה, בספורש, שתי החלטות שנתקבלו כמה חודשים לפני כן: אחת של נציגי המדינות הבלתי-סודרות שנערכה בלימה, בירת פרו, השנייה שנתקבלה בוועידת קאמפאלה, של מדינות המסוממת לארגון לאומות אפריקה. זו האחרונה טענה כי "למשטר הגזעי בפלשתיין הבכורה ולמשטרים הגזעיים בויטנאם וברודואפריקה יש מקור אימפריאליסטי משותף ומכנה גזעי זהה, הקשור באופן אורגאני למדיניותם, שטסרתה לרכא את כבודו של הארץ".

החלטת העצרת זכתה ברוב לא רחוק מרשיב אבל 72 קולות של ברית המועצות וארצות הגוש הקומוניסטי, של המדינות הערביות והמוסלמיות ושל מדינות העולם השלישי גברו על 35 קולות מתנגדים 1-32 נמנעים.

"עלינו להסיף ולהיאבק נגדה בכל הבטות שנוכל למצוא גישה אליה, ולא נודול מלהקיע את הטילוף ההיסטורי הגלום כזה - נאמר במסמך זה ב"הארץ", כ-12 בנובמבר, 1975. אולם לא היה שום סיכוי להצליח במאבק זה, כל עוד ברית המועצות ניצחה על זירת הארץ בעזרת כל המדינות הלא-נצרותיות. ארה"ב, מדינות השוק המשותף של אירופה, וכל יתר המדינות שהצביעו נגד או נמנעו עמדו חסרות אונים.

רק פרישתה של ברית המועצות מהמלחמה הקרה יצרה את האפשרות ליזום הצעה שתורוש מעצרת הארץ לכטל את החלטתה.

קברניטי המדינות האמריקאיות שפו להמצרותיה של ישראל, והגשיא גור'ג בוש הדיע כנאומו בשעת פתיחת העצרת הנוכחית כי נציגו יגיש הצעת החלטה לשם כיטול ההחלטה אשר הבטיחה את סמה הטוב של ישראל. המשלחת האמריקאית השקיעה מאמצים נמרצים כדי לגייס את הרוב הדרוש: וההצלחה האירה לה פנים. הביטול אושר ברוב מבריע.

היינו מברכים את מצרים לו אורה עוז להצביע עם הרוב: אבל אפשר להתייחס גם אל היעדרותה מן ההצבעה, כמו אל היעדרותם של נציגי מרוקו, תוניס, כוויית, עומן וכאחריין, כאל צער חיובי. כולן יצאו, אמנם בדרך לא רחוקה אמיצה, משהיות שהיו שותפים לה לפני 16 שנה. הערכה זו תופסת גם לגבי הודו. יש לנו יסוד להביט בקורת רוח על תוצאות ההצבעה, ותודתנו שלוחה לארה"ב במיוחד. אבל טעה שר העץ כאשר אמר לשגריר תומס פיסינג כי הגוה, "כשאנחנו עוברים יהר, יש הצלחה". השינוי במאון הכוחות הגלובאלי שהודתן לארה"ב - לא ישראל היא שהגלירה אותה: ישראל נדבית מרישג אמריקאי, וככל שעלינו להביר ברצונה הטוב של ארה"ב - לא נעשה עזול להנהגה האמריקאית אם נייחס לה, גם בהקשר הגדול, שיקלים פוליטיים, שפעלו לצדו של הרצון להביא את הארץ לתיקון עיות שישראל סכלה ממנו.

לורנס איגלכרנר, שגריר ארה"ב בארץ, הכחיש כל קשר בין החלטת הביטול לבין תהליך השלום: אבל באותה נשימה אמר כי אין ספק שהחלטת הביטול תסייע לו. הדעת נותנת כי בואשינגטון מצפים שירושלים תגמול על כך בהצגת עמדה גמישה יותר.

הכתם הדוא סולק עתה: אבל נסעה אם נאמין כי לא נצטרך לשלם מחיר גם עבור טובה זו. כאשר האמריקאים יציעו "הצעתו" לייצור לזכרות ורצבריות, ניווכח בכוחה זה.

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בוש: צריך היה לעשות זאת מזמן

מאת נירא בכור
וטוכניות הידיקות

בפנישטו עם רוד לוי אתמול אמר הגשיא בוש לעיתונאים "זה צער שיהפך את האמות המאחדות לי ארגון יעיל יותר. זה צער שצריך היה להינקט מוקד, חוד הדיגיש. במספך דבריו ציין "אני הישב שכלנו שמי חים על כיטול ההחלטה, ואני יודע שהיה זה יום גדול לישראל, לארה"ב ולמדינות הבת אחות".

ספר במספר הוצף המצרי קרא אתמול לישראל לשפר בחמדה את המצב בשטחים. "לאחד שלא התנגד רעו לכיטול החלטת הארץ, המשווה את הציונות לנזענות, אנו מכעשים עכשיו מישראל לפעול לשיפור מצב המלשתינאים יבשטחים הבשטיים", אמר הסקר.

לעומת גישתה הענינית של מצרים הגיב אתמול אשף בועס על ברי טול החלטת. דובר אשף בתונים אמר כי "הפקד הממשל האמריקאי בהפעלת התחים הבין-לאומיים בעץ נין זה, כומן שנערכות שיות השי לום - מסוכן ומסכל את מאמצי השלום".

פיסל וטייניי אמר אתמול כי ברי טול החלטת הארץ הוא חסר משמעות כל עוד מדיניות ישראל בשטי חים היא "עוקפנית וגזענית".

גם סוריה מתחה ביקורת על החל-

טת הארץ הדישה, אם כי מתונה מן הצפוי. לטענתה הפעלות הישר אליות נגד הערכים בשטחים הן גזעניות. רובר של משרד הוצף אמר כי סוריה היתה מאושרת מכיטול ההחלטה, אם הביטול היה בא לאחד צע רים ישראלים מעשים להמסקת ואסליה נגד הערכים.

כך הצביעו חברות האו"ם

לחץ תוצאות ההצבעה שלשום על ביטול ההחלטה שקבעה כי הציונות היא טוג של נזענות

בערו אלבניה, אנטיטאה וברבדה, ארגנטינה, אוסטרליה, אוסטרליה, איי בהמה, ברבוס, בלגיה, בליז, בניה, בוטאן, צ'כוסלובקיה, דנמרק, דומיניקה, הרפובליקה הדומיניקנית, אקוודור, אל סלוודור, אסטוריה, פיג'י, פינלנד, צרפת, גבון, גמריה, גרמניה, יוון, גרנדה, גווסטלה, גינאה, האיטי, הנדורס, הנגריה, איטלנד, הודו, אדלנד, חוף השנהב, ג'מייקה, יפאן, קניה, לטוניה, לסוטו, ליבריה, ליכטנשטיין, ליטא, לוקסמבורג, מרגסקי, מלוי, מלגה, איי מרשל, מקסיקו, רומניה, רואנדה, סס קיטס תוויס, סס לוציה, סס וינמנס, סמואה, סאו תומא וטריניסיה, טיטל, טידיה, לאת, סינגפור, איי סולומון, ברית המועצות, ספרד, דרום קוריאה, סרינג, סוויילנד, שוודיה, תאילנד, סנגו, אשף אינה, ונצואלה, ואיד, זמביה.

נגרו, אפגניסטאן, אלג'יריה, בנגלהדש, ברוניי, קובה, אינדונזיה, איראן, עיראק, ירדן, לבנון, לוב, מליה, מאל, מאוריסניה, צפון קוריאה, פקיסטאן, קנאר, סעודיה, סנטליה, טרי לאנקה, פדאן, סוריה, איחוד האמירויות הערביות, וייטנאם, תימן.

נמנעו: אנגולה, בורקינה פאסו, אתיופיה, נאנה, לאוס, איי מלריב, מאוריציוס, מיאנמר ונורטה, סנריה, טרינידד וטובגו, סודקיה, אונגנדה, דימכאכווה.

נעדרו או שלא הצביעו: בודיי, צאר, טין, ג'יבוטי, מצרים, גינאה המשוונית, גינאהביסאו, כוויית, מרוקו, ניג'ר, עומאן, טנגאל, דרום אפריקה, תוניסיה, איי קומורו, ונאנא.

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האו"ם ביטל ההחלטה ציונות=גזענות

מצרים וחמש מדינות ערביות נוספות נעדרו מההצבעה • 111 מדינות תמכו בביטול ההחלטה, 25 התנגדו ו-13 נמנעו

- מאת צדוק יחזקאלי,
 סוכנו בני-יורק -
 קצת יותר מ-16 שנים
 אחרי שהיטלתי את הגרין
 נות לנועטת, ביטלה את
 מול העצרת הכללית של
 האו"ם בני-יורק, ברוב
 גדול, את ההחלטה,
 שר הצ'ק, דד לוי, שכתב
 כאלם בעת ההצבעה, הגרין
 את השינוי. תיסקן היסטורי.
 (ראה עמוד 4)
 מצרים והמדינות הערביות
 ות האחרות נעדרו מהאולם
 בעת ההצבעה, אך היא הת'
 קבלה ברוב גדול של 111
 מדינות. בער, מול 25
 נגד ו-13 נמנעות.

Not yet a landmark

JEW S sighed with relief, and fair-minded people everywhere cheered, when Captain Alfred Dreyfus was exonerated in France in 1906 and Menahem Mendel Beilis was set free in Russia seven years later. The two had been victims of deliberate antisemitic plots, of calculated blood libels.

Dreyfus and Beilis were undoubtedly relieved by their exoneration and grateful to the few who stayed loyal when the world pilloried them. But having spent tortured and humiliating years in jail, their lives threatened, their families racked, they had no reason to thank their judges. Only the courts should have felt indebted: They owed Dreyfus and Beilis thanks for staying alive through the unspeakable ordeal. Otherwise, the exoneration and the removal of the courts' dishonor would have seemed hollow indeed.

The blood libel leveled at Israel by the United Nations in 1975 was no different from that which has plagued Jews people for centuries. This time, the victim was the whole Jewish nation rather than an individual. And the plotters were not a single band of antisemites in positions of influence but an unholy alliance of murderous racists, genocidal dictators and medieval tyrants, guilty of human destruction on a scale matched only by Nazi Germany. That they could persuade a large majority of the world's nations to brand as "racist" one of the tiniest, most liberal and most threatened democracies in the world, is a blot on the UN which Monday's repeal resolution cannot begin to eradicate.

The Zionism = racism resolution is, after all, only the most egregious of the UN's many offenses against Israel. In a post-war world shaken by innumerable conflagrations, in which tens of millions have become refugees and millions have been killed, Israel - whose population constitutes one-thousandth of the world total - has been the subject of almost 30 percent of the Security Council meetings, and the target of a full third of its resolutions.

Since its birth, Israel has endured at least three unprovoked attacks by Arab armies which threatened its existence, a continuous war of terrorism waged by the Arab states and an economic and political boycott. During the same period, Arab states from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf have been involved in wars, genocide, civil strife, massacres, wholesale atrocities and an unceasing campaign of international terrorism against Western targets. In at least two of these wars - Egypt's invasion of Yemen and Iraq's war against Iran - poison gas, outlawed by the Geneva Convention, was used. Yet until Iraq invaded Kuwait, not a single Arab state was ever condemned, warned or censured by the Security Council. During the same span, almost 100 "expressions of concern," "warnings" and outright "condemnations" were leveled at Israel.

In the General Assembly, "open season" on Israel has been the order of the day for over 40 years. Nor has the repeal of Zionism = racism changed anything. On the very morning of the repeal, 152 nations, including the United States and the USSR, voted to condemn and annul Israel's "decision to impose its laws in Jerusalem," and bade the countries with embassies in Jerusalem to remove them. Another resolution, sponsored by Oman, Sudan and Vietnam, calling on Israel promptly to withdraw from all *Palestinian* territory, recognize the PLO and "all the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of 'return'," was passed by a vote of 93 nations. The US voted against this one. The Soviets abstained.

The repeal of Zionism = racism, then, can be viewed only as a single correction of an historic travesty. Unless the world community follows it with a drastic change of direction, unless a myriad other UN resolutions - only slightly less offensive - are rejected with similar decisiveness, Monday's vote will be remembered not as a landmark, but as a momentary, inconsequential aberration.

1975 2/12

5/14/15
Syria: Vote is a 'blow for freedom'

Arabs blast repeal of Zionism=racism resolution

DAMASCUS (AP) - Syria, Iran and the PLO reacted furiously yesterday to the UN repeal of its resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The PLO condemned the repeal as a dangerous act which would impede peace talks.

"The international pressure exercised by the American administration to pass the repeal resolution at this time when the peace talks are being held in Washington is considered a dangerous act that impedes the steps of peace," a PLO spokesman said in a statement.

The statement called the resolution a "reward for Israel for its continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands and its aggression and crimes against the Palestinian people.

"The American administration by this act has proved it is not an honest mediator but fully biased to Israel's interests and crimes...which will have grave negative consequences on the peace talks in general," the spokesman said.

A Syrian government newspaper called the 111-25 vote Monday a "blow to freedom."

State-run Tehran Radio said the move underscored US domination of the UN and its effort to reward Israel for agreeing to talk peace with the Arabs.

The English-language *Tehran Times* said in an editorial to appear today:

"The consequence has been to transfer the symbolic stain cast on Israel to the UN General Assembly itself, and one wonders where it will lead."

In Lebanon, one newspaper suggested the vote was a dangerous precedent that could be followed by abrogation of resolutions seeking return of the territories.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, there was little reaction to the vote, taken well after the deadline of most newspapers. Official government reaction to international issues often is several days late.

Some Gulf newspapers published brief front-page boxes on the vote, making no editorial comment on the outcome of the session.

But different stands taken by Arab states on the resolution might have contributed to the lack of comment to avoid fueling disagreements. Oman, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait and Bahrain declined to participate in the session, while the rest of the Arab world voted against abrogating the resolution.

A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the vote "does not eliminate the fact that [Israeli] laws, legislations and discriminating measures are still in force."

The spokesman, who cannot be

named in line with standing regulations, expressed surprise that the resolution was repealed at a time when "the Zionist practices against the Arabs in the occupied territories are escalating ... if compared to the practices that existed in 1975 when the resolution was adopted."

The English-language *Syria Times* said in a front-page editorial that the vote was "a blow to freedom and to the peace-loving people of the world."

"It is quite surprising that while Israel is stepping up racist acts of terrorism against the Palestinians ... attempts are being made to exonerate the Zionist of racist practices," the paper added.

Syrian Radio said Israeli leaders "have been acting as though Security Council resolutions only mean that the Arabs should provide peace for Israel, and submit to its expansionist plans."

Tehran Radio, monitored in Cyprus, said: "A review of yesterday's events tells us that after the American victory in the Gulf War, a new political order in the world is in the making. And the United States is its architect."

It said President Bush's recommendation that the 1975 resolution be repealed, was "based on the logic of bullying and imposition" practiced against the Arabs and Moslems.

Herzog thanks US for helping repeal UN vote

GREER FAY CASHMAN

President Chaim Herzog yesterday cabled US President Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle and Senator Daniel Parick Moynihan thanking them for their efforts in overturning the UN resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Following Monday's vote, Herzog received a congratulatory message from the Council of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, which stated that throughout the 16-year battle to have the resolution repealed, the Jews of America had carried in their hearts the memory of Herzog's stirring speech after it was passed.

Herzog, who was Israel's Ambassador to the UN when the resolution was adopted, asserted that in addition to slandering Zionism and harming both Israel and the Jewish people, the resolution proved to be even more damaging to the UN itself. Hypocritical and untruthful as the action was, said Herzog, it was no less injurious to the countries which voted for it "in craven submission to falsehood and deceptive propaganda."

By annulling the resolution equating Zionism with racism, the UN "has now removed a shameful blot upon its good name and repute," Herzog said after the vote.

UN - some legitimacy regained

Avi Beker

WHILE the repeal of the Zionism-equals-Racism resolution adopted by the UN 16 years ago does not signify the granting of legitimacy and recognition to Zionism or to the State of Israel, it can help to restore some relevance and legitimacy to a body which made itself the laughingstock of the international community.

Resolution 3379 dealt a major blow to the prestige of the UN. Many agreed with the US representative at the time of the original resolution, who termed it an "obscene act," an "abomination," and called the General Assembly a "theater of the absurd."

For a while, because of the Cold War which paralyzed all UN activity in the field of international security and because of the organization's vicious anti-Israel "festivals," the UN was unable to play virtually any constructive role in the Middle East.

It ceased to fulfill the functions assigned to it by its founding fathers, becoming irrelevant to the international reality. "The life of the UN community becomes parochially stained within itself... [in] rounds identical cocktail parties... being more and more like a ship at sea, without means of communication with the shore," Abba-Eban observed.

The Soviets and the Arabs, who for a time controlled the automatic majority of the UN, regarded the resolution as instrumental in obstructing American efforts in the peace-making process (the disengagement agreements). At the same time, it was a means of delegitimizing Israel's right to exist as an independent Jewish political entity. Bernard Lewis, the prominent scholar of Arab history, observed that the resolution was chosen as the substitute for an avowedly anti-Semitic campaign serving Soviet and Arab ideological goals.

PRACTICAL Arab interpretation was evident in a broadcast by the Damascus on November 20,

1975 (10 days after the vote in the Assembly). The broadcast called upon terrorist organizations to exploit the resolution on Zionism and to use it like dynamite to blow up Zion Square in Jerusalem.

The process of delegitimization which took place at the UN had a direct bearing on Israel's international standing. Despite the UN's failure to deal with international problems and world crises, its network of bodies, agencies and conferences had become a major agent of international "socializing."

In a long, intensive and persistent learning process, the UN majority

said that on the day the Zionism-equals-Racism resolution was passed, the ghosts of Hitler, Goebbels and Julius Streicher haunted the halls of the UN, as the ghosts of the Six Million Jews dead in the Holocaust listened.

WHAT OTHERS were perceptive enough to comprehend as pure antisemitism was not grasped at the beginning by representatives of the State of Israel and World Jewry. In his book *A Dangerous Place*, which recalled his days as US ambassador to the UN, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan notes that he immediately

Jews didn't grasp the resolution's grimness, that the UN was 'the most concentrated antisemitic gathering since the days of Hitler'

created a clear anti-Israel milieu, virtually making Israel an international pariah. The UN itself became a major arena for antisemitic propaganda, and the 1975 resolution served to wipe out the taboo against publicly-expressed antisemitism in the wake of the Holocaust and all restraints which had existed before.

Representatives of Israel and Diaspora Jews were not always sensitive to and fully aware of the antisemitic trends within the UN.

William F. Buckley, one of the most striking of the intellectual leaders of the conservative wing in American public life, served as a member of the US delegation to the UN General Assembly for three months in 1973. He told of his astonishment on finding out that the UN was conducting an antisemitic campaign undisturbed.

Buckley referred to the openly anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist historiography and rhetoric of Jamal Baroody, Saudi ambassador to the UN in the 1970s, who blamed the Jews for the major evils of our century. The UN, said Buckley, had become "the most concentrated gathering of antisemitism since the days of Hitler's Germany."

Writing in the British magazine *Encounter* a few days after the resolution was adopted, Leonel Trilling

understood that the resolution was aimed not only against the State of Israel but also against World Jewry, and was unable to comprehend what appeared to be a lack of reaction by the US Jewish community.

His Israeli counterpart at the time, ambassador (today President) Chaim Herzog, had to exert a tremendous amount of effort in order to clarify to his government and to American Jewish leaders the seriousness of this step the UN had taken.

Moynihan did not conceal his astonishment when he wrote: "In Israel, the press was concentrating on the issue of the striking stevedores at Ashdod port. El-Al airline workers were striking against their own government," not realizing that in the UN, Herzog was fighting for the right of a government in Israel even to exist."

It is clear that, in Israel, the antisemitic ramifications of the resolution were even less acknowledged. The Knesset resolution passed on November 11, 1975, devoted only one sentence to rejecting "the condemnation of Zionism and the State of Israel." It didn't even mention antisemitism.

In sharp contrast, the US Senate passed a resolution rejecting the UN vote, saying it constituted "encouragement of antisemitism, which is

one of the most vicious and ancient forms of racism in the annals of mankind." In reflecting public awareness of the interdependence between anti-Zionism and antisemitism, the Senate was far more detailed and eloquent than the parliament of the Jewish State.

Herzog's dramatic gesture at the end of his speech (following the adoption of the resolution, he stood at the rostrum and tore up the UN text of the resolution) was therefore an important reminder and awakening call to Jews living in Israel as well as in the Diaspora.

NOT EVERYBODY in the Israeli government and the Foreign Ministry, or indeed the public at large, considered the efforts to get Resolution 3379 rescinded a major priority. Some cynics regarded it as an unnecessary battle by President Herzog because of his personal involvement, or as yet another banner which Jewish and Zionist organizations waved for publicity purposes.

Among Israeli decision-makers one could even detect a sort of Machiavellian sophistication, a sense that it would be better for Israel to maintain this "grievance" rather than encourage efforts to legitimize the UN, "cleansing" it for future actions against Israel.

The background to Monday night's ideological victory in the General Assembly is closely related to the radical changes in the international environment. It was the collapse of Communism, the end of the Cold War and the restoration of Israel's diplomatic relations with former Communist states and Third World countries that prepared the ground for the one-line repeal decision at the UN.

That morally bankrupt body has now become more relevant to international reality - a development that Israel should view as an important confidence-building measure in its relations with the organized world community.

Dr. Beker, executive director of the World Jewish Congress in Israel, was a member of the Israeli delegation to the UN from 1977 to 1982 and has written several books on the UN.

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