

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

לט, ט, ס, ט

משרד

רחוב

אמ"ע - יחסים אזוריים בין
ישראל לפרלמנט האירופי.

4.87-12.87

מס. תיק מקורי.

9702/2



שם תיק: אמ"ע (אירופה המערבית) - יחסים מדיניים בין ישראל לפרלמנט האירופי

מזהה פנימי:

חצ-9702/2

מזהה פריט: 00108g3

כתובת 2-120-2-14-4

תאריך הדפסה: 20/02/2017

מחלקה

אירופה

21213

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 31.12.87

שומר

נכנס **

**

**

**

חוזם: 12/21213

אל: המשרד

מ: המג, כנר: 171, תא: 311287, זח: 1241, זח: מ, ט: א: ש

כ: ד:

7-103
איז
פאג

ממור/מידוי

278-101

מידוי/מידוי 311241 דצמ 87

אל: בריסל

זע: כלכלית ב'

פאח: מגידו-האג

אישרו המרוטוקולים - פא"ר
אורן. למכתבן מ-23 דנא, וחוזם 20259.
במכתבן הנ"ל על צירופיו לא צוינו הברי פא"ר הולנדים.
מברק מנהל כלכלית ב' מתייחס לאותה דשיטה. הברקנא
האט ועם מי מבין ההולנדים תומלץ להיפגש.

מגידו

תפ: שח, מנבל, ממנבל, מינרבי, כלכליתב', אירא, אירוב, זויף/חקלאות,
ירכנסת



שמור-דחוף

(1)

י' בטבת תשמ"ח
31 בדצמ' 1987
71

אמץ
ראוי 103.1

אל : גב' אירית ליליאן, אירופה 1

מאת: יועץ לתפוצות

הנדון : הדיאלוג עם הפא"ר

בהתאם לבקשתך ולקראת יציאת משלחת הכנסת לשיחות עם הפרלמנט האירופי להלן, בקצרה, תמצית הפעולות הנעשות ברחבי העולם בנושא החלטת האו"ם 3379 (ציונות-גזענות):

א. המדינה הראשונה שאישרה הצעת החלטה פרלמנטרית בעד ביטול 3379 היא אוסטרליה (23.8.86), שגם מוכנה עתה לפנות למדינות ואירגונים ולגייס תמיכתם ליוזמה.

ב. הקונגרס האמריקני על שני בתיו אישר ב- 10/11/87 החלטה זהה שנחתמה לפני כשבועיים ע"י הנשיא רייגן והפכה לחוק. האמריקנים משתמשים בביטוי האופרטיבי TO OVERTURN את ההחלטה (רצ"ב הנוסח).

ג. הבית התחתון של פרו עייל החלטה אוהדת בענין בתחילת שנה זו באמצעות הצעה לסה"י של מפלגת השלטון "אפרה" שאושרה ע"י הרוב.

ד. גם הסינט האורוגוואי אישר נוסח אוהד עוד בשלהי 1986.

ה. הפרלמנט האירופי אישר ברוב גדול החלטה המגנה את 3379 ומציע TO REMOVE IT (רצ"ב הנוסח). אבל היו"ר של הפא"ר השנה, שה"ח דנמרק, אמר בנאומו שאף שהוא אינו יכול שלא לתמוך בהחלטה אבל בעצם אין אפשרות חוקית לביטול החלטה אומי"ת וכו'.

מתבקשות, איפוא, שתי פעולות בהקשר זה: (1) לחזק ידי הפא"ר ולהביע המישאלה שהחלטה תקבל שיניים בנוסח דברי מי-שהיה ס/מזכ"ל האו"ם אורקהארט, דהיינו ששום החלטה לא גרמה נזק כה גדול לאו"ם כמו "ההחלטה הטפשית 3379". (2) יש לתרגם ההחלטה לשפת המעשה ולבקש את הפרלמנטים הלאומיים של מדינות הפא"ר עצמן לגנות ההחלטה ולדרוש ביטולה ע"י הצטרפות לשובבינות אמריקנית-אוסטרלית בנדון. אם נגיע למנין של 12-13 שושבינות ניתן יהיה להגיש הצעת החלטה חדשה באו"ם שאליה תצטרפנה, קרוב לוודאי, עוד 30-40 מדינות ועוד כהנה תמנענה וכך, באופן הדרגתי, אפשר יהיה גם להגיע לרוב באו"ם.

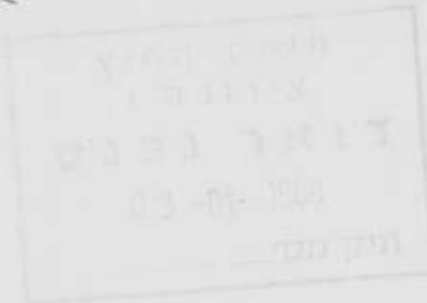
בברכה,

גדעון תדמור

העתק : המשנה למנכ"ל
לשכת שה"ח
לשכת המנכ"ל
לשכת יו"ר הכנסת
לשכת הנשיא
ס/מנכ"ל אהב"ל



כריסל, ט' טבת התשמ"ח
30 דצמבר 1987
107.15.13/619



א ל : גב' מרים גולן - הממונה על קשרים בינפרלמנטריים - הכנסת
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

103 א
אלדז
פאר

הנדון: דיאלוג עם הפא"ר

אנו מצ"ב נתונים ביוגרפיים של 12 חברי ועדת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל. כאשר
ליו"ר אנו מצ"ב צילום קורות החיים שהברקנוכם לקראת בקורו בארץ.

להלן מספר הערות נוספות על חברי הועדה:

(א) היו"ר: חזר מלא רשמיים מביקורו הקצר בארץ. גישתו מעשית וברצונו להפעיל
את הועדה בנושאים מעשיים, בצורה שוטפת ולא רק לרגל המפגשים הרשמיים עם
הכנסת. הוא התחיל כבר לגלות פעילות בנושאים הנוגעים לישראל הנמצאים על סדר
היום של הפא"ר.

(ב) שתי הסגניות מוכרות לכם מהמפגשים הקודמים. לשתיהן גישה חיובית והן
רשומות באגודת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר. גב' בראון-מוזאר גילתה עמדה נמרצת נגד
עיכוב הפעלת הפרוטוקולים החדשים עם ישראל.

(ג) CILCIOMESSERE, COSTE-FLORET, ו-MARSHAL מוכרים לכם. גישתם חיובית והם
נמנים בין חברי אגודת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר. TUCKMAN (שמרני בריטי יהודי) הינו
חדש בועדה, אף הוא בעל גישה חיובית וחבר באגודת הידידים.

(ד) שני הסוציאליסטים בועדה, בנוסף ליו"ר הינם פנים חדשות. הגרמני WETTING
השתתף לראשונה בישיבת הועדה כמושב האחרון ולא התבטא. הספרדי הינו פנים
חדשות בפא"ר והוא נבחר בבחירות האחרונות שנערכו לפני מספר חודשים בספרד.
הדמונוצרי הדני DUETOFT, אף הוא פנים חדשות בפא"ר, ונכנס לתפקידו לפני מספר
שבועות במקום חבר מפלגתו שהתפטר.

(ה) כפי שדווחנוכם D'ORMERSSON התפטר מה-FN לפני מספר שבועות, לרבות עקב
התבטאויות לה פן בנושאים יהודיים. לעת עתה הוא נשאר כחבר הועדה ליחסים עם
ישראל בתור חבר פא"ר בלתי תלוי, כל עוד ישאר חבר הועדה, תימנע כניסת נציג
מסיעת לה פן לועדה.



- 2 -

(ו) הנציגה הקומוניסטית TRUPIA היא פנים חדשות בועדה ומקווים שהיא תמשיך בדרכו של קודמה בתפקיד ROSSETTI, שהינו ללא ספק האיש הפתוח ביותר מבחינתנו כסיעה הקומוניסטית בפא"ר. לראוי לציין חשיבות הקשר עמה ביותה חברה בועדה המדינית של הפא"ר.

ב כ ר כ ה
בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1

Delegation for Relations with Israel

1. Jean-Paul BACHY - Chairman of the Delegation (see our cable Nr. 5 of 1st December)

2. Tove NIELSEN - Vice Chairman of the Delegation
8 April 1941, Durup - Denmark
former Minister for Education
MEP since 17 July 1979 - Liberal
Primary teacher 1964-1973. Consultant to the Danish Employers' Association since 1978. Directorial committee member of Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party); Area Chairman, Skive Young Liberal 1962-1967; County Chairman, Viborg Young Liberals 1964-1968; national executive committee member, Young Liberals 1967-1968. Member of the Folketing 1972-1973, 1975-1977 and 1977-1980. Minister for Education 1973-1975. Public representative on the board of Dek Dansk Provinsbank. Former member of the Board of Governors of Copenhagen Day & Evening Teacher Training College and of the Council of Krogerup Folk High School. National Chairman of Liberal Educational Association and President of Nordic Adult Education Union 1975-1978. Commander of the Order of the Dannebrog.
 - Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Group in the EP
 - Member of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Industrial Policy.

3. **Ursula BRAUN-MOSER** - Vice-Chairman of the Delegation
25 May 1937, Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany
Economist - CDU
MEP since 24 July 1984
PPE
Studied political Economy and politics in Marburg, Munich, Brussels and Frankfurt am Main. Worked at the Institute for Monetary Policy, Frankfurt University.
Chairman, Parents' school Advisory Board, local councillor and City Chairman, Bad Vibbel CDU

Member, Wetterau Sub-District Council since 1978.
Vice-chairman of Wetterau CDU and the Europa-Union, Wetterau. Member Land Directorial Committee, Hessian CDU Women. Member, European Women's Union (Committee on Economics)
- Member of the Committee on Transport and the Committee on Women's rights.
4. **Carlos Maria BRU-PURON** - Member of the Delegation
28 Feb. 1927, Astudillo (Spain)
PSOE - Spain
Member of the EP since September 1987 - Socialist
- Member of the Committee on Institutional Affairs and the Committee on Rules of Procedure.
Member of the Delegation for relations with Japan.
5. **Roberto CICCIOMESSERE** - Member of the Delegation
30 October 1946, Bolzano - Italy - P.R.
MEP since 12 September 1984
NI
Secondary school leaving certificate in scientific subjects.
Member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1976 - Author of "L'Italia aramata".
- Member of the Committee on Institutional Affairs and the Committee on the Rules of Procedure.

6. Albert COSTE-FLORET - Member of the Delegation

9 April 1911, Montpellier, France

Member of the Council of State (rtd)

D.C.F. - MEP since 24 July 1984

RDE

Doctor of Laws, Prosecutor at the Nuremberg International Tribunal 1945. Member of the MRP (Popular Republican Movement) until 1962; member of the political council, of the National Directorial Committee, and of the National Bureau of the Democratic Centre and subsequently of the Centre of Social Democrats 1967-1977.

Founded the Christian Democrats, the party of which he is now chairman, in 1977. Mayor of Luchon 1946-1971.

Member of the Haute-Garonne Department General Council for the canton of Bagnières-de-Luchon 1948-1971. MRP Deputy for the Haute-Garonne 1946-1959. French delegate to the UN General Assembly 1952-1956. International secretary-general of the "Nouvelles Equipes Internationales" (International Union of Christian Democrats) 1955-1961. Vice-chairman from 1970 and, since 1977, chairman of the French Association for the Atlantic Community (AFCA). Chairman of the Higher council on Spas and Health Resorts 1960-1971 and member of the Higher Council on Tourism during the same period.

Author of : "La Nature juridique du mariage" 1953,

"Les problèmes fondamentaux du droit" 1945 - "Le complot contre la République" 1946. Officer of the Legion of Honour War Cross with Palms; Resistance Rosette.

- Member of the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on Petitions.

7. John Leslie MARSHALL - Member of the Delegation

19 August 1940, London, United Kingdom

Stockbroker -Cons. MEP since 17 July 1979

ED

MA, St. Andrew's University. ACIS (Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries). Educated at Glasgow Academy.

Assistant Lecturer in Economics, Glasgow University 1962-1966;

Lecturer in economics, Aberdeen University 1966-1970.

Engaged in stockbroking since 1970, formerly partner, Carr

Sebag; partner, Kitcat & Aitken since 1983. Chairman,

St. Andrew's University Conservative Association 1961-1962 .

Member, Aberdeen Town Council 1968-1970; Chairman, Transport

Committee 1968-1969. Member, Ealing Borough Council since 1971.

Chairman, Finance Committee of the Council 1978-1982; Chairman

Local Services Committee 1982-1984.

Member of the Gaskin Inquiry Team into the North East of

Scotland 1968-1969. Author of various publications for AIMS

a UK free-entreprise group and contributor of articles to

the "Scottish Journal of Political Economy" and other professional reviews.

- Member of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure.

8. Olivier d'ORMESSON - Member of the Delegation

5 August 1918; Biarritz (Pyrénées Atl.) France

Owner-Farmer (wine farm)

F.N. (former)

MEP since 17 July 1979

DR (former) now Independent

Studied at ESSEC (Higher School of Economics and Commercial Sciences) Co-founder 1950, secretary-general and technical adviser of "Le Figaro agricole". Runs a family wine-producing estate at Lésignan-la-Cèbe, in the Hérault. Member of the CNIP (National Centre of Farmers and the Self-employed). Mayor of Ormesson-sur-Marne since 1947; member of Ile-de-France Regional Council since 1964; member of the Val-de-Marne Department General Council; member of the Seine-et-Oise Department General Council 1955-1963. Deputy 1958-1962. Vice-President of the Real Estate and Technical Agency of the Ile-de-France region and of the "Agence Verte". Author of studies on rural economy reports on agriculture in Europe and Africa and a life of François Valentin. Knight of the Legion of Honour; Officer of the National Order of Merit; War cross 1939-1945; Combattant's cross, Officer of Agricultural Merit; Departmental and Comunal Medal of Honour.

- Member of the Committee on Budgets.

9. **Lalla TRUPIA** - Member of the Delegation

31 May 1948, Vincenzo, Italy

Official of the Italian Communist Party

P.C.I.

MEP since 24 July 1984

COM

Graduate in Philosophy. Joined the Italian Communist Party in 1970; former member of the secretariate of the Vincenzo Federation and the Venitian Regional Committee of the Party; member of the Central Committee since 1975; National leader of Communist women since 1981; member of the Party National Executive since 1983. member of Vicenza City Council 1975-1980

- Member of the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on Women's rights.

10. **Frederick A. TUCKMAN** - Member of the Delegation

9 June 1922, Magdeburg

Management consultant

United Kingdom

Cons. - MEP since 17 July 1979

ED

BSc (Econ); FCIS (Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries FIPM (Fellow of the Institute of Personnel Management).

Educated in Germany and England. Served in the RAF 1942-1946.

Studied politics under Professor Laski at the London School of Economics 1946-1949. Partner in a firm of management consultants;

has worked in Europe, the USA, Africa and the Middle East.

Secretary, the Bow Group 1958-1959. Conservative Political Centre Area Chairman, Greater London Area 1968-1970.

Councillor, London Borough of Camden 1965-1971.

Chairman, European Democratic Group's Small Business Committee;

First Vice-President, EP Latin-American Delegation since 1982.

Council Member, Institute of Personnel Management 1963-1970.

Governor, College for the Distributive Trades 1968-1971.

Member, Greater London Arts Council, 1968-1970.

- Member of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment.

11. **Klaus H.W. WETTIG** - Member of the Delegation

15 August 1940, Göttingen

Technical employee

Federal Republic of Germany

SPD

MEP since 17 July 1979

S

Served apprenticeship in typesetting. Obtained Abitur (secondary school-leaving certificate) by attending evening classes. Studies law and social sciences in Göttingen. Planning officer in the Lower Saxony Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs 1971. Head of the Lower Saxony Office of the Friesrich Ebert Foundation 1976. Member of the SPD since 1962. Active in organizations for adult education and for the promotion of research.

- Member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Budgetary Control.

12. **Peter Klaus DUETOFT** - Member of the Delegation

31 May 1950, Nykøbing, Denmark

CD

MEP since September 1987

PPE

- Member of the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

JEAN-PAUL BACHY

Né le 30 mars 1947 à Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes), marié, père de deux enfants.

Etudes supérieures à Paris (Sciences politiques et Sciences sociales du travail).

Chercheur, puis enseignant au Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers.

Professeur à l'Institut National pour l'orientation Professionnelle depuis 1973.

Député au Parlement Européen depuis le 23 juillet 1984.

Membre titulaire de la Commission des affaires sociales et de l'emploi.

Coordinateur du Groupe Socialiste au sein de cette commission.

Membre suppléant de la Commission économique, monétaire et de la politique industrielle.

Membre de la délégation pour les relations avec le Canada.

Président de la Délégation pour les relations avec Israël.

Conseiller municipal puis Maire-adjoint

à Charleville-Mézières

Militant à l'UNEF jusqu'en 1969

Adhère à la Convention des Institutions Républicaines en janvier 1968.

Membre du Bureau politique de la Convention à partir de 1969.

A participé à la préparation du Congrès de réunification des socialistes à Epinay.

Collaborateur de Pierre Bérégovoy de 1973 à 1975.

Entré au Comité directeur en 1975 où il est nommé Délégué national au travail et à l'emploi.

Premier secrétaire de la Fédération des Ardennes du Parti Socialiste de 1979 à 1981.

Secrétaire National du Parti Socialiste chargé des Entreprises depuis le Congrès de Valence en 1981.

Domaine de prédilection : tous les problèmes de droit du travail, du mouvement syndical, de politique d'emploi et de formation professionnelle, de politique industrielle



אירוי

בריסל, ט' טבת התשמ"ח
30 דצמבר 1987
107.15.1/617



יחד עם סיכום פגישת
האספה 87

אלדז פאר

103.1

א ל : אירופה 1
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: דיאלוג עם הפא"ר

בהמשך למברקנו מהיום, מצ"ב צילום של סיכום המפגש ה-12 של הדיאלוג,
באנגלית.

ב ב ר כ ה
בנימין אורון

12 February 1987

Sir Henry PLUMB
President of the
European Parliament

Delegation from the European Parliament
for Relations with I S R A E L

- The Chairman -

Dear Mr President,

Please find herewith the report to the enlarged Bureau of the twelfth meeting with the delegation from the Knesset, which took place in Jerusalem from 13 to 18 December 1986 in a climate of friendship, sincerity and esteem. The delegation from the European Parliament was received at the highest level by the President, Mr Chaim HERZOG, the Prime Minister, Mr Itzhak SHAMIR, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon PERES; the discussions with the delegation from the Knesset were opened officially by the President of the Knesset, Mr Schlomo HILLEL, and continued later under the co-chairmanship of Mrs Ora NAMIR, Member of the Knesset. On a large number of points, an exchange of views took place with the participation of members of the government, high-ranking civil servants or university professors. Without wishing to criticise the very high standard of these talks, members of the European Parliament delegation would have liked to hold discussions with more Members of the Knesset, so as to strengthen the interparliamentary nature of the meeting.

During its stay in Jerusalem, the delegation was received by the Mayor of the city, Mr Teddy KOLLEK, and met with the United Kingdom Ambassador, H.E. Mr Clifford SQUIRE, who was representing the Presidency-in-Office of the Council, and the Adviser to the Commission of the European Communities, Mr Daniel GIUGLARIS, for an information meeting.

On the occasion of a reception in Tel Aviv, the delegation as a whole met the ambassadors from the countries of the Community in Israel.

Although economic questions were eclipsed on this occasion by the importance of the political problems in the region, the economic situation in Israel still remains the major concern for the political class in Israel. The efforts of the previous government led by Mr Shimon PERES had achieved some very spectacular results such as a reduction in the external debt and in inflation but, of course, it remains to be seen whether the present stability is sustainable. The visit took place at a time when a second set of measures to consolidate the situation was under discussion.

As regards economic and trade relations between Israel and the European Community, while Israel's fears regarding the consequences of the enlargement of the Community seem to have been somewhat dispelled, our partners' demands mainly regard conditions of fair competition and the specific nature of these relations, particularly in the sector of cooperation. The country's political situation justifies special treatment as regards loans and facilities to develop financial and scientific cooperation. It was suggested that a joint financing fund for Euro-Israeli projects, and an information centre for industries on both sides be set-up and the possibility of Israeli participation in the ESPRIT, BRIT and EUREKA projects was adopted.

Trilateral cooperation, in particular in the Third World, was also the subject of an exchange of views. The question of the embargo against Arab countries was raised as well as the general effectiveness of economic sanctions.

A new aspect of relations between the European Communities was discussed concerning cultural exchanges and exchanges of young people. While this vital dimension in relations between the countries of the Community and Israel no longer needs to be demonstrated, MPs on both sides deplored the lack of means provided for these exchanges, in particular by the European Community, where the Council of Ministers is reticent about increasing appropriations for this sector.

On a point of particular interest to the Israelis, the accession of the Israeli national football team to UEFA, I undertook as vice-chairman of the Committee on Youth and Culture, to look into the possibilities available to Parliament of making favourable representations in this matter.

The situation of women in Israel was the subject of a long report by women members of the Knesset, from which it appears that Israeli women are to occupy an increasingly important place in the country's economy.

Besides these various questions, political problems obviously were the centre of the discussions : the political situation in the region, the situation in the territories administered by Israel, terrorism and Soviet Jews.

In July 1984, no one thought that a government known as the government of national disunity, led by Mr PERES and composed of Labour and Likoud ministers, including Mr SHAMIR, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had much chance of surviving. A short time after the rotation which brought Mr SHAMIR to the post of Prime Minister, members of the delegation were able, during their talks with the main leaders of Israeli political life, to note a certain consensus, indeed determination on the part of the government to find economic stability and a solution of peace and security for the country, with, at this level, a clear difference of emphasis between the approaches of Mr SHAMIR and Mr PERES.

Consideration of the political situation in the region yielded a picture of relations between Israel and its various neighbours : Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and even Iran (the question of arms sales was raised). Regarding a peaceful solution, two possibilities were envisaged; firstly, the organization of an international conference with the need to define Palestinian representation at this level (Mr PERES' position, as clearly expressed at the United Nations) and, secondly, the opening of direct negotiations with Israel's Arab neighbours without preconditions (the solution favoured by Mr SHAMIR), although the former did not rule out the latter. An appeal was launched to the European Community for it to make stronger representations to the various Arab partners to negotiate with Israel. Mr Shimon PERES also raised the problem of the economic situation of Israel's neighbours and the need to improve the economic situation if lasting peace was to be achieved. There too, the European Community will have a role to play.

The situation in the territories administered by Israel was also discussed and is a major bone of contention between Israel and its Arab neighbours. There is, however, not so much an increase in the number of settlements as an increase in the population in the existing Israeli settlements. Despite some errors committed in these territories and acknowledged by the Israeli Government, the government's position is that it wants to ensure safety for all those who live there regardless of nationality. MPs had an exchange of views on the laws in force in these territories and on respect of human rights. They were also given a considerable amount of information on the level of economic development in these regions. These territories are administered (not occupied by Israel, it was clearly stressed) in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention on civilian populations in time of war.

A long exchange of views was held on terrorism and its repercussions in Europe : the various ideologies in whose name it is carried out, its sources of financing and its objectives. Certain members wanted to see a revision of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic immunity. The European Community was accused of not being sufficiently vigilant in the fight against terrorism.

The question of Soviet Jews who wished to return to Israel was certainly the most moving moment of this interparliamentary meeting as it was attended by the relations of Jews who have been refused the right to leave the country for years. The problem of Soviet Jews is currently the main problem in relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. According to the statements made by Israeli leaders and by relations during the working meetings, Soviet legislation has tightened up as regards conditions under which Soviet Jews are allowed to emigrate to Israel. The living and working conditions of refuseniks in the Soviet Union are in flagrant violation of human rights. A further appeal was made to the European Parliament to act as it had done in the past through resolutions, so that an elementary right, such as that of reuniting families, could be respected. The European MPs undertook to continue their action to ensure that the Final Act of Helsinki was respected through direct contacts as well as resolutions.

The twelfth interparliamentary meeting ended with a visit by the delegation to the field and the Members of the European Parliament were able to see the contrast between the amount of traffic over Allenby Bridge between Israel and Jordan and the closed frontiers in the North with Syria and Lebanon. All Members were thus able to see for themselves the geographical dimension of the State of Israel. The delegation also stopped at a kibbutz where it had a long exchange of views with the leader of the kibbutz on this original economic and social system, which played a primordial role in the development of Israeli society. The delegation also visited a 'new town'; which is a new form of urban development supported by private companies.

Conclusions and recommendations

This twelfth meeting was an undeniable success, having the great merit of bringing a practical note to certain points in the discussion, in particular, of course, the question of Soviet Jews; but, above all, the visit to the country made clear the vital necessity for Israel to reach a peaceful solution with its Arab neighbours. Taking into account the size of the country, one understands more clearly the importance it attaches to its relations - be they economic, commercial or cultural - with the European Community. The Prime Minister, Mr Itzhak SHAMIR, furthermore stressed Europe's moral duty to the State of Israel and its sovereignty. I believe this to be the profound conviction of each member of the delegation.

I would therefore recommend to the enlarged Bureau that the dialogue between the European Parliament and the Knesset be continued regularly on an annual basis, and that the next visit to the European Parliament be envisaged during 1987 and, if possible, that there be an increase in the number of contacts and invitations in addition to the annual meetings. A strong desire was expressed to see young Israelis attend certain Community courses (for example the ECP programme), a suggestion which was very favourably received by the Commissioner concerned.

(sgd) Roger FAJARDIE

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20237

30.12.87 תאריך

ירצא **
**
**
**

שמור

חוזם: 12,20237

אל: בריטל/463

מ-: המשרד, תא: 301287, זח: 1758, דח: ר, סג: ש

נד: 8

ד. (סל) ניוס
אמ"ר

שמור/רגיל

אורון

דיאלוג כנסת פא"ר.

א. אמא ברך עם סר תום נורמנטון האם מתוכננת פעילות כלשהי בין משלחת הכנסת לאגודת הידידות.

ב. האם נמצא כרשותכם ריכוז שאילות שהועלו ע"י חברי הפא"ר בענין זכויות האדם בשטחים, אם כן, אמא העבירו אותם כדי"פ.

ג. בענין השאלה של שף על כספי נורמנטון - הענין הועבר למא"ר עם עזיבת הקבוצה, וברגע שתהיה להם תשובה יצרו קשר עמכם ישירות.

אירומה א

על

תפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, אמנכ"ל, אירא, אירב

משרד החוץ - יחידת המידע - טל. 3564

נכנס **
**
**
**

שמור

תד: 20614/12

ל: המשדר

מ: בריסל, נד: 237, תא: 301267, זח: 1400, דח: ר, טג: ש

נד: &

מור/רגיל

אל אירופה 1

זע מריט גולן - כנסת

מאת אורון בריסל

107.15.1

103.7 ס"ע
אמ

הנדון: דיאלוג עם הפא"ר - שלכט 446.

א. סיכום מז'רדו באנגליה צורף למכתבנו 465 מה -7/7/87. שרתק יותר קריא נשלח למריט גולן בצירוף למכתבנו 505 מה -10/9/87. שולחים צילום נוטף בדימ.

ב. הזמנת בתי מלון נעשתה על ידי מזכירות הפאר במטרת הסכמיה עם בתי המלון בסטרטבורג. כפי שהגדקנוכט שלנו 190 מזכירות הפאר בחומשה קולקטיבית עד ה- 4 ינואר כן שלא נובל להשיב עניינית לכני תאריך זה.

ג. עדכון קורות החיים של חברי ועדת הפאר ליחסים עם ישראל נשלח בזיפ של היום. ===

== עם ==

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20237

תאריך 30.12.87

יוצא **

שומר

**

**

**

חוזם: 12/20237

אל: ברוטל/463

מ-: המשרד, תא: 301287, דח: 1758, דח: ר, טג: ש

נד: @

Handwritten in blue ink: ז' 103/87, אית

שומר/רגיל

אורון

דיאלוג כנסת מא"ר.

א. אנא ברר עם שר תום נורמנטון האם מתוכננת פעילות כלשהי בין משלחת הכנסת לאגודת הידידות.

ב. האם נמצא ברשותכם ריכוז שאילתות שהועלו ע"י חברי הכ"ר בענין זכויות האדם בשטחים, אם כן, אנא העבירו אותם כדי"ג.

ג. בענין השאלה של שף על כספי נורמנטון - הענין הועבר למא"ר עם עזיבת הקבוצה, וברגע שתהיה להם תשובה יצרו קשר עמכם ישירות.

אירובה א

על

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, אירא, אירב



בריסל, ג' טבת התשמ"ח
24 דצמבר 1987
107.15.13/608



א ל : כלכלית ב'

אירופה 1 ✓

מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

אירוי
טאליץ באר אגנס

הנדון: ועדת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל - אישור הפרוטוקולים עם ישראל

מצ"ב העתק מכתבו של יו"ר הועדה ליחסים עם ישראל לנשיא הפרלמנט בנושא אישור הפרוטוקולים עם ישראל.

המכתב נשלח בעקבות ישיבת התאום של הועדה לקראת הדיאלוג עם הכנסת.

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: מר י. מינרבלי - ס/מנכ"ל
מר א. זילף - ס/מנכ"ל חקלאות
מר מ. לבנת - ס/מנכ"ל תמ"ס
גב' מרים גולן - כנסת



ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΣΤΙΚΟ
ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ

СЪЮЗЪТ НА СЪЦИАЛИСТИЧЕ
ОБЩНОСТЕТЕ НА ЕВРОПА

ΣΟΦΙΑΝΕΤΙΚΗ ΟΜΑΔΑ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΟΜΑΘ

GRUPPO SOCIALISTE
PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEI

GRUPPO SOCIALISTE
PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEI

GRUPPO SOCIALISTE
PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEI

SOCIJALISTIČKI
GRUPPOV PARLAMENTA

SOCIJALISTIČKI
GRUPPOV PARLAMENTA

GRUPPO SOCIALISTE
PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEI

Strasbourg, le 16 décembre 1987
JPB/lc

Lord H. PLUMB
Président du Parlement Européen
Palais de l'Europe

STRASBOURG

Monsieur le Président,

En tant que Président de la délégation du Parlement européen pour Israël, j'ai reçu, avec nos collègues, le 16 décembre à STRASBOURG, à la fois Monsieur CHEYSSON, Commissaire, et Monsieur PRIMOR, nouvel Ambassadeur auprès de la Communauté Européenne.

Tous deux ont fait part aux membres de la délégation de leur satisfaction de voir (enfin) réglé le contentieux existant entre la Communauté et Israël, sur la commercialisation des produits agricoles venant des territoires occupés et la mise en oeuvre du protocole additionnel sur les échanges commerciaux Israël/CEE.

Ce protocole doit être maintenant soumis au Parlement pour ratification.

J'insiste auprès de vous pour que cette ratification soit inscrite à l'ordre du jour de votre prochaine session de janvier et que toutes les démarches soient faites en ce sens auprès de la Commission et du Conseil des Ministres, pour que les documents nécessaires nous soient transmis, dans les meilleurs délais.

D'avance, je vous remercie et vous saurai gré de me donner officiellement toutes les assurances nécessaires, afin que je puisse en faire part à mes collègues, ainsi qu'auprès des autorités israéliennes.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Jean-Paul BACHY.
Président de la délégation
du Parlement européen
pour Israël.



- 3 -

EEC / M O R O C C O : MR FILALI AFFIRMS THAT KING HASSAN HAS BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND THE NEXT EEC SUMMIT

103. 42 8/16

RABAT (EU) Wednesday 23 December 1987 - The Moroccan Foreign Minister, Mr Abdelatif Filali, said that King Hassan II has been invited to attend the next summit of the twelve EEC Member States. He added that this invitation confirms that the EEC considers its relations with Morocco to have a special character and that the situation of this country is special. Mr Filali also said that during recent negotiations with the EEC in the field of fisheries and trade, the EEC stressed that it understands the position of Morocco and in particular its intention to gradually reduce its fishing activities in the Moroccan seas.

BRUSSELS (EU) Wednesday 23 December 1987 - Circles close to the European Commission say that the possibility of King Hassan attending part of a Council meeting (EEC Heads of State and government leaders) has been mentioned by Mr Delors during his recent visit to Rabat. Mr Delors' statement fitted in the context of the letter sent by Mr Elleman-Jensen, the President of the Council, to the King in the beginning of October (as a response to the admission request by Morocco). The statement acknowledges the special character of the relations between Europe and Morocco and affirms the EEC's intention to strengthen the mutual relationship.

A similar affirmation that an invitation had been sent to King Hassan by the president of the Council, could not be obtained in circles close to the Council.

As to the fisheries negotiations EUROPE wishes to remind you that these are to be resumed next week. (see yesterday's EUROPE page 8). The aim is to reach an agreement by year's end.

100-100-100

** ידבא
**
**
**

שמור

חוזם: 12,17231

אל: ברויסל/389

מ-: המשד, תא: 241287, זח: 1734, דח: מ, סג: ש

נד: 8

אמצ באה 103.1

שמור/מיודו

אורון

דע: מרים גולן, כנסת

משלחת הכנסת לדיאלוג עם הפא"ר -

בהמשך למבדקנו מה-23 דנא

להלן ממרים גולן בכנסת

א. אכא סימו את התכנית כבר ביום ה' 21.1 בשעות הצהריים, מבלי לפגוע במרכיביה. בזאת המשלחת לצאת כמה שיותר מוקדם או: שטראסבורג הלוז - ברכב (כשעה) מלוז-באזל - ציריך ברכבת,

זמני יציאת הרכבות: 14.07, 16.12.

או לכל המאוחר רכבת ישירה שטראסבורג-ציריך 17.00

ב. יש לדאוג למלון בציריך בסמוך לתחנת הרכבת בלילה שבין 21 ל-22 אכא ידעו את הכנסת באשר לשם המלון, כתובתו, טלפון ומחיר ללילה.

ג. המשלחת תצא מציריך ביום ו' 22.1 LY 748.

אירובה א'

ת.מ.

8-85
236687
מחלקת הקשר, בריסל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ת.פ. ממנכל, אירא, אירב, בגולן / כנסת

שמרד

נכנס **

**

**

**

חוזם: 12,16398

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריסל, כר: 191, תא: 231267, חז: 1500, זח: ר, טג: ש

נד: 8

שמרד/רגיל

אל: אירופה 1

זע: קפלן-נכנסת

מאת: אורון-בריסל.

107.15

אלמץ כאלר 103

בקור חברי המאיר VAN HEMELDONCK .

א.מגיעה ארצה ביום אי 3 ינואר באל-על 334 מבריסל.

ג.היא מאוד מעוניינת בביקור שנקר במכון העוסק בנושא באיזורה (אנטוורפן) כמו כן תשמח להסגיש את שנקר עם מספר חברי ועדות המאיר העוסקות בנושא (עניינים חברתיים יכונה הסגיבה ובריאות ר- ACP).

מאחר שמושב המאיר מתכנס בין ה-18 ו-22 ינואר, מגישות אלה יצטרפו להתקיים בטורסבורג.

מפאת מגרם חג המולד אין לה אפשרות לקבוע המגישות לך כי נטיעתה כן שהיא מעדיפה לסכם את הנושא בשיחה עם שנקר בעת שהותה בארץ. ===

יס.

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, אירב, קפלן/נכנסת

משרד החוץ - תל אביב

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

1951

שמור

*** נכנס ***

חוזם: 12,15397

אל:המשרד

מ-:בריטל,נר:190,תא:231287,חז:1500,דח:ר,סג:ע

נד:ג

*103-1-1111
אירא, אירופה, גולן*

שמור/רגיל

אל:אירופה 1

דע:מרים גולן-כנסת

מאת:אורון-בריטל.

.107.15.13

דיאלוג הענתי עם הפא"ר-שלכם 288.

א.פועלים בהתאם אן נרכל להתייחס ענייני לשאלות השונות
רק לאחר ה-3 ינואר מפאת חופשה קולקטיבית של מזכירות
הפא"ר.

ב.בינתיים נקבע עקרונית מפגש עם המנהיגות היהודית
ב-19 בערב ובקור במפעל טלקומוניקציה מתוכם ב-21.
===

י.ט.

תפ: ממנכל,אירא,אירופ,גולן/כנסת

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible text]

שמור

**
**
**
**
**

חוזם: 12,15398

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריסל, כר: 191, תא: 231287, חז: 1500, דח: ר, טג: ע

נד: @

אנץ הוי, 103-א
ל.ה.ה.

שמור/רגיל

אל: אירופה 1

דע: קפלן-ננסת

מאח: אורון-בריסל.

.107.15

בקור חברי המא"ר VAN HEMELDONCK

א.מגישה ארצה ביום י' 3 ינואר באל-על 334 מבריסל.

ב. היא מאוד מעוניינת וביקור שנקר במכון העוסק בנושא באיזורה (אנטוורפן) כמו כן תשמח להפגיש את שנקר עם מספר חברי ועדת המא"ר העוסקות בנושא (עניינים חברתיים איכות הסביבה ובריאות י- ACP).

מאחר שמועב המא"ר מהכנס בין ה-18 ו-22 ינואר, מגישה אלה יצטרפו להתקיים בטורסבורג.

ממאת מגדח חג המולד אין לה אפשרות לקבוע הפגישות לך כי נסייטתה כן שהיא מעדיפה לסכם את הנושא בעיחה עם שנקר בעת שהותה בארץ. =====

יט.

תפ: ממנכ"ל, אירא, אירא, קפלן/ננסת

OFF

101

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF TEXAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

Handwritten signature

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF TEXAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

LETTER OF OPINION NO. 1000
ISSUED JANUARY 10, 1951
RE: [Illegible text]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

טודי

** כנס
**
**
**

חוזם: 12,16396

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 194, תא: 231287, חז: 1600, דח: ר, טג: נ

נד: @

103.1
מח
מל

טודי/רגיל

אל אירופה 1, כלכלית ב

מאת השגריר בריטל

הנזון: אישור הפאר לפרוטוקולים שחתמו עם הקהילה.

נזכור העתכננו שהפא"ר לא זן בהסכמים שלנו ומושבו האחרון מטיבות טכניות שאינן קשורות בנו, ולא משום רצון רע נלפיו. העתכננו גם שהנציבות עשתה כל שביכולתה לנסות ולהעביר ההסכמים בישיבה האחרונה של הפאו. מבאן שיכולנו להיות אופטימיים לגבי סיכויי האישור במרשב הוא 18-22 לינואר.

עם זאת, אנו מודאגים בגלל השפעה שעלולה להיות למצב בשטחים. דברקנו לכם על הדחיה של הפאר את בקשת הנציבות לאשר ההסכמים (הדומים במהותם לשלנו) עם נורקיה. הפאר לא חוזר לא הביע כל התנגדות להסכמים עצמם. להיבן, הפאר דחה האישור אך דרך משיקולים ייעל זכויות אום בטורקיה. ברור לנו מה משמעות דחית האישור של ההסכמים שלנו בינואר. בעיקר לאור העובדה שלא חוזר לא נקבל אמילר MESURES AUTONOMES לכן נראה לנו כי חשוב להבין את הנמשות המועליות בפאר שזו לפניי החכנסותם בינואר. נראה לנו שחברי הפאו נוחים יותר להשפעתינו בוירדניהם הם. בזים הקרוב אנו מעבירים סקירה מפורטת על הרקע לכל הנל ועל הדורש לפעולה מידית עכשיו. כמו כן, אנו מעבירים רשימה על אותם חברי הפאר, אליהם יש להפנות עיקר המאמץ. בקשתינו היא שתורו לנציגויות

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/15/54

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: 10/15/54

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible typed text]

[Illegible typed text]

[Illegible typed text]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

למעול בדחיות ולזרוח לנו כזו שנרבל לעשות כאן גוריסל
לפני ההתכנסות בשטרסבורג ובמהלך ההתכנסות עבודות
השלמה . ===

== טט ==

תמ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, אירא, אירב, מינדבי, כלכליתו, יורכנסת

THEY ARE THE ONLY WORDS THAT CAN BE
USED TO DESCRIBE THE SITUATION
AT THE MOMENT.

THEY ARE THE ONLY WORDS THAT CAN BE
USED TO DESCRIBE THE SITUATION
AT THE MOMENT.

15218

תאריך : תשנ"ג-הזו"ג-מחלקת הקשר

שמור

ירצא **

**

**

**

חוזם: 12,15218

אל: בריטל/343

מ-: המשרד, תא: 221287, זח: 1627, דח: ד, טג: ש

נד: @

103.1
אנא
אני

שמור/רגיל

אדרון

דע: קמלן-כנסת

103.1
אדרון

ביקור חברת המא"ר VAN HEMELDONCK לשלכם נר 175.

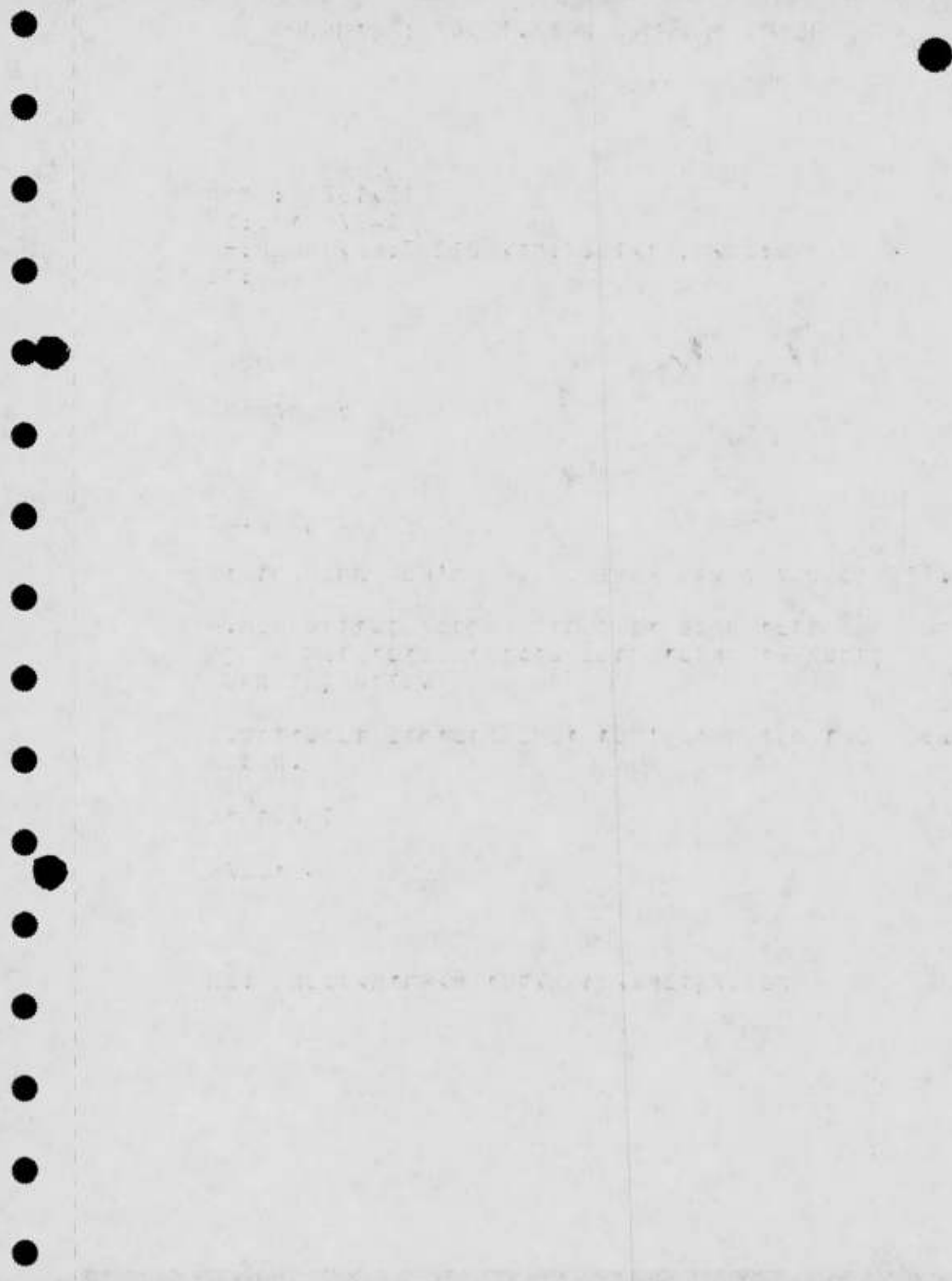
א.אנא הודיעו לפון המלדונק כי שנקר יצור עמה קשר בשתגיע.
אך אם מעונינים כי יגיע בסוף ינואר יש לערוך את ההכנות
בטוח זמן הולט.

ב.הודיעונו בזהיפות פרטי ומס' טיסה יום ושעת הגעה, עבור
הכנסת.

אירופה 1

א/ב.י

תפ: ממנבל, אירא, אביטל, מאור, פקמלן/כנסת





Avec les compliments de M. B. GRON Chef-Adjoint
de la Mission d'Israël auprès des
Communautés Européennes.

על: אידיש - איילן - איילן 1

הנהגת
המטה
ל. 7
הנהגת



From: Sir Tom Normanton TD MEP



As from: European Parliament Office
2 Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON SW1H 9AA

Member
of the European Parliament
18 December 1987

103.1

Dear Ambassador,

May I say how delighted I was to meet you on Wednesday and to introduce you to the members of the Friendship with Israel Group in the European Parliament. We have always been privileged to enjoy the most friendly relationship with your predecessors and I am confident this will extend into the future. Thank you for the visit and we hope to see you often.

Whilst writing may I send you a copy of a Report I had prepared on our visit to Israel 1-8 November 1987. I regard this as an in-house document and not to be circulated. The original copy has gone to Mr Joshe Beilin in Jerusalem for whom I actually wrote it.

You will note that some of my recommendations relate to matters which lie in your province. If you wish me to discuss them with you I would be happy to call on you in Brussels. I am particularly anxious to further the proposals -

- a) for the Governor of the Bank of Israel to visit Strasbourg and meet with (and address?) the Inter-Group on Currency. The Chairman is a Mr Otmar Franz, Director of KHD AG in Germany.
- b) to involve the Blaustein Institute for Desert Research in EEC research and projects in the ACP countries. A meeting involving Mme Lentz-Cornelle is desirable.
- c) my personal participation in the Reservists' military training for the over 65s.
- d) to improve the briefing of MEPs and the drafting of Resolutions and of Questions in the Parliament.

Again my thanks for your presence, and that of Benjamin Cron, and my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Your ever
Yours faithfully
Tom Normanton

H E Israel Ambassador
Mr Avraham Primor
Embassy of Israel
40 av Observatoire
Brussels

Report on the visit of four MEPs to Israel, 1-8 November 1987
Sir Tom Normanton TD MEP, Chairman of the All-Party Group Friendship with Israel

In very many respects this visit to Israel by MEPs was probably the most successful to-date, and a number of valuable lessons have been learned on the basis of which even more successful visits of MEPs should be organised in the future -

- a) Compatibility of the members of the Party, with each other and with Israel, is very important. Whereas in the past there has been little or no actual choosing of who should come as numbers have been the more important consideration. I am convinced that a smaller party of the right MEPs is far more important than a larger party of the doubtful ones. Eight is the optimum number, but six is probably better. Add to this the two Directors of the FWI Group, Michael Fidler and Sylvia Sheff. This party "gelled" exceptionally well.
- b) Wherever possible the MEPs should come from "compatible" political groups. Except in rare cases the inclusion of a political odd-ball can cause problems within the party.
- c) The programme for this visit proved to be well structured and succeeded in holding the interest of MEPs. Personally I would have preferred to have one more political meeting and discussion and 1 to 2 hours less of sight-seeing. But the programme must always include a high-level personality with whom serious political talk can take place. In this respect our discussion with Mr Shimon Peres was excellent.
- d) The inclusion of the two "strategic" meetings was a special. Perhaps the personalities of the two Israelis were as important as their subjects. Very clearly intelligence and defence equipment production must be subjects of high sensitivity, and MEPs cannot be provided with highly classified information. The presenters nevertheless must be very careful to strike the right balance.
- e) Where subjects are highly technical (eg at the Jacob Blaustein Institute for desert research) stress must be made to the host that politicians are more interested in visual and tangible, rather than scientific, expositions. The five minute presentations by the professors at the Institute were truly impressive; the talk in the Library at the Ben Gurion Research Centre was not. It would have been to a student of history.
- f) Although the Foreign Ministry may possibly think in terms of large numbers of MEPs who have visited Israel in the year, far more important is the grand total of commitment to Israel and this may come from including MEPs on their 2nd or even 3rd visit. The make-up of each programme therefore must avoid "repeats" as far as possible.
- g) Among the lessons to be learned about travel arrangements is the need for all the MEPs to meet together at London Heathrow to fly - and therefore arrive - together at Tel Aviv. It can ensure that the lowest cost is incurred by the MEPs. Free travel to/from Israel should not be considered. I am not persuaded either of the desirability of including spouses in the party.
- h) Planning of future visits will always pose major difficulties. If too far ahead then MEPs will inevitably leave their decisions to join to the last moment. They can make commitments because the European Parliament does plan far ahead. The Foreign Ministry may claim problems arise on their side. Hard bargaining is inevitable.

- 1) The presence of an Israeli Escort Officer is essential. We were very fortunate with having Irit Lillian. I would love to read her report!! She was excellent.

The highlights of the visit were many and varied. The meeting with the Foreign Minister was most revealing on matters which are directly of concern to the European Parliament (eg Turkey). The Bank of Israel visit would have been equally valuable had our Luxembourg colleagues been present. The lunch with the Minister of State for Agriculture provided another "high" - and all three did for different reasons.

On our return to Brussels/Strasbourg we must work out with the new Israeli Ambassador detailed arrangements for picking up points for action:-

- a) An invitation to the Bank of Israel to join a long and prestigious line of Bankers who address the European Parliament Inter-Group Currency.
- b) The preparation and tabling of Parliamentary questions which will for example twist Claud Cheysson's tail on the renewal of the EEC-Israel Agreement.
- c) The presentation by 1/2 Israeli Defence Forces officers of a talk in the European Parliament (FWI Group?). It could of course be to a specially hand picked group (by us!) to avoid snoopers.
- d) MEPs should be personally invited by local Synagogues to come and talk about their visits. This must come through Israeli channels.
- e) The visit of the European Parliament Delegation next year should be exploited to the full by the FWI.
- f) We all as MEPs receive masses of papers every day and much goes straight into the bin. The Israeli Ambassador in Brussels should send to each MEP who has visited Israel a special personalised News sheet as an Aide Memoire for MEPs to read (and use!) in conjunction with Agenda of Plenary Sessions or particular Committee Meetings.
- g) What about an Israeli agronomist (from the Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research) coming to Strasbourg to give a well prepared presentation to an invited group of MEPs on our ACP Delegation?
- h) Lunch in the Knesset, hosted by the Speaker Mr Shlomo Hillel is always a great occasion and reminds us of the great and common bond between real parliamentarians.

In conclusion our dinner meeting with Mr Shlomo Gazit (Director General of the Jewish Agency) and with Dr Yosef Beilin (Director General Political of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) provided excellent opportunities to discuss the real purposes of our visit - how we MEPs can help Israel. These two parties were after all responsible for covering the cost of our trip to Israel.

1950
1951
1952

1953
1954
1955

1956
1957
1958

1959
1960
1961

1962

1963

1964
1965

1966
1967

1968
1969
1970

חידום: 12,13740

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 161, תא: 191287, חז: 1500, דח: מ, טג: ב

נד: 2

בלקט/מידוי

אל: אירופה 1

זע: תפוצת מאיה, כלכלית ב'

מאת: בריטל/אורון

107.15.7

מא"ר -- החלטה על המצב בשטחים.

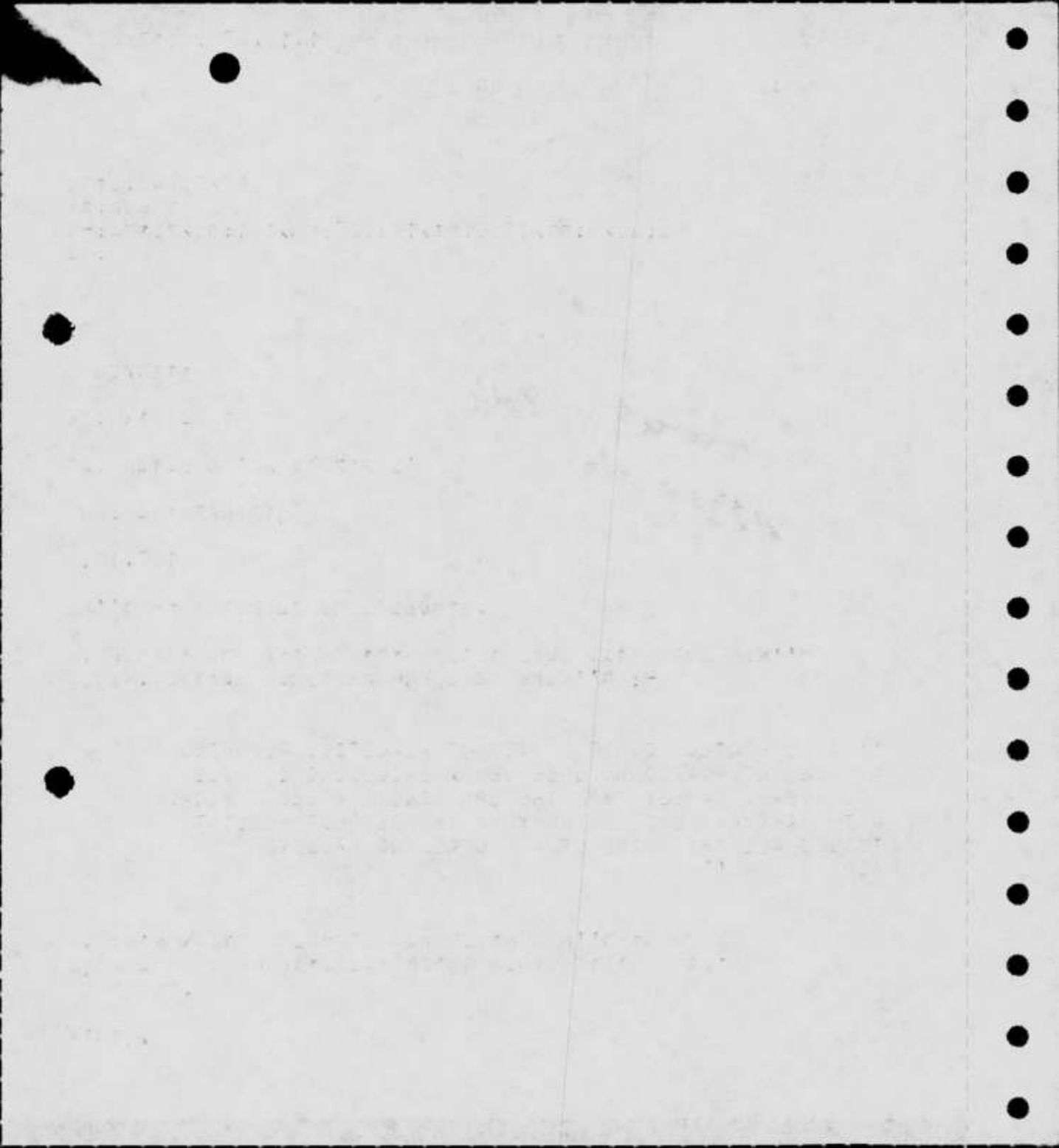
א. שגירי ערבו ליוז הקהיליה הגיבור בזעם נגד החלטת המא"ר
גנרשא. בהודעה שנתפרסמה אמש נאמר שהמא"ר :-

אלמז
מ/א
כ"ו
103.1

" DELIBERATELY IGNORED EVIDENT REALITIES REPORTED
BY ALL INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS, INCLUDING ISRAELI
OBSERVERS, NAMELY THAT THE UPRISING OPPOSED A PEOPLE
WITH BARE HANDS TO AN ARMY WHICH DOES NOT HESITATE
TO USE ALL THE MEANS OF A BRUTAL AND MASSIVE
REPRESSION "

1. נשיא אגודת צרפת-ערב פנה לנשיא המא"ר וזמחה על
כן שהפרלמנט לא הגיב נגד חתימת הפרוטוקולים החדשים
עם ישראל.

אורון.



א-7

תם: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, מרנז, רם, אמן, ממד, ליארד, מזתים,
אירא, אירב, אביטל, העת, הסברה, כהנא, מינרבי, כלכליתב'

van der Waal

a completely free written statement confirming his desire to be reunited with his family in Sweden. And time is now running out. Sergei is now at an age where he is liable at any time to be called up for military service. If that happens his chances of ever being allowed to leave the Soviet Union will be totally negligible. He will then be regarded as having had access to State secrets. Our motion for a resolution therefore takes the form of an urgent appeal to the Foreign Affairs Ministers to use their best efforts to ensure that Sergei will be allowed to make his choice in complete freedom, and for him to be issued with an exit visa in accordance with his wishes.

BAILLOT (COM). — (*FR*) Madam President, the list of those killed in the occupied territories gets longer every day. This repression by the Israeli army is being unleashed on an entire people and against Palestinian women and children.

Throughout Europe vigorous reactions are being expressed at the highest level by governments and by the Twelve at what even the Israeli press rightly refers to as an uprising of the people.

Who can fail to sympathize with the legitimate anger of a people who have to endure daily oppression as exiles in their own country, gratuitous intimidation, arbitrary internment and repression against the press, as indicated in our motion, in that the President of the Palestinian Journalists' Association has just been interned without trial.

Parliament must, we assert, call for an end to the repression against the civilian population, and insist on a new initiative by the Twelve in relation to Israel. An entire people is waiting for Europe to take that step. Even more seriously, this blind repression by the Israeli army is in our opinion an obstacle to any form of peace process in the Middle East, whereas the Twelve, and our Parliament in particular, have supported the idea of an international conference under United Nations auspices, with the participation of all concerned parties. Today's vote should therefore be seen as helping to further the peace process in the Middle East.

ULBURGHIS (NI). — (*NL*) Madam President, Israel and the Palestinians are on collision-course for a full-scale civil war. According to an Israeli correspondent in Jerusalem the popular uprisings in the West Bank and Gaza are comparable to those of Soweto in South Africa. The Palestinians are a people with their own culture, language and identity. The whole people now appear to be united in the quest for their freedom. Israel calls those opposing it terrorists, others again are labelled fundamentalists, while yet others are dismissed as irresponsible youths. But if you take all the categories of those taking part in the resistance, they amount to nothing less than a whole people that is

standing up for its human dignity. They are not a terrorist people. A people that is aware of its own dignity in this way is impossible to subdue. For every freedom fighter killed there are hundreds of other determined fighters waiting to take their place. The Israeli army has lost all self-control. I saw young soldiers in Gaza, when I was there on a visit, hemmed in by crowds and shooting in panic at everyone and anyone. There are shootings in camps, in villages, in towns, in districts, in hospitals, on the streets, everywhere I went! By 13 December there were already 23 dead and 200 wounded.

The question that has to be faced up to is: who are the real terrorists? The 700 000 Palestinians in Gaza or the 200 Jewish colonists who are maintaining an illegal occupation of half of that small territory? Fortunately there are major currents among the Jews as well as the Palestinians in favour of seeking a lasting peace. Peace in that country, where different peoples, cultures and religions can live together in harmony, can be a token of universal peace. That is why we are calling for a peace conference to be held now under United Nations auspices. The European Community can have a major part to play in that connection.

Finally, I should also like to draw attention to the presence in the House at this debate on human rights of Mrs Liti, the widow of Leandro Alejandro, the opposition leader murdered in the Philippines in September 1987.

NEWENS (S). — Madam President, no people has suffered more as a result of persecution or lost a greater proportion of its numbers at the hands of its oppressors than the Jewish people. That is why all decent people condemn anti-Semitism out of hand. In these circumstances it is deeply saddening that it should be necessary to put before this Parliament a resolution which condemns the military forces of the state of Israel for the persecution of another people, the Palestinians.

We have, however, no alternative if we are to be consistent in our opposition to gross abuses of human rights. The Gaza strip, along with other territories inhabited overwhelmingly by Palestinians, has now been subjected to a harsh military occupation for over 20 years. In these territories the vast majority of the population are deprived of all genuine democratic rights. Families are kept from reuniting. Any genuine protests are ruthlessly crushed. Recently the repression has been greatly escalated. People have been thrown into prison, many have been beaten up, many have been killed. Large numbers of people have been cowed or an attempt has been made to cow them from demonstrating in a perfectly reasonable manner.

History teaches us, above all in the case of the Jewish people, that violence and repression will never permanently subjugate a nation. Continuing repression, on

News

the contrary, creates hatreds which may eventually mar the lives of future generations totally innocent of their root causes. In the interests of Jews and Arabs alike, therefore, we must condemn this repression. The Palestinians must eventually be accorded the same democratic rights of self-determination that the Jewish people demand for themselves and this crude, cruel and shortsighted attempt to overawe them by force must be brought to an immediate end if more damage is not to be done.

IN THE CHAIR: MR SEEFELD

Vice-President

PRAG (ED). — Mr President, I warmly support the humanitarian aims of much of the compromise resolution. Nevertheless, the motion as a whole is both biased and one-sided. Certain parts of it, recitals (e) and (f) and paragraph 1 are not only clearly anti-Israeli, but selective or inaccurate. The expressions of concern which we have heard from European Community countries, France, Germany, Britain and others, and from the United States all deplored not only the strength of the Israeli reaction, but also the violence of the demonstrations.

The Communist-inspired compromise resolution, however, does not mention at all that the Israeli action was taken in answer to violence. It does not mention the violence, which was called in *Le Figaro* 'Le cycle de la violence': huge boulders being thrown at Israeli troops, wrecked vehicles being burned. At least it should be mentioned that this was a reaction to violence.

Then there is talk of the persecution of the Palestinian population. Now all military occupations are offensive but, as military occupations go, the Israeli military occupation has not been over a period of time a violent military occupation. Nor is it accurate to speak of attacks by the Israeli army against the refugee camp, when what one is actually referring to is the army's reaction to extremely violent civilian disorder.

Let me be quite clear. I am not defending the nature of the Israeli action to the violent demonstrations. Having, during the war and after, myself been involved in the suppression of civilian violence, I do not condemn or approve quite so glibly. Human beings under heavy pressure do not behave entirely rationally or with total discipline. The only answer to the Arab-Israeli conflict is peace, through negotiation indeed, but negotiation requires willingness on both sides to negotiate. We in the European Parliament, in the European Community in general, can certainly make our contribution but only if we are fair, even-handed and accurate in our statements. We will certainly not help by throwing oil on the flames of disorder and violence.

CASTELLINA (COM). — (IT) Mr President, once again we have, in this topical and urgent debate, a resolution — in this case of Afghanistan — which is no more than a statement; a resolution which does not take the least responsibility for seeking an appropriate solution to the problem, but essentially follows a purely propagandistic line which is likely to bring our Assembly into discredit; this is not an assembly of boy scouts but of representatives of political forces who, it is to be hoped, are responsible people and therefore obliged to intervene in the specific political processes which are in progress, to influence them, to suggest solutions which take account of the point reached by the negotiations under way and not to save their soul with some denunciation.

Certainly the denunciation must not be left out. We Italian Communists have made that clear; from the beginning we have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and asserted the right of the people of that country to self-determination.

But today our duty is to give our view of the fresh developments in the situation: to check the significance and the size of the chinks which seem to have opened up since the transformation which has occurred in Soviet policy and which has led to a change of attitude even towards Afghanistan. Moreover this was discussed at the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit, where the idea of withdrawal of Soviet troops seems to have been outlined, though this might perhaps involve also a stop to the enormous military aid at present being supplied by the United States to the Afghan resistance — substantially a compromise similar in many ways to that reached in Central America, which we all welcomed.

This, therefore, is what we ought to be discussing here today. We are in favour of such a compromise. Let us think whether the cessation of the supply of aid to the resistance should precede the withdrawal of the Soviet troops or be simultaneous with it, or should it come later? That is the point today. On this it would have been worth sounding everybody out. And it is frankly disappointing that instead of going into the merits of such an important question, we should be restricted to expressing ourselves in this superficial and propagandistic way.

GUERMEUR (RDE). — (FR) Mr President, two minutes is too much and too little at the same time. It is too much to deliver an opinion on the motion for a resolution that has been tabled by the Socialist Group and the Communist group on developments in Western Sahara, and it is too little to go into the fundamentals of this question.

Consequently, I shall confine myself to saying that if a mission is sent by the United Nations Organization to Western Sahara it is essential for that mission to be allowed to fulfil its mandate and see for itself what it has been instructed to investigate.

Question No 80, by Mr Bru Puron (H-751/87)¹

Subject: International Conference on the Middle East

The Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation recently agreed that an international conference should be convened so as to seek ways of resolving the crisis in the Middle East and that it should be attended by the parties involved — including representatives of the Palestinians — and the major powers.

Was this merely a declaration, or will the Ministers in fact take specific steps with a view to the convening of such a conference? Do the Ministers intend to take specific action to overcome resistance, if there is any, from the United States or Israel to participation by the Soviet Union in this conference?

Answer

At its meeting in Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December the European Council confirmed the support of the Twelve for an international peace conference on the Middle East to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. It also called for renewed efforts by all concerned to reach agreement on arrangements for the conference to be held as soon as possible.

In their statements on 23 February and 13 July 1987 Foreign Ministers of the Twelve had already made clear their views regarding certain aspects of such a conference.

In their contacts, both via the Presidency and bilaterally, the Twelve have never failed to raise the matter of the conference and to indicate their willingness to contribute actively to bringing the positions of the parties concerned closer to one another with a view to its being convened.

*
* *

Question No 81, by Mrs Lizin (H-670/87)

Subject: Arab summit in Amman

How do the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation view the Arab summit in Amman and, in particular, do they believe that the prospects for an international conference on the Middle East warrant renewed activity by the Presidency?

Answer

In a statement issued by the European Council in Copenhagen on 5 December 1987, the Twelve welcomed the endorsement given to an international peace conference on the Middle East by the Arab League summit in Amman under the chairmanship of King Hussein of Jordan. The Twelve have over the last months taken every opportunity to make known their views on an international peace conference on the Middle East. Through the Presidency as well as bilaterally, the Twelve are maintaining contacts with all the parties concerned in order to contribute to the search for a just, global and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian problem, in accordance with the Venice declaration.

*
* *

¹ Former oral question without debate (0-112/87) converted into a question for Question Time.

Question No 76, by Mr Selva (H-736/87)

Subject: Community sports licences

When does the Council intend to introduce a 'Community sports licence' or at least acknowledge the equivalence of sports licences issued in Community countries so that any amateur can participate freely in any any event in any Community country?

Answer

The Council has not received any proposal along these lines. It should also be noted, as emphasized in the report by the *ad hoc* Committee on a People's Europe, that 'the administration of sport is predominantly the responsibility of sports associations independent of government'.

•
* *

III. Questions to the Foreign Ministers

Question No 79, by Mr Cano Pinto (H-662/87)

Subject: Community contribution to disarmament

At their recent meeting in Monterrey (USA) the Defence Ministers of the majority of Community countries officially supported the treaty on European-based missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the treaty which may be signed on strategic arms limitation.

How do the Foreign Ministers justify the Community's Defence Ministers' support for nuclear missiles in Europe with a range of less than 500 km, and conventional weapons systems? Can the Foreign Ministers state specifically what contribution is being made by the Community in the new climate of disarmament which appears to have developed?

Answer

The President might remind the honourable Member that military aspects of security fall outside the scope of European political cooperation. Furthermore, the forum to which he refers does not comprise all of the 12 EC countries.

As far as the Twelve are concerned, the European Council at its meeting in Copenhagen on 4 and 5 December stated that the agreement on global elimination of United States and Soviet land-based intermediate range nuclear missiles will be a milestone, eliminating for the first time an entire class of nuclear weapons. The Twelve hope that this agreement will enter into force soon.

In the said declaration, the European Council also addressed other issues relating to arms control and disarmament issues. Thus, the Twelve consider it essential that the achievement of an INF agreement should give further impetus to substantive progress in the whole range of present and future bilateral US-Soviet and multilateral negotiations on arms control and disarmament. Likewise, the Twelve wish to build upon the achievement of the Stockholm Conference (CDE) and will contribute to the elaboration of a further set of confidence- and security-building measures. They will work resolutely towards a stable and secure balance of conventional forces in Europe at a lower level.

•
* *

DECLARATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

COPENHAGEN

4 - 5 DECEMBER 1987

1. The European Council deplores the continuing absence of resolution of the crises in the Middle East.
 2. The Twelve reaffirm their willingness to develop their political dialogue with all states in the Middle East. They also wish economic cooperation to progress and in particular the current negotiations on an agreement between the European Community and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to be completed rapidly.
 3. The European Council expresses its profound concern about the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and reiterates its firm and whole-hearted support for Security Council Resolution 598 as the means to bring an end to this armed conflict. The Twelve continue to give their unreserved and strong support to the efforts of the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General to obtain the immediate and full implementation of this resolution. Continued non-compliance with this mandatory resolution is not acceptable to the world community and the appropriate action should now be taken to enforce its implementation by means of a follow-up resolution.
 4. The Twelve confirm their desire for a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict which would bring to the region a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in accordance with the principles set out in the Venice Declaration, and reiterate their support for an International Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations. They welcome the endorsement given to such a conference by the Arab League Summit in Amman under the chairmanship of King Hussein of Jordan. They call for renewed efforts by all concerned to reach agreement on arrangements for the conference to be held as soon as possible.
- The Twelve reiterate their preoccupation about human rights and living conditions in the Occupied Territories. Without prejudging future political solutions they will continue to contribute to the economic and social development of those territories.
5. The European Council remains deeply concerned about the situation in Lebanon. It calls for a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis which should be based on the independence, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national reconciliation of that country. The Twelve reaffirm their support for UNIFIL and call on all concerned to support the Force and to allow it to fulfill its mandate unobstructed. They reiterate their condemnation of the continuing detention of hostages and victims of kidnapping in Lebanon, and call for their immediate release.

8 December 1987

Declaration by the Twelve on Haiti

The Twelve have publicly expressed their hope that, after many years of dictatorship, the elections in Haiti scheduled for 29 November 1987 would finally allow the Haitian people to choose their representatives freely. They are deeply concerned by the bloodshed which led to the suspension of the electoral process.

The Twelve strongly condemn the acts of violence, which are the responsibility of the adherents of the former dictatorship. If they are not met by firmness on the part of the security forces, they will undermine hopes of a return to democracy.

The Twelve hope that free elections, respecting the procedures laid down in the Constitution, can be held in the very near future. To this end, they urge all those involved to support a genuinely democratic election to be organized and held in an atmosphere of peace and stability.

Thus, considering that the recent Mediterranean agreements, including that with Israel, envisage the preservation of traditional trade, and that, by Regulation (EEC) No 1391/87 of 18 May 1987, the Council decided on improved arrangements for the Canary Islands to take account of the possible effects on them of the Mediterranean proposals, the Commission does not consider that the maintenance or increase of the quotas provided for Israel are prejudicial to the same products exported from the Canary Islands.

*
**

Vraag nr. 98 van de heer Boesmans (H-886/87):

Betreft: Tenuitvoerlegging van Europese milieuriichtlijnen door België

Zopas verklaarde de Europese Commissie dat België in strijd is met niet minder dan 23 richtlijnen met betrekking tot het milieu. Blijkbaar werd ook een procedure ingeleid tegen België.

Kan de Europese Commissie een overzicht geven van de precieze stand van de procedure in elk der vermelde gevallen?

Réponse

La Belgique fait actuellement l'objet de 16 procédures d'infraction concernant 15 directives.

A titre d'observation générale, il peut être constaté que la Belgique se caractérise par une certaine inertie à exécuter les arrêts de la Cour de justice.

C'est le cas pour ce qui concerne les directives d'oiseaux sauvages et eaux souterraines, qui ont toutes deux fait l'objet d'arrêts en 1987, et surtout des quatre directives « déchets » pour lesquelles un nouvel arrêt a été rendu au début de cette année après que la Cour ait constaté que les arrêts rendus en 1982 n'avaient toujours pas fait l'objet d'exécution.

La Commission rencontre également des difficultés à obtenir des autorités belges des informations quant à l'application pratique des directives (notamment en ce qui concerne les directives eaux superficielles, eaux souterraines, seveso et déchets).

Par ailleurs, certains progrès ont pu être observés.

Les procédures relatives aux directives transferts transfrontaliers de déchets et transferts de déchets dangereux ont ainsi été classées après que la Belgique ait communiqué des mesures nationales d'exécution. Il en est de même pour la directive sur les risques d'accidents majeurs de certaines activités industrielles. On peut d'autre part observer que les directives dans le domaine des puissances sonores sont, à une exception près, transposées.

Aussi, la Commission a été informée de certains efforts accomplis par la Belgique pour mettre sa législation en conformité avec les directives.

C'est ainsi que des réglementations de la région wallonne concernant les différentes catégories de déchets ont été communiquées à la Commission en décembre 1987 et que l'adoption d'un décret de la région wallonne concernant les eaux souterraines a été annoncée.

Si l'Honorable Parlementaire le souhaite, un tableau détaillé de différentes procédures peut lui être adressé.

*
**

Question No 99, by Mr Ford (H-903/87)

Subject: Global additionality

In the light of the Court of Auditors' report ⁽¹⁾ which states that while under Article 36 of the Fund Regulation global additionality is allowed, it is difficult to verify i.e. in that it is not always clear where the additional contributions from the Community subsidy have been used in accordance with the priorities of the Community's regional policy. Can the Commission identify the countries in which the problem occurs and state what measures it is taking to ensure that in future this is actually the case.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 336, 15.12.1987, p. 81.

Quiero también precisar que el Comité Europeo tripartito sobre la publicidad, al que se refiere la Sra. Crawley, asiste como observador a las reuniones del Comité Director sobre las mujeres y la televisión. Pues bien, esperamos que el Comité Director conozca pronto los resultados del proyecto realizado actualmente por el Comité tripartito.

4. Quisiera por último llamar la atención de la Sra. Crawley sobre el hecho de que en la propuesta de directiva sobre las actividades de radiodifusión se prevé (artículo 8) que «la publicidad por radio no debe infringir las reglas de decencia y de buen gusto de general aceptación, y tampoco debe implicar discriminación racial o sexual».

*
**

Pregunta No. 96 formulada por el Sr. Arbeloa Muru (H-869/87)

Asunto: Discriminaciones por motivos de nacionalidad

En los tres casos recientes, objeto de sentencia dictada por el Tribunal de Luxemburgo (Grecia, Francia e Italia), sobre discriminaciones en el acceso a una profesión por motivos de nacionalidad (DO No. C 33811/16.12.87) ¿qué actitud piensa adoptar la Comisión?

Answer

In the three cases mentioned by the Honourable Member the Court of Justice held, that the Member States in question – France and Italy – had infringed Community law, judgement has not yet been given in the cases concerning Greece referred to in the Official Journal cited by the Honourable Member.

The first judgement, given on 30 April 1986 in Case 96/85, declared that French law, prohibiting doctors and dentists from maintaining a 'second practice' in the Member State of origin in the event of their creating a professional establishment in France, is contrary to Community law, French legislation was subsequently amended to meet the requirements of Community law.

In the second judgement, delivered on 3 June 1986 in Case 307/84, the Court found that French law infringed Article 48 of the EEC-Treaty – which guarantees freedom of movement for workers, a French Statute reserved appointment to a permanent post as a nurse in public hospitals for French nationals; this question will in future be handled in the context of the Action Programme that the Commission has adopted for the application of Article 48(4) of the EEC-Treaty.

In the third judgement, given in case 168/85 on 15 October 1986, the Court condemned Italy for discriminating against nationals from other Member States in relation to access to various professional activities (guides, journalists, pharmacists), since Italy has not yet formally repealed the discriminatory provisions, the Commission has begun a second infringement procedure.

*
**

Pregunta No. 97 formulada por el Sr. Escuder Croft (H-878/87)

Asunto: Contingentes de productos agrarios procedentes de Israel

¿Cree la Comisión que el mantenimiento o incremento de los contingentes de productos agrarios procedentes de Israel perjudica a la producción y limita los contingentes de los mismos productos agrarios producidos en Canarias, región comunitaria?

Answer

The recent additional protocol signed between the Community and Israel on 15 December 1987 was negotiated in the context of the Council Directives for negotiation with the Mediterranean countries in the light of the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community. The essential principle of these negotiations was to adjust the existing agreements of these countries with the Community in order to permit the maintenance of their traditional trade flows to the EC market.

Under these circumstances, provisions were made for Israel involving quotas, calendars and reference quantities for certain products figuring in the agreements. These generally apply to products of the same type as those exported from the Canary Islands under the terms of Protocol 2 of the Act of Accession as complemented by Regulation (EEC) No 1391/87.

Pregunta No. 29 formulada por el Sr. Arbeloa Muru (H-870/87)

Asunto: Los refugiados judíos en los países árabes

¿Conocen los Ministros de Asuntos Exteriores reunidos en el marco de la Cooperación Política el número de refugiados judíos procedentes de los países árabes durante estos últimos 20 años? ¿Les ha prestado y les presta la CEE algún tipo de ayuda?

Answer

The question raised by the Honorable Parliamentarian has not been the subject of discussions in EPC.

*
**

Question n° 30 de Mme Lizin (H-908/87)

Objet: Emprisonnement d'Hélène Passtoors en Afrique du Sud

La Coopération politique a-t-elle, depuis le renvoi par la Belgique de trois diplomates sud-africains, examiné l'opportunité d'une démarche des Douze à Prétoria à ce sujet?

Answer

The Twelve are following the question of the imprisonment of Mme Hélène Passtoors in South Africa closely. They support the efforts of the Belgian Government aimed at her release and hope that the case will be resolved on humanitarian grounds.

*
**

Ερώτηση αριθ. 31 του κ. Αλαβάνου (H-912/87)

Θέμα: Ανθρώπινα Δικαιώματα στη Σαουδική Αραβία.

Σύμφωνα με την απάντηση της Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής Συνεργασίας στην ερώτησή μου αριθ. H-587/87 (1) δεν έχουν συζητηθεί συγκεκριμένα ζητήματα ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων στη Σαουδική Αραβία.

Στο μεταξύ οι συλλήψεις, διώξεις και τα απάνθρωπα βασανιστήρια συνεχίζονται σε σημείο που ορισμένοι κρατούμενοι να βρίσκονται σε κίνδυνο.

Ποιά συγκεκριμένα άμεσα μέτρα προτίθενται να πάρουν οι Υπουργοί που συνέρχονται στο πλαίσιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής Συνεργασίας για το σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων στη Σαουδική Αραβία;

Μήπως οι Υπουργοί Εξωτερικών αποφάσισαν, στο διάστημα που πέρασε, να συζητήσουν τα προβλήματα αυτά και αν ναι σε ποιές πρωτοβουλίες πρόκειται να προχωρήσουν, προκειμένου να συμβάλουν στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων στη Σαουδική Αραβία;

Antwort

Die dem Herrn Abgeordneten auf seine Frage H-587/87 am 18. November 1987 erteilte Antwort hat auch heute noch grundsätzlich Gültigkeit. In dieser Antwort heißt es:

„Die Zwölf haben bei verschiedenen Anlässen ausgeführt, daß der Schutz der Menschenrechte die legitime und fortdauernde Pflicht sowohl der Staatengemeinschaft als auch der einzelnen Nationen ist. Die Achtung der Menschenrechte ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Beziehungen zwischen Drittstaaten und dem Europa der Zwölf.

(1) Πλήρη Πρακτικά των Συνεδριάσεων - Παράρτημα - 18.11.1987, σ. 27

Pregunta No. 22 formulada por la Sra. García Arias (H-1029/87)

Asunto: Programa de emergencia para la reconstrucción de los países de Centroamérica

¿Hasta dónde están dispuestos cada uno de los Doce a hacer una contribución extraordinaria para el programa de reconstrucción de los países de Centroamérica y a coordinar dicha contribución con la Comisión de las Comunidades Europeas?

Answer

On the occasion of the San José IV meeting in Hamburg on 29.2.1.83 the Ministers have among other subjects discussed possibilities of intensifying the economic contributions to the reconstruction of the countries of Central America. Since this subject is not dealt with in EPC I would like the Honorable Member of Parliament to refer to the communiqué issued after the meeting.

*
**

Spørgsmål nr. 26 af Iversen (H-1034/87)

Om: Anerkendelse af Hun Sen-regeringen i Kampuchea

På baggrund af den nyeste udvikling i Kampuchea, hvor premierminister Hun Sen og modstandslederen Norodom Sihanouk er nået til enighed om frie valg i Kampuchea, og 34 NGO (ikke-statslige organisationer) har opfordret de vestlige regeringer til at bryde med det gamle Pol Pot-styre i Kampuchea, bedes Udenrigsministrene i Politisk Samarbejde oplyse, hvornår man vil bryde de diplomatiske forbindelser med Pol Pot-styret og anerkende Hun Sen-regeringen i Kampuchea; og vil Udenrigsministrene i Politisk Samarbejde støtte retssagen mod Pol Pot for krigsforbrydelser ved Den Internationale Domstol?

Answer

1. The Twelve are following closely the recent developments in Cambodia. They have expressed their position on many occasions. They have also made clear their support for the courageous initiatives of Prince Sihanouk. In their statement during the UN General Assembly last year they said: 'The present regime in Pnom Penh has no claim to legitimacy. However, the Twelve have no intention of contributing to the re-establishment of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. We share the collective abhorrence felt by the World community at the terrible abuses inflicted on the Cambodian people by Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge. But this provides no justification for Vietnam's illegal occupation and its imposition of an illegitimate regime'.

2. No Partner has diplomatic relations either with Pol Pot or the resistance coalition. Therefore the question does not arise. The question of supporting a case against Pol Pot for war crimes before the International Court of Justice has not been discussed by the Ministers.

3. The Twelve continue to give their full support to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his representatives and the Ad hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea to bring about a peaceful and just solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

4. At the ministerial meeting of the Twelve with ASEAN on 2/3 May 1988, the question of Cambodia will figure prominently among the subjects of discussions.

*
**

Question No 28, by Mr Hindley (H-855/87)

Subject: Diplomatic recognition between EEC and Vietnam

What view do the Foreign Ministers take of the request by the Vietnamese Government for formal diplomatic recognition between that country and the EEC?

Answer

The question of establishment of diplomatic relations between the EC and Vietnam is being dealt within the framework of the Council. The Honorable Parliamentarian is therefore kindly requested to refer to the answers given to the same questions by the Council (Question H-756/87 by Mr. Toussaint) in January and by the Commission (Question H-853/87 by Mr. Hindley) in February.

*
**

Written Question No. 2151/87
by Mrs Ien van den Heuvel (S - NL)
to the Commission of the European Communities

Subject: *Trade in human organs*

1. *Is the Commission aware of the statements by a British professor, Professor McMasters, at a medical congress in the Italian town of L'Aquila, revealing the existence of an international black market in human organs, for which children in Third World countries are being killed?*
2. *Does it not consider that as long as there is a dire shortage of donor organs, this appalling practice will continue?*
3. *Is it prepared to take the necessary steps to put an end to this trade in organs in general?*
4. *How soon can the EP expect initiatives from the Commission aimed at overcoming the shortage of donor organs?*

Written Question No. 2152/87
by Mrs Raymonde Dury (S - B)
to the Council of the European Communities

Subject: *Refusal by the State of Israel to accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the nuclear power station which it is due to buy from the Federal Republic of Germany*

The Council of Ministers will no doubt be aware that nuclear power stations designated officially for peaceful purposes can also be used for military ends and that it is therefore necessary to have international inspections of nuclear installations to prevent such uses.

Furthermore, irrespective of the military potential which a nuclear power station offers in the event of conflict, any malfunction can also endanger the life and health of the neighbouring population, including the people of adjacent countries.

What steps has the Council taken to obtain assurances from the German Federal authorities that the sale of the nuclear power station to Israel will be made conditional upon agreement to accept periodic IAEA inspections on its territory?

1. *Can the Commission confirm that the abolition of frontier controls will not mean that the UK Government will be prevented from insisting on quarantining domestic pets coming from other Member States so as to ensure that UK remains free of rabies?*
2. *Does the Commission have any figures which demonstrate the incidence of rabies in the different Member States and could it describe the measures that are being taken to control this deadly disease?*
3. *Does the Commission have any plans for mounting a campaign at Community level to eliminate rabies before 1993?*

*Written Question No. 2149/87
by Sir James Stewart-Clark (ED - GB)
to the Commission of the European Communities*

Subject: Ac\$[1;111 D3on to prevent illegal drugs from entering the Community

Can the Commission provide current statistics on the seizure of heroine, cocaine, cannabis and synthetic drugs by the different Member States?

How many of the seizures are due to prior intelligence and how many to spot checks at the frontiers?

Does the Commission agree that, as the Community moves towards 1992 and the completion of the internal market, increased resources for intelligence gathering and improved cooperation between police and customs and between Member States will be necessary?

*Written Question No. 2150/87
by Mr Ernest Mühlen (PPE - L)
to the Commission of the European Communities*

Subject: Use of the ECU in the settlement of accounts for the Airbus project

Can the Commission give the reasons for the use of the US \$ instead of the ECU as the reference unit for the accounting operations involved in the Airbus transfrontier cooperation project, when in the joint transfrontier aerospace project, Ariane, the ECU is already being used as the unit for the settlement of accounts amongst the partner undertakings?

Can it give details of the monetary units used for the other large transfrontier research and cooperation projects?

Is it prepared to make representations to the firms in the Airbus project and in other important European research and cooperation projects to encourage them to use the ECU?

103.1 file

Boot

I start with the case of Anna Chertkova because moves are being made worldwide on her behalf at the moment. A second case is that of Vladimir Klebanov, who founded the first trade union in the Soviet Union. He has been detained in a psychiatric hospital for years. I also name Vassili Syipilov, who was put in a camp as a young man and later, in 1939 when he was 17, was moved to a psychiatric prison hospital where he is still held.

We urgently call on the Soviet Union to release those who solely because of their political or religious convictions are held in psychiatric prisons without being in any way mentally ill. When Anna was committed the doctors said 'We have no reason at all to admit this woman to our hospital'. But they were powerless in the face of the political machine.

TURNER (ED). — Mr President, my resolution on the Baha'is has been signed by very many people in this House, including Mr Blumenfeld. It is unfortunate that we have again to hold an urgent debate on this topic, but two Baha'is were killed by the Iranian Government during the visit of the United Nations Secretary-General very recently and two others were killed in March. There is much fear for the other 200 who remain in prison. Two hundred have already been killed.

There is a pattern of oppression here. Children and students are expelled from their universities and schools, adults lose their jobs, the assets of Baha'is are taken. We must constantly stress that we are watching what is happening in Iran because we fear that more of these people in prison will now be killed. The extraordinary thing is that the constitution of Iran deprives them of all rights, despite the fact that their religion requires that they take no part in politics and that they support the existing government in their country.

I call, therefore, on this House to vote unanimously once more in support of the Baha'is. I am very grateful for the support offered by the Christian-Democrats a moment ago.

I have a list of names of those people, but I am told I must not publish it because it will cause victimization of other Baha'is in that country. Unless we constantly draw attention to this, I fear that the pattern of killing those who are in prison two by two and one by one at regular intervals will continue.

CINCIARI RODANO (COM). — (IT) Mr President, Faisal Hussein is an Arab scholar, a Palestinian intellectual, President of the Society of Arabic Studies in Jerusalem. Along with other Members of the European Parliament — Messrs Bersani, Hänsch, Pons and Ulburghs — we met him at the beginning of April this year, during a visit by a parliamentary delegation. A few days after we left Jerusalem, Faisal Hussein was

arrested, as the result of an administrative detention order issued by the Ministry of Defence on the basis of the 1979 emergency legislation on occupied territories: Hussein lives in East Jerusalem. He was sentenced to six months' detention, reduced by the Central Court to three months. The judge said on that occasion that he knew that Hussein was absolutely not involved in acts of violence, but was engaged in political activity.

On 12 September, Faisal Hussein was again arrested, and on 7 October his detention was confirmed for a further six months. Amnesty International considers Hussein as a 'prisoner of conscience' and protested that, in these administrative procedures, neither the accused person nor his legal representatives are told what the charges are. One hundred and forty people of standing, professors of Israeli universities, have written to the Minister of Defence, condemning this use of administrative detention. It is a fact that Hussein remains in prison because he holds 'criminal views'.

As he himself has stated, by these measures the Israeli authorities show that, in the final analysis, they are more afraid of political action than armed warfare. This confirms the harm that prolongation of the occupation regime produces, not only amongst the occupied population but also to the detriment of the democratic principles of the occupying country. Such acts can only fuel the spiral of violence and war.

We therefore appeal to the people of Israel, and we appeal to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to ask for the release of Faisal Hussein, and the cessation of all acts of this kind.

PANNELLA (CTDI). — (FR) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, Commissioner, the facts first of all. There is no government in Burkina Faso. Togo alone has recognized the new *de facto* situation, and I say advisedly 'the new *de facto* situation'.

The horror felt at the coup d'etat and the assassination of President Sankara is great and unanimous. As the European Parliament we have to ensure that the Lomé Conventions are adhered to and that human rights are respected, and we thus have to say our piece.

We ask that, with the exception of emergency aid, all other cooperation projects be suspended. Let us keep to the minimum.

We insist on making the point that we strongly denounce this cruel and irresponsible act, and if you read our motion for a resolution carefully, we ask that all other projects should be suspended for a period of 20 days and that the Commission should report to us on the situation in that country at the next part-session.

Pannella

Mr President, I hope that Parliament will adopt the same attitude as it did on the Central African Republic and Uganda and that we will support the Commission's action accordingly.

RABBETHGE (PPE). — (DE) Mr President, the tragic events in Burkina Faso regrettably prompt us once again to talk with our partners in the Lomé Convention about the sensitive subject of human rights.

We, the 66 representatives of the ACP States and the 66 MEPs, are one family in the Joint Assembly, to quote the words used at our last meeting by the representatives of Burkina Faso, Liberia, Zaire and Tanzania. We EP partners are of course contractually obliged to speak with restraint when it comes to opinions on the internal situation in Lomé Member States. But as Mr Pannella has just said, for nearly two weeks now the embassy in Brussels has maintained a news blackout; we have no accurate information on what is really happening there at the moment.

If, as appears clear here, the ruling head of government Sankara and his entourage were murdered, we must speak out in the interest of future peaceful cooperation within the Lomé family. My Group thus supports the motion by Mr Pannella and above all his call to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to obtain information and make it known immediately.

However, the decision whether or not to suspend development aid projects under the ERDF, demanded by Mr Pannella, has to be left to the Commission which, it is to be hoped, will be able to obtain exact information very quickly. For humanitarian reasons we oppose any suspension and shall thus vote against paragraph 2.

WELSH (ED). — Mr President, I have heard some remarkable speeches in this House in my time, but I think the contribution by Mr Seal in the last debate is in a special class of its own. I particularly heard Mr Seal call for 'a cooperative policy of inflation'. I wonder if Mr Arndt could be asked to explain if this is now the official policy of the Socialist Group, whether it is just a manifestation of the new Chesterfield tendency in the British Labour Group, or whether it is just that Mr Seal has problems with long words?

(Protests from the left)

However, to this debate. On the question of Morocco my group feels that the compromise text goes far too far and pays scant regard to the relatively good record the Moroccans have on human rights issues. While we deplore the denial of human rights to anybody, and we particularly deplore the treatment of the children of General Oufkir, we feel that this particular compromise text owes more to political opportunism than any genuine concern for human rights. We shall therefore vote against it.

On Tunisia, my group takes no official position. I would merely point out that the two gentlemen concerned were convicted, by due process, of committing acts of terrorism by bombing hotels and that this involved injury to many Community citizens.

On the question of the Israel resolution, we have no information on this particular case and therefore we are unable to take any position. It would be very helpful if the movers of these resolutions could perhaps explain a little more what lies behind their texts.

Finally, on Burkina Faso, I very much regret that we cannot support the second paragraph of Mr Pannella's resolution. We believe that whatever the circumstances, the Community must deal with governments in place and it is quite wrong to use the Lomé Convention as a political instrument to try and affect policy or change the course of what those governments do. Much as we deplore what has happened in Burkina Faso and much as we deplore any loss of life, we are unable to support that paragraph and we shall not take an official position on the resolution.

TRUPIA (COM). — (IT) Mr President, I want to speak about Cuba. I should like first of all to emphasize that for us, human rights and freedom — whether civil, political or religious — have a universal value, and must therefore be respected in all countries and by all governments, including Cuba, where they are infringed. Indeed, we consider that the European Parliament, by sticking rigorously to this principle in its initiatives and in the positions that it adopts, plays a very important, decisive part in the international community.

However, if it is to be effective, and in view of the position of authority that this Assembly holds, any resolution on human rights adopted by this Parliament must absolutely avoid drastic and summary judgments on the social system of one country or another, and must be founded on the exercise of the greatest possible strictness in ascertaining facts and the truthfulness of any information.

It is on the basis of these confictions that we considered, and still do consider, that it was perhaps a very little use — with things as they are — tabling this resolution. Let us in fact take the information that we have on the prisoner, Alberto Valdés Terán: the information is conflicting. Contrary to what Mrs Lenz and Mr Robles Piquer maintain, we are informed by a reliable source — a representative of a United States Episcopal Conference, whom we have consulted more than once — that Cuba has apparently already decided to resolve his case, and that of other political prisoners. It has already been decided to release them, and they are simply awaiting the issue of the entry visa into the United States by the American Government.

This is the information we have. But I should also like to say that, at the last moment, the names of two pri-

safety of the Palestinian refugees and the people in southern Lebanon, bearing in mind in particular the need to prevent a repetition of the recent murderous raids by Israeli fighter planes, which left 46 dead, including 36 civilians, and 40 injured?

Answer

The Twelve have frequently — the last occasion was the statement on 16 February 1987 — expressed their concern at conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps. They have appealed to all concerned to exercise the greatest possible restraint and to enter into peaceful negotiations with a view to achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to their differences.

The Twelve continue to hold the view that Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity must be respected.

*
* *

Question No 80, by Mr Tzounis (H-430/87)

Subject: Statements by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ozal

Have the Foreign Ministers considered the statements made by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ozal, at Proussa on 17 August and are they prepared to take this opportunity to reiterate their categorical condemnation of the use of force in international relations, the occupation of foreign territory in general and, in particular, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and the seizure of some 40% of its territory?

Answer

The question put down by Mr Tzounis is on the same subject as the one put down by Mrs Crawley (Question No H-411/87), and I should therefore like to give a joint reply to both questions.

Only recently I had occasion to reaffirm the Twelve's position on the Cyprus question in an international forum. In my speech on behalf of the Twelve at the 42nd General Assembly of the United Nations on 22 September 1987 I made it clear that the Twelve regret the tragic partition of the island and attach great importance to finding a just and lasting solution to this problem.

On behalf of the Twelve I stated that:

We reaffirm our complete support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions. We stand by every aspect of our previous statements and disassociate ourselves from any action aimed at establishing an independent State on Cyprus. Similarly, we support the Secretary-General in his efforts to mediate and call upon the parties involved to assist him in his efforts to find a solution to this problem which is arousing international concern. Likewise, we call upon the parties involved to refrain from words or actions which might reduce the scope for finding a peaceful solution.

*
* *

Question No 81, by Mr Ephremidis (H-441/87)

Subject: EEC-Syria relations

Following recent developments in EEC-Syria relations and Mr Cheysson's visit to Damascus, do the Minister intend to lift all the bans introduced in the last year, proceed to a new

- implications which might impinge upon Member States' powers in the tax field and exceed the framework for taxation harmonization as set forth in the Treaty.

*
* *

Question No 74, by Ms Tongue (H-417/87)

Subject: WHO Code on breastmilk substitutes

Inasmuch as the Commission's draft directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to infant formulas and follow-up milks should be in conformity with the principles and aims of the International Code adopted by the World Health Organization, and inasmuch as the WHO has offered all possible support to efforts to codify this code, has the Council requested such assistance from the WHO and, in particular, has the Council requested WHO participation on its expert committee or working party considering this matter? And if not, would the Council do so?

Answer

On the question of the state of discussion of the Commission's modified proposal concerning the directive for the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to baby foods and breastmilk substitutes, I would refer you to my reply to Mr van der Lek in the September session of this Parliament (H-307/87).

It is neither the rule nor the practice of the Council to invite delegations other than those of the Member States and the Commission to participate in the work of Council groups.

The Commission, on the other hand, has made arrangements for collaboration between its services and those of WHO on this issue.

*
* *

III. *Questions to the Foreign Ministers*

Question No 78, by Mrs Lizin (H-460/87)

Subject: EEC's diplomatic relations with Romania and Hungary

Have new steps been taken in, or new contacts arranged through, political cooperation with a view to advancing progress in this matter?

Answer

The question of establishing official relations between the Community and Romania and Hungary is being dealt with at Community level and not within the framework of European Political Cooperation.

*
* *

Question No 79, by Mr Piquet (H-496/87)

Subject: Protection of Palestinian refugee camps

Are the Ministers prepared to take measures at the international level, as urged by the European Parliament in its resolution of 17 September 1987, to secure guarantees for the

** ירצא **

שמור

**
**
**

קודם: 12,8411

אל: בריטל/166

מ-: המשדד, תא: 111287, דח: 1458, דח: מ, ט: ג, ש

נד: 8

אויב
אלע בוי, 103.1

שמרר/מיידי

לאדרון

ערכת חנוך בנושא AIDS (מכתב חברת הפא"ר HEMELDONCK מ- 12.11 ומכתבן מ- 3.12)

א.מר ינרן שנקר מוכן להעמיד לרשות הנ"ל ערכה לדוגמא.

ב.אנר מבינים גם לאור מגעים נוספים שהיו למר שנקר במועצת אירופה, באב"ע ובמקומות אחרים שערכה זו כנראה יחידה במינה למחות באירופה ואולי גם מחוץ לה ועשויה לשמש תרומה חשובה הן לעצם הנושא והן ליחסיו עם הפא"ר.

ג.מר שנקר נסר לחבר הפאר BACHY ערכה אחת עבור המלודונק. בדי"פ הקרוב מכתב באמצעותכם אליה (לא היה ניתן לצרף המכתב לפני נסיעת באשי)

ד.מרבן שהסרב ביותר היה הצגת כל הנושא בפני הועדה המתאימה בפא"ר ע"י שנקר עצמו והוא מוכן לעשות זאת הן אם יוזמן לבוא במיוחד לשם כך והן ע"י שינוי מסלול נסיעתו בסוף ינואר כן שיכלול גם את בריטל בנסיעתו לאירופה (מועזים אפשריים בין ה-16 ל-22 בינואר)

ה.אנא פנה לגב' המלודונק עם מכתבו והברק התוצאות מסתבר שהיא זו שמדנתה עם חבר נוסף להגיש דו"ח על כל הנושא במרץ ולכן עניינה הרב בערכה.

אירופה 1

1954-1955
1956-1957
1958-1959

1960-1961

1962-1963

1964-1965

1966-1967

1968-1969

1970-1971

1972-1973

1974-1975

1976-1977

1978-1979

1980-1981

1982-1983

1984-1985



20

20

Faint, illegible text and markings are scattered across the page, including a vertical line down the center and some red ink marks.

** נכנס
**
**
**

שמרד

חרזם: 12/5997

אל: המשד

ט-: בריטל-נר: 70, תא: 081287, זח: 1300, דח: מ.ט.ג: ש
נד: 6

אלמץ פאר 1034

אויף
→

שמרד/מייזי

אל: מרים גולן -כנסת

דע: אירופה 1

מאת: אורון-בריטל

107.15.13

דיאלוג עם הפרלמנט האירופי-בהמשך למכתבנו 555 מה-3.11.

א.כידוע ישיבת התאום עם משלחת הנא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל
תתקיים בסטרסבורג ב-16 דנא.

ב.נא התייחסותכם לטעימים השונים של המכתב ופרט בכרגע
לסדר היום של הדיאלוג.

ג.הבריקונא בחוזר הרבב המשלחת והתייחסותכם לסדרי
האנטון בסטרסבורג.

אורון===

נד==

חמ: ממנכל, אירא, גולן/כנסת

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2 (1/2) 1/2

Backy

12-32 Holiday 2 1/2 1/2 1/2 - x
(1/2) 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 - x

* 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

*



בריסל, יב' כסליו התשמ"ח
3 דצמבר 1987
107.15.16/590



א ל : מר מ. בבלי - מנהל אירופה I
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

אגב
הנה"ר
אגב האירופאים

הנדון: דו"ח ביקור משלחת יידידי ישראל בפא"ר

תודה על מכתבך 1113 מה-17.11.87 בנדון.

אנו תמימי דעים איתך וכזכור התלהבותנו מביקור כנ"ל, היתה מלכתחילה מועטה.

יש לנו בעיה כוללת יותר עם "אגודת היידידים", מפאת האישים העומדים בראשה, פקידיה וצורת ממונה, האגודה מסוגלת לגייס רק גורמים שמרניים ולא דווקא בין הדור הצעיר יותר. כך הוא מוכר בפא"ר ומגבשה זו השתקפה היטב בחוסר הצלחת האגודה להרכיב משלחת הולמת שתבקר בארץ. איננו מזלזלים בציבור שהאגודה מסוגלת להגיע אליו, אך רצוי שבהזדמנות נטקס עצה, אם עלינו להמשיך לראות בה כלי להידוק קשרים עם הפא"ר.

מגמתנו בחודשים האחרונים היתה להוריד את הפרופיל של האגודה, אך לכך אנו זקוקים לש"פ פעולה מכל הגורמים בארץ. כידוע פקידי האגודה עומדים בקשר ישיר עם גורמים בארץ, כאשר בדרך כלל הדברים מגיעים לידיעתנו רק בשלב של עובדות מוגמרות. בשלב מאוחר זה עלינו להרתם, בלית ברירה, לאירועים שבהחלט הינו יכולים לחיות בלעדיהם, כדי למנוע מצבים מביכים.

אגב, גב' שף מסרה לי שבעת ביקורה בישראל היא סכמה עם גורמים בכנסת, שמשלחת הכנסת המגיעה לדיאלוג עם הפא"ר בינואר, תופיעה בפני "היידידים". משלחת הכנסת תהיה כידוע אורחת רשמית של הפא"ר ותפגוש אישים מהסיעות הפוליטיות ומהועדות השונות, כך שאין לנו שום ענין לשלב את אגודת היידידים בתוכנית הביקור.

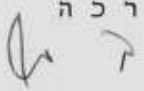


Handwritten text in blue ink, possibly a signature or date, located in the upper right quadrant of the page.



- 2 -

לגופו של הענין שמחנו שהביקור התנהל בצורה ראויה על אף כל מגבלותיו ועל
כך אנו מודים לכל הנוגעים בדבר.

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 2



בריסל, יב' כסליו התשמ"ח

3 דצמבר 1987

107.15.6/589

אלה נא 103.1

פירוש

א ל : גב' אירית ליליאן - אירופה 1

מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: ספיחי ביקור משלחת ירידי ישראל בפא"ר

תודה על מכתבך 1123 מה-20.11.87. הדברים מצערים ומרגיזים, אך מתוך היכרותי הקצרה עם פידלר ושף, לא מפתיעים.

מתחילת ההתכתבות בנדון, המלצנו להודיע להם בפירוש שאנו נארח רק 8 פרלמנטריים ללא מלווים. אף על פי כן מצאה הסוכנות לנכון להזמין על חשבונה ובנסיבות אלו כמובן לא יכולנו למנוע את נסיעתם של פידלר ושף לארץ. איני מודע לטיב היחסים הקיימים בין הנ"ל לבין המחלקה הנוגעת בדבר בסוכנות, אולם היה רצוי להביא את הדברים ליריעת נותני החסות לפידלר ושף בהסתדרות הציונית.

ברצוננו להודות לך על מאמריך ועל תרומתך להצלחת הביקור, למרות כל הבעיות והאי נעימויות שנתעוררו כתוצאה מהצטרפותם של הנ"ל.

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: מר מ. בבלי - מנהל אירופה 1 ✓

1840

1840

1840

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

10001 : 20.11.0

Handwritten scribbles and markings in the center of the page.

16244

תאריך : 11.87 : 27 משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ש.מ.ד.

ירצא **

**

**

**

חוזם: 11,16244

אל: ברזל/365

מ-: המשרד, תא: 231187, זח: 1225, דח: ר, סג: ש

נד: 8

א.ג.ל. 163.7
אמז
י.ל.ל. 4

רגיל/שמור

דע: מרים גולן-כנסת

אורון

א. גולן בכנסת מבקשת באמצעותנו לשלוח לה בהקדם, טרם ביקור באש"א-ת-OFFICIAL HAND BOOK של חברי המ"ר.

ב. האם יודעים לכם חברי המשלחת הישראלית לדואלוג השנתי, שמדו בקשר בעניין זה עם גולן.

אירונה 1

מ/א

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, גולן/כנסת

משרד החוץ, תל אביב, 3100000

Telkämper

press for moves whereby the Internal Security Act will no longer be applied, because this theoretically means that a detainee's period of detention can be extended indefinitely. Secondly, we call for freedom of the press in Malaysia also. Even newspapers like the 'Star' must be free to report democratically and critically. Thirdly, we deplore the arrests and demand that those held should be released.

I am a member of the Asean delegation and I believe we must go even further in our demands than Mrs van den Heuvel and Mr Rinsche have just done. In my view it is not enough just to hand over files and documents during our visit, we must insist on meeting the detainees. Colleagues of ours, democratically elected members of parliament, are behind bars. We cannot just get on with the agenda, we must be able to meet them. I thus ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to endorse by a broad majority of the House this request for urgency.

LOMAS (S). — Mr President, the two Turkish politicians who returned to Ankara on Monday were immediately arrested and flung into jail. They had done nothing wrong. How could they, they had just stepped off the aeroplane! So much for the claims of the Turkish Government that they are returning to democracy. That is a hollow sham.

I raised this matter in the Chamber on Monday and I would like to thank Lord Plumb for his speedy action in raising this with the Turkish authorities. He has since been joined by protests from all over the world. There has been a very alarming development since then in that one of the prisoners, Mr Kutlu, has had a serious heart attack. At the moment we do not know what brought this about. But given the Turkish record of thuggery and torture in their prisons, we have reason to have some very serious doubts on this matter. I understand that Mr Kutlu is being refused any medical attention from his own doctor and that both prisoners have been denied access to their lawyers.

I call on the President of this Parliament to send an urgent mercy mission to Ankara to enquire into the safety and health of these prisoners and to demand their immediate release. Incidentally, the President might also tell the Turkish Government to forget its application to join the European Community until it ends this barbaric treatment of its citizens.

I beg Members to support this resolution. We are asking for the elementary rights of citizens to go about their political work without hindrance. We are calling for pluralism, for the right to all legal activities for political parties. I believe this is a crucial test for Prime Minister Ozal. I hope he understands this. I hope that everybody in this Parliament who believes in freedom and democracy will unite today to demand the release of these two political...

PRESIDENT. — Mr Lomas, you have to conclude.

LOMAS (S). — Mr President, I will end with a call for a clear message to be sent from this Parliament today to Turkey to free the political prisoners, to stop this cruelty and to allow freedom for all its citizens.

(Applause from the left)

MAIJ-WEGGEN (PPE). — *(NL)* Mr President, Chile was the first country in the continent of South America to have a democracy. That same Chile is now one of the few South American countries ruled by authoritarian military regime. For the Chilean people, as I observed when I last visited the country, the situation is intolerable. The country is ruled by a combination of military men and bureaucrats, promulgating laws which have never been subjected to parliamentary debate. And if these laws are not obeyed, the military police are there to set the citizenry on the right track, roughly and often violently. If the citizens still protest, then there are the secret death squads which try to keep the populace quiet by intimidation, violence and murder. That is how things are in Chile. That is how things are in the country which once boasted the oldest and most varied democracy in South America.

Meanwhile the political parties and social organizations in Chile have set measures in train to restore democracy through democratic elections. We now find that the undemocratic government currently in power is making it impossible for the political parties and other organizations to make their voice heard. Last week the Christian-Democrat Saldivar gave a critical interview to one of the Chilean newspapers. And what happens? The journalist, Mrs Monica Gonzalez, is arrested. Similar things happen to representatives of youth organizations and trade unions and to individual citizens who oppose the dictatorship and plead for citizens' rights.

This House must always stand by those who desire justice and democracy. Chile must be able to return to democracy via free elections. For these reasons my Group supports the motion now before us and we hope that the entire House will do likewise.

PRICE (ED). — Mr President, the whole population of Lebanon is suffering greatly. But the situation of the Palestinian refugees is far worse: they have lived in camps for almost 40 years. In the last few years they have suffered the break-up of families and the subsequent massacres in Sabra and Chatila. Earlier this year they suffered bombardment and siege for several months and not even food could enter the camps. During the subsequent months there has been no agreement between the Amal militia and the Syrian peacekeeping force to allow building materials to repair the massive destruction in these camps. Last week materials came in for public buildings. They

Price

must be allowed for homes as well. Otherwise, during the winter they will have to crowd into the few remaining shelters. There are already major health problems. With such overcrowding there could be an outbreak of serious diseases. Every pressure must be brought to bear to help UNWRA repair the damaged homes very quickly indeed.

Medical aid is one of the other key needs. The work of the NGO called 'Medical Aid for Palestinians' has been heroic. Doctors and nurses from that organization work for almost no salary in appalling conditions and at great personal risk. The Community has offered some emergency aid to help their work. What they can achieve with limited funds is enormous because they take so little for themselves. We must increase and make permanent Community help to that organization and find all other ways possible to help these refugees in Lebanon. That is a humanitarian appeal from the whole of this Parliament.

FILINIS (COM). — (GR) Mr President, we believe that it is imperative for the European Parliament to express its concern over the arrest of the two leaders immediately they set foot in Turkey and to demand their immediate release. Before anything else it is a humanitarian matter, because according to reports received yesterday the health of at least one of the men has worsened due to a heart attack. But it also a question of defending human rights and of seeking the restoration of democratic freedoms, given that allowing all political parties to operate freely in Turkey will contribute to getting democracy back on its feet in that country and to peace in the eastern Mediterranean.

The European Parliament has repeatedly demonstrated its concern over the problems of this region and for the promotion of human rights and we believe that it should endorse the Cervetti resolution without any reservation. In doing so it will further its own reputation and facilitate its endeavours for peace and democracy.

STAES (ARC). — (NL) Mr President, I wish to speak on the subject of Rita Ceuppens and her husband and father-in-law in Chile. Well, either this European Community of which we are a part really does implement its human rights' policy, or it does not. If all we do is talk and adopt resolutions, if our action is purely verbal, this is not in my view what we ought to be doing.

What I want to do is add Rita Ceuppens and her husband and father-in-law to the list of unresolved questions on human rights involving Belgian nationals, together with Serge Berten in Guatemala and Hélène Pastoors in South Africa. If Belgian foreign policy is too weak in itself to find solutions, the European Community must take action instead. I would also call

on the Foreign Ministers of the European Community, together with their Belgian colleagues, to take a tough stand on these unresolved questions which have not arisen just like that. These are countries with extremely undemocratic regimes: Chile, Guatemala, South Africa. I address the same appeal to the forthcoming summit in Copenhagen.

LEMMER (PPE). — (DE) Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to speak about the return of the two communist leaders to Turkey, something which was clearly planned and made known a long time beforehand. The two men had been warned not to return, as this would place them in breach of Turkish law. They were accompanied by a number of communist parliamentarians, journalists and two television crews. It is thus obvious that this was a deliberate and intended provocation which was carefully prepared. The consequent arrest of the two men was thus expected and planned.

According to latest reports the two detainees are not in prison but at police headquarters in Ankara. There they are occupying fully furnished private rooms with television and shower. It is, I think, inappropriate to talk of torture here.

(Cries from the left)

They are also receiving medical attention, precisely to preclude accusations of torture. Rumours circulated to the effect that one of the communist leaders had died have been proved false and are clearly part of the campaign.

In the light of everything we know it is apparent that this is in reality a carefully planned provocation just before the Turkish elections, and we believe Parliament ought not to lend further weight to this provocation by adopting a resolution on the subject.

(Applause from the centre and the right)

ROBLES PIQUER (ED). — (ES) Mr President, if our Parliament expects its resolutions on human rights to be respected, then it must be sure it gets its facts right. With regard to Chile and the motion for a resolution tabled by other groups — and which we have not signed — there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that we are just as anxious as any of the other groups to see a swift and peaceful restoration of full democracy in that country, in line with its long traditions. But we must also point out that the joint motion for a resolution jumbles together a number of quite separate issues. It refers to the brief detention of demonstrators who were subsequently released, with the exception of one woman, whom we call on the Chilean government to set free; the threats, which we utterly condemn, from a shadowy group calling itself 'Commando 135' — which is the emergency telephone

משרד החוק-מחלקת הקשר

14219

תאריך : 19.11.87

** נכנס

שמו

**

**

**

חוזם: 11,14219

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריסל, נר: 151, תא: 191187, זח: 1500, דח: ר, סג: ש

נד: &

שמו/רגיל

אל: אירופה 1 - מאו'ר

דע: הכנסת/מרים גולן

מאת: בריסל/אורון

107.15.13

ביקור יו'ר משלחת הפא'ר ליחסים עם ישראל - בהמשך לשלנו
248 מה-30/10.

א. BACHY יגיע ארצה ב-6 דצמבר בערב בטיסת אל-על
מפריס. יעזוב ב-10 בו בבוקר בטיסת אל-על לפריס.

ב. רעייתו מתלווית אליו ומעוניינת להצטרף לתכנית.
עם זאת תשמח לערוך ביקור קצר במוסד חינוכי או אקדמי
בתחום עיסוקיה. הנ'ל עובדת משרד החינוך הצרפתי ועוסקת
בבעיות פדגוגיות בהוראת שפות, חינוך משלים והפצת
מידע מדעי באמצעות ספריות אוניברסיטאיות.

ג. גב' בשי מצטרפת על חשבונה אך לאור התוספת הקטנה
בסדרי האכסון והתחבורה ממליצים שנארח גם אותה.

אשרו נא.

אורון.

==אק

WIT

ICLU **

11.11.87
WIT
19.11.87

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

WIT

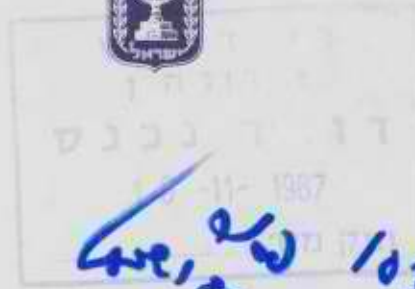
WIT

WIT

WIT

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, אירב, אביטל, מאור, גולן/כנסת



כא' בחשון תשמ"ח
13 בנובמבר 1987
188

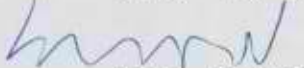
א ל: ב. אורון, סגן ראש המשלחת, בריסל

מאת: מזתי"ם

הנדון: החלטת הפא"ר בנושא פיצל חוסייני

בתשובה למכתבך בנדון מ-9/11 לאירופה 1 עם העתק אלינו הריני מצ"ב
חומר בנושא שמתוכו ניתן להשיב, כאשר הדבר יתבקש.

ב ב ר כ ה,


מיכאל ארבל

העתק-אירופה 1
ארב'ל 3

100.01
100.01
100.01

100.01
100.01
100.01

100.01
100.01



100.01
100.01

100.01
100.01

100.01

100.01

100.01
100.01



פייצל אל חוסייני

פייצל חוסייני נעצר ב-12.9.87 לשישה חדשים, על פי צו מנהלי החתום בידי שר הבטחון בשל פעילותו החתרנית בשטחים, הפוגעת בבטחון המדינה, בהתאם לסעיף 2 לחוק סמכויות שעת חירום (מעצרים) תשל"ט-1979. צו המעצר אושר ע"י נשיא בית המשפט המחוזי בירושלים - כמתחייב על פי החוק, לאחר שבדק את העובדות שהוגשו לפניו, יש לציין שמעצר מנהלי אינו בא להעניש, אלא למנוע מעשי פח"ע ע"י העצור או בהשראתו. לעצור זכות לערער על החלטת ביהמ"ש המחוזי ואכן אל-חוסייני פנה לבית המשפט העליון בערעור על החלטת ביהמ"ש המחוזי לעצרו לשישה חדשים.

יצויין שקשריו ההדוקים של פייצל אל-חוסייני לארגוני מחבלים התחילו עוד בשנות ה-60, כאשר התגייס ושירת ב"צבא שחרור פלסטין". ב-1967 עבר קורס חבלה בסוריה מטעם אש"ף. באוקטובר 1967 נעצר במסגרת חשיפת חוליה שהניחה מטען גדול בקולנוע "ציון" שבמרכז ירושלים. בנס נמנע אז אחד האסונות הכבדים בהסטוריה של פעולות פח"ע בישראל. בחיפוש בביתו נתפשו שני תת מקלעים והסתבר שהוא שימש בתפקידי אכסנה של נשק והדרכה בנושאי חבלה. בית המשפט הטיל עליו עונש מאסר שממנו שוחרר באוקטובר 1968.

לאחר שחרורו מן הכלא, אך במיוחד מאז 1980, המשיך אל-חוסייני לרכז פעילות חתרנית, התססה, שביתות והפרות סדר. הוא תומך באסירים שהואשמו בפעולות פח"ע בישראל, מעביר הנחיות אש"ף לשטחים, ומשמש גם המתאם עבור אש"ף את הפעולות בשטחים והמתווך בסכסוכים בין הפלגים ובייחוד בין אלה של תומכי פת"ח.



א"י

כריסל, כ' חשוון התשמ"ח
12 נובמבר 1987
107.15.13/572

א"י - 103-1
כ"א
א"י

א ל : מר ג. תדמור - יועץ לענייני תפוצות
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פניית ארגון אסירי מחנות ופרטיזנים יהודיים לחבר הפרלמנט האירופי

מצ"ב העתק מכתבו של חבר הפא"ר הצרפתי BACHY, המשמש מזה מספר שבועות כיו"ר משלחת הפרלמנט האירופי ליחסים עם ישראל.

התוכל לסייע לנו ביצירת הקשר המבוקש?

ב כ ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1 ✓



Paris, le 04 NOV. 1987

J-P BACHY

Député
au Parlement européen

LOTISSEMENT SOUS-LIGNEUL
AIGLEMONT
08090 CHARLEVILLE MEZIERES

NW-4309

Monsieur Benjamin DRON
Ambassade d'Israël auprès
des Communautés Européennes
40 avenue de l'Observatoire
1180 BRUXELLES
BELGIQUE

Cher Ami,

A l'occasion d'une récente réunion, j'ai rencontré Monsieur Henri GENESSEAU, Président de la Fédération des Internés, Déportés et Résistants de mon département.

Comme beaucoup d'autres amis de notre région, et beaucoup de vos ressortissants, il a eu à souffrir de la barbarie nazie, et éprouve vis à vis d'ISRAEL une profonde sympathie. Il m'a demandé de l'aider à établir des contacts avec d'anciens déportés juifs, et éventuellement de l'aider à organiser un voyage en ISRAEL pour concrétiser ces contacts.

Pourriez-vous me dire ce qu'il vous paraît possible de faire ?

D'avance je vous en remercie, et vous prie d'agréer, Cher Ami, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.


JEAN-PAUL BACHY

Député au Parlement Européen

103.1
103.1
103.1

103.1

1987 103.1

Written Question No. 1402/87
by Mr Pierre Pranchère (COM - F)
to the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation

Subject: Conditions in which an Israeli national, Mordechai Vaanunu, is being held and his case heard

Are the Foreign Ministers aware of the inhuman conditions in which Mr Vaanunu has been held for almost three months: in solitary confinement, deprived of natural light, and with every move under surveillance from a video camera?

Do they know that the charges brought against Mr Vaanunu by his country's legal authorities (passing on of information to unauthorized persons, aggravated espionage and assisting the enemy in time of war) are based solely on an interview that Mr Vaanunu gave to the British newspaper, The Sunday Times?

Have the Ministers discussed the case and can they say what measures they intend to take to protect the defendant's right of defence?



בריסל, יז' חשוון התשמ"ח
9 נובמבר 1987
107.15.9/569

א.ל. 107.15.9/569
א.ל. 107.15.9/569

א ל : אירופה 1
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פא"ר: שאילתה בכתב על תנאי מאטרו של מרדכי ונונו

מצ"ב שאילתה בכתב שהוגשה על ידי חבר הפא"ר PRANCHERE (קומינסט איטלקי)
לשרי החוץ של ה-12.

ב ב ר כ ה
47
בנימין אורון

העתק: משפט

Question écrite no 1402/87

de M. Pierre Pranchère (COM - F)

aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Conditions de détention et de jugement du citoyen israélien
Mordechai Vaanunu

Les ministres des Affaires étrangères sont-ils informés des conditions inhumaines dans lesquelles M. Vaanunu subit sa détention, depuis bientôt près de 3 mois : au secret, privé de lumière naturelle, ses moindres mouvements contrôlés en permanence par caméra vidéo ?

Savent-ils que les accusations portées contre M. Vaanunu (transmission d'informations à des personnes non autorisées, espionnage aggravé, aide à l'ennemi en temps de guerre) par la justice de son pays ne sont fondées que sur un entretien accordé par M. Vaanunu à l'hebdomadaire britannique Sunday Times ?

Les ministres ont-ils discuté de ce cas, et peuvent-ils, le cas échéant, dire quelles mesures ils comptent prendre afin de préserver les droits de la défense de l'accusé ?



בריסל, יז' חשוון התשמ"ח
9 נובמבר 1987
107.15.9/570

103-1
מס' 103-1
אוריאל

א ל : ארב"ל 3
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פא"ר: שאלתה בכתב על מעצרו של חסאן ג'ברארין

מצ"ב שאלתה בכתב שהוגשה על ידי חבר הפא"ר TRIDENTE (איטלקי מסייעת הירוקים)
לשרי החוץ של ה-12.

האם ניתן לקבל פרטים על הנ"ל?

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1

Question écrite no 1258/87

de M. Alberto Tridente (ARC - I)

aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Violation des droits de l'homme en Israël

Le palestinien Hassan Jabarin - qui est de nationalité israélienne puisqu'il vit dans les territoires occupés depuis 1948 -, secrétaire du Cercle culturel d'Um El Fahem, village de Galilée, a participé en juillet dernier au colloque international sur la Méditerranée qui s'est déroulé à Reggio de Calabre. Revenu en Israël, il a été arrêté le 2 août sur la base d'une loi récente qui interdit aux citoyens israéliens d'avoir des contacts avec des dirigeants de l'OLP (un délégué de l'OLP comptait parmi les personnalités internationales invitées à ce congrès).

1. Les ministres se réunissant dans le cadre de la coopération politique ne croient-ils pas qu'il serait nécessaire d'accomplir une démarche officielle auprès du gouvernement israélien afin que celui-ci garantisse la liberté d'opinion et de parole sur son territoire et dans les zones occupées militairement ?
 2. Quelles initiatives envisagent-ils de prendre, pour des motifs humanitaires également, pour obtenir la libération du citoyen palestinien Hassan Jabarin ?
-

jne

à



בריסל, יז' חשוון התשמ"ח
9 נובמבר 1987
107.15.7/566

אירוי
א.נ.ס. פאנר
אמז
ד.י.א.א

א ל : אירופה 1
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: החלטת הפא"ר בנושא פ. חוסייני

מצ"ב נוסח החלטת הפא"ר שנתקבלה בהצבעה לא רשומה, במסגרת "ההצעות הדחופות" במושב האחרון של הפרלמנט.

הצעה הוגשה על ידי חברת הפא"ר CINCIARI RODANO (קומינסטית איטלקית) בשם סיעתה. מצ"ב דברי הגב' רודנו בעת הגשת הצעת ההחלטה, בהם היא מזכירה בין היתר פגישת משלחת חברי פא"ר עם פ. חוסייני בירושלים. משלחת זו, שהנ"ל היתה חברה בה, בקרה באיזור במאי השנה, כאורחת ססו"ת.

ההחלטה טרם הועברה אלינו רשמית.

ב ב ר כ ה
ק
בנימין אורון

העתק: ארב"ל 3
מז"תים

RESOLUTION

sur la condamnation de M. Faisal Hussein

Le Parlement européen,

- A. considérant que le 12 avril 1987 les autorités israéliennes ont arrêté et condamné à six mois de détention administrative M. Faisal Hussein, Président de la Société des Etudes arabes, ainsi que huit autres personnalités palestiniennes,
 - B. considérant que la condamnation annoncée par le ministre israélien de la défense soi-même, M. Yithaq Rabin, a été confirmée le 7 octobre dernier par le juge Weiss, Président de la Cour centrale de Jérusalem,
 - C. rappelant les prises de position contre cette arrestation faites par de nombreuses personnalités israéliennes, arabes et européennes, ainsi que par Amnesty International qui considère le cas de M. Hussein comme un cas de "prisonnier de conscience",
 - D. considérant la rencontre que différents députés européens ont eue avec M. Hussein à Jérusalem juste avant son arrestation,
 - E. considérant son engagement pour le respect des droits de l'homme et de la justice,
1. condamne l'arrestation de M. Faisal Hussein, homme qui, depuis toujours, est engagé publiquement et pacifiquement dans la recherche d'une paix juste et durable entre palestiniens et israéliens ;
 2. dénonce le recours à la "détention administrative" pour poursuivre les citoyens à cause de leurs opinions, en les privant aussi de leur droit à un procès ;
 3. demande la libération immédiate de M. Hussein et de tous les autres prisonniers de conscience ;
 4. invite les autorités israéliennes à respecter les droits fondamentaux internationalement reconnus, notamment ceux concernant la liberté d'expression, d'opinion et de l'auto-détermination ;
 5. charge son Président de transmettre la présente résolution au Conseil, à la Commission, aux ministres des Affaires étrangères réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique, aux gouvernements des Etats membres ainsi qu'aux autorités israéliennes.

דצא **

שטר

**

**

**

הרוזם: 11,5559

אל:אתרנה/81, בוך/128, בריסל/102, האג/111, לונדון/155, מריס/279,
 רומא/159, מילנו/53, מדריד/89, אוסלו/55, קרנהגן/71, ליסבון/61
 מ-:המשרד,תא:081187,זח:1737,זח:ר,ג:ט
 ב:ד:

אלה באר
 103.1

מור/רגיל

להלן לידעתכם דווח מאורון מנציגותנו בבריסל על שיחתו
 עם ראש לשכת שייסון בנושא יצוא הקלאי ישיר מהשטחים:

א. מסר שיעביר דרכינו בימים הקרובים תשובתו של שייסון
 למכתב ממרוח'ג ושה'ה מה- 20.10. אמר ששייסון מקוה
 שניתן להגיע להבנה בנושא על ידי המגעים הישירים מבלי
 התערבות של המדינות החברות ובטרם יועבר הדיון למסגרת
 השתתב הפעולה המדיני, בלחצן של האחרונות.

ב. לדבריו משלחת המומחים שלהם מוכנה ליציאה ב- 17 דנא,
 כמסוכס, אך הם מצפים לתגובתנו המהירה למכתב שייסון
 מאחר שאין לצפות שמומחים יוכלו לפתור בעיות עקרוניות
 שלא טרםנו בדרג המדיני.

ג. חזר והדגיש את הבעיות העלולות להתעורר במרלמנט
 המדיני, החייב לאשר המרוטוקולים החדשים בהצבעת רוב
 המדיני.

ד. הצבתי שאם אמכן הכוונה היא למתח יצוא הקלאי מהשטחים
 הרי מתקשת, כפי שסוכס בביקור שייסון בארץ, בדיקה
 מקצועית על דרכים מעשיות להוצאת החלטתם לפועל. באשר
 למרלמנט לפי מיטב ידיעתנו ישנה תמיכה רחבה במרוטוקולים
 החדשים ואין אנו צופים לקשיים כלשהם אלא אם גורם מחוץ
 למרלמנט יעלה את הנושא ויגרום לזיזת הקשר בין
 המרוטוקולים לנושא השטחים. הכל מקום מוטב שנמשיך
 בהאמצים להגיע להבנה במקום לחזות מצבים שכולנו מקווים
 שלא ייווצרו.

** נכנס

שמרד

**
**
**

חרזם: 10,19549

אל:המשרד

מ:-בריטל,נר:248,ת.א:301087,זח:1400,דח:ר,ט.ג:ש

נד:ם

Handwritten in red:
107.15.13
פאט, פאט, פאט
7.7
פאט

שמרד/רגיל

אל:אירופה 1

דע:מרים גולן/כנסת

מאת:אורון-בריטל.

.107.15.13

ביקור יו"ר משלחת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל JEAN PAUL BACHY

א.כפי שדובר עם הכנסת הביקור אמור להתקיים בין ה-6 ל-9 דצמבר.

ב. ברצוננו לעמוד על העמדות הפוליטיות בישראל ועל יחסי ישראל-הקהילה האירופית במישור הפרלמנטרי, המדיני והכלכלי.

ג. להלן הצעת קווים כלליים לתכנית:

1. במישור הפרלמנטרי: יו"ר הכנסת, חברי הכנסת המשתתפים בזיאלוג עם הפא"ר וזוברי המסלגות השונות.

2. במישור עמדות הקהילה במסגרת שפי' מדיני: המשנה למנכ"ל ואגף אירופה.

3. במישור הכלכלי: כגישה עבודה עם המשרדים העוסקים ביחסים עם הקהילה (אגף כלכלה, תמט, חקלאות, אוצר, מדע) וכגישה



1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion

7. References
8. Appendix
9. Bibliography
10. Glossary

11. Acknowledgements
12. Contact Information
13. Disclaimer

14. Appendix A
15. Appendix B

16. Appendix C
17. Appendix D

18. Appendix E
19. Appendix F

20. Appendix G
21. Appendix H

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2002 BY 60322 UCBAW

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION UNDER E.O. 13526

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION UNDER E.O. 13526

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION UNDER E.O. 13526

כנס
**
**
**

חוזם: 10,16513
אל: המשרד
מ-: בריטל, נר: 212, תא: 271087, זח: 1230, זח: מ, סג: ש
נד: @

מ/א
מאר 103.1

שמו"ר/מיזי

אל: אירופה 1 מאור
מאת: אורון בריטל
107.15.13

בהמשך לשלנו 173 מה 22.10-

ביקור משלחת יזידי ישראל במאר

א. חברי המשלחת אשר היו צריכים לתת אישורם להשתתפותם
בביקור, נתנו תשובה שלילית.

ב. יור האגודה לייזרות ערשה מאמצים לגייס שני חברי
מאר נוספים. על תוצאות פעולתו נדע רק ברגע האחרון

שרה

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, אירו, אביטל, מאור, יורכנסת

1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

103-A
103-B
103-C

**
**
**

שמור

Ⓢ

חוזם: 10,15658

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 196, תא: 261087, זח: 1230, דח: מ, ט, ג, ש

נד: Ⓢ

אלמץ נאר א. 103

שמור/מידוי

אל : מאיר, אירופה 1

מאת: אורון - בריטל

הנדון : ביקור משלחת יידיי ישראל במאיר - שלן 283.

א - מטרת התכנית למנהלי האגודה בלונדון, המעירים שהמשלחת אינה מתקבלת על ידי שר וזאת אחר שהמשלחת הקודמת נחבלה על ידי הנשיא, רוח'ם וממרו'הם. כמו כן מעירים שנושא יריש לא כבלל בתכנית הביקורים והתדרוכים.

ב - טרם חלו התפתחויות ברשימת המשתתפים שהורקנו. אשתול לברר ולהודיע רשימה טובית מסטרטבורג. בראש הרשימה צרין להוסיף יור' NORMANTON ואחריו חברי המאיר האחרים לפי סדר אלפבית.

אורון .

שדש

הפ: ממנכל, אירא, אירב, אביטל, מאור, יורכנסת

משרד החוץ, תל אביב, ישראל

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

VOB-10 4/10

On this date, _____
was interviewed by _____
at _____
The following information was obtained:
_____ was born _____
at _____
He is currently residing at _____
_____ is a _____
and is currently employed by _____
at _____
_____ is a _____
and is currently employed by _____
at _____

Very truly yours,



ב' בחשון התשמ"ח
25 באוקטובר 1987
255

כט' אלת' ישר
ירושל

אל : מר בנימין אורון, סגן ראש המשלחת

מאת : כלכלית ב'

הנדון : פא"ר - שאלה בנושא יצוא חקלאי מעזה
מכתבד 15.9/531 107 מ - 12/10/87

1. הנושא ידוע לנו ולהלן תגובתנו שניתנה בזמנו לאוסלו בעקבות פרסום הנושא בכלי התקשורת בנורבגיה :
"הנייר שבנדון שהכינונו לקראת נסיעת המנכ"ל המדיני שישלח אליכם בדי"פ יום א' הקרוב :
מבדיקת הענין עולה, כי לא היה כל נסיון להקשות על המגדלים העזתיים. עפ"י החוק והתקנות המחייבים בישראל, אסור שוק תוצרת חקלאית משטח ישראל, שלא חוזר שלא באמצעות "אגרסקו" או "המועצה לשוק פרי הדר" לפיכך הופנו המגדלים העזתיים ל"אגרסקו" על מנת שיבצעו את היצוא באמצעות ארגון שוק זה.
השאלה העקרונית בנושא היצוא הישיר של תוצרת חקלאית מהשטחים לקהיליה האירופית דרך נמלי ישראל, נמצאת בדיון בדרג המדיני. לכשתקבל החלטה בנושא, ויגובש הסדר עם הקהיליה האירופית, יש להניח שתבוא גם על פתרונה שאלת יצוא עגבניות מעזה לנורבגיה".
2. ניתן להשיב לפונה כי מאחר ואנו נמצאים במגעים ובדיונים עם נציבות הקהיליה האירופית כדי לפתור את בעית היצוא החקלאי הישיר מהשטחים לשוקי הקהיליה האירופית, בודאי ימצא פתרון גם לנושא יצוא העגבניות מעזה.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

חן
כלכלית ב'

העתק : מנהל כלכלית ב'
מזתי"ם
אירופה 2

14784

תאריך : 10.87.87 **משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר**

שמור

נכנס **

**

**

**

חוזם: 10,14784

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 178, תא: 231087, זח: 1640, דח: מ, טג: ש

נד: &

שמור/מידוי

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

דע: מרים גולן-הכנסת

מאת: אורון, בריטל

סימן: 107.15.13

אלדז באן, 107.15.13

בארי-היורי' החדש של המשלחת ליחסים עם ישראל

אמגש עם BACHY ב-27 דנא בטטרסבורג לתאום ראשונה

של הדיאלוג עם הכנסת.

נא תגובתכם לשלנו 136 לפני הפגישה.

אורון.

===דש===

תפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, אירא, אירב, גולן/כנסת

מסמך מס' 107.15.13 תאריך: 10.87.87

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ידצא **

**

**

**

חוזם: 10,13514

אל: במסחון/288

מ-: המשרד, תא: 221087, זח: 1634, דה: מ, סג: ש

ג: ד: 2

*103.1
כאר אג
אמא*

דור/מיודי

אל: חיים ישראלי משנה למנכ"ל משהבט

דע: טאל קרני, דובר צה"ל-ת"א (במסחון העבירוניא)

דע: אוסטרינסקי, משנה למנכ"ל תע"א

ביקור חברי אגודת יודי ישראל במרלמנט האירופי.

הקבוצה מונה כ-10 חברי מרלמנט ותגיע ארצה באורחי משה"ח וההסתדרות הציונית בהחילת כובמבר.

מבקשים בורט:

א. פגישה עם קצין מדובר צה"ל ואיש אמ"ן בת"א.

ב. ביקור בתעשייה האווירית.

ג. יעד נוח ביום ה' - 5 בנובמבר.

תאם מועדי פגישות ייעשה עם עורך התכנית יעקב כרי טלמון 303639.

המחלקה לאורחים רישמיוט.

דד

תפ: מאור, אירא, אירב

10-2-2019
A. S. 01
G. S. 01

13810

מס' 23.10.87 : תאריך : **משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר**

שטר

**
**
**
**

חוזם: 10,13810

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריסל, נר: 173, תא: 221087, זח: 1830, זח: 8, ט: 8
נד: 8

Handwritten:
103.1
אלה הוא

שטר/מידוי

אל: אירופה 1-מאור'

טאט: אורון

בקור משלחת ידיו ישראל במאיו-בהמשך לשלנו 160

1. להלן רשימת המשתתפים שקיבלנו ממשרד האגודה בלונדון:

א. אישרו טובית:

1. SIR TOM NORMANTON (ED-UNITED KINGDOM) -
CHAIRMAN OF THE F.W.I

2. MRS MARCELLE LENTZ-CORNETTE (PPE-LUXEMBOURG)

3. MR. ERNEST MUHLEN (PPE-LUXEMBOURG)

4. MR. JAMES L. JANSSEN VAN
RAAY (PPE-NEDERLAND)

1. עוד חייבים אישרו טובי

5. POL MARCH (PPE-BELGIE)

6. LUG BEYER DE RYKE CLDR-BELGIQUE.

7. ROBERT COHEN (S-NEDERLAND).

ג. מצורפים למשלחת מזכירי האגודה בלונדון:

8. MR. M. FIEDLER.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

MRS. SYLVIA SHEFF.9

2. ניל קבוצה תונל להסתדר באנגליה אולם אחדים יעדיפו להחבטא בצרפתית.

3. JAWSSSEN VAN RAAY, NORMANTON, FIEDLER. יגיעו ב-1 נובמבר בטיסת אל-על 613 מלונדון.

4. MUHLEN-ו LENTZ-CORNETTE יגיעו באותו יום ב-686 LY ממרנקפורט.

SHEFF תגיע בנמרד לפני הקבוצה.

4. הבריקונא עיקרי התוכנית.

אורון.

==דש==

חמ: ממנכל, אירא, אביטל, מאדר, יורכנסת

** נכנס
**
**
**

שמור

חוזם: 10,12650

אל: המשדד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 160, תא: 211087, זח: 1500, דח: מ, טג: ש

נד: &

שמור/מידוי

אל: אירומה 1 - מאוי"ר.

מאת: אורון בריטל

107.15.6

103.1 / 2/10/1950

אח

ביקור משלחת אגודת יודי ישראל במאי"ר - שלכם 152

כידוע נל הטימול בביקור בידי מקידי האגודה בלונדון
המקיימים קשר ישיר עם הארץ. על אף מאמצים חוזרים
טרם הצלחנו לקבל רשימה טובת של המשתתפים, מהרשימה
המוביעה בשלכם 32 כולם שולטים במידה זו או אחרת
באנגליה למעט SUTRA DE GERMA הדובר צרפתית בלבד.
לתשומת לבכם, ליו"ר האגודה NORMANTON הרענן לפני
זמן קצר תואר SIR.

אורון

=אק

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, אביטל, מאור, יורכנסת



12331

תאריך : 10-87. משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

נכנס **

שמור

**

**

**

הרזם: 10,12331

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נר: 155, תא: 211087, חז: 1130, דח: מ, טג: ש

נד: 0

אמ"ר (נס) פאנ צי, ושאנ

שמור/מידוי

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

מאת: אורון - בריטל

107.15.13

הנדון: דיאלוג עם המא"ר - שלן :- 213

הדיאלוג יתקיים כמורטכם במושב ינואר של המא"ר, המתכנס בין ה- 18 ל- 22 בר. מציעים שהמשלחת תגיע לסטרטבורג ב- 18, כן שישובות עבורה יתקיימו ב- 19 ו- 20. ה- 21 יוקדש לסיור באזור אם חברי המשלחת מעוניינים בכך.

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, אירא, אירב, יורכנסת

מסמך 107.15.13 תאריך: 10.10.87

1.001
107
107



בריסל, כח' תשרי התשמ"ח
21 אוקטובר 1987
107.15.9/543

משרד החוץ
אירופה 1
דואר נכנס
26-10-1987

אשר
וגם
103-1
אשר

א ל : אירופה 1
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פא"ר - שאילתה בנושא פתיחת ארכיון האו"ם על פושעי מלחמה

מצ"ב העתק השאילתה בכתב שהוגשה על ידי חבר הפא"ר גלין (סוציאליסט בלגי) לשרי החוץ של ה-12 ותשובת האחרונים.

לידיעה.

ב כ ר כ ה
ק
בנימין אורון

העתק: ארב"ל 2



Ernest GLINNE
Député
au Parlement européen
1^{er} Échevin, Échevin de la Culture
Square Salvador Allende, 1
6180 COURCELLES (Belgique)
Tél. 071/45 30.66

Monsieur Joseph HADASSE
Ambassadeur d'Israël,
avenue de l'Observatoire, 40
1180 BRUXELLES

Bruxelles, le 7 octobre 1987

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Je vous transmets, à toute fin utile, la question-
réponse entre les ministres des Affaires étrangères, réunis
dans le cadre de la coopération politique, et moi-même.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,
l'expression de ma très haute considération.

ERNEST GLINNE



De Europæiske Fællesskaber
EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
Europäische Gemeinschaften
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινότητες
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

European Communities
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Comunidades Europeas
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
Communautés Européennes
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Comunità Europee
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
Europese Gemeenschappen
EUROPEES PARLEMENT
Comunidades Europeias
PARLAMENTO EUROPEU

GR/BK/ff

Luxembourg, le

07.X.87 - 26267

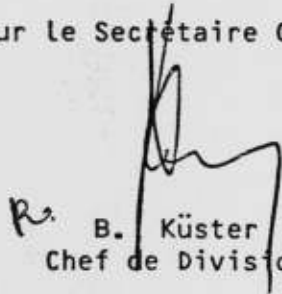
Monsieur Ernest GLINNE
Questeur du Parlement européen

Monsieur le Député,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, la réponse donnée par les ministres des Affaires étrangères réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique à votre question écrite no. 279/87.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le député, avec mes respects, l'expression de mes sentiments dévoués.

Pour le Secrétaire Général


B. Küster
Chef de Division

Annexes

PARLEMENT EUROPEEN

QXW0279/87FR

Question écrite no 279/87

de M. Ernest Glinne (S - B)

aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Refus de l'ONU de publier toutes ses archives sur les criminels de guerre de l'époque nazie en Europe

Parmi les dizaines de milliers de données sur les criminels de guerre de l'époque nazie dont dispose l'ONU, deux mille seulement vont être transmises à Israël. L'ambassadeur d'Israël à l'ONU accuse dès lors l'organisme de "défendre les nazis criminels de guerre qui se cachent un peu partout dans le monde" par son refus d'ouvrir tous ses dossiers au grand public. La Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis et l'URSS seraient, paraît-il, parmi les pays opposés à la publication de ces archives de l'ONU.

Y-a-t-il une attitude commune de la part des Etats membres de la Communauté par rapport à la demande israélienne et sinon, quelle est la position particulière à chaque Etat membre ?

R E P O N S E

des Ministres des Affaires étrangères
des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne
se réunissant dans le cadre de la Coopération politique
à la question écrite n° 279/87
de M. GLINNE

- 1. 10. 87

La question soulevée par l'Honorable Membre du
Parlement n'a pas fait l'objet de discussion dans le
cadre de la coopération politique européenne.

שמור

נכנס **

**

**

**

חוזט: 10988/10

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריטל, נד: 136, תא: 191087, זח: 1700, זח: מ, טג: ש

נד: 8

ד. נכנס 10.10.87
מק

שמור/מידו

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

זע: מריט גולן - הכנסת

מאת: אורון בריטל

באר - היו"ר החדש של המשלחת ליחסים עם ישראל. בהמשך למכתבנו 513 מה-21/9.

א--בעת פגישת היכרות עם BACHY השגריר המליץ בפניו לערוך ביקור קצר בישראל כדי לגרר במגע ראשון עם הכנסת ולהתרשט מהמציאות הישראלית, עוד לפני כינוס הדיאלוג הבא עם הכנסת.

BACHY התקשר זה עתה להודיע שהנשוא נדון בישיבת ראשי משלחות במא"ר, אולט לאור בעידת תקציביות הוקפאו כל הכסיעות עד החילת השנה הבאה. הביע צער על כך שנאלץ לוותר על הרעיון על אף החשיבות שהוא מייחס לביקור מוקדם בישראל.

ב--לאור החשיבות ביצירת מגעים מוקדמים עם היו"ר החדש ממליצים לשקול אפשרות להזמין על השבוננו לביקור קצר (טיסה ר-4 ימי שהות) לפני סוף השנה האזרחית. כאמור במכתבנו לנל מעמד הן במאר והן בצרפת, שם הוא נמנה בין מקורבי JOSPIN.

ג--לפי בזיקה במזכירות הביקור יוכל לצאת לפעול בין ה-7 ל-11 נובמבר או בין 27 ל-30 נובמבר

ז--הנריקונא

מס' תעודת זהות: 344667

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000

100-100000



בריסל, כ' בתשרי התשמ"ח
13 אוקטובר 1987
107.15.7/535



אולצ נאך
אויפג
103.1

א ל : אירופה 1
מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: החלטות הפא"ר בנושא נעדרי צה"ל ובנושא הפצצות ישראל בלכנון

בהמשך לדווחנו בנדון, מצ"ב צילום מכתבו של מזכ"ל הפא"ר, המבקש להביא את החלטות אלו לידיעת ממישראל.

ב ב ר כ ה
ב
בנימין אורון

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1987 - 1988^{SESSION}

EXTRACT

OF THE MINUTES
OF THE MEETING OF

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 1987

IN THE CHAIR: François MUSSO, Vice-President



כריסל, כד' באלול התשמ"ז
18 ספטמבר, 1987
107.15/510

משרד החוץ
אירופה ו
דואר נכנס
22-09-1987
תיק מס'

א ל : ארכ"ל 3

אייג

מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פא"ר: נעדרי צה"ל

בהמשך למברקנו מה-18 דנא מצ"כ נוסח הצעת ההחלטה הדחופה שנתקבלה בהצבעה במליאת הפא"ר.

למעט מספר מצומצם של חברים בסיעות השמאל שהתנגדו או נמנעו, ההחלטה נתקבלה ברוב גדול.

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1 ✓



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1987-88

10 September 1987

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 2-839/87

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

with request for inclusion in the debate on
topical and urgent subjects of major importance
pursuant to Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure

tabled by Mrs VEIL
on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group

on Israeli soldiers held by forces under Syrian
control

PE 116.786
Or.Fr.

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the situation of three Israeli soldiers, Zachary Baumel, Tzvi Feldman and Yehuda Katz, captured in the Bekaa Valley, and of another soldier, Samir Assad, captured in April 1983 near Sidon, but whose fate and place of detention are unknown,
- B. believing that they are being held by Syrian forces or forces under Syrian control,
- C. pointing out that Syria is a signatory to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,
 - 1. Calls on the Syrian Government to inform the International Committee of the Red Cross of the prisoners' place of detention and to allow access to them;
 - 2. Calls on the Governments of the Member States to try to persuade the Syrian Government to provide this information and to arrange for the soldiers' release;
 - 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Israeli and Syrian Governments.



ד' בתמוז התשמ"ז
1 ביולי 1987
841

זכרון דברים.

אל : מר מ. בבלי, מנהל אירופה 1
מאת: רוזן פרושאור.

הנדון : נעדרי צה"ל

תמצית שיחת טלפון עם מר יונה באומל 1/7/87

מנהל ארבל 3, מר סיני רוס, היפנה את מר באומל אלי להמשיך טיפול.

מר באומל ביקש בעקבות השינוי הצפוי ביחסה של הקהילה האירופית כלפי סוריה להגביר מאמציו בשגרירויות בחו"ל אחר גורמים שיפעלו למען קבלת אינפורמציה על נעדרי צה"ל בסוריה, לדעתו חלק ממדינות אירופה ינסו לקשור שיפור ביחסים עם סוריה בהבטחת שחרור בני הערובה המערביים המוחזקים בלבנון. הוא רואה במצב הנוכחי הזדמנות חד פעמית לעלות את נושא נעדרי צה"ל לסדר היום הציבורי במיוחד באירופה. הוא מבקש שיוצא חוזר לכל השגרירויות בחו"ל להגביר מאמציהם בנושא נעדרי צה"ל.

הדגשתי שמשרד החוץ אינו חוסך מאמצים לפעול למען איתור נעדרי צה"ל והדבר נעשה בארץ ובחו"ל לאורך כל השנה, מר באומל אכן שיבח את מאמצי משרד החוץ בשנה האחרונה אך הדגיש את החשיבות בעיתוי הנוכחי.

בברכה,

רוזן פרושאור.

העתק : מנהל ארבל 3.



הוועד להצלת חיילי צה"ל נעדרים

The Committee for the rescue of missing Israeli soldiers

כל המקיס נפש אחת מישראל... כאילו קים עולם מלא
סנהדרין ד', ה'.

לכבוד
מר רון פרושאור
משרד החוץ, מח' אירופה 1,
ירושלים

חיפה, י"א בתמוז, תשמ"ז
8 ביולי, 1987.

מר פרושאור הנכבד,

חן חן לך על מכתבך מיום 29 ביוני 1987.

אנו מעריכים מאד את מאמציק להשגת שמוח
חברי הפרלמנט האירופי, יחידי ישראל
וחומר הרקע האישי המפורט.

המידע ישמש לנו בסיס חשוב לפעילות למען
איתוך ושחרור חיילינו הנעדרים ותבוא עליך
ברכה.

בתודה חמה ובכבוד רב,

נ.ב. אנו משגרים מכתב חודה נפרד
למר סיני רום על חרומתו הברוכה
לעזרתכם המופתית.

נציגות חיפה: זאב רוזנשטוק, חיפה 34345, רח"גבעת דאונס 6א, טל. 252494.

JERUSALEM

ת.ד. 3137 P.O.B.

ירושלים



כב תשרי תשמ"ח
13 אוקטובר 1987

1244



אמצע פאק 103.1

אל: מר איתן מרגלית, מנהל אירופה 2
גב' מרים גולן, הכנסת, ירושלים.

הנדון: ועידת יו"ר הפרלמנטים של אירופה

עם כינוס מושב החורף של הפולקטינג לאחר הבחירות שהתקיימו כאן ב-8/9, קיימתי היום (12/10) ביקור היכרות אצל יו"ר הפולקטינג, סוונד יעקובסן. בסיומה של הפגישה ליווה אותי מזכיר הפולקטינג אל מחוץ לבניין ובדרך סיפר לי כי לקראת המפגש השלישי של יו"ר הפרלמנטים בברן בשנה הבאה, הוא העלה עם עמיתו ^{גמרי} שאלת הזמנתו של יו"ר הכנסת. הגבתי כפי שהגבתי מבלי להזכיר לו ש"החטא הקדמון" של אי הזמנת יו"ר הכנסת הוא של הדנים. מכל מקום, נראה שעלינו לטפל בעניין זה כבר עתה ולא להמתין לרגע האחרון. אודה מאוד אם תעבירו אלי תמונת מצב כפי שהיא היום, וכך סיכום המגעים שהתקיימו לקראת ובעת המפגש האחרון בליסבון.

בברכה מועדים לשמחה

ע. גנור

העתק: המשנה למנכ"ל
לשכת יו"ר הכנסת

H.E. Mr Joseph HADASS
Ambassador
Head of the Mission of the State of
Israel to the European Communities

40, av. de l'Observatoire

1180 BRUSSELS

ישראל (5)

103.1 יוא ידל

Your Excellency,

The European Parliament adopted, following a debate by urgent procedure pursuant to Rule 64 of its Rules of Procedure,

- a resolution on Israeli soldiers held by forces under Syrian control
- a resolution on the Israeli bombardment of the Palestinian camps in the Lebanon

and decided to forward these texts to the Israeli Government.

On behalf of the President of the European Parliament, I enclose the extracts from the minutes of the relevant sitting containing Parliament's resolutions and would like to ask you to forward these documents to the Government of your country.

The minutes will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities pursuant to Rule 107(4) of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

Yours sincerely,


Enrico VINCI

Encl.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1987 - 1988^{SESSION}

EXTRACT

OF THE MINUTES
OF THE MEETING OF

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 1987

IN THE CHAIR: François MUSSO, Vice-President

RESOLUTION

on the Israeli bombardment of the
Palestinian camps in the Lebanon

The European Parliament,

- A. having been apprised of the raid carried out by Israeli fighters on the Palestinian camp of Aïn Heloue on 5 September 1987, which, killing 46 people and injuring 40 others, inflicted the highest number of casualties in any raid since the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon,
 - B. stressing that the victims included 36 unarmed civilians (women, children and rescue workers hit during a second raid on the same objective),
 - C. recalling all the previous air raids carried out against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in order to maintain the climate of terror,
 - D. recalling its earlier resolutions on the deplorable situation in the Palestinian camps,
1. Strongly condemns these attacks on the civilian population;
 2. Requests the Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to take initiatives with a view to providing international guarantees for the security of the Palestinian refugees and the population of southern Lebanon;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Ministers meeting in EPC, to the governments of the Member States and to the Israeli Government.

Enrico VINCI
Secretary-General

The Lord PLUMB
President

817

1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1

103-44
6212
re 11/23

1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1
1952 OCT 1

1952 OCT 1

XXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

right of all peoples to self-determination and their legitimate aspiration to live in secure and internationally recognized frontiers.

The European Parliament statement was co-sponsored by the Christian Democratic, Socialist and Liberal parties. While the actions of the Parliament do not have a binding effect, its decisions exert influence on the policies of the 12 member governments.

The initiator of the resolution was Otto Von Habsburg, son of the last Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was elected to the European Parliament from Upper Bavaria. Throughout his career in the Parliament, he has been a leading force for justice to Jews in the Soviet Union, and for saving endangered Jewish communities in the Middle East.

Mr. Foxman praised Mr. Von Habsburg for what he called his "untiring efforts on behalf of Jewish communities in Eastern Europe and the Middle East."

#

AJ,DC,IP,LAJ,MPC,MP,BHFOR-87



בריסל, ה' בתשרי התשמ"ח
28 ספטמבר, 1987
107.15.7/518

איחוד

אגז בי 103.1

א ל : אירופה 1
מ . : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: פא"ר - החלטה בנושא הפצצות ישראל כלכנון

מצ"ב נוסח הצעת ההחלטה שהוגשה על ידי הסיעה הקומוניסטית, במסגרת
"ההצעות הדחופות" במושב האחרון של הפא"ר.

ההצעה נתקבלה במליאת הפא"ר ברוב קולות ובהצבעה לא רשומה.

ב כ ר כ ה
בנימין אורון

The European Parliament,

- A. having been apprised of the raid carried out by Israeli fighters on the Palestinian camp of Afn Heloue on 5 September 1987, which, killing 46 people and injuring 40 others, inflicted the highest number of casualties in any raid since the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon,
- B. stressing that the victims included 36 unarmed civilians (women, children and rescue workers hit during a second raid on the same objective),
- C. recalling all the previous air raids carried out against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in order to maintain the climate of terror,
- D. recalling its earlier resolutions on the deplorable situation in the Palestinian camps,
 1. Strongly condemns these attacks on the civilian population;
 2. Requests the Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to take initiatives with a view to providing international guarantees for the security of the Palestinian refugees and the population of southern Lebanon;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Ministers meeting in EPC, to the governments of the Member States and to the Israeli Government.

5

ה' בתשרי התשמ"ח

28 בספטמבר 1987

1012

103. 1
פא, מו יעסו
FNA

אל : השגרירות בבודן
מאת: ס/מנהל אירופה 1.

הנדון : חברי פא"ר גרמנים שמליצים על מעוטרי
"יד ושם" לפרט נדבל לשלום.

במצורף העתק מכתב חברי הפרלמנט האירופי LINKOHR, Rolf
ד- SCHMID, Gerhard לועדת פרט נדבל לשלום באוסלו.

בברכת גמר החגיגה טובה,

מריס שמדת.

1987
1987
1987

182. 10 129
103. V
2HK

1987
1987

1987
1987

1987
1987

1987

1987

חוזם: 9,14809

אל: המשור

מ-: בריסל, נר: 152, תא: 220987, חז: 1400, דח: ר, סג: 1

נד: 8

אלמץ כאר 103.1

איריג
5

בלמט/רגיל

אל: אירופה 1

זע: ג. תזמור

מאת: ארדון-בריסל.

.107.15

מאיר החלטת האום 3379-בהמשך למכתבנו 515 מה-21 דנא.

1. בעקבות אישור השאילתה בעל פה אישר המאיר (188 בעד
3 נגד ו-4 נמנעים) הצעת החלטה בנושא שהינה נוסח
פשרה בין הטיעות הדמונרציות, הסוציאליות והשמרנית
להלך עיקר הסעיפים האופרטיביים של ההחלטה:

א. אין להעוות המושגים ציונות רגזענות.

ב. החלטת העצרת 3379 בלתי קבילה.

ג. קוראת לשרי החוץ של ה-12 להביע רתיעתם מרוח החלטת
האום שרק תודמת לחוסר ההבנה בין העמים במז'ת.

ד. קוראת לשרי החוץ של ה-12 להמשיך במסגרת האירגונים
הבינלאומיים לפטרל נגד כל הפליה גזעית ובמקביל לתמוך
בדנות כל העמים להגזרה עצמית ולקיום במסגרת גבולות
בטוחים ומונרים.

2. הנוסח המלא ומרטיים נוספים בדיפ' =

RECEIVED
DATE: 1/15/50
BY: [illegible]

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

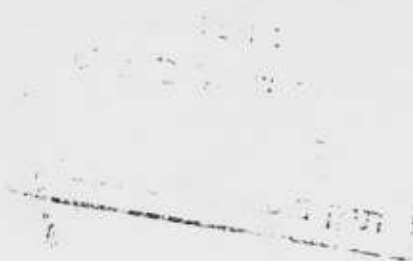
100-100-100

100-100-100

1955 April 21



בריסל, כר' באלול התשמ"ז
18 ספטמבר, 1987
107.15/510



א ל : ארכ"ל 3

מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

א"י
103.1
העיון הנמצא חסרה
ההחלטה לצגה ו

טלמי
הארכ"ל 103.1

הנדון: פא"ר: נעדרי צה"ל

בהמשך למברקנו מה-18 דנא מצ"כ נוסח הצעת ההחלטה הדחופה שנתקבלה
בהצבעה במליאת הפא"ר.

למעט מספר מצומצם של חברים כסיעות השמאל שהתנגדו או נמנעו,
ההחלטה נתקבלה ברוב גדול.

ב ב ר כ ה

בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1987-88

10 September 1987

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 2-839/87

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

with request for inclusion in the debate on
topical and urgent subjects of major importance
pursuant to Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure

tabled by Mrs VEIL
on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group

on Israeli soldiers held by forces under Syrian
control

PE 116.786
Or.Fr.

RESOLUTION

on Israeli soldiers held by forces under Syrian control

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned at the situation of three Israeli soldiers, Zachary Baumel, Tzvi Feldman and Yehuda Katz, captured in the Bekaa Valley, and of another soldier, Samir Assad, captured in April 1983 near Sidon, but whose fate and place of detention are unknown,
- B. believing that they are being held by Syrian forces or forces under Syrian control,
- C. pointing out that Syria is a signatory to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,
 - 1. Calls on the Syrian Government to inform the International Committee of the Red Cross of the prisoners' place of detention and to allow access to them;
 - 2. Calls on the Governments of the Member States to try to persuade the Syrian Government to provide this information and to arrange for the soldiers' release;
- 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Israeli and Syrian Governments and to the Governments of Community Member States.

· Enrico VINCI
Secretary-General

The Lord PLUMB
President



כריסל, כר' באלול התשמ"ז
18 ספטמבר, 1987
107.15/512

א ל : מר ג. תדמור - יועץ לעניני תפוצות

מאת : סגן ראש המשלחת

הנדון: הגשת מועמדות "ליד ושם" לפרס נובל
לשום.

103.1-1
אמ"ז
כאן י"ז
י"א

במושב האחרון של הפא"ר נמסר לי העתק המכתב ששלחו שני חברים גרמניים מהסיעה הסוציאליסטית לנשיא ועדת פרס נובל לשלום.

מניח שהנושא ידוע ל"ליד ושם", אולם ליתר בטחון אנו מצ"ב העתק פנייתם של הפרלמנטרים האירופיים.

כ ב ר כ ה
בנימין אורון

העתק: אירופה 1 ✓



De Europæiske Fællesskaber
EUROPA-PARLAMENTET

Europäische Gemeinschaften
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινότητες
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

European Communities
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Communautés Européennes
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Comunità Europee
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

Europese Gemeenschappen
EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Monsieur le Président
du Comité du PRIX NOBEL DE LA PAIX
OSLO
Norvège

Strasbourg, le 22 janvier 1987

Monsieur le Président,

Nous nous permettons de solliciter auprès du Comité du Prix Nobel de la Paix l'attribution de ce prix aux hommes et aux femmes de toutes origines nationales, raciales, religieuses et idéologiques, honorés par "Yad Vachem" pour leur courage et leur engagement quand il s'est agi, au temps de l'occupation nazie, d'aider, de cacher voire de sauver des Juifs, pour les soustraire aux camps d'extermination de sinistre mémoire.

L'action de "Yad Vachem" mérite d'être particulièrement reconnue pour que ne soient oubliés ni le sacrifice de ceux qui ont été ou qui ont failli devenir des victimes de la méchanceté des hommes, ni le courage de ceux qui ont lutté, au péril de leur vie, pour sauver le plus grand nombre possible de ces persécutés.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de notre considération la plus distinguée.

Handwritten signature: Rolf Linkohr *Handwritten signature: Dr. Gerhard Schmid*

Membre du Parlement
Européen

Membre du Parlement
Européen

LINKOHR, Rolf

11. April 1941, Stuttgart
Physiker
Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Asangstraße 219a
7000 STUTTGART 61
SPD
MdEP seit 17. Juli 1979
S



SCHMID, Gerhard

5. Mai 1946, Straubing
Dipl.-Chemiker
Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Richard Wagner Straße 4
8400 REGENSBURG
SPD
MdEP seit 17. Juli 1979
S



Studium der Physik und der physikalischen Chemie in Stuttgart und München, 1966 Diplom, 1969 Promotion. Seit 1979 als Physikingenieur bei der Deutschen Automobil GmbH in Eßlingen tätig, bis 1979 Betriebsratsvorsitzender. □ Seit 1970 verschiedene Tätigkeiten bei den Jungsozialisten; seit 1972 Mitglied, von 1977 bis 1982 Vorsitzender des Kreisvorstands der SPD Stuttgart. Mitglied des Landesvorstands der SPD Baden-Württemberg.

Studium der Chemie in München und Regensburg, 1972 Diplom, 1977 Dr. rer. nat. Assistent am Institut für Biochemie in Regensburg. □ 1965 Mitglied der SPD, 1972 bis 1975 Bezirksvorsitzender der Jungsozialisten; seit 1975 Mitglied des SPD-Bezirksvorstands Niederbayern-Oberpfalz.

חוזם: 11077-9

אל: המשרד

ט: - בריוול, נר: 113, תא: 160987, זח: 1400, זח: מ: ט: ג: 1

נד: 2

בלנס/מידוי

אל: אירונג 1

103.1 אל/א
כסר

זע: תמוצות, תמוצת מאיה

מאח: אורן - שטרטבורג

107.15

מא'יר - הצהרות LE PEN

הנושא הרעלה אמש במליאה.

בישיבת הלשנה טובים ענשיא המא'יר יגיב לדברי LE PEN

להלן חלקים מהצהרות הלורד PLUMB בנתיחת הישיבה של

היום :-

IN THIS CONTEXT, I WOULD REFER IN PARTICULAR TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE RISE OF FACISM AND RACISM IN EUROPE ADOPTED IN FEBRUARY LAST YEAR. THAT REPORT CLEARLY IDENTIFIED THE HORRIFIC CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE NAZIS AGAINST MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS, PARTICULARLY JEWS, AND WARNED OF THE DANGERS OF A RESURGENCE OF THE PREJUDICES AND TWISTED THINKING WHICH HAD INSPIRED SUCH ATROCITIES

NO ONE SHOULD BE IN ANY DOUBT THAT THIS PARLIAMENT

1950-1951
1952-1953
1954-1955
1956-1957
1958-1959
1960-1961
1962-1963
1964-1965
1966-1967
1968-1969
1970-1971
1972-1973
1974-1975
1976-1977
1978-1979
1980-1981
1982-1983
1984-1985
1986-1987
1988-1989
1990-1991
1992-1993
1994-1995
1996-1997
1998-1999
2000-2001
2002-2003
2004-2005
2006-2007
2008-2009
2010-2011
2012-2013
2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
2020-2021
2022-2023
2024-2025

1950-1951
1952-1953
1954-1955
1956-1957
1958-1959
1960-1961
1962-1963
1964-1965
1966-1967
1968-1969
1970-1971
1972-1973
1974-1975
1976-1977
1978-1979
1980-1981
1982-1983
1984-1985
1986-1987
1988-1989
1990-1991
1992-1993
1994-1995
1996-1997
1998-1999
2000-2001
2002-2003
2004-2005
2006-2007
2008-2009
2010-2011
2012-2013
2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
2020-2021
2022-2023
2024-2025

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE OF OUR TWELVE MEMBER STATES
BOTH FACES UP COURAGEOUSLY TO THE TRAGIC REALITIES
OF OUR COMMON PAST AND, FOR THE FUTURE, PLACES
THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE ON THE NEED FOR RESPECT
FOR HUMAN DIGNITY.

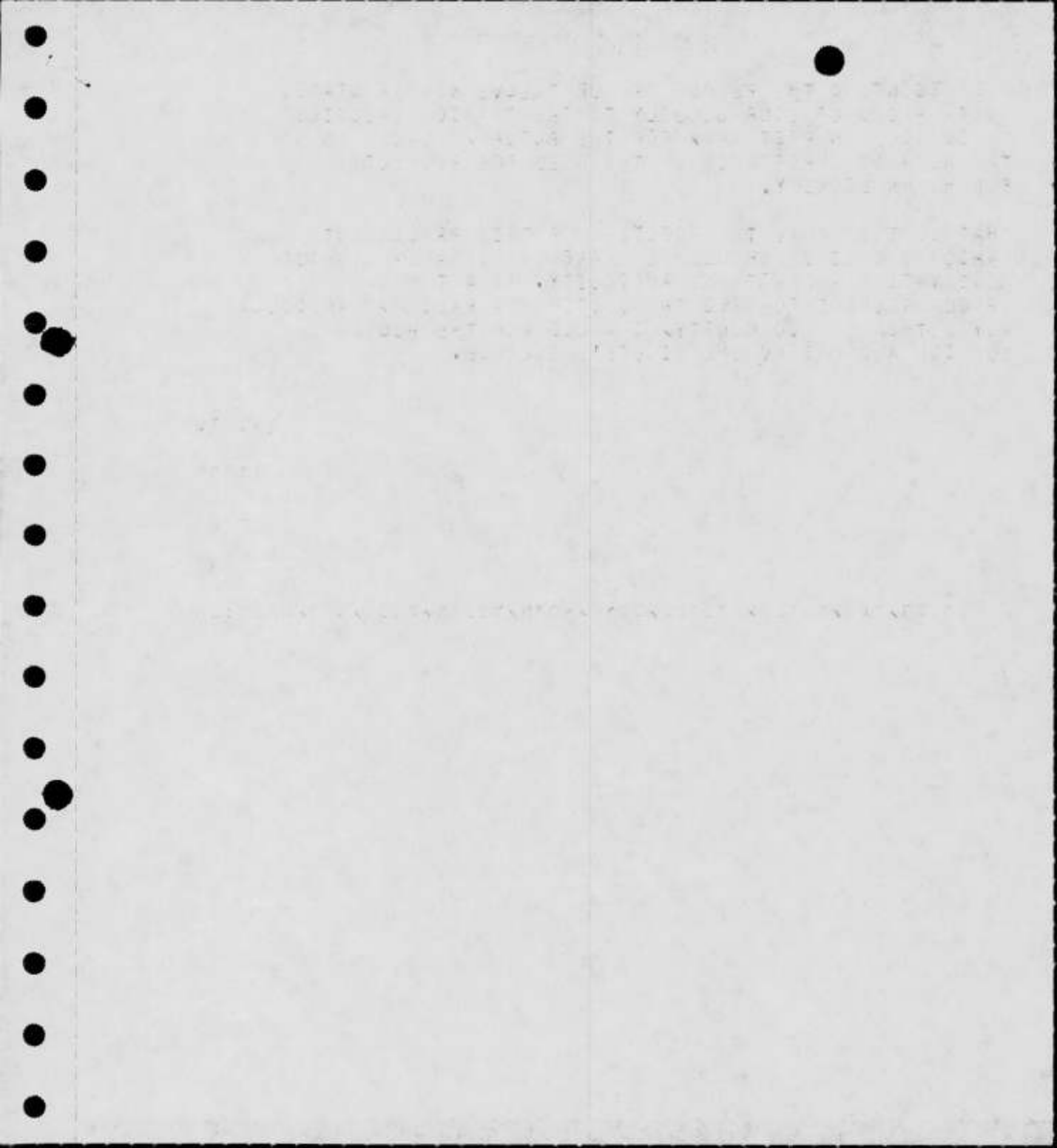
THAT IS THEREFORE THE POSITION OF THIS PARLIAMENT
WHICH I BELIEVE SHOULD BE SHARED BY US ALL, WITHOUT
RESERVATION AND WITHOUT AMBIGUITY. AS A TOKEN
OF OUR RESPECT FOR ALL THE VICTIMS OF RACISM, PARTICULARLY
WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY, I WOULD ASK THE HOUSE
TO RISE AND OBSERVE ONE MINUTE'S SILENCE.

עד כאן

אורון

==ק==

חפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, אירא, אירב, תפוצרת, אביטל, מעת, הסורה



103.1
103.1
103.1
103.1
103.1

Brussels, 14 September 1987

STATEMENT ON ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENT POLICY

Foreign Ministers of the twelve Member States of the European Community have noted with serious concern the continuing Israeli policy of establishing new settlements in the occupied territories, most recently at the Avnei Hefetz site on the West Bank.

They reiterate their strong conviction that progress towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region depends on the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties to the conflict. The Twelve believe that the opening of new settlements as well as the disturbing increase of the number of settlers in existing settlements pose a serious risk of jeopardizing the prospects for peace.

They consider that every new and every existing settlement is in violation of international law and call upon the Israeli government to put an end to the illegal policy of settlements in the occupied territories.

Copenhagen, 3 September 1987

103 V 010

DECLARATION BY THE TWELVE ON THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT AND THE
SITUATION IN THE GULF

The Twelve Member States of the European Community are seriously concerned by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and the resulting increase in tension in the Gulf. They deeply deplore the fact that, in spite of the ongoing efforts to implement Resolution 598 of the United Nations' Security Council, hostilities have once again been seriously escalated.

The Twelve wholeheartedly support Resolution 598 of the Security Council and call for its early implementation in full. The Twelve continue to support strongly the efforts of the Secretary-General to that end. They condemn all acts contrary to this resolution and call on the parties to exercise the utmost restraint. Noting the positions of the two parties as expressed to date, they urgently call for a speedy acceptance of the resolution and for the immediate observance of a ceasefire on land, sea and in the air. The Twelve strongly condemn recent attacks on merchant ships in the Gulf and reiterate their firm support for the fundamental principle of freedom of navigation, which is of the utmost importance to the whole international community.

3333

לשכת יושב-ראש הכנסת

לכבוד
מנכ"ל אסר ונדן
אילופה 2

מציב העיון המכתב שלי
בחינת ת"כ שבת ו"ס, אל לנו
בברכה

אל יתה המאמרים שלי

בהרכיב



14.9.87 ירושלים

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

2101

2102

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

2108

2109

2110

2111

2112

2113

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118

2119

2120

2121

2122

2123

2124

2125

2126

2127

2128

2129

2130

2131

2132

2133

2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

2147

2148

2149

2150

2151

2152

2153

2154

2155

2156

2157

2158

2159

2160

2161

2162

2163

2164

2165

2166

2167

2168

2169

2170

2171

2172

2173

2174

2175

2176

2177

2178

2179

2180

2181

2182

2183

2184

2185

2186

2187

2188

2189

2190

2191

2192

2193

2194

2195

2196

2197

2198

2199

2200

2201

2202

2203

2204

2205

2206

2207

2208

2209

2210

2211

2212

2213

2214

2215

2216

2217

2218

2219

2220

2221

2222

2223

2224

2225

2226

2227

2228

2229

2230

2231

2232

2233

2234

2235

2236

2237

2238

2239

2240

2241

2242

2243

2244

2245

2246

2247

2248

2249

2250

2251

2252

2253

2254

2255

2256

2257

2258

2259

2260

2261

2262

2263

2264

2265

2266

2267

2268

2269

2270

2271

2272

2273

2274

2275

2276

2277

2278

2279

2280

2281

2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2288

2289

2290

2291

2292

2293

2294

2295

2296

2297

2298

2299

2300

2301

2302

2303

2304

2305

2306

2307

2308

2309

2310

2311

2312

2313

2314

2315

2316

2317

2318

2319

2320

2321

2322

2323

2324

2325

2326

2327

2328

2329

2330

2331

2332

2333

2334

2335

2336

2337

2338

2339

2340

2341

2342

2343

2344

2345

2346

2347

2348

2349

2350

2351

2352

2353

2354

2355

2356

2357

2358

2359

2360

2361

2362

2363

2364

2365

2366

2367

2368

2369

2370

2371

2372

2373

2374

2375

2376

2377

2378

2379

2380

2381

2382

2383

2384

2385

2386

2387

2388

2389

2390

2391

2392

2393

2394

2395

2396

2397

2398

2399

2400

2401

2402

2403

2404

2405

2406

2407

2408

2409

2410

2411

2412

2413

2414

2415

2416

2417

2418

2419

2420

2421

2422

2423

2424

2425

2426

2427

2428

2429

2430

2431

2432

2433

2434

2435

2436

2437

2438

2439

2440

2441

2442

2443

2444

2445

2446

2447

2448

2449

2450

2451

2452

2453

2454

2455

2456

2457

2458

2459

2460

2461

2462

2463

2464

2465

2466

2467

2468

2469

2470

2471

2472

2473

2474

2475

2476

2477

2478

2479

2480

2481

2482

2483

2484

2485

2486

2487

2488

2489

2490

2491

2492

2493

2494

2495

2496

2497

2498

2499

2500

2501

2502

2503

2504

2505

2506

2507

2508

2509

2510

2511

2512

2513

2514

2515

2516

2517

2518

2519

2520

2521

2522

2523

2524

2525

2526

2527

2528

2529

2530

2531

2532

2533

2534

2535

2536

2537

2538

2539

2540

2541

2542

2543

2544

2545

2546

2547

2548

2549

2550

2551

2552

2553

2554

2555

2556

2557

2558

2559

2560

2561

2562

2563

2564

2565

2566

2567

2568

2569

2570

2571

2572

2573

2574

2575

2576

2577

2578

2579

2580

2581

2582

2583

2584

2585

2586

2587

2588

2589

2590

2591

2592

2593

2594

2595

2596

2597

2598

2599

2600

2601

2602

2603

2604

2605

2606

2607

2608

2609

2610

2611

2612

2613

2614

2615

2616

2617

2618

2619

2620

2621

2622

2623

2624

2625

2626

2627

2628

2629

2630

2631

2632

2633

2634

2635

2636

2637

2638

2639

2640

2641

2642

2643

2644

2645

2646

2647

2648

2649

2650

2651

2652

2653

2654

2655

2656

2657

2658

2659

2660

2661

2662

2663

2664

2665

2666

2667

2668

2669

2670

2671

2672

2673

2674

2675

2676

2677

2678

2679

2680

2681

2682

2683

2684

2685

2686

2687

2688

2689

2690

2691

2692

2693

2694

2695

2696

2697

2698

2699

2700

2701

2702

2703

2704

2705

2706

2707

2708

2709

2710

2711

2712

2713

2714

2715

2716

2717

2718

2719

2720

2721

2722

2723

2724

2725

2726

2727

2728

2729

2730

2731

2732

2733

2734

2735

2736

2737

2738

2739

2740

2741

2742

2743

2744

2745

2746

2747

2748

2749

2750

2751

2752

2753

2754

2755

2756

2757

2758

2759

2760

2761

2762

2763

2764

2765

2766

2767

2768

2769

2770

2771

2772

2773

2774

2775

2776

2777

2778

2779

2780

2781

2782

2783

2784

2785

2786

2787

2788

2789

2790

2791

2792

2793

2794

2795

2796

2797

2798

2799

2800

2801

2802

2803

2804

2805

2806

2807

2808

2809

2810

2811

2812

2813

2814

2815

2816

2817

2818

2819

2820

2821

2822

2823

2824

2825

2826

2827

2828

2829

2830

2831

2832

2833

2834

2835

2836

2837

2838

2839

2840

2841

2842

2843

2844

2845

2846

2847

2848

2849

2850

2851

2852

2853

2854

2855

2856

2857

2858

2859

2860

2861

2862

2863

2864

2865

2866

2867

2868

2869

2870

2871

2872

2873

2874

2875

2876

2877

2878

2879

2880

2881

2882

2883

2884

2885

2886

2887

2888

2889

2890

2891

2892

2893

2894

2895

2896

2897

2898

2899

2900

2901

2902

2903

2904

2905

2906

2907

2908

2909

2910

2911

2912

2913

2914

2915

2916

2917

2918

2919

2920

2921

2922

2923

2924

2925

2926

2927

2928

2929

2930

2931

2932

2933

2934

2935

2936

2937

2938

2939

2940

2941

2942

2943

2944

2945

2946

2947

2948

2949

2950

2951

2952

2953

2954

2955

2956

2957

2958

2959

2960

2961

2962

2963

2964

2965

2966

2967

2968

2969

2970

2971

2972

2973

2974

2975

2976

2977

2978

2979

2980

2981

2982

2983

2984

2985

2986

2987

2988

2989

2990

2991

2992

2993

2994

2995

2996

2997

2998

2999

3000

3001

3002

3003

3004

3005

3006

3007

3008

3009

3010

3011

3012

3013

3014

3015

3016

3017

3018

3019

3020

3021

3022

3023

3024

3025

3026

3027

3028

3029

3030

3031

3032

3033

3034

3035

3036

3037

3038

3039

3040

3041

3042

3043

3044

3045

3046

3047

3048

3049

3050

3051

3052

3053

3054

3055

3056

3057

3058

3059

3060

3061

3062

3063

3064

3065

3066

3067

3068

3069

3070

3071

3072

3073

3074

3075

3076

3077

3078

3079

3080

3081

3082

3083

3084

3085

3086

3087

3088

3089

3090

3091

3092

3093

3094

3095

3096

3097

3098

3099

3100

3101

3102

3103

3104

3105

3106

3107

3108

3109

3110

3111

3112

3113

3114

3115

3116

3117

3118

3119

3120

3121

3122

3123

3124

3125

3126

3127

3128

3129

3130

3131

3132

3133

3134

3135

3136

3137

3138

3139

3140

3141

3142

3143

3144

3145

3146

3147

3148

3149

3150

3151

3152

3153

3154

3155

3156

3157

3158

3159

3160

3161

3162

3163

3164

3165

3166

3167

3168

3169

3170

3171

3172

3173

3174

3175

3176

3177

3178

3179

3180

3181

3182

3183

3184

3185

3186

3187

3188

3189

3190

3191

3192

3193

3194

3195

3196

3197

3198

3199

3200

3201

3202

3203

3204

3205

3206

3207

3208

3209

3210

3211

3212

3213

3214

3215

3216

3217

3218

3219

3220

3221

3222

3223

3224

3225

3226

3227

3228

3229

3230

3231

3232

3233

3234

3235

3236

3237

3238

3239

3240

3241

3242

3243

3244

3245

3246

3247

3248

3249

3250

3251

3252

3253

3254

3255

3256

3257

3258

3259

3260

3261

3262

3263

3264

3265

3266

3267

3268

3269

3270

3271

3272

3273

3274

3275

3276

3277

3278

3279



הכנסת
KNESSET

Jerusalem, 14 September 1987

Dear Mr. Chairman,

מנ
103.1
הג
פנא

May I refer to the subject of Jewish influence on European culture on the agenda of the Parliamentary Assembly to be discussed on the 5th October 1987 in the plenary session.

For the past few years, several symposiums on the theme of the contribution of Judaism to European Civilisation, have been taking place with the participation of the Council of Europe. These gatherings of learned persons and the materials they produce in these discussions are certainly valuable.

However, my suggestion is that we should encourage the teaching of Jewish studies at universities in the 21 member countries on a more permanent basis.

The International Center of University Teaching of Jewish Civilization in Jerusalem is dedicated to initiating, stimulating and coordinating institutional programs that enhance the study of Jewish Civilization. There are about 900 Higher Learning Institutes throughout the world, including Western Europe which include these subjects in their curriculum.

Jewish thought and tradition, as well as Jewish scholars have undoubtedly, vastly contributed to the civilization of this continent. But unfortunately the greatest tragedies of our people took place on the soil of Europe. Ignorance is the source of misconceptions leading to hatred and violence.

It is therefore our deep conviction that maximum opportunities should be given to indepth studies in an area so rich in content matter.

My colleagues, the Israeli Observers join me in recommending enhanced cooperation between the Council of Europe and the above mentioned international Centre. The success of the ongoing courses at universities is indicated by the interest and seriousness with which they have been received by the student body, as well as the level of participation and the quality of academic work.

The Council of Europe will undoubtedly play its role in the extention and deepening of these studies, thus furthering understanding and tolerance.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

S. Weiss

Professor Shevah Weiss, MK

Mr. Manuel Nunez
Chairman of the Sub-Committee
on University Questions
Council of Europe
67000 Strasbourg
France

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 13 August 1987
AAC18.39
<Gref.Cult>

Restricted
AS/Cult (39) 18

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Draft Report
on Jewish influence on European Culture

Rapporteur: Miguel Angel Martinez

Handwritten: 20103.1
SWC

I. PRELIMINARY DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Assembly,

1. Recalling the statutory mission of the Council of Europe to safeguard and realise the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of member states;
2. Recalling the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion enshrined in Article 9 of the European Convention of Human Rights;
3. Considering, as the European Declaration on Cultural Objectives (Berlin 1984), that the various European cultures are strongly rooted in a humanitarian and religious tradition, which is the source of their dedication to freedom and human rights;
4. Recognising the very considerable and distinctive contribution that Jews and the tradition of Judaism have made to the historical development of Europe in cultural as well as other fields,
5. Welcomes the holding by its Committee on Culture and Education, in collaboration with the European Foundation for Sciences, Arts and Culture, of the symposium on Jewish Sephardi and European Culture in Toledo on 9-10 April 1987;

6. Supports the decision of the Secretary General to ensure the continued association of the Council of Europe with further such symposia to be held over the next few years on Jewish influence in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Northern Africa;
7. Expresses the hope that this series of symposia will provide a basis for consideration of the need for further study on this subject and on the manner in which it might best be conducted, for example by setting up a European institute or network;
8. Invites the Council for Cultural Cooperation to join in further reflection on this initiative.

II. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Introduction

1. Europe's history would not have been what it was and its present social, economic and cultural situation what it is without the contribution of Jews. This contribution has taken different forms and has also varied in intensity and quality at different times and in different countries. On the whole the result has been a positive one and has left a very distinctive mark on certain societies. The case of Spain, which was the subject of the Symposium on Jewish Sephardi and European Culture held in Toledo (Spain) on 9 and 10 April 1987, is particularly outstanding.
2. History made Jews a European people, while the religious and cultural phenomenon of Christianity has brought Europe closer to the Jewish civilisation. It was merely the starting point for a situation which has become increasingly complex with the passage of time.
3. This aspect must be stressed because, although Christianity - which impregnated European life for many centuries - began as an offshoot of Judaism, its origins and content made it a cultural phenomenon. The Jewish element of Christianity is thus part of Europe's cultural identity. Scholasticism, humanism and the Renaissance were expressions of a world profoundly influenced by the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament has been a fundamental part of the European order for many centuries.
4. The paradox lies in the fact that Europeans are the offspring of a heresy of orthodox Judaism. The attendant contradiction helps us understand why Christianity was a major force behind the persecution of Jews.
6. The purpose of this report is to draw attention to the very positive aspects of the relationship between the European and Jewish cultures, since all too frequently throughout history it has been the negative aspects of the relationship between Jews and non-Jews in Europe which have been over-emphasised. This approach results in an incomplete picture and must be replaced by a fuller analysis of the real situation.
7. To regard the Jewish contribution to European culture as very positive is in no way to belittle the equally positive influence of other cultures and civilisations on Europe's development. One of the starting points of the present analysis is the interaction of the Sephardi, Islamic and Christian civilisations in mediaeval Spain.

Historical background

8. In all probability the first Jews to arrive in Europe came after the fall of Jerusalem, at the time of what is called the First Exile (586 BC). They landed in the Greek islands. Although their integration in the Persian Empire (538-332 BC) made Jews Asiatics, the Persian expansion westwards brought them into contact with European ideas. Despite the fact that the empire of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC mainly covered Asian territory, Jews retained their direct links with the Greek world. Although Mesopotamia had the largest Jewish population outside Israel, Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, was the most important centre of Jewish settlement. In that Greek-speaking city Jews could absorb certain features of the European way of life. There they could begin to make their considerable contribution to Greek culture; and they did so in their literary works in the Greek language.
9. The Roman Conquest (63 AD) of Jerusalem and Palestine - where the majority of the Jewish people lived - definitively brought Jews into the sphere of European culture, embodied in the civilisation, language, culture and way of life of Rome. The Jewish presence increased enormously throughout the Roman Empire's existence. It is even reckoned that at one point the imperial capital had a Jewish population of about 50,000.
10. With the growth of Christianity in the Empire, the situation of the Jews deteriorated as a result of legislation which increasingly excluded non-Christians. Yet again the result was considerable discrimination.
11. The flourishing of Jewish learning started in Jabneh, under the leadership of Rabbi Johanan Ben Zakkai, immediately after the destruction of the Temple. This scholarship continued, with a few interruptions - notably the revolt of Bar Kochba (132 AD) which was bloodily suppressed by Hadrian - until 351 AD, when the seats of learning in Tiberias, Sepphoris and Lydda were destroyed by Emperor Constantius II. However, the pursuit of Jewish learning continued unabated in Mesopotamia, where centres of learning existed as early as the 2nd century AD. These achieved widespread recognition in the 3rd century and their work was epitomised by the Babylonian Talmud, the most important spiritual core of Judaism to this day.
12. Even after the Moslems conquered the Middle East, North Africa and later the Iberian peninsula, this Jewish spiritual life continued to flourish, due to the tolerance of the Moslem Caliphs, Sultans and Pashas. In Muslim Spain such figures as Hasdai-ibn-Shaprut (915-970) and Samuel-ibn-Nagrela (993-1063) utilised their prestige with the Caliphates to help the Spanish Jews, both materially and above all in the furtherance of scholastic learning, the knowledge of medicine and languages and the pursuit of poetic excellence.
13. During this period the laws of the Frankish kings enabled Jews in France, Italy and Germany to resume their economic activities, and they became merchants exporting goods from western to eastern Europe. Between 800 and 1050 a large-scale Jewish migration to Europe occurred. In the 11th century the centre of Jewish intellectual life shifted to Europe, where it was to remain for a thousand years. Throughout this period Central Europe was to remain the nerve centre of rabbinic traditions.

14. Spanish Jews living in Muslim Spain made the 10th and 11th centuries a golden age of Jewish culture. Suffice it to mention in this respect Solomon ibn Gabirol, the Neo-Platonic poet and philosopher; the philosopher Bahya ben Joseph ben Pakuda; the poet Moses ibn Ezra; the scientist Moses Sephardi; the thinker and poet Judah Halevi; the encyclopaedist Abraham Bar Hiyya; the scientist Abraham ibn Ezra, whose work was exceptionally widely known in 12th century Europe; the famous traveller Benjamin of Tudela; and in particular Moses ben Maimon or Abn Imran Musa ibn Maymun (known to Christians as Maimonides). Exiled in Muslim Spain as a result of Almohad persecution, he gained exceptional prestige in the Europe of the time. His influence extended to such leading thinkers as William of Auvergne, Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus and Thomas Aquinas. He was court physician to Saladin. He was the author of the Mishneh Torah (repetition of the law), which systemised Judaic principles of religion and ethics and, after the Talmud, remains the most important document of Jewish religious philosophy. It constitutes a classification and interpretation of the whole subject matter of the talmudic and post-talmudic normative literature in an exhaustive manner never before attempted in the history of Judaism.
15. In Christian Europe too, Jews pursued spiritual excellence. The Talmid Chakham (student of the Torah) enjoyed the highest prestige; he was a talmudic scholar who spent most of his waking hours in study at the Beit Midrash (house of prayer) or the Yeshiva (religious institute of learning). His intellectual studies were an end in themselves and the continuous study of the Talmud the main interest in his life. The Talmid Chakham flourished in a mediaeval Europe over which the virulent crusades cast a shadow and whose Christian population was still mostly illiterate. Whereas most scholastic and intellectual activities in Christian mediaeval Europe were centred around monasteries and later in small élitist universities, learning amongst Jews was relatively more widespread and was open to all social strata.
16. This open, generalised concept of culture among mediaeval Jews, which applied only amongst themselves, could create an impression of sectarianism; when combined with racist attitudes, the intransigent defence of the Christian religion and resentment of Jews because of the economic activities (moneylending, banking and trade) in which a number were engaged, this resulted in very intense anti-Semitism, particularly in the 14th and 15th centuries, when the Jews were unjustifiably held responsible for all society's ills and suffered severe persecution.
17. This almost universal tradition among Jews of holding religious learning in high esteem lasted until the end of the 19th century, alongside economic activities which, though widely varied, were nevertheless mainly related to trade, craft skills and credit. The reason for this is historical: such occupations were more suited to the relatively transient nature of Jewish settlements and enabled Jews to survive in exile.
18. A further reason, however, was the legal restrictions imposed on Jews throughout a large part of the Middle Ages - such as exclusion from holding public office, and not being allowed to take Christians into their employ - which made it impossible for them to engage in agriculture or industry. As a result of their internationalism, their contacts with far-flung communities, their knowledge of languages and their own religious beliefs, they became major international merchants and moneylenders. At a time when the Church practically forbade

usury, it was Jews who developed credit systems, using great intelligence and not a little innovation. Many became wealthy as a result. Their economic power came to be decisive for noblemen, kings and emperors. Witness the bankers of Charles V and those of the Italian republics, and the role they played in France, Germany and England in the Middle Ages. The preponderance of Jews in the worlds of trade and finance gave rise to economic resentment which led to further persecutions and expulsions, especially after the 4th Lateran Council in 1215, which laid down wholly discriminatory and humiliating rules for Jews, including the requirement that they wear special badges. In the same spirit Jews were expelled from England (1290) and France (1306 and 1394), massacred in 1348-49 and 1391, and expelled from Cologne (1424), Strasbourg (1438), Spain (1492) and Portugal (1496-97).

19. The expulsion from Spain, with the backing of the Inquisition, was the most effective. Those Jews who did not convert left the country. It was the end of a foremost centre of Jewish culture which had developed in Spain and Portugal. From then on the basic nucleus of Jewish culture in Europe and its intellectual leadership shifted to Central Europe and the Ashkenazim, who were in a majority among the Jews. They developed a Germanic dialect with Hebrew and Slav features, Yiddish, which was the language they used among themselves; it thereby became a feature of their ethnic identity and Hebrew fell into disuse for social purposes for centuries. Even in times of difficulty, Jews had a decisive influence on the history of Europe. As Sombard has pointed out, the role played by Jews in the transition from feudalism was permanent; they represented a different way of economic thinking at odds with self-sufficiency, the subsistence economy and the corporative-feudal system. They were responsible for the shift of the economic centre of gravity from south-west to north-east Europe. We find them in the vanguard of progress and in major undertakings. At the very least they traded in new products. They played a notable role in the discovery of America and in its colonisation. A number of Jewish bankers were instrumental in persuading Isabel the Catholic to support Columbus' voyage and made funds available. Five Jews went with Columbus, and the first detailed report of the voyage was written by a Jew. After the discovery there was a sizeable movement of Jews to America. On the island of Saint Thomas, the first sugar factory was built by a Jew. They also influenced the colonisation of all South America and were involved from the outset in the opening up of North America. The first white man to be born in Georgia was a Jew - Isaac Minis.

20. The Renaissance spirit, which affected European Jews too, was such that the first half of the 16th century saw a significant development in Jewish life and cultural activity. However, the Counter-Reformation brought a return of persecution. The ghetto, clandestinity and social marginalisation became the order of the day. Despite all this the Jewish contribution to the rise of the modern state was decisive. They were the financiers and providers. In the same way their contribution to the development of capitalism was fundamental. They invented and consolidated many practices in accounting, banking and credit which revolutionised the economic system, creating such important draft and credit instruments as bills of exchange, sight drafts, bearer cheques, mortgage loans, etc. Motivated by their religion, which states that true piety is also rewarded by "prosperity here below" (Jews have always thought material well-being to be part of that prosperity, hence the glorification of

wealth in Jewish religious books), they were the magnates of the money markets. Banks and stock exchanges cannot be explained without reference to Jews. Jews were behind the Leipzig Fair and Spanish-Portuguese trade. They moved into highly profitable trade, for example luxury goods, with countries which produced gold and silver. They were the lords of the Amsterdam stock exchange in the 17th century, founded the exchanges in London, Paris and Berlin and influenced the creation of the Bank of England. The impressive, vast activities of Jews in the financial world are still exemplified by the Rothschild family, maestros of the stock exchange, economic internationalism and securities, who moved from banking into large-scale industry. They were modern impresarios, aware of the importance of fluency in foreign languages and skilled in the use of information services and the mechanism of international trade.

21. During the Age of Enlightenment (the 18th century) there was a widespread movement towards the emancipation of Jews, which gradually and with occasional setbacks gave them equal rights with the other citizens of the countries in which they lived. The process was completed in the following century.

22. The secularisation of European culture following the Enlightenment contributed both to the emancipation of Jews and to their ability to absorb secular culture. The restrictions which Christian culture had imposed on participation by the Jews were mostly lifted with the Enlightenment and emancipation and in consequence, Jews who so wished could embrace European culture without renouncing their Jewish tradition. Moses Mendelssohn, for instance, the pioneer of Jewish-European cultural rapprochement, tried to "show his brothers in the world at large that one could be an observant Jew and yet honourably accepted as a German Plato".

23. There are a number of important dates in Jewish emancipation: Austria (1781-1787); France (1791, 1816, 1831, 1839); the United States (1790); Prussia (1812); United Kingdom (1835, 1845, 1858); Greece (1829); Jamaica (1831); Canada (1832); Sweden (1848); Portugal (1821); Norway (1851); Spain (1868); Algeria (1870); Russia (1855, 1874, 1917); Italy (1870); Germany (1871). Nevertheless, the improvement in the situation did not solve the problem. The Jewish question remained latent despite the progress made, as history was to show subsequently. What is certain is that the European Jews of the 19th century made great headway as regards integration, taking part in all kinds of European movements - cultural, literary, scientific, social and even political. The post-Kantian philosophers Formstecher, Hirsch and Cohen reinterpreted Judaism in the light of the new ideas circulating. The Jewish people, whose individual and collective experience made them anxious for liberty and equality, were on the side of liberalism throughout the 19th century, alongside the European liberals, republicans and socialists who made it a point of policy to defend the Jews. The European left protested against the growing anti-Semitism. Suffice it to mention Zola.

24. In the last quarter of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, Germany became a natural haven for Jews. The newly unified Second Reich was not yet rigid in structure, and Jews did not find it too difficult to join in its economic, cultural and artistic life. After the emancipation, there was an influx of Jews into prominent positions in the arts, humanities and sciences, far beyond their

relative numbers in the population. Jews swarmed out of their segregated "Jewish alleys" and ghettos into universities, theatres, literary circles, orchestras and painters' studios. Prost and Einstein are outstanding examples of this cultural renaissance and the exceptional Jewish contribution to it. Even if we confine ourselves only to the Germanic culture of Vienna, Berlin and Prague at the turn of the century, we may say that this created a cultural upsurge comparable to that of Periclean Athens. Freud and Marx alone have radically changed human society and its values, but the contribution of scientists, philosophers, artists and statesmen of Jewish origin whose ancestors had not long before left the ghettos of Central and Eastern Europe thoroughly revolutionised European literature, poetry, drama, music, painting, politics and science.

25. This cultural explosion in all fields of art, science, philosophy and theatre in the late 19th and early 20th century German culture featured Jews or ex-Jews in leading roles. European culture and especially German culture was the lever which lifted Jews out of segregation, discrimination and prejudice into the cultural limelight. Jews helped to focus Europe's energies, and the resultant synthesis was unparalleled excellence precisely because the two initial components were initially so far apart. Martin Buber observed that the German-Jewish cultural symbiosis "was an encounter in which the two elements, although foreign to each other, were attuned to one another. A common enterprise arose and the encounter was fertile - a cultural project was constructed which could not have been formed without this meeting".

26. After their expulsion from Spain in 1492, about a quarter of a million Sephardi Jews moved to North Africa, Italy, Turkey and the Balkans. Many of those who settled in Mediterranean areas played an important role in seaborne trade and in developing the international commerce of their adoptive countries. Sultan Bayazid II (1481-1512) was sympathetic to the Sephardi Jews and encouraged their settlement in the Ottoman Empire. Important Sephardi communities were founded in Constantinople, Salonika, Sofia, Adrianople, Smyrna (Izmir), Corfu and lesser communities throughout the empire. Great talmudic centres were established in Constantinople and Salonika and the Lurianic Kabbala, which was developed in Safad in the 16th century, spread throughout the empire and greatly influenced the Hassidic movement in Eastern Europe. The appearance of Shabbatai Zevi, the self-proclaimed Messiah, in Izmir in 1666 kindled national sentiments and hopes in the Jews of the Ottoman Empire and Mediterranean Basin.

27. The Ladino language, a Spanish vernacular, was the common language of the Sephardi Jews and in the 19th century over 3000 newspapers and periodicals were published in the Ottoman Empire and its successor states.

28. The Sephardi Jews of North Africa excelled in religious studies, but were also famous as artisans, traders, financial agents, physicians and interpreters. In Greece, Salonika became a city with a Jewish majority and through the enterprise of the Jews became the largest mercantile centre in the eastern Mediterranean.

29. An interesting phenomenon took place in the Jewish community in Bulgaria; the Sephardi Jews came as a minority into the Bulgarian Jewish community, which was mostly dominated by Greek Jews, and yet within a century they had gained cultural dominion over the whole community. The Sephardi Jews who emigrated to Italy gave the Jewish community there a cultural boost which enabled Italian Jews to become involved in all aspects of the Italian Renaissance.

Jewish and European values

30. After their emancipation European Jews were on the whole cosmopolitan and internationalist because of the anti-Semitism of nationalists. Many Europeans were also apprehensive of the frenzied economic and cultural activism of Jews which aimed to hasten "modernism", because accelerated urbanisation and industrialisation might disrupt the vulnerable political, social and economic structure. On the other hand, Jews saw their rapid integration into the various European socio-economic and cultural structures as proof of their ardent loyalty to their newly acquired "fatherlands" and as the expression of a desire to partake fully in their burgeoning cultural development. Jews tended to be liberals because they believed that liberalism had been responsible for their emancipation. Jews were also polyglots, bourgeois town-dwellers and championed modernity, they were classless in that they could not fit into the feudal system which tied down most Europeans. The emancipated Jews tried to absorb and assimilate a European culture which, after the Enlightenment, largely had a dynamic, constantly changing Weltanschauung subject to cycles of growth and decay determined by predictable, casual and/or teleological rules. The world was inherently rational and governed by Heraclitean-Hegelian dialectics. The way to manipulate both animate and inanimate objects was through power. The world was real and so was time, and whoever denied it would be held accountable before history.

31. Historical determinism is also apparent in the Protestant ethos of predetermination. Max Weber, in his well-known thesis on the Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, highlighted the historicism and predestination of Protestantism, and linked them to the drive of Northern and Western Europeans to excel and succeed in this world, success being held as proof of God's grace and salvation.

32. Another European ideal was the figure of the doer, the Homo Faber who succeeds in harnessing his environment to his indomitable will, power and aesthetic vision. The Jewish ethos, on the other hand, was based on monistic wholeness stemming from Jewish monotheism. This monistic unitarianism may be linked to the Jewish ideals of universalism, internationalism and cosmopolitanism. Jews also advocated the subordination of authority and power to justice. Equality before the law and social justice were derived from the Mosaic law of the Pentateuch. European Jews also strongly supported democracy, civil rights and the ethical critique of society and its institutions.

33. The Israeli historian Jacob Talmon writes that the messianic zeal of revolutionary socialism was especially intense amongst Russian and Polish Jews. Their longing for redemption was directly transmitted from the theocratic East-European Jewish Shtetl (the villages largely inhabited by Jews) to the secular religion of Marxism, without being diluted in the process by western culture.

34. The importance of Jewish participation in social struggles and in revolutionary processes is well known. Kerensky and Trotsky testify to the level of this presence in left-wing quarters. Indeed a recurring reactionary obsession has been to claim a direct relationship between Judaism and Communism in contemporary European history. The intolerant Right has attempted to manipulate and deform the sympathy and sense of justice that the socialist Left has felt for Jews and for their emancipation by denouncing a Jewish-Communist conspiracy to subjugate all free men.
35. The Jewish ideals of universal peace, equality before the law, social justice, the supremacy of the abstract doctrines of morality and the participation of every individual in the brotherhood of man, each person giving according to his ability and receiving according to his needs, have permeated the ideas of most European socialists.
36. Stefan Zweig recalls that the Jewish youth in Vienna burned with the fires of Kultur and their quest for art, literature and theatre became a banner of humanism, progress, emancipation and rebellion against the conservativeness of the Viennese bourgeoisie and aristocracy.
37. The cultural renaissance in the Weimar Republic, which, according to Thomas Mann, transferred the centre of European culture from France to Germany, was to a great extent initiated and sustained by Jews. Max Liebermann who, together with a group of mostly Jewish artists, established the art movement known as the Berlin Secession, was elected President of the Prussian Academy of Art in 1920. The Berlin literary avant-garde was centred around Horvat Walden, alias Georg Levin. The Expressionist movement, which influenced Weimar drama and music considerably, had many Jews amongst its leading exponents. Many Jewish playwrights, directors, actors and musicians helped turn Berlin into the theatrical and musical capital of Europe, if not of the world. The advent of the Nazis turned the great German film industry into the North American film industry overnight, leaving an indelible mark on the cinema in the United States.
38. This cultural blossoming in which Jews played so decisive a role attracted more than just admiration. Clearly many Europeans acknowledged their merits in this respect and many even saw in Herzl's proposal for a Jewish state a solution and an act of justice for a people who had suffered much throughout history. However, the Zionist movement, the real power of the Jews and a lurking antipathy raised the anti-Semitic temperature to unimagined levels.
39. Even in the United States where the Jewish people had made the biggest contribution to the country's construction and improvement, anti-Semitism was rife.
40. The cultural upsurge of Vienna and the Weimar Republic at the turn of the century was in fact the first in European history to have a massive Jewish involvement. Athens in the 5th century BC was purely Greek, and almost no Jews were involved in the renaissance of European culture in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. In contrast, most of the emancipated and assimilated German and Viennese Jews of the 19th

and 20th centuries saw themselves as an integral part of the accelerated growth of Germanic culture. Heine wrote of "a new Jerusalem", which Jews and Germans would create in Germany, "a new Palestine" on German soil which would become the birthplace of philosophy and the source of prophecy. It is relevant that Heine envisaged a synthesis between philosophy and prophecy resulting from the German-Jewish encounter.

41. The virulent purging of German culture of its Jewish influences by the Nazis helped to unleash a pagan frenzy. The result was a devastating cultural Götterdämmerung of both European and Jewish cultures. Thus the third cultural explosion in European history, which had been triggered by a German-Jewish symbiosis, died a violent, unnatural death, without fulfilling even a small fraction of its towering potential.

42. European democrats were horrified by the holocaust of this century and supported the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. And despite the vicissitudes of the situation in Palestine there is a general consensus in favour of the consolidation of the state of Israel and a desire to contribute to the search for a solution to the Palestinian conflict which would also be in the Jewish interest. The fact that an Israeli delegation sits among us at the Council of Europe is ample proof of the desire for contact on both sides.

43. Jewish influence is part and parcel of the European identity. And because of it Europe feels a brotherly relationship with the Jewish people, a western and European people. After a twisted dialectic, full of misunderstandings and horrors, we in this the age of democracy have to accept reality and turn to account all that is fruitful and positive in the historical relationship between Jews and Europe. Jews should be proud of their European-ness, and Europeans should realise how much of a Jewish heritage they have.

The Toledo Symposium

44. The symposium which took place in Toledo on 9-10 April 1987 was the first of four to be held by the Council of Europe, in collaboration with the European Foundation for Sciences, Arts and Culture, to consider the relationships between European culture and Sephardi, German and Austrian, East European and North African Judaism.

45. Leaving aside the contributions of a more general nature, mention must be made, albeit in broad terms, of the content of the learned conclusions reached by the experts taking part in the symposium. All their conclusions relate to various aspects of Spanish Jewry's contribution to mediaeval European culture and its influence in more recent times.

46. Moshe Lazar, Professor at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, highlighted the role of Spanish Jews as intermediaries between East and West in the 11th to 14th centuries and their contribution to the so-called first European Renaissance. He also pointed out the need to combat the presentation of Jews only as merchants and bankers, since we have proof that they were active in many other professions. According to Lazar, the influence of Jews on Spanish culture and society was greater than in other countries in which they lived in the same period.

47. Various speakers analysed the Jewish influence on ethical literature, medicine, music and theology. Joseph Dan, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, highlighted the importance of the first of these subjects on the development of Jewish thinking in the mediaeval and modern periods. He showed that the influence of the rationalist ethic written in Arabic, Hebrew philosophical ethics and traditional ethical literature was considerable, and that "Jewish ethics from the 13th century to the present followed, in many respects, the foundations and norms created in Muslim and Christian Spain".
48. On medicine, Professor Ron Barkai, of Tel Aviv University, discussed the impact of the medical treatises by Spanish Jews on European medicine. This took two forms: transmission of Muslim medical knowledge to Europe, and the transmission of their own knowledge. From the 10th century onwards Jews in Muslim Spain translated medical texts from Greek into Arabic. Montpellier's major importance as a medical centre owes a great deal to the Jewish contribution. Moreover, a number of Jewish-Spanish works on gynaecology served as links between Muslim and European medicine. The same was also true of treatises on obstetrics and neonatology.
49. Emilio Casares, of Oviedo University, studied the important contribution of Jewish-Spanish music to continental European music both before and after the expulsion.
50. Clemens Thoma, a member of the Institute of Jewish-Christian Research in Lucern, analysed the relationship between Sephardi Jews and European theology. He pointed out that "Sephardi Judaism did European theology and humanity the service of throwing a bridge between Islam, Judaism and Christianity, of making the oneness of God the main issue of religious controversy, of revealing the absolutist theological thinking and actions of the Christians as inhumanity, of bringing Christians face to face with the choosing and suffering of Israel and of giving impulsion to the spiritual renewal of Christianity".
51. Jaume Sobrequés, of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, highlighted various aspects of the interaction between the Jewish, Muslim and Christian cultures in the Iberian peninsula throughout the Middle Ages. The Jews' cultural and scientific legacy to mediaeval and modern Christian civilisation was highly beneficial. He concluded by saying that "so many centuries of coexistence, co-operation and service could not be erased by the decrees of expulsion in 1492 nor by the repressive policies of the Inquisition, which introduced into Spanish history the germs of intolerance which, unfortunately, were to flourish unabated until the 20th century".
52. Moshe Idel, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, demonstrated that the cultural action of Spanish Jews in various European countries following the Expulsion was considerable. They managed to overcome the serious consequences of exile and "succeeded in opening a novel page in Jewish history: the re-establishment of settlement in the land of Israel and the renewal of their religious life. Wandering all over the Mediterranean area, the élite of the Spanish Jewry carried with it a precious treasure: the Kabbalah, the esoteric interpretation of Judaism. Written works and oral traditions were carefully kept and afterwards transmitted far beyond the boundaries of Spain; gradually, this material became the most influential theology of Judaism since the completion of the Talmud".

Conclusions

53. The meeting in Toledo was an initial encounter of European politicians of varying beliefs and experts from various countries in the world for the purpose of studying Judaism as both an historical phenomenon and a present-day reality. The encounter demonstrated the need for further meetings to continue the analysis of the themes tackled at Toledo for the purpose of opening a dialogue aimed at bringing closer together cultures and civilisations which, like Christianity and Judaism, have as a result of the vicissitudes of history gone through long periods of silence, indifference and even confrontation.
54. We have committed ourselves to the building of Europe, and for this to take place we have to take into account all the factors which, in the course of history, have left an important mark on Europe. That is the case with Jewish culture and Judaism as a phenomenon of civilisation, which have made a very considerable and distinctive contribution to today's different European societies. Judaism should be - and is already by right - a fundamental element in the construction of Europe.
55. All too frequently we have overemphasised the negative aspects which, throughout history, have arisen from the encounter between the Jewish world and what might generically be termed Christian civilisation. It is now time for us to analyse dispassionately and as meticulously as possible all the benefits of that interaction, and we should try to turn these benefits to account for the future.
56. We must therefore try to encourage contacts at all possible levels: academic life, politics, culture, the economy, anthropology, etc. There is a clear realisation that the task to be performed is enormous, ranging from the revision of school textbooks to eliminate the simplistic stereotypes which currently pass for the history of the Jewish people to fostering discussion among and conferences of experts on Judaism from varying countries and holding varying beliefs.
57. It was suggested at the Toledo Symposium that it could be appropriate for the Council of Europe to set up a centre to co-ordinate and organise some of the tasks mentioned. A centre of this kind, responsible for channelling scientific studies of the cultural interaction between Judaism and Europe, would constitute a meeting place for people convinced that only through serious thought on these matters and through dialogue at all levels will it be possible to take into account, in the difficult task of building Europe, the contributions of a culture which, like the Jewish culture, has for centuries contained clear European elements which cannot be forgotten.
58. The forthcoming meetings to be held under the auspices of the Council of Europe - the first of them in Germany - could specify more clearly the need for further research on Jewish influence on European culture in the past, present and future and the manner in which it might best be conducted, for example by setting up a European institute or network.

III. APPENDIX

SYMPOSIUM ON JEWISH SEPHARDI AND EUROPEAN CULTURE
Toledo 9-10 April 1987

PROGRAMME

CONTRIBUTIONS

Introductory Statement by Marcelino OREJA, Secretary General
of the Council of Europe

Message of the Holy See (presented by Robert PARIENTI, Executive
President of the European Foundation for Sciences, Art and Culture)

Between the Spanish and the Christian Kabbalah, by Moshe IDEL,
Department of Jewish Philosophy, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Jews in Spain during the Middle Ages and their influence in
Europe, by Jaume SOBREQUES I CALLICO, Department of Mediaeval History,
Autonomous University of Barcelona

The impact of Jewish-Spanish medicine on European medicine
by Ron BARKAI, Department of General History, Tel Aviv University

Interrelationship between Jewish Sephardi and European
Theology, by Clemens THOMA SVD, Institute of
Jewish-Christian Research, Faculty of Theology, Lucern

Is the text a homeland? Remarks on political difference,
by Pierre LEGENDRE, Sorbonne and Ecole Pratique des Hautes
Etudes, Paris

Jewish ethical literature in Moslem and Christian Spain,
by Joseph DAN, Institute of Jewish Studies, Hebrew
University of Jerusalem

Jewish music and Spain: connections and relationships, by
Emilio CASARES, Director of the Department of Musicology,
Oviedo University

The Sephardi Jews and the European Renaissance, by Moshe LAZAR,
Comparative Literature Programme, University of Southern California,
Los Angeles

A saga of Blood and Hope: Concluding Address by Samuel PISAR,
International Lawyer and Author

Concluding Statement by Simone VEIL, Président d'Honneur of the
European Foundation for Sciences, Art and Culture and Former President
of the European Parliament

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



כ.ת.ת.ש.ל.ח. (1987)
- 101746

AMBASCIATA D'ISRAELE
רומא, יז' אב תשמ"ז
12 אוגוסט 1987

משרד החוץ
אירופה ו
דואר נכנס
18-08-1987
ארנה אבילדור
תיק מס'

שגרירות ישראל

אל : אירופה 1 - מר

מאת: הציר - רומא

17

אלה צ. 1037
מאר

הנדון: שאילתה בפרלמנט האירופאי

בנושא החלטת עצרת האו"ם 3379

1. מר CAMILLO ZUCCOLI ממזכירות הסיעה הדמונוצרית בבית הנבחרים ברומא העביר אלינו את נוסח השאילתה שהוגשה ע"י מספר פרלמנטרים אירופאים לשרי החוץ של מדינות הקהיליה.

2. בין הפרלמנטרים שהגישו את השאילתה אין פרלמנטרים איטלקיים.

3. מצ"ב העתקים מנוסח השאילתה וממכתב הלוואי.

בברכה,

שלמה בינון

שלמה בינון

העתק: תפוצות

DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA
DIREZIONE NAZIONALE

UFFICIO POLITICA EUROPEA E
RELAZIONI ECONOMICHE INTERNAZIONALI

00186 Roma, 27.12.87
Via del Plebiscito, 107 - Tel. 6797023

11.2.88
9/13/88

10/18/88
Eccellenza,

Le invio l'unito documento che
ritengo possa interessarLe.

Voglia gradire i sensi della mia
alta e cordiale considerazione.

Su



Camillo Zuccoli



Comunità europee

PARLAMENTO EUROPEO

DOCUMENTI DI SEDUTA

Edizione in lingua italiana

1987-88

17 giugno 1987

SERIE B

DOCUMENTO B 2-488/87

INTERROGAZIONE ORALE (0-16/87)

con discussione, conformemente all'articolo 42 del Regolamento dell'on. HABSBERG

a nome del gruppo PPE

dell'on. WELSH

a nome del gruppo ED

dell'on. DE LA MALENE

a nome del gruppo RDE

dell'on. VEIL

a nome del gruppo LDR

ai Ministri degli affari esteri degli Stati membri della Comunità europea riuniti nell'ambito della cooperazione politica

Oggetto: Risoluzione delle Nazioni Unite n. 3379

Essendo evidente che la risoluzione delle Nazioni Unite n. 3379 che equipara il sionismo al razzismo non ha contribuito in alcun modo a far progredire la pace in Medio Oriente, e che questo genere di distorsioni semantiche è del tutto non corretto, offensivo e pericoloso, e può solo esacerbare le tensioni esistenti e di conseguenza rendere più difficili le soluzioni, i Ministri degli esteri agiranno in occasione della prossima sessione dell'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni Unite, per fare revocare la risoluzione n. 3379?

103.1 2/10 YMK

ON THE PEACE PROCESS

Following is an address delivered by Dr. Yossi Beilin,
Foreign Ministry Director-General for Political Affairs,
to the European Parliament in June 1987.

Exactly 20 years ago, Israel found itself extended throughout the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli government - for the first time in our history, a national unity government - as well as the entire political spectrum, were under the influence of the shock of victory.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the war, Israel put forward the most far-reaching proposal yet advanced for a peace agreement with its neighbours. The decision, adopted on June 19, 1967, called for peace negotiations with Egypt and Syria based on the international borders; no specific proposal was made regarding Jordan.

The unequivocal Arab reply was issued at the Arab summit meeting in Khartoum on September 1, 1967: No peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no negotiations with Israel.

On November 22, 1967, Security Council Resolution 242 was adopted. This resolution, whose great advantage lies in its vagueness, coupled withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 with peace in the region. The advantage to Israel was that it was not required to withdraw immediately from all the territories. The advantage for the Arabs was the acceptance of the principle of withdrawal. Resolution 242 established the procedure that an emissary of the UN Secretary General - Gunnar Jarring in this case - would be sent to the region to encourage a peace agreement.

In the critical years between the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War, several parallel efforts were made to advance the peace process, all of which failed:

* Gunnar Jarring's mission, involving numerous visits to the region and specific proposals;

* The Rogers proposals, based on implementation of Resolution 242 through minor border corrections and, at a certain stage, a unilateral Israeli withdrawal;

* Talks among the four powers, initiated by the Soviet Union, with the aim of imposing a solution on the states of the region.

In the course of the six years between the wars, both sides - Arab and Israeli - made errors and missed opportunities. Had the Arab states accepted the original Israeli proposal, they could have regained all or most of the territories occupied by Israel; while Israel, which rejected the proposals raised in early 1971 by Jarring, had to fight the Yom Kippur War, and ultimately surrendered what it had previously refused to yield. The Arabs thought that international pressure would restore the territories to them; while Israelis believed that they had nothing to lose by not arriving at a settlement with the Arab states, and that time would work in their favour. Reality proved different: Israel began to establish settlements in the territories and retracted its 1967 proposal; while the Arabs, who never renounced their belligerent intentions, once again went to war with Israel.

The 1973 Geneva Conference, which was the direct result of the Yom Kippur War, gave rise to interim agreements with Egypt and Syria and, indirectly, to the 1978 Camp David Accords, which constituted the most important breakthrough to peace in the Middle East since 1948. The Rabat decision of 1974, declaring the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, seriously impaired Jordan's chances of entering into negotiations with Israel.

The hopes of Egypt and Israel that other Arab states would follow the example of the Camp David Accords failed to materialize. In Baghdad, the Arab world decided to sever relations with Egypt. The peace treaty signed with Lebanon in 1983 following a controversial war there was, in short, hopeless.

The first significant change began in 1984: A new government was established in Israel, according priority to an end to the war in Lebanon, the ironing out of differences with Egypt, and the opening

of negotiations with Jordan. In September, Jordan renewed its diplomatic ties with Egypt; and in November, with the convening of the Palestine National Council in Amman, King Hussein, addressing the Council, spoke of an international conference and of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Ten years after Rabat, there were signs of a real change in King Hussein's position: He was now ready to take part in negotiations with Israel, with the international conference and Palestinian participation providing the necessary backing and protecting him against efforts to torpedo his initiative. His efforts to reach an agreement with the PLO ultimately ended in failure, when the PLO rejected his conditions for participation in the negotiations - acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and a halt to terrorism.

Israel could have said "no" to the new option. Indeed, it was hard to be enthusiastic about the idea of an international conference. The United States didn't want it. Israel preferred direct talks, although it had in the past agreed to an international conference. Even Egypt preferred not to have to seek recourse in such a conference. Nevertheless, all saw King Hussein as a desirable and authentic partner to negotiations.

There was a serious American effort to examine the possibility of reaching an agreement by other means, with the conclusion that the King of Jordan saw no other procedure as feasible. This led to a change in Egypt, which came to support the idea of an international conference. In Israel, then-Prime Minister Shimon Peres, supported by the decisions of the governments of Golda Meir, Yitzhak Rabin and Menachem Begin, presented a position which envisioned the international conference as an opening that would accord legitimacy to direct negotiations between Israel and each of its neighbours. In October 1985, in his address to the United Nations General Assembly, Peres expressed his consent to the holding of such a conference; and on his return to Israel, the government coalition defeated a vote of no confidence on this issue, thus expressing its support.

On the new basis thus created, the United States undertook efforts in the Middle East to establish the broadest possible common denominator for direct negotiations, which would be opened within the framework of an international conference. These talks, which like all such talks experienced ups and downs, reached their conclusion in April this year.

The proposal taking shape today is for a conference which will include the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict; which will not be able to impose or prevent a solution; and which will call on the parties to open bilateral negotiations in order to achieve peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Several questions remain open: Most importantly, the readiness of the Soviet Union to normalize its relationship with Israel, i.e., the opening of its gates to Soviet Jewry and the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, as well as the question of Palestinian representation as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It is nevertheless clear that the greatest obstacle on the regional level has been overcome.

The Israeli government discussed the possibility of entering into direct negotiations following an international opening, but did not reach the decision-making stage. Indeed, today, this issue is the focus of debate and controversy within the Israeli political system.

What are the arguments against Israeli agreement to an international conference?

- * The entire matter is not operative, and it is unlikely that such a conference will be convened even if Israel should agree to it.
- * The conference is liable to impose a solution on Israel that would pose a threat to its security.
- * The conference negates the Camp David Accords.
- * Should an international conference be convened and fail, the resulting frustration would lead to a deterioration in the relations between Israel and its neighbours.

Of course, other arguments could be added, however:

* If the conference fails to convene for reasons not dependent on Israel, the United States could again turn to Jordan and suggest a different procedure. This would be a true test of whether Jordan really wants a solution, or is merely seeking an excuse.

* No conference will be able to impose a decision on Israel, a fact which can be guaranteed by means of a memorandum of understanding with the United States, as well as with France and Great Britain. Pressure can be exerted on Israel even in the absence of a political process (October 1977) or in a three-sided process such as Camp David.

* An international conference does not contradict the Camp David Accords, and they even indirectly alluded to it (acceptance of Resolution 338). Anyone who argues that there is a contradiction between the procedure of an international conference and the Camp David procedure could argue as well that direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan also contradict the Camp David Accords: These state that Jordan will join the negotiations on a permanent solution for the region only two years after the establishment of the autonomous authority - but such an authority has never been established.

* The argument of frustration resulting from failure is an argument put forward by those who support the status quo. No one can guarantee success, and the conference may indeed fail. However, the dynamics of sitting together may well give rise to interesting solutions, whether permanent or temporary, while the deterioration of the situation in the region can result not only from change and the beginning of a political process, but also from doing nothing.

If the critics of the international conference had a different proposal with any chance for success; if they said: we have a partner to implement the second part of the Camp David Accords; if they said: someone is prepared to hold direct talks with us - then there could be a real discussion of what is the best way. But the situation today is not one of a debate between two different approaches, but rather a debate between one operative proposal, between a real breakthrough after 20 years of paralysis on Israel's eastern border, and the

continuation of the existing situation with the hope that we will be offered more agreeable proposals some time in the future.

The status quo is our greatest enemy. Israel is faced with a complex demographic problem, with important social questions, and with the fact that for 40 years it has been forced to fight and to defend itself against terrorism. The Arab states, which have invested vast sums in military arms and equipment, are today experiencing economic difficulties liable to undermine the stability of their regimes. Time is not working in favour of either side to the conflict. Too many young people have lost their lives in the Middle East, on both sides of the border. It is our duty to take advantage of the opportunity which has been created, even if it is not entirely free of risks, and to embark on a course of peace.

(7)

ח' באב התשמ"ז
3 באוגוסט 1987
914

טאלץ פאר 103-1

לכבוד
מר יוחנן טנור
המחלקה לחסברה
ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית.

א.נ.,

הנדון : החלטת הפא"ר נגד גזענות ושנאת-עם.

ב-11.6.86 קיבל הפא"ר החלטת המגנה כל תופעה של גזענות ושנאת-עם, בעקבות דו"ח אברייגניט בנושא.

באותה הזדמנות, נחתמה חגיגות הצהרה משותפת של המועצה, הנציבות והפא"ר המגנה אף היא גזענות ושנאת-עם. ההצהרה בהחגיגות נחתמה ע"י שה"ח הולנד ון דן ברוק (מטעם מועצת השרים), מר ז'ק דלור (מטעם הנציבות) ומיידר פלימל (מטעם הפא"ר).
רצ"ב נוסח החלטת הפא"ר לפי בקשתך וכן ההצהרה החגיגות המשותפת.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור
מח' אירופה 1.

№ 1000000000
1000000000
1000

1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000

1000000000
1000000000
1000000000

1000000000

1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000
1000000000

1000000000

1000000000
1000000000

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20521

תאריך: 31.07.87

נכנס **

שמור

**

**

**

אומץ לב
האף

חוזם: 7,20521

אל: המשרד

מ-: בריסל, נר: 259, תא: 310787, זח: 1300, דח: מ, סג: ש

נד: 8

שמור/מידי

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

מאת: אורון בריסל

דיאלוג עם הפאר - בהמשך לשלנו 236.

יש קשיים רבים בקיום הדיאלוג בסוף אוקטובר. הפא"ר מציע לקיים הדיאלוג הבא בינואר 1988 כהצעתנו.

אורון.

==ד.א

תפ: ממנכל, אירא, אירב, יורכנסת

640E
משרד החוץ, ירושלים
ת.ד. 250
31000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000

1000
1000

1000
1000

1000
1000

1000

1000

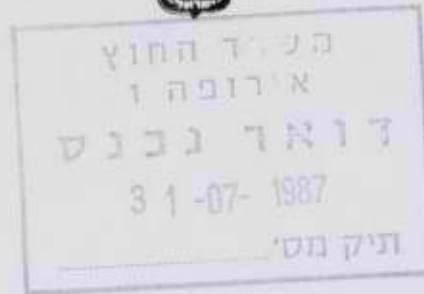
1000

1000
1000

אמת וניצחון בארץ



בריטל 29.7.87
107.15.13



486

אל: גב' מרים גולן - ממונה על היחסים הבינפרלמנטרים, הכנסת.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

הנדון: דחיית הדיאלוג לחודש ינואר 1988.

תודה על מכתבך מה- 8.7.87 בנדון (שהגיענו רק ב-20 דנא)

על מועד הדיאלוג נבריק בנפרד לאחר קבלת האילן ^ער הסופי של הפא"ר.

לבקשתך אנו מצרפים את לוח המושכים של הפא"ר לשנת 1988.
אני מקווה שכנתיים קבלת מכתבנו 480 מה-17 דנא וכו התשובות לשאלות
שבמכתבך מה- 5.7.87.

בברכה
ב. אורון

העתק:

לשכת יו"ר הכנסת

מנהל אירופה 1. ✓

CALENDRIER DES PERIODES DE SESSIONdu Parlement européenpour l'année 1988

Le Parlement européen, en sa séance du 18 juin 1987, sur proposition du Bureau élargi du 26 mai 1987, a approuvé le calendrier des périodes de session pour l'année 1988 comme suit :

JANVIER	semaine du 18 au 22
FEVRIER	semaine du 8 au 12
MARS	semaine du 7 au 11
AVRIL	semaine du 11 au 15
MAI	semaine du 16 au 20
JUIN	semaine du 13 au 17
JUILLET	semaine du 4 au 8
SEPTEMBRE	semaine du 12 au 16
OCTOBRE I	semaine du 10 au 14
OCTOBRE II	semaine du 24 au 28
NOVEMBRE	semaine du 14 au 18
DECEMBRE	semaine du 12 au 16

CONFIDENTIAL
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

44-701 GIV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-14-01 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-14-01 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960

NOV 1950

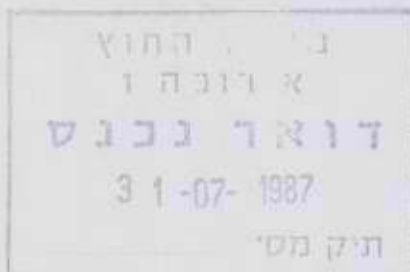
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960

1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960

1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960



בריטל, 27.7.87
107.15



481

~~כ"ו~~

אל: ד"ר יואל בר-רומי, יועץ ליד תפוצות.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

אירופה, נכנס, נא

הנדון: הפרלמנט האירופי - יוזמת אוטו פון הבסבורג.

מכתב 916 מה- 20.7.87 בוודאי הצטלב עם מכתבנו 479 מה- 17.7.

אגב, הבסבורג מגזים לא במעט בליכולתו של הפא"ר כאשר הוא קובע במכתב המצ"ב למכתב הנ"ל :

" THUS BINDING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO AN INITIATIVE AT THE NEXT PLENARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS"

כברכה
ד ק
ב. אורון

העתק:

אירופה 1. ✓



כ"ו
כריסל, 17.7.87
107.15



479

אל: דר' י. בר-רומי, יועץ ליד תפוצות.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

מאת (ניבט) סגן

הנדון: החלטת העצרת 3379

בהמשך לדיוחנו כנדון, מצ"ב נוסח השאילתה בעל פה שהוגשה על ידי חבר הפא"ר HABSBERG בשושבינות ראשי הסיעות השמרנית, הגוליסטית והליברלית.

הנושא הופיע על סדר היום של מושב יולי, לאחר שהנציגים הסוציאליסטים בלשכה לא התנגדו שהנושא יובא לדיון במליאה. מסיבות הקשורות בצפיפות לוח הזמנים של מושב יולי הדיון בנושא נדחה, וייתכן שיתקיים במושב ספטמבר.

חבר הפא"ר HANSCH, שכידוע היה מראשי המתנגדים בסיעה הסוציאליסטית להעלאת הנושא רק על ידי סיעות הימין, מסר למר ר. גורן שהשתתף במושב יולי של הפא"ר, שסיעתו תתמוך באישור השאילתה בעוד שהסיעה הקומוניסטית תמנע.

ברור שאין לשאילתה לשרי החוץ משקל של החלטת הפרלמנט, אך בנסיבות שנוצרו נראה שאין, בשלב זה, פתרון טוב יותר. עקרונית יש עדיין סיכוי להגשת הצעת החלטה בעקבות הדיון בשאילתה.

בברכה
ב. אורון

העתק:

אירופה 1.

2017 (1.50) 5/16



Communautés Européennes

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

DOCUMENTS DE SEANCE

Edition en langue française

1987-88

17 juin 1987

SERIE B

DOCUMENT B 2-488/87

QUESTION ORALE (0-16/87)

avec débat, conformément à l'article 42 du règlement
de M. HABSBERG, au nom du groupe PPE
de M. WELSH, au nom du groupe DE
de M. de la MALENE, au nom du groupe RDE
de Mme VEIL, au nom du groupe libéral
aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la
Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Résolution no 3379 des Nations unies

Vu que la résolution no 3379 des Nations unies assimilant le sionisme au racisme n'a manifestement en rien favorisé un progrès vers la paix au Moyen-Orient, qu'une telle distorsion sémantique est totalement inexacte, offensante et dangereuse et qu'elle ne peut qu'exacerber les tensions existantes, rendant par là les solutions plus difficiles encore, les ministres des Affaires étrangères réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique proposeront-ils, au cours de la prochaine session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, l'abrogation de la résolution no 3379 ?



Communautés Européennes

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

DOCUMENTS DE SEANCE

Edition en langue française

1987-88

17 juin 1987

SERIE B

DOCUMENT B 2-488/87

QUESTION ORALE (0-16/87)

avec débat, conformément à l'article 42 du règlement
de M. HABSBERG, au nom du groupe PPE
de M. WELSH, au nom du groupe DE
de M. de La MALENE, au nom du groupe RDE
de Mme VEIL, au nom du groupe libéral
aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la
Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Résolution no 3379 des Nations unies

Vu que la résolution no 3379 des Nations unies assimilant le sionisme au racisme n'a manifestement en rien favorisé un progrès vers la paix au Moyen-Orient, qu'une telle distorsion sémantique est totalement inexacte, offensante et dangereuse et qu'elle ne peut qu'exacerber les tensions existantes, rendant par là les solutions plus difficiles encore, les ministres des Affaires étrangères réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique proposeront-ils, au cours de la prochaine session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies, l'abrogation de la résolution no 3379 ?



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1987-88

17 June 1987

B-SERIE

DOCUMENT B 2-488/87

ORAL QUESTION (0-16/87)

with debate, pursuant to Rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure

by Mr HABSBERG, on behalf of the EPP Group

by Mr WELSH, on behalf of the ED Group

by Mr de la MALENE, on behalf of the ERDA Group

by Mrs VEIL, on behalf of the LDR Group

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Communities meeting in political cooperation

Subject: UN Resolution No. 3379

Since it is clear that UN Resolution No. 3379, equating Zionism with racism, has done nothing to further moves for peace in the Middle East, and that this kind of semantic distortion is totally inaccurate, offensive and dangerous, and can only exacerbate existing tensions and thereby make solutions more difficult, will the Foreign Ministers move, at the next session of the UN General Assembly, that Resolution No. 3379 be repealed?

WG(VS1)6574E

PE 113.874



1702

בריסל, יט' בתמוז תשמ"ז
16 ביולי 1987

321

3

אואצ קא"ג 103-10

אל : אירופה 1

מאת : השגרירות, בריסל

הנדון: נאום מלכת דנמרק בפא"ר

לקראת כניסתה של דנמרק כנשיאה תורנית של הקהיליה, נשאה מלכת
דנמרק נאום בפני הפא"ר ב- 8/7/87.

רצ"ב נוסח הנאום.

בברכה,


רפי גורן

העתק:מר י. ענוג, סמנכ"ל אירופה

אירופה 2

לשכת המנכ"ל

1702

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

This speech must not be published before it is delivered

Her Majesty the Queen's speech on the occasion of her visit to the European Parliament on Wednesday, 8 July 1987

Mr President,
honourable Members of the European Parliament.

It is a great pleasure to be here today at the invitation of the European Parliament only a few days after Denmark has taken over the EC Presidency once again. I am very pleased to be able to gain a first-hand impression of an important aspect of European cooperation, in which Denmark has been involved for more than 14 years now.

The development of this cooperation within the European Community is an historic enterprise modestly embarked on in 1951 between six European states. Even with the first treaty they set themselves the task of replacing hundreds of years of rivalry with cooperation in pursuit of their vital interests. They set up an economic community, thereby laying the foundations for a further-reaching and deeper sense of community between nations that had long been divided by bloody conflicts. Their aim was to create an institutional framework for a future common destiny.

Vision, but also a sense of reality, was Europe's need at that time. Two world wars had left deep mental and physical scars; it would not have been strange if despondency had taken over. The problems were enormous and building the community was no easy task. It was to take time - there was much to learn; learning what to forget and what to remember.

For the history of Europe is the history of how good times and bad times : perhaps mainly bad have shaped the countries of Europe. Each time a new configuration emerged, each time there was a success, it was nearly always at the expense of one or more of those involved.

The post-war statesmen of vision sought to remedy this situation. From this bitter and hard-earned experience, fresh conclusions were to be drawn, different configurations created - with no losers.

As a Dane who grew up in the post-war era, I myself heard how everything was going to improve and how the world was going to open up. But it is still clear in my mind how strange it felt, for all that, to think of Europe as a single harmonious family. For we are just that, a single family; but just as in each family or kin, there are bonds that unite and bonds that constrict - some members of the family who show immediate affection and others who keep their distance.

The creation of the European Community called for imagination, vision - and courage. There were innovations in the form of the Community institutions - the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Court - and in the powers with which these institutions were endowed. But there was another innovation in the desire to create structures which would foster joint decision-taking and at the same time would underpin the basic principle that the Community consists of independent European countries. For we in Europe are a collection of individualists, even when cooperation is warranted or convenient, both as people and as nations. It is something we like to have recognized as such and something we would not be without.

That the Community has become a reality is due to the fact that although the countries involved are different, they have deep roots in a common culture and they all subscribe to the same ideals. The statement on European identity that was adopted by the then Member States at a meeting in Copenhagen during the first Danish presidency in 1973 talked of the diversity of our cultures within the framework of a common European civilization, of an attachment to common values and principles, of a growing similarity in the way we look at life and of the awareness of having particular interests as a Community.

There are undoubtedly many of you here today in the chamber who think that there is still too much diversity and not enough community. But there should be room for diversity; and looking back this is why the Community survives. The Member States have actually succeeded in strengthening their internal ties and increasing mutual respect for what each Member State stands for and can contribute. It is not without reason that the European Community makes a great impression as a model of cooperation in other parts of the world.

The latest phase in the development of the Community is represented by the Single European Act which has just entered into force.

The negotiations and the public debate over the Single Act showed that within Europe there are many opinions as to what extent and how vigorously European cooperation should be expanded.

Some - most frequently the older Member States - advocate a more rapid expansion. Others - including newer Member States - adopt a more cautious position.

Denmark's position is determined not least by our history and our geographical location. We are part of the European continent; as far back as our history goes - and even further according to the archaeologists - we have absorbed influences from the south. Our young people have travelled abroad to acquire new knowledge and have returned home to sift and assimilate it. We have absorbed new currents of thought into our culture, new words into our language and - and we say this with a certain pride - we have made it all a part of our own.

And yet we have close and warm ties with the other Nordic nations. Our geographical position, our language, our traditions are part of the Nordic universe. After generations of conflict we learned to cooperate with these our immediate neighbours, our sister nations as we refer to them, and that reflects our feelings about them. The Nordic element is therefore part of our cultural heritage which we regard as a stabilizing influence on us when taking part in European cooperation.

This also explains why Denmark has sought over the years to uphold the principle of the European Community's openness to other European countries. It was therefore gratifying to see that the twelve Member States adopted a declaration in conjunction with the Single Act stressing the Community's openness.

The European Parliament has a special role within the European Community.

The aim is to create, through direct elections and the mandate thereby conferred by the people, a channel of communication between the people of the Member States and the Community, which might otherwise appear complex, distant and irrelevant. If we look at Parliament's programme, it is the everyday problems of the people in the twelve Member States that determine its approach to its work.

Through the composition of its membership and through free and open debate, Parliament can help to create an appreciation of the various national points of view and can thereby contribute towards settling national differences and developing mutual understanding. Another dimension has also been added to interparliamentary cooperation in that groups have formed within Parliament on the basis of political convictions, irrespective of national boundaries.

Through the European Parliament, individuals in the Member States can be involved in and have a chance to influence the shaping of the Community's future.

Ne pas diffuser avant que le discours n'ait été prononcé

Discours prononcé par Sa Majesté la Reine du Danemark
à l'occasion de sa visite au Parlement européen
mercredi, 8 juillet 1987

Monsieur le Président,

Mesdames et Messieurs les députés,

C'est un grand plaisir pour moi d'être ici aujourd'hui, à l'invitation du Parlement européen, quelques jours seulement après que le Danemark a repris une nouvelle fois la présidence de la Communauté européenne. Je suis particulièrement heureuse de me trouver au coeur même d'une des composantes combien importantes de cette coopération européenne dans laquelle mon pays est maintenant engagé depuis plus de quatorze ans.

Le développement de la coopération communautaire procède d'une entreprise historique aux débuts modestes, lancée en 1951 par six Etats européens. Six Etats auxquels le premier traité communautaire donnait déjà pour tâche de substituer à des siècles de rivalité la défense concertée de leurs intérêts vitaux. Ils ont édifié une communauté économique, jetant les bases d'une communauté plus profonde et plus solidaire, qui rapproche des nations autrefois divisées par des conflits sanglants. Leur objectif était de mettre en place un cadre institutionnel où pourrait s'inscrire un destin commun.

L'Europe avait alors besoin de visions nouvelles, mais aussi d'un sens des réalités. Deux guerres mondiales lui avaient laissé de profondes cicatrices morales et matérielles, et elle avait des raisons de désespérer. Les problèmes étaient immenses, la construction de la Communauté paraissait bien malaisée. Il fallait du temps, car il y avait beaucoup à apprendre - apprendre l'oubli, apprendre aussi le souvenir.

Car l'histoire de l'Europe est l'histoire de pays qui se sont façonnés au gré d'événements heureux et d'évolutions malheureuses, celles-ci peut-être plus nombreuses que ceux-là. Lorsqu'émergeait une structure nouvelle, lorsque s'esquissait un succès, c'était presque toujours aux dépens d'un ou de plusieurs de ceux qui y avaient contribué.

Les grands hommes d'Etat de l'après-guerre cherchèrent, dans leur clairvoyance, à remédier à cette situation. Il fallait tirer profit des dures et amères leçons du passé pour créer des structures nouvelles sans faire de perdants.

Moi-même, Danoise qui ai grandi dans l'après-guerre, j'ai souvent entendu dire combien tout allait changer, combien le monde allait s'ouvrir. Mais je me rappelle encore ce qu'avait alors d'insolite, dans mon esprit, l'idée d'une Europe formant en toute harmonie une seule famille. Car c'est bien ce que nous sommes : une famille. Encore que, comme dans toutes les familles, certains liens rapprochent et d'autres brident - certains membres de la famille montrent d'emblée leur affection, d'autres gardent leurs distances.

Si elle exigeait de l'imagination et de la clairvoyance, la création de la Communauté européenne requérait aussi du courage. C'est que la Communauté innovait tant par la forme de ses institutions - Parlement européen, Conseil, Commission, Cour de justice - que par les pouvoirs dont celles-ci étaient investies. Et elle innovait également dans son souci de mettre en place des structures encourageant la prise en commun des décisions tout en respectant le principe fondamental selon lequel la Communauté est l'émanation de pays européens indépendants. De fait, nous autres Européens sommes des individualistes invétérés, et le restons - au niveau des citoyens comme à celui des nations - même lorsque la coopération apparaît justifiée ou commode. Il s'agit là d'une caractéristique que nous souhaitons nous voir reconnaître et à laquelle nous ne voulons pas renoncer.

Que la Communauté soit devenue une réalité, on le doit au fait que les différences qui existent entre les pays qui la composent n'estompent pas la profonde unité de leurs racines culturelles ni leur attachement aux mêmes idéaux. La déclaration sur l'identité européenne que la Communauté - qui comportait alors dix membres - a adoptée à Copenhague en 1973, lors de la première présidence danoise, se référait à la variété des cultures nationales, placée dans le cadre d'une même civilisation, et soulignait notre attachement à des valeurs et à des principes communs ainsi que le rapprochement de nos conceptions de la vie et la conscience de posséder en commun des intérêts spécifiques.

Vous êtes certainement nombreux aujourd'hui dans cet hémicycle à penser que la diversité l'emporte encore trop sur la cohésion. Mais il faut que la diversité puisse s'exprimer ; on peut même dire, avec le recul, que c'est elle qui a permis à la Communauté de survivre. Les Etats membres sont d'ailleurs parvenus à resserrer leurs liens mutuels et à manifester davantage de respect pour leurs aspirations et leurs efforts respectifs. Ainsi s'explique que la Communauté européenne fasse grande impression dans d'autres parties du monde, où elle passe pour un modèle de coopération.

L'Acte unique européen, qui vient d'entrer en vigueur, représente l'étape la plus récente du développement communautaire.

Les négociations et le débat public dont l'Acte unique a fait l'objet ont mis en évidence qu'il existe, en Europe, un large éventail de conceptions quant à la portée et à la vitalité de la coopération européenne.

Certains Etats membres, généralement parmi les plus anciens, souhaitent que l'on accélère le processus. D'autres, dont les plus récents, se montrent plus circonspects.

La position du Danemark est dans une large mesure déterminée par l'histoire et la situation géographique du pays. Nous faisons partie du continent européen. Notre histoire, aussi loin qu'on en remonte le cours - et même, à en croire les archéologues, en des temps plus reculés -, a été marquée par l'influence du Sud. Nos jeunes ont voyagé à l'étranger pour y acquérir de nouvelles connaissances ; revenus au pays, ils ont passé ces dernières au crible et les ont assimilées. Notre culture a été imprégnée de nouveaux courants de pensée, notre langue s'est ouverte à de nouveaux mots ; toutes ces nouveautés, nous avons su les fondre dans notre identité, et nous pouvons en être fiers.

Bien sûr, nous entretenons aussi des liens étroits et chaleureux avec les autres pays septentrionaux. Notre situation géographique, notre langue, nos traditions ne nous rattachent-elles pas à l'univers nordique ? Après de longues périodes de conflit, nous avons appris à coopérer avec nos voisins immédiats, avec ces nations soeurs, comme nous les appelons, ce qui en dit beaucoup sur les sentiments que nous leur portons. Aussi l'élément scandinave entre-t-il dans notre héritage culturel, et y puisons-nous une certaine stabilité lorsque nous participons à la coopération européenne.

Ces facteurs expliquent également que le Danemark ait soutenu, sans discontinuer, le principe de l'ouverture de la Communauté à d'autres pays européens. Aussi avons-nous vu avec plaisir les douze Etats membres se référer à l'Acte unique pour adopter une déclaration prônant l'ouverture de la Communauté.

Le Parlement européen assume un rôle spécifique au sein de la Communauté européenne.

Son élection au suffrage direct et le mandat qui lui est ainsi conféré par les citoyens en font un intermédiaire privilégié entre les citoyens des Etats membres et la Communauté, laquelle risquerait, sinon, d'apparaître comme une entité complexe, lointaine et par trop théorique. Il suffit de passer en revue les activités du Parlement européen pour se rendre compte de tout l'intérêt que cette institution porte aux problèmes quotidiens des citoyens des douze Etats membres.

Par sa composition, comme par la place qu'il réserve au débat libre et ouvert, le Parlement européen contribue à éclairer les divers points de vue nationaux et, par là même, à aplanir les divergences entre les Etats et à développer la compréhension mutuelle. De surcroît, cette institution a conféré à la coopération interparlementaire une nouvelle dimension, dans la mesure où l'on a vu s'y constituer des groupes fondés sur des convictions politique et ignorant les frontières nationales.

Le Parlement européen permet d'associer avec succès les citoyens des Etats membres à la construction de la Communauté de demain.



בריסל, 13.7.87
107.15.6

743

אח"כ - 1.7.87
כאן,

✓ אל: מנהל אירופה 1.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

✓ הנדון: הפרלמנט האירופי.

אנו מצ"כ העתק ההודעה לעתונות של אגודת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר,
שתוכנו מסתבר מאליו.

אנו מסבים תשומת לבכם לסעיף האחרון של ההודעה בדבר הופעתו של שר התמ"ס
במושב ספטמבר של הפא"ר. לנו לא ידוע דבר בנושא. לא קיבלנו כל הודעה
ולא נשאלנו כנדון.

בברכה
ב. אורון

העתק:
לשכת המנכ"ל המדיני.

European Parliament

Friendship with Israel

All-Party Group

45B WESTBOURNE TERRACE . LONDON W2 3UR . ENGLAND . Telephone 01-262 2493

-1-

Directors:
MICHAEL FIDLER, J.P.
SYLVIA SHEFF, J.P., B.A.

STRASBOURG 18th JUNE 1987.

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

"STATUS QUO GREATEST ENEMY" - DR. BEILIN.

Lord Plumb, President of the European Parliament, received MR. YOSSI BEILIN, Director General for Foreign Affairs, Israel, officially during his first official visit to the European Parliament at Strasbourg on Wednesday, 17th June, 1987 at the special invitation of the Directors of the Friendship with Israel All-Party Group, when he addressed the FWI Group on 'PEACE PROCESS JUNE 1987'. He was escorted to the FWI meeting by LORD PLUMB, who paid tribute to the work of the various political groups in the European Parliament and the outstanding importance of the FWI, of which he is himself a member.

"The status quo is our greatest enemy. Time is not working in favour of either side to the conflict", said DR. BEILIN in his address to a crowded meeting of the E.P. members of FWI. DR. BEILIN analysed the efforts to achieve peace since the Six Day War in June 1967. "Both sides — Arab and Israeli made errors and missed opportunities". "The 1973 Geneva Conference — led to the 1978 Camp David Accords". It was his view that only another international conference could achieve further progress. "The proposal taking shape today is for a Conference to include all 5 permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab/Israeli conflict", he said, "It will not be able to impose or present a solution; it will call on parties to open bilateral negotiations in order to achieve peace in the Middle East, and a solution to the Palestinian problem". "Several questions remain open - most importantly, the readiness of the Soviet Union to normalise relationship with Israel, meaning the opening of its gates to Soviet Jews and the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, and the question of Palestinian representation". Basic differences existed in Israel and its Government as to the desirability of such an International Conference. Dangers were real, but, said DR. BEILIN, "It is our duty to take advantage of the opportunity which has been created, even if it is not entirely free of risks, and to embark on a course of peace".

The searching question and answer session which followed revealed doubts amongst MEP's as to the successful outcome of such a Conference. All were concerned that Israel's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister were pursuing separate policies before the Israeli Government had determined its position. All urged that Israel should obtain basic guarantees regarding her security in advance of the International Conference.

CONT.

Hon. Patron:
Chairman:
Vice-Chairmen:

Hon. Secretary:

MME. SIMONE VEIL, MEP
TOM NORMANTON, MP, MEP
ERIK BLUMENFELD, MEP
MME. NICOLE CHOURAQUI, MEP
HANS NORD, MEP
HANS-JOACHIM SEELER, MEP
JOHN TOMLINSON, MEP
JOHN MARSHALL, MEP

France, (Liberal and Democratic Group)
United Kingdom, (European Democratic Group)
Germany, (Group of the European People's Party)
France, (Group of the European Democratic Alliance)
Netherlands, (Liberal and Democratic Group)
Germany, (Socialist Group)
United Kingdom, (Socialist Group)
United Kingdom, (European Democratic Group)

European Parliament

Friendship with Israel

All-Party Group

45B WESTBOURNE TERRACE . LONDON W2 3UR . ENGLAND . Telephone 01-262 2493

Directors:
MICHAEL FIDLER, J.P.
SYLVIA SHEFF, J.P., B.A.

-2-

PRESS RELEASE (cont.)

TOM NORMANTON MEP, FWI Chairman announced that the FWI Group is now the largest of all the European Parliament Inter-Groups, which was a tribute to all the hard work and efforts of its Directors, MICHAEL FIDLER and SYLVIA SHEFF since they founded the Group after the first direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979.

The Chairman and M^{me} Simone VEIL MEP, FWI Hon. Patron, and Past President of the European Parliament, presided at the private lunch at the E.P. in honour of DR. BELLIN and his colleagues. DR. BELLIN was accompanied on his visit by MR. JOSEPH HADASS, HE. ISRAEL AMBASSADOR TO THE EEC, MR. SHMUEL STEIN, Deputy Director General, Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and MR. BENJAMIN ORON, Israel Minister to the EEC.

The September meeting of the FWI Group will be addressed by GENERAL ARIEL SHARON Israel Minister of Industry and Trade, who will be making his first visit to the European Parliament at the invitation of the FWI.

ENDS.

Hon. Patron:
Chairman:
Vice-Chairmen:

MME SIMONE VEIL, MEP
TOM NORMANTON, MP, MEP
ERIK BLUMENFELD, MEP
MME NICOLE CHOURAQUI, MEP
HANS NORD, MEP
HANS-JOACHIM SEELER, MEP
JOHN TOMLINSON, MEP
JOHN MARSHALL, MEP

Hon. Secretary

France, (Liberal and Democratic Group)
United Kingdom, (European Democratic Group)
Germany, (Group of the European People's Party)
France, (Group of the European Democratic Alliance)
Netherlands, (Liberal and Democratic Group)
Germany, (Socialist Group)
United Kingdom, (Socialist Group)
United Kingdom, (European Democratic Group)



טז' בתמוז תשמ"ז
13 ביולי 1987
1561

אל : מר י. עמיהוד, פריס

מאת : אירופה 2

טלמז פ.א., 1561

הנדון : דיאלוג צפון-דרום

לוטה מכתב מאת מרים גולן בנושא הנ"ל. אבקש התייחסותך לנושאים המועלים בו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

מרק אטלי



הכנסת

ירושלים, ח' בתמוז התשמ"ז
5.7.1987

ירושלים, ח' בתמוז התשמ"ז
5.7.1987

מא

לכבוד
מר איתן מרגלית
מנהל אירופה 2
משרד החוץ
ירושלים

שלום רב,

הנדון: דיאלוג צפון-דרום

השובה למכתבו של מר עמיהוד (24.6.87) מס' 273

- א. יו"ר הכנסת מציע כי ישתפו אותנו בפורום המכין - בדרג של חברים, ג'נרל מעמדנו בכינוסים לדמוקרטיה. לדעתו, רצוי להימנע משלב-ביניים של משקיפים שאין לו צידוק במקרה זה ורק עלול להוות מכשול לעתיד.
 - ב. מבקש לדעת באיזה הקשר עלה שמו של מר לובה אליאב?
 - ג. לנושא "צפון-דרום" קיימת תת-ועדה של הוועדה לכלכלה ופיתוח. היש לה מעמד בנדון?
 - ד. SIR JOHN OSBORN הוא היו"ר של הני"ל ועתיד להגיע כסגן הוועדה למדע ולטכנולוגיה לביקור בישראל - בראשית יוני 1988. העברנו ביום 1.7.87 הזמנה בע"פ, מפי חה"כ שבח וייס, בשם יו"ר הכנסת.
 - ה. מהם הנושאים המומלצים על ידכם - בירושלים ובכריסל - להצגה מטעם ישראל?
 - ו. מה חלקם של פרלמנטרים לעומת חלקם של מומחים מקצועיים בארועים אלו, בלינוי דוגמאות, אם אפשר - שמות, תואר, נושא...
- אני מחכה לתשובתך.

בברכה וכתודה,

מרים גולן
הממונה על יחסים בינפרלמנטריים

העתק:
לשכת יו"ר הכנסת
משקיפי הכנסת



טז' בתמוז התשמ"ז

13 ביולי 1987

860

אילן נ.א.ר 103.1

אל : מר ב. אורון, בריטל

מאת: אירופה 1.

הנדון : ביקור משלחת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר.

מצ"ב מכתבה של אדל רופמן בנוגע לביקור משלחת

ידידי ישראל בפא"ר.

בברכה,

רוזן פרושאור.

NO. 1000
1000

NO. 1000
1000

NO. 1000
1000

NO. 1000
1000

NO. 1000
1000

NO. 1000
1000

ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית

המחלקה ליחסי-חוץ

ירושלים. ת.ד. 92

Tel. 638985, 636967 טל.

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

External Relations Department
Jerusalem
P. O. B. 92

ORGANISATION SIONISTE MONDIALE

Département pour les Relations Extérieures
Jérusalem
P. O. B. 92

משרד החוץ
אירופה א'
12-07-1987
תוקף מס' 1

Ref. No. 23 מספר

י"ב בתמוז תשמ"ז
9 ביולי 1987

לכבוד
מר רון פרושור
מחלקת אירופה א'
משרד החוץ
הקריה, רוממה
ירושלים

א.נ.,

הנידון: ביקור משלחת יידידי ישראל בפא"ר

בתשובה למכתבך אלי בנדון מ-25.6.87 הריני מאשרת את סכום הדברים לגבי מימון הוצאותיה של המשלחת הנ"ל. ברצוני לעיין שמחלקתנו מוכנה להשתף ב-50% מהוצאות שהייה של 8 חברי פרלמנט; זאת בהבנה ש:-

- א. נציג מחלקתנו יהיה מעורב בבניית התוכנית למשלחת.
 - ב. כל הצד הטכני (הזמנת בתי מלון, ארוחות רכב צמוד, מורה דרך וכד') יוטל על מחלקת מאו"ר שבמשרד החוץ.
- נשמח לעמוד בקשר בבוא העת.

נברכה,
איל רופמן
איל רופמן

העהק: מר נחום שוץ, מנכ"ל המחלקה, כאן.

3

טז' בתמוז התשמ"ז
13 ביולי 1987
861

אלה נאור
103.1

אל : מר שמעון שטיין. לשכת מנכ"ל
מאת: אירופה 1.

הנדון : ביקור מפלחת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר.

מע"ב מכתב התשובה של אדל רופטן למכתבי.

לידיעתך.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור.

ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית

המחלקה ליחסי-חוץ

ירושלים. ת.ד. 92

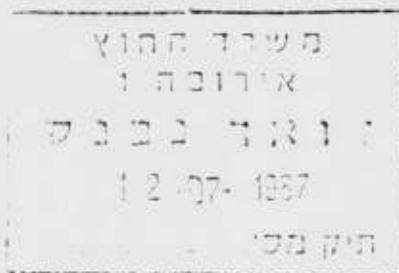
Tel. 638985, 636967 טל.

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

External Relations Department
Jerusalem
P. O. B. 92

ORGANISATION SIONISTE MONDIALE

Département pour les Relations Extérieures
Jérusalem
P. O. B. 92



Ref. No. 23 מספר

י"ב בתמוז תשמ"ז
9 ביולי 1987

לכבוד
מר רון פרושאור
מחלקת אירופה א'
משרד החוץ
הקריה, רוממה
ירושלים

א.נ.,

הנידון: ביקור משלחת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר

בתשובה למכתבך אלי בנדון מ-25.6.87 הריני מאשרת את סכום הדברים לגבי מימון הוצאותיה של המשלחת הנ"ל. ברצוני לציין שמחלקתנו מוכנה להשתף ב-50% מהוצאות השהייה של 8 חברי פרלמנט; זאת בהבנה ש:-

- א. נציג מחלקתנו יהיה מעורב בבניית התוכנית למשלחת.
- ב. כל הצד הטכני (הזמנת בתלי מלון, ארוחות רכב צמוד, מורה דרך וכד') יוטל על מחלקת מאו"ר שבמשרד החוץ.

נשמח לעמוד בקשר בכוא העת.

בברכה,
איל רופמן
איל רופמן

הערה: מר נחום שוץ, מנכ"ל המחלקה, כאן.



הכנסת

ירושלים, י"א בתמוז התשמ"ז
8.7.1987

א.א.
/

לכבוד
מר איתן מרגלית
מנהל אירופה 2
משרד החוץ
ירושלים

אלמז באר 103

שלום רב,

הנדון: כינוס מס' 2 לדמוקרטיה

תודתנו על נר 331 מאת עמיהוד.
דרוש לנו מידע נוסף על השתתפות אישים
בדרג בכיר - בדחיפות.

חה"כ שבח וייס מסר בשובו מלונזאן, כי
אכן השתתפות הנשיא מיטראן וסגן הנשיא בוש -
ודאית, האומנם?

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מרים גולן
הממונה על יחסים בינפרלמנטריים

העתק: יו"ר הכנסת



1488



ב' בתמוז התשמ"ז

29 ביוני 1987

838

אלמז
היא, 103.1

לכבוד

מר זאב רוזנשטוק

הועד להצלת חיילי צה"ל נעדרים

חיפה 34345

רח' גבעת דאונס 6 א'.

א.נ.

הנדון : נעדרים צה"ל - הפרלמנט האירופי.

מר רוזנשטוק הנכבד,

אני תקווה ששמות חברי הפרלמנט האירופי הרשומים מטה אכן יסייעו לך במאמריך בקבלת אינפורמציה בנוגע לנעדרינו. ערכתי רשימה מצומצמת של חברי פרלמנט הנחשבים לידידי ישראל ושלעניות דעתי יהיו מוכנים לפעול בנושא.

1 - Roger FAJARDIE - סוציאליסט צרפתי, כיהן כמזכיר הארצי של המפלגה הסוציאליסטית הצרפתית בין השנים 1975-1979, 1981-1983,

2 - Tove NIELSEN - ליברלית דנית, שרת החינוך לשעבר בממשלת דנמרק, ידידותית לישראל.

3 - Ursula BRAUN MOSER - דמו-נוצרית גרמנית, פעילה באיגוד הנשים האירופאי.

4 - Alfred COSTE FLORET - גוליסט צרפתי, חבר מועצת המדינה הצרפתית (CONSEIL D'ETAT), דוקטור למשפטים, שימש תובע במשפט נירנברג (1945), היה מראשי התנועה הדמו-נוצרית (M.R.P) ברפובליקה הרביעית.

5 - Erik BLUMENFELD - דמו-נוצרי גרמני, (נכלא במחנות ריכוז אושוויץ ובוכנוולד בזמן המלחמה); חבר הבונדסטאג וראש עיריית המבורג לשעבר. נשיא האגודה לידידות גרמניה-ישראל.

6 - John MARSHALL - שמרני בריטי, כלכלן, סוחר בבורסה הלונדונית לניירות ערך. ציר בפא"ר מ-1979, פעיל מאוד בכל עניינינו בפא"ר במיוחד יהודי ברה"מ וארצות ערב.

7 - Marijke Van KEMELDONCK - סוציאליסטית פלמית בלגית

8 - Marco PANNELLA - איטלקי, חבר בסיעה השמאלנית הבלתי תלויה בפא"ר (N.I) עתונאי

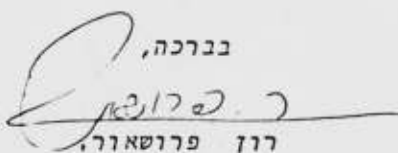
9 - Maria RENAV MANEN - סוציאליסטית, ספרדית.



./2/.

- איטלקי - Roberto CICCIOMESSERE - 10
ספרדי - Josep Antoni DURAN ILLEIDA - 11
צרפתי - Olivier D'ORMESSON - 12
ספרדי - Enrique SAPERA GRANELL - 13
איטלקיה - Lalla TRUPIA - 14
שמואל בריטי - Frederick A. TUCKMAN - 15
צרפתי - Klaus H.W. WETTIG - 16

הכתובת של כל חברי הפרלמנט הנ"ל היא הפרלמנט האירופאי בשטרסבורג.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור



משרד החוץ
אירופה ו
דואר נכנס
10-06-1987
תיק מס'

י' בסיון תשמ"ז
7 ביוני 1987
17

רוי
זאב רזנשטוק

אל :מר א. אבידור, אירופה 1.
מאת:מנהל ארב"ל 3.

הנדון: נעדר צה"ל - הפרלמנט האירופי

ראה-נא מכתבו הר"ב בנדון מיום 31.5.87 של מר זאב רזנשטוק, מהנציגות בחיפה של הוועד להצלת חיילי צה"ל נעדרים.

הסברתי טלפונית למר רזנשטוק שאין טעם להמציא לו רשימה של כל חברי הפרלמנט האירופי, שהם מאות במספר, מה גם שלא כולם מאוהדינו ואין מקום לפניות אליהם בסיטונות.

לעומת זאת, אם יש ביניהם אוהדים כמו מר ג'ון מרשל, אותו הכרתי בעת שהויתי בלונדון, המוכנים לסייע בנושא נעדר צה"ל, נוכל לפנות אליהם ולבקש את עזרתם.

אודה לך איפוא בתור מרכז נושא הפרלמנט האירופי אם תביא שיקול זה בחשבון בקשריך ובקשרי נציגויותינו במדינות השוק עם חברינו של הפרלמנט האירופי.

בברכה,

סיני ר'ם

העתק:סא"ל יונה טילמן, ר/ענף איחור נעדרים, מטכ"ל/אכ"א.



הוועד להצלת חיילי צה"ל נעדרים

The Committee for the rescue of missing Israeli soldiers

לכבוד
מר סיני רום,
משרד החוץ,
מחלקת "ארבל 3",
ירושלים.

חיפה, ג בסיון, תשמ"ז
31 במאי, 1987.

מר רום הנכבד,

אסירי הודה אהיה לך אם ממציא לי את שמות
חברי הפרלמנט של השוק האירופאי המשותף
וכתובת משרדיהם בסטראסבורג או בבריסל.

מידע זה עשוי להיות לנו לעזר רב ואנו
מודים לך מראש על מאמציך האדיבים.

בכבוד רב ובברכת חג שמח יגישר כהך,

Handwritten signature: חיים חיים

נציגות חיפה: זאב רוזנשטוק, חיפה 34345, רח' גבעת דאונט 6א, טל 252494.

JERUSALEM

ת.ד. 3137 P.O.B.

ירושלים



כח' בסיון התשמ"ז

25 ביוני 1987

831

א. צט/פא
אז

לכבוד גב' אדל רופמן

המחלקה ליחסי חוץ,

ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית

ת.ד. 92, ירושלים,

ג.נ.

הנדון : ביקור המשלחת של אגודת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר.

סוכם עקרונית שהמשלחת תבקר בארץ בין התאריכים 8-1 בנובמבר 1987 ותכלול לא יותר מ-8 חברי פרלמנט,

משרד החוץ ישתתף ב-50% מהוצאות שהייה של שמונת חברי המשלחת בארץ, לא כולל הוצאות שהייה בארץ של מר פידלר ומזכירתו.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור

אירופה 1.

העתק : מר שטייז, לשכת מנכ"ל.



AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

AMBASSADE VAN ISRAEL

בריסל, יא סיוון תשמ"ו
18 יוני 1986
פ-396/107.15

Handwritten notes in blue and red ink: "א/ע ו.מ.", "ב/ה", and "א. יוסף".

א ל: אירופה 1
מאת: השגרירות, בריסל

הנדון: החלטת הפא"ר נגד גזענות ושנאת-עם

ב-11.6.86 קיבל הפא"ר החלטה המגנה כל תופעה על גזענות ושנאת-עם, בעקבות דו"ח אבריגניס בנושא.

באותה הזדמנות, נחתמה חגיגית הצהרה משותפת של המועצה, הנציבות והפא"ר המגנה אף היא גזענות ושנאת-עם. ההצהרה החגיגית נחתמה ע"י שה"ח הולנד ון דן ברוק (מטעם מועצת השרים), מר ז'ק דלור (מטעם הנציבות) ופייר פלימץ (מטעם הפא"ר). לאחר החתימה החגיגית, שנערכה במרכז אולם ישיבת המליאה ולעיני מצלמות הטלוויזיה, חולקה ההצהרה ב-9 שפות על כרוז ענק.

רצ"ב נוסח החלטת הפא"ר וכן ההצהרה החגיגית המשותפת.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

Handwritten signature of Rami Goren

רפי גורן

העתק: אירופה 2
תפוצות

גב' מרים גולן, מנהלת המח' ליחסים בינפרלמנטרים, הכנסת

RESOLUTION

on the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council, the Representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council and the Commission against racism and xenophobia

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the Council resolution of 16 July 1985 on guidelines for a Community policy on migration¹, which calls for the adoption of a joint declaration against xenophobia and racism,
- B. having regard to the draft Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council, the Representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council and the Commission against racism and xenophobia,
- C. in agreement with the report drawn up by the Committee of Inquiry into the Rise of Fascism and Racism in Europe, particularly with regard to the situation in the Member States of the European Community (Doc. A 2-160/85),
- D. having regard to its resolutions of 16 January 1986 on the rise of racism and fascism²,
- E. having been consulted on 19 February 1986 (Doc. C2-195/85),
- F. having regard to the report of its Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights (Doc. A 2-12/86),
 1. Recalls the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on respect for fundamental rights, adopted on 5 April 1977³, which formed the basis of the draft Joint Declaration;
 2. Welcomes the readiness of the Council and the Commission to recognize the need for a joint declaration condemning all forms of racism and xenophobia;
 3. Emphasizes the importance of a common attitude by the Member States, in accordance with their common cultural and legal heritage, in the matter of respect for human dignity and rejection of all forms of discrimination;
 4. Calls on all the Member States to remove all remaining administrative obstacles so that all foreigners can have an equal part in political, social and cultural life in a multicultural society;
 5. Approves the draft Joint Declaration as established at the conciliation meeting between the Council, the Commission and Parliament on the basis of the text proposed by its Political Affairs Committee;

¹OJ No. C 186, 27.7.1985, p. 3

²OJ No. C 36, 17.2.1986, p. 142 and 143

³OJ No. C 103, 27.4.1977, p. 1

6. Declares that this solemn joint declaration should henceforth be known as the EVRIGENIS declaration ;
7. Hopes that the Joint Declaration will be widely disseminated and brought to the notice of all citizens of the Community as evidence of the unfailing attachment of the Community institutions to the principles of democracy and respect for human values;
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the text of the Joint Declaration, as approved, to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission.

1. Joint Declaration against racism and xenophobia

- Doc. A 2-12/86

DECLARATION
against racism and xenophobia

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBER STATES MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION,

- A. recognizing the existence and growth of xenophobic attitudes, movements and acts of violence in the Community which are often directed against immigrants,
- B. whereas the Community institutions attach prime importance to respect for fundamental rights, as solemnly proclaimed in the Joint Declaration of 5 April 1977¹, and to the principle of freedom of movement of persons as laid down in the EEC Treaty,
- C. whereas respect for human dignity and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination are part of the common cultural and legal heritage of all the Member States,
- D. mindful of the positive contribution which workers who have their origins in other Member States or in third countries have made, and can continue to make, to the development of the Member State in which they legally reside and of the resulting benefits for the Community as a whole,
 1. Vigorously condemn all forms of intolerance, hostility and use of force against persons or groups of persons on the grounds of racial, religious, cultural, social or national differences;
 2. Affirm their resolve to protect the individuality and dignity of every member of society and to reject any form of segregation of foreigners;
 3. Look upon it as indispensable that all necessary steps be taken to guarantee that this joint resolve is carried through;
 4. Are determined to continue the endeavours already made to protect the individuality and dignity of every member of society and to reject any form of segregation of foreigners.
 5. Stress the importance of adequate and objective information and of making all citizens aware of the dangers of racism and xenophobia, and the need to continue to ensure that all acts or forms of discrimination are prevented or curbed.

¹ OJ C 103, 27.4.1977, p. 1



בריסל, 2.7.87
107.15.6



1850⁴⁶¹
① ✓
כ"ו

אמצעות מס' 103

אל: אירופה 1.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

הנדון: יו"ר אגודת יידידי ישראל בפא"ר.

מיודענו טום נורמנטון ביקש שנעביר לידיעתכם העתק המסר של רוה"מ
תאצ'ר שהועבר באמצעותו לאסיפה המונית שנחכנסה ברפ"ג בתחילת יוני,
בהשתתפות רוה"מ קוהל.

נא לידיעה.

בכרחה
ב. אורון

1821

1821

1821





10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

I have asked Tom Normanton to convey to you all my best wishes for the success of your conference.

If European industry is to survive and prosper, and to meet the challenge of its technologically advanced competitors elsewhere in the world, it needs the economies of scale which only a true common market can provide. But European unity is not only about completing the internal market. We are tackling together an increasing number of problems such as trade protectionism, international terrorism, cancer and AIDS. Wherever problems occur which cross frontiers we look to cooperation with other members of the European Community to find solutions.

Prosperity requires security; and the UK's commitment to the Alliance's forward defence is second to none. The British Army of the Rhine is living witness to that. But we believe the stronger and more united Europe becomes, the stronger the NATO Alliance will be.

For all these reasons, in all these areas, a Europe that cooperates more closely and effectively, will be better able to exercise its proper influence in the world. I wish your meeting every success in helping to promote this cooperation.

Ronald Reagan

May 1987

first week June

103.1 via YHL

(1)

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Question orale de M. Alfred Coste-Floret
conformément à l'article 44 du règlement au Conseil des Communautés Européennes
pour l'HEURE DES QUESTIONS de la période de session de janvier 1957.

OBJET : RACISME ET ANTISÉMITISME

Le Parlement australien vient d'adopter une motion aux termes de laquelle la résolution 3379 de l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, qui assimile le racisme au nazisme et donne une plac préférence accrue et inaliénable du sionisme, est incompatible avec la charte des Nations Unies et n'a servi qu'à intensifier un antisémitisme religieux et à mettre à l'antisémitisme.

Le Conseil partage-t-il cette opinion et, étant donné que le racisme et l'antisémitisme constituent une menace grave pour les valeurs que professe la Communauté Européenne ainsi que pour les Droits de l'Homme, peut-il faire connaître au Parlement les mesures qu'il compte prendre en vue de faire annuler la résolution 3379 ?

Réponse du Président en exercice du Conseil des Ministres

Le racisme sous toutes ses formes a été condamné dans la déclaration contre le racisme et la ségrégation adoptée le 11 juin 1950 à Strasbourg au sein du Parlement Européen par les Présidents des institutions.

Cette position a été constamment soutenue par les Douze, notamment dans le cadre des Nations Unies, en ce qui concerne la résolution 3379/2 de l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, auquel est le racisme au même, elle n'avait reçu le vote favorable d'aucun des pays membres de la Communauté. Il n'a été pas de procédure tendant à l'annulation d'une résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies.

N.D.L.R. — Cette réponse est une manière « d'échappatoire ». Elle paraît ignorer que l'on peut toujours déposer aux Nations Unies une résolution constatant que les données d'un problème ayant changé, sa solution doit être modifiée.

MICHELLE LESAWIS

VOUS ACCORDE LES MÊMES FEMISES EXCEPTIONNELLES QU' AUX TOURISTES ÉTRANGERS



Toutes les grandes marques de
PARFUMS

ACCESSOIRES HAUTE-COUTURE - PRODUITS DE BEAUTÉ - PORCELAINES - CADEAUX - MARIAGES

16, RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS

TEL. 42.61.71.71

2^e étage (Ascenseur)

(du lundi au samedi de 9 heures à 13 h 30)

JULY 21 1958



Ambasciata d'Italia

Tel Aviv

317.01.00

103.1-1-103

105h



Tel Aviv, June 18, 1987

Dear Mr. Ramon,

Please find enclosed herewith an outline in french of the initiative launched by European Parliament members Giovanni Bersani et Charles Danguy for Mediterranean dialogue. Also attached is a programme of the first meeting to be held at Caux (near Geneva) on 10-11 July.

Looking forward to your kind reply, I remain,

Yours sincerely

(Francesco Bascone)
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Mr. Haim Ramon, MK
Public Council for Exchange of Youth
67, Pinsker Str.
Tel Aviv

11/11/11

- DIALOGUE MEDITERRANEEN -

Rencontre à Caux "Pour un Lomé de la Méditerranée",
les 10-11 juillet 1987

- Programme -

- Vendredi 10 : 10h30 : Départ en autocar du Palais de l'Europe (Porte de l'IPE) ; repas en route à St Louis ; arrivée à Caux à 16h00.
17h00 : Premier colloque :
"Les systèmes actuels de relations contractuelles entre la C.E.E. et les pays méditerranéens" (Chypre, Mashrek, Yougoslavie, Israël, Syrie, Malte, Maghreb), avec le concours de G. ANDREOTTI (à confirmer).
Discussion.
19h00 : Dîner, suivi d'une réunion informelle entre les participants.
- Samedi 11 : 08h15 : Petit-déjeuner.
09h00 : Deuxième colloque :
"La situation politique d'ensemble dans la Méditerranée", avec le concours de Boutros Ghali d'Egypte (à confirmer).
Discussion.
12h30 : Déjeuner.
14h00 : Troisième colloque :
"Le dialogue entre les cultures dans la Méditerranée, source d'enrichissement pour la civilisation", avec le concours d'Emile G. Najm, du Liban.
Discussion.
19h00 : Dîner.
20h15 : Soirée : "Un soleil en pleine nuit", une évocation de François d'Assise par le mime et le chant, par l'acteur Michel Orphelin.

Les participants qui le désireraient pourront prolonger leur séjour à Caux au-delà du 11 juillet et prendre part au programme d'été "Vivre comme le monde devrait vivre" des rencontres internationales du Réarmement moral.

*
* * *

Strasbourg, le 13 mai 1987

DIALOGUE MEDITERRANEEN

CAUX

10 - 12 juillet 1987

Au cours de l'histoire, les peuples de la Méditerranée ont été créateurs de civilisations.

Aujourd'hui, les tensions qui secouent l'humanité ne les épargnent pas. Elles s'y cristallisent même, menaçant l'équilibre mondial.

On sent cependant qu'une volonté de sortir des antagonismes s'affirme peu à peu parmi les dirigeants et les populations.

Afin de consolider ce courant et de soutenir ceux qui s'y sont engagés, un colloque aura lieu

du vendredi 10 au dimanche 12 juillet 1987

dans le cadre des rencontres internationales du Réarmement moral, à Caux, en Suisse.

Ce dialogue méditerranéen se tiendra dans le respect des valeurs spirituelles propres à chacun et dans l'écoute attentive les uns des autres. Il visera tout d'abord à recenser les liens déjà existants entre pays de la Méditerranée et d'autres régions, en particulier la Communauté européenne.

Il cherchera ensuite à imaginer ce qui pourra être fait pour que ces rives retrouvent le rayonnement de la pensée et de la foi qui leur revient historiquement.

Le colloque débutera le vendredi 10 juillet à 16 heures et se terminera le dimanche par le déjeuner. Un programme précisant le déroulement de ces journées sera envoyé aux participants.

* * *

Le centre de rencontres de Caux offre depuis plus de quarante ans toutes les facilités d'accueil nécessaires à la concertation. Il y règne une atmosphère de confiance et la marche du centre est assurée dans un esprit communautaire.

Les rencontres du Réarmement moral se poursuivent à Caux jusqu'à la fin d'août, sans interruption. Les participants au dialogue méditerranéen pourront donc prolonger leur séjour au-delà du 12 juillet. Le programme général des rencontres de Caux 1987 donne les renseignements concernant les inscriptions, l'accès, les frais de séjour.

Centre de conférences du Réarmement moral
CH 1824 Caux (Suisse) - Tél: 021 634821

Aux collègues parlementaires intéressés aux problèmes de la Méditerranée

O b j e t : Rencontre DIALOGUE MEDITERRANEEN, pour un "Lomé de la Méditerranée", Caux-sur-Montreux (Suisse), les 10 et 11 juillet 1987.

Depuis toujours, le Parlement européen a souhaité une politique globale pour la Méditerranée. Malheureusement, les difficultés et les tensions que connaît cette région ont rendu impossible un dialogue entre tous les Etats ou toutes les parties concernés. Cela a été confirmé récemment par le Président du Conseil à l'occasion d'un débat au Parlement européen. Dans sa réponse, il a déclaré qu'un "Lomé méditerranéen" représenterait une solution idéale, mais que les obstacles y sont toujours insurmontables.

De là est venue l'idée, parmi des Parlementaires de tous les groupes politiques, de prendre l'initiative d'un dialogue comparable de facto avec le modèle institutionnel de Lomé. Les pays concernés seront, d'un côté, les pays membres de la Communauté européenne et, d'autre part, les pays liés par des conventions avec cette dernière ; ces pays sont actuellement les suivants : le Maroc, l'Algérie, la Tunisie, Malte, l'Egypte, la Jordanie, le Liban, la Syrie, Israël, Chypre (côté grec et côté turque), la Turquie et la Yougoslavie.

Le modèle de Lomé pourrait suggérer, à l'avenir :

- a) Une co-présidence d'une assemblée paritaire (par exemple, trois membres pour chaque pays méditerranéen et trois membres pour chaque pays européen, ces derniers devant appartenir soit à la Communauté soit au Conseil de l'Europe.
- b) Les rencontres pourraient être gérées par un bureau paritaire.
- c) Les colloques pourraient comprendre la présentation et la discussion des trois rapports spécifiques :
 - Le système actuel des relations contractuelles entre la C.E.E. et les pays de la Méditerranée.
 - La situation politique d'ensemble dans la Méditerranée.
 - Le dialogue entre les cultures de la Méditerranée.

Comme déjà mentionné dans un précédent courrier, une première rencontre à caractère informel est prévue dans le centre prestigieux du Réarmement moral à Caux (au-dessus du lac de Genève). Elle réunira donc des personnes engagées à titres divers dans la vie de leurs pays. Les frais de séjour seront à la charge des participants, alors que le centre de Caux collaborera pour le service de secrétariat.

La date a été fixée pour permettre aux Parlementaires de terminer les travaux de la dernière session avant les vacances. Le départ est prévu en autocar le vendredi 10 juillet, à 10h30, du Palais de l'Europe, directement pour Caux.

Avec nos excuses pour le retard de la communication, nous attendons la confirmation de votre participation au moyen du formulaire d'inscription qui est attaché au document que vous avez reçu dans la lettre du mois d'avril.

Pour le Comité promoteur :

Giovanni Bersani

Charles Danguy



מ.א. 1/63 - ת.א.כ



Jérusalem, 17 juin 1987

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous remercie pour votre lettre du 5 mai suite à votre récente visite en Israël.

Nous nous félicitons également, mes collègues et moi-même, d'avoir eu l'occasion d'entretenir avec vous un dialogue riche de perspectives.

J'ai soumis à une étude approfondie les très intéressantes suggestions qui ont été faites lors de nos entretiens, notamment en ce qui concerne l'éventualité d'une coopération dans le domaine intergouvernemental, et l'importante documentation que vous avez bien voulu me remettre nous est à cet égard d'une aide appréciable.

Je souhaite également avoir le plaisir de vous revoir bientôt et je saisis cette occasion pour vous renouveler l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.


Yeshayahu Anug

Monsieur Francis ROSENSTIEL
Directeur Adjoint des Affaires Politiques
Chef de la Division des Relations Extérieures,
Conseil de l'Europe
Boîte Postale 431 RG
67006 Strasbourg Cedex
France.



בריטל, 15.6.87

107.15.13



448

אל: הגב' מרים גולן, מזונה על היחסים הבינפלמנטרים, הניס

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת:

אחז ו.בטל כמון

הנדון: שינוי מועדי הדיאלוג עם הפרלמנט האירופי.

תודה על מכתבך מה- 2.6.87 בנדון.

ערכתי בירור מוקדם עם המחלקה לקשרי חוץ במזכירות הפא"ר ולפי כל הנראה יהיה קשה מאד להקדים את הדיאלוג, הואיל ומושב נובמבר עמוס מאד במפגשים עם משלחות חוץ אחרות.

אפגוש את מר FAJARDI השבוע, במושב הפא"ר בסטרסבורג, ואתייעץ עמו על האפשרויות להקדמת הדיאלוג. נודיעך על עמדתו אחרי הפגישה.

בכרכה
ק
ב. אורון

העתק:

מנהל אירופה 1. ✓



בויסל, 12.6.87
107.15.9

(A)



446

אמץ ויזם 1 בון

אל: אירופה 1 ✓
מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

הנדון: פא"ר: שאילתה בכתב על חשיפת ארכיב האו"ם על פושעים נאצים.

מצ"ב השאילתה שהוגשה ע"י חבר הפא"ר גלין (סוציאליסט בלגי) למועצת שרי החוץ, בהקשר לדברי שגרירנו באו"ם.

בכרחה
ב. אורון

העתק:
ארב"ל 2.

1900

1901



Question écrite no 279/87
de M. Ernest Glinne (S - B)
aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

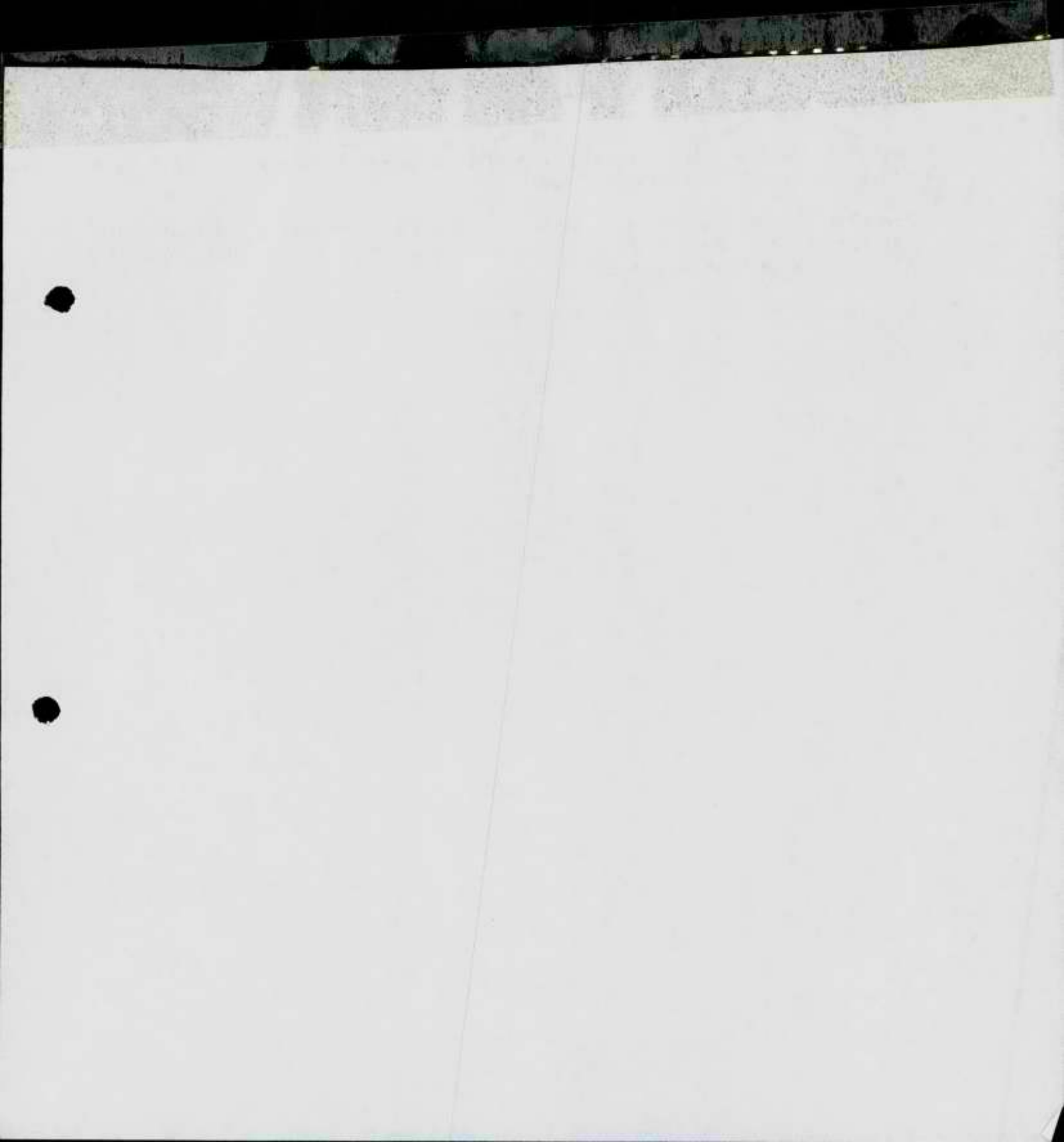
Objet : Refus de l'ONU de publier toutes ses archives sur les criminels de guerre de l'époque nazie en Europe

Parmi les dizaines de milliers de données sur les criminels de guerre de l'époque nazie dont dispose l'ONU, deux mille seulement vont être transmises à



Israël. L'ambassadeur d'Israël à l'ONU accuse dès lors l'organisme de "défendre les nazis criminels de guerre qui se cachent un peu partout dans le monde" par son refus d'ouvrir tous ses dossiers au grand public. La Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis et l'URSS seraient, paraît-il, parmi les pays opposés à la publication de ces archives de l'ONU.

Y-a-t-il une attitude commune de la part des Etats membres de la Communauté par rapport à la demande israélienne et sinon, quelle est la position particulière à chaque Etat membre ?





בריסל, 6.87



4/47

אל: אירופה 1 ✓

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

א.נ. 103/87

הנדון: שאלתה בכתב- יהודי בריה"מ.

מצ"ב העתק השאלתה שהוגשה ע"י חבר הפא"ר GRIFFITHS (סוציאליסט בריטי).

בברכה
ב. אורון

העתק:

מר ב. אייל, פאריס.

Question écrite no 215/87
de M. Winston Griffiths (S - GB)
aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté
européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Délivrance de visas pour Israël par l'Union soviétique

Dans leur réponse à la question no 1612/86 (1), les ministres des Affaires

12

QUESTIONS ECRITES

étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre
de la coopération politique ont négligé le second volet de la question, que
l'on trouvera ci-après :

Les ministres des Affaires étrangères peuvent-ils communiquer la liste des
Juifs qui ont obtenu un visa depuis les réunions d'Ottawa et de Berne et
indiquer quels sont, sur cette liste, ceux qui l'attendaient depuis plus de
dix ans ?

אלוף
103.1
פאנר

(5)

י' בסיון התשמ"ז

7 ביוני 1987

790

אל : מר שמעון שטיין, לשכת מנכ"ל

מאת : אירופה 1.

הנדון : משלחת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל.

לאחר בחירת הנשיאות החדשה של הפא"ר חלו מספר שינויים במשלחות ליחסים עם מדינות שליטות.

מצ"ב ההרכב החדש של המשלחת ליחסים עם ישראל. כפי שניהן לראות מטנו, היו"ר וסגני היו"ר ממשיכים לפתח בתפקידיהם כבעבר.

בהרכב החדש הנכלל נציג של הימין הקיצוני (סיעת LE PEN). בחירתו של D'ORMESSON מסיעה זו היה הרע במיעוטו, (השתייך בעבר לדמו-נוצרים) וידועאחדתו לישראל).

יש להצטרף על החלפתו של הקוטוניסט האיטלקי ROSSETTI. עם זאת מעודדת העובדה שמחליפתו, הגב' TRUPIA, גם היא חברה המפלגה הקוטוניסטית הא טלקית ומקדוים שתגלה אותה מידה של פתיחות כקודמה במשלחת.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור.

E U R O P E A N P A R L I A M E N T

Delegation for relations with Israel

Chairman: Roger FAJARDIE (S - France)

Vice-Chairmen: Tove NIELSEN (LDR - Denmark)

 Ursula BRAUN-MOSER (PPE - FRG)

Members:

 Roberto CICCIOMESSERE (NI - Italy)

 Alfred COSTE-FLORET (RDE - France)

 Josep Antoni DURAN I LLEIDA (PPE - Spain)

 John Leslie MARSHALL (ED - U.K.)

 Olivier d'ORMESSON (DR - France)

 Enrique SAPENA GRANELL (S - Spain)

 Lalla TRUPIA (COM - Italy)

 Frederick A. TUCKMAN (ED - U.K.)

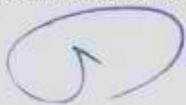
 Klaus H.W. WETTIG (S - FRG)

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x

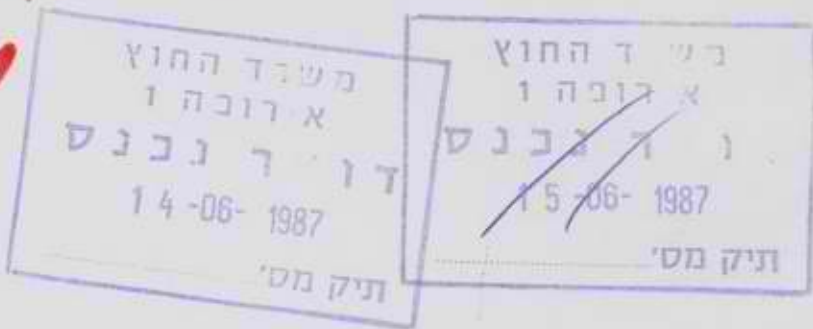


Avec les compliments de M. B. CRON Chef-Adjoint
de la Mission d'Israël auprès des
Communautés Européennes.

כבוד משרד החוץ
אילן רמון
103.1



אילן רמון



Handwritten notes in blue and red ink, possibly including the word "Lips" and other illegible characters.

EEC/MALTA: MALTA WANTS TO JOIN THE EEC

The day after his election Malta's new Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami, said that Malta was going to forge closer links with the EEC, with a view to eventually becoming a Member State eventually. The European Commission's reaction has been one of embarrassment and reservations.

The Commission would prefer to forge closer links without actually considering the island's accession to the EEC. Adami's election is regarded as a good opportunity to relaunch talks on a customs union, which is provided for by the Agreement of Association of 1970, which links Malta to the EEC. However, the Agreement has been frozen since 1974. Although there are less barriers to Malta's accession than there are facing Turkey, the barriers are numerous enough: the recent accession to the EEC of Spain and Portugal, which the EEC has got to adapt to and above all Malta's policy of neutrality and non-alignment. Ireland is the only member State which is neutral, not belonging to NATO and it is notable that this is the only member state for whom the implementation of the Single European Act is posing significant problems. For his part, European Commissioner responsible for relations with the mediterranean countries has advised Malta to follow the example of Cyprus, which is linked in a similar way to the Community through an Agreement of Association and through a customs union which is just about to be implemented. This policy, he says, would bring for Malta the same economic advantages as accession, without the constraints. (May 15, 1987 - European Report) (JCF)

X X
X

4337

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך : 09.06.87

יוצא **

שנד

**

**

**

כ"ה תמוז 1987

אלח

ש"ל 44-610

פרוט: 6,4337

אל:ברן/61

מ:המשרד, תא:090687, דח:1506, דח:מ, ט:מ

נד:8

שנד/גיוודי

דג

1186

אל : ברין - גמיהוד

דע : ברן - השנדיר

דע : הכנסת - מ. גולן

להלן אמרים גולן מהכנסת:

כנס לוזאן ושטיטבורג.

א. דק אמרול קיבלנו סדר היום בלוזאן, לפיכך איחרנו מסירת
שאלונים במועד הנקוב 11.5.87.

ב. הברקמא שג, כתובת וטלפון המלון שהזמנת לה'כים דורון
ורייט.

ג. כא כתובת וטלפון של מקום הכינוס PALAIS DE BEAULIEU
בלוזאן.

ד. כא לרשות אותם לכל האירועים החברתיים. ח"כ שרה דורון
ובשלה, ח"כ שבז רייט, רשימתו וכתר.

ה. באמור למליאה בשטיטבורג (8.10.87-28.9) יונאים חת'כים
שרה דורון וד'אק אמיר.

ו. החומר הרלוונטי ודרוש במקדם בגלל פגרת הקיץ.

14764 33042 16764

100-100

1118

100-100

נושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ד. חסר לנו כל הזמנה על הכיכוד השני לדמוקרטיה בו משתתף, כידוע, ח"כ אבא אבן.

ה. ח"כ אבא אבן טרם קיבל הזמנה רשמית להשתתף בכנס ולעמוד בראש קבוצת העבודה מס' 6.

ט. האם הוזמן מלון לח"כ אבן ב-HOTEL DE FRANCE? הכרך נא הידוע של כינוס זה - החל ב-3 היגיס הראשונים של המליאה (28-30.9.67).

י. לפי לוח לאי '67 של מועצת אירופה נראה כי אין הורעות הנוגעות לנו מוכנסת הורעה לפליטים ב-14 בספטמבר בפריס. הברקבא טוד היום.

עו באן.

אירופה 2

רד

הפ: מנבל, אירא, אירב, פגולן/כנסת

10/10/10
10/10/10
10/10/10

10/10/10

שטר
משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: פריס, א, א, נד: 675, מ: המשדד
דח: מ, סג: ש, חא: 090687, רח: 1700

1009
צמח
מא
פאיר

שטר/מיידי

דג

1186

אל: פריס - עמיהוד

דע: ברן - השגריר

דע: הכנסת - מ. גולן

להלן מטרים גולן מהכנסת:

כנס לוצאן ושטרסבורג.

א. דק אתמול קיבלנו סדר היום בלוצאן, לפיכך איחרנו מסידת
השאלונים במועד הנקוב 11.5.87.

ב. הברקנא שם, כתובת וטלפון המלון שהזמנת לחיבים דורון
ווייס.

ג. נא כתובת וטלפון של מקום הכינוס PALAIS DE BEAULIEU
בלוצאן.

ד. נא לרשום אותם לכל האדוועיס החברתיים. ת"ך שדה דורון

משדד החוק+מתלקת הקשר

ובעלה, ח'ך שבת
ה. מאמור למליאה בשטרסבורג (28.9-8.10.87) יוצאים הח'כים
שרה דורון וריאק אמיר.

ו. החומר הרלוונטי דרש בהקדם בגלל פגרת הקיץ.
ז. חסר לנו כל החומר על הכינוס השני לדמוקרטיה בו משתתף,
כידוע, ח'ך אבא אבן.

ח. ח'ך אבא אבן מרם קיבל הזמנה רשמית להשתתף בכנס ולעמוד
בראש קבוצת העבודה מס' 6.

י. האם הוזמן מלון לח'ך אבן ב- HOTEL D FRANCE הברק
נא
סדר היום של כינוס זה - החל ב-3 הימים הראשונים של המליאה
(28-30.9.87).

י. לפי לוח מאי לפי של מועצת אירופה נראה כי מן הוועדות
הנוגעות לנו מתכנסת הוועדה לפליטים ב-14 בספטמבר בפריס.
הברקנא סדר היום.

עד כאן.

אירופה 2

רד

חפ: ממנכ"ל, אירא, אירב, גולן/כנס

כ"ו
אינה הנטייה
5/6
ימ



הכנסת

ירושלים, ה' בסיוון התשמ"ז
2.6.1987



לכבוד
מר ב. אורון
היועץ לענינים כלכליים
שגרירות ישראל
בריסל

אח-א. (ט) פזוק
5

שלום רב,

הנדון: משלחת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל

אני מודה לך על הרשימה של ההרכב
החדש של משלחת הפא"ר לדיאלוג עם ישראל, שהעברת
אלי ביום 16.4.87.

אבקש לדעת האם לא חלו כל שינויים ברשימה
הנ"ל. כן תוכל לסייע לי אם תמציא לי ביוגרפיות
מפורטות של הרכב זה, לרבות הערות שלך לגבי
הנציגים החדשים.

בתודה ובברכה,

מרים גולן
הממונה על יחסים בינפרלמנטריים

העתק: מנהל אירופה 1, משרד החוץ



משרד החוץ

א רובה 1

וארד נכנס

הכנסת

1987-06-05

א.א.א. 103

ירושלים, ה' בסיוון התשמ"ז
2.6.1987

כאור

לכבוד
שגריר ישראל בבריטל
מר יוסף הדס

שלום רב,

הנדון: שינוי מועדי הדיאלוג עם הפרלמנט האירופי

- א. כדיאלוג האחרון בישראל בדצמבר, אשתקד וגם בפגישה בין יו"ר הכנסת, מר שלמה הלל, ומר אריק בלומנפלד, מיום 27.5.87, עלתה השאלה של הקדמת מועדי הדיאלוג בשטרסבורג - לנוחותם.
- ב. מר בלומנפלד הציע את המחצית השניה של חודש נובמבר השנה.

יושב-ראש הכנסת מבקש כי הנושא ייבדק

בעזרתך האדיבה עם הנשיא החדש, Sir Henry Plumb ועם מר Fajardie, יו"ר המשלחת לדיאלוג.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מרים גולן
הממונה על יחסים בינפרלמנטריים

העתק: מנהל אירופה 1, משרד החוץ

הרד יוליאני סופניה - ארטיסט קליט 11/11

להתכתבות/פנימית במשרדי הממשלה

אירינג - 9

מזכר

התאריך 29/5/87

אל מר אריה אל צור

זיק מס 103/1

מחלקת, מנהל/מנהל 3

פנייה באגף גמל אגף

אירינג

אירינג

למשכנך 769 מ-24.5.87

היה קצר פנייה קצרה

בן צור, אלג'ריתו קצרה, אל

הקול, מלוא מה, אל כל אדם
גמולה

רז צ'אוקי מדר-ק 125

מ-18/5 ואלקטרוני 27

מ-20/5

לצה אפס הקוסם למס

ה' דקור, דקור, פנ"ג

לגם הרביו אל קהאאל

לוחות 27/5

דקור

דואר נכנס
- 2-06- 1987
תיק מס

ס'ר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שטר

4435

** יוצא

**

**

**

סוקר
225.87
208

מל: בריטלי, נד: 717, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 200587, רח: 1600

ל

שמור/אגיל

אורון

19 יית חברה הפא"ר, שלך 125.

להלן מסגן מפקד משטרת מרחב-הגליל בטכני:

א. מסי' 1 - 2 נעצרו ב- 5.5 ושוחררו ב- 13.5.

ב. מסי' 3 נעצר ב- 11.5 ושוחרר ב- 15.5.

ג. מסי' 4 נעצר ב- 17.5 ונמצא שדיין בחקירה.

ד. לא שוננו כלל וכלל. מסי' 1 הריש תלויה לנציב התלונות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

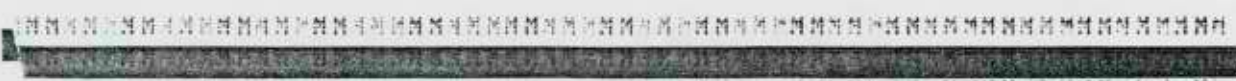
של המסעדה ביום הראשון למקירתו, אך בו ביום, בליווי שורן
הדין
של, בישראל אותה.

מנהל ארבייל 3

7.7

תפ: 177, ארבייל 3

מנן ניקוד מטה ירמל
119811-04





כה' באייר התשמ"ז
24 במאי 1987
769

אל : ארב"ל 3
מאת: אירופה 1,

הנדון : פניה בלגית לבירור נסיבות מעצרים

המזכיר הראשון בשגרירות בלגיה, ואן-דריס, פנה אלינו בהוראת משרד החוץ שלו,
וביקש מידע לבירור נסיבות מעצרים של:

- Walid SHABAN,
- Salah NEDI,
- Ahmed NEDI,
- Ates KHAWALDS,

העצורים לדבריו בכלא עכו.

נודה אם תוכלו להנחותנו מה להשיב לבלגים,

בברכה,

אריה אבידור,

10/15/87

100

LEST ... TEL AVIV
14 15 17 0000

10/15/87
E. J.
De. 06

0 2490

1) QUI INTERROGE PAR PLUSIEURS GROUPEMENTS HUMANITAIRES
SUR ARRESTATION DE WALID SHABAN, SALAH NEDI, AHMED NEDI ET
AFES KHALAL DETENU A LA PRISON DE ACCA.

2) VOUS SAURAI SURE M INFORMER SUR CIRCONSTANCES ARRESTATION
ET CONDITIONS DE DETENTION ET D INSTRUCTION =

1000 4000

1000

4000 - 00000

15972

תאריך : 27.05.87 נושד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טודי

נכנס **

**

**

**

5

חוזם: 5,15972

אל: המשד

מ-: אנקרה, נר: 75, תא: 270587, זח: 1200, דח: מ, טג: ט

נד: @

✓

17

טודי/מידי

אל: שמנכל מזית/ליארד

דע: בריטל/אורון, מנהל מזתים, איסטנבורל (נר 36)

מאת: אנקרה/מילוא

טודי/מידי

מאיר.

לואץ כאל 103.1

לדברי נציג הקהילה כאן ואן-ריי ידון הפאיר בהחלטה הארמנית ב-18.6 במליאה. ההחלטה זהה לזו שהתקבלה בוועדה המדינית.

הוא מעדין שתעבור אף במליאה. לידועתכם ולפעולתכם. מילוא

תפ: מנכל, ממנכל, ליארד, מזתים, אירא, אירב

41 תאריך: 27.05.87

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
SECRET
SECRET

SECRET
SECRET
SECRET

SECRET
SECRET

JUN 25 1951

SECRET
SECRET

SECRET
SECRET

SECRET

(1)

כ"ז באייר התשמ"ז
26 במאי 1987
774

אל : מר שמעון שטיין, לשכת מנכ"ל
מאת: אירופה 1.

אלמז באר"ד 103.1

הנדון : סקירה בנושא הפא"ר
מכתבך מה-24 במאי 1987

רצ"ב סקירה קצרה המתייחסת למבנה, הרכב, וטכניקות
הפא"ר בהשוואה ליתר מוסדות הקהילה.

בברכה,

רון פרושאור.

CT: ENKOT POU...T

PC: ENKOT POU...T

PTT

не в не право мурга, джен мурга
вид: мурга I.

1/11/1950
103/1/1950

С. П. П. : 02 ГО. 02 ГО. 02 ГО. С.

02 ГО. 02 ГО. 02 ГО. 02 ГО.

не в не право мурга, джен мурга, мурга, мурга
мурга мурга мурга мурга мурга.

02 ГО.

02 ГО. 02 ГО.



לשכת המנכ"ל

כ"ה באייר התשמ"ז
24 במאי 1987

יב/403

שמור

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

הנדון: ביקור המנכ"ל המדיני בפא"ר

1. לקראת ביקורו המתוכנן של המנכ"ל המדיני בפא"ר (17.6) אודה על קבלת סקירה ממצה שתתייחס, בין היתר, למבנה, הרכב, סמכויות, השפעת הפא"ר בהשוואה ליתר מוסדות הקהילה ויחסי הפא"ר-ישראל.
2. נודה על קבלת הסקירה עד לא יאוחר מה-2.6.

ב ב ר כ ה,

שמעון שטיין

העתק: ממנכ"ל



לשכת המנכ"ל

כ"ה באייר התשמ"ז
24 במאי 1987

יב/403

אלדז באר 1031

שמור

אל: מנהל אירופה 1

הנדון: ביקור המנכ"ל המדיני בפא"ר

1. לקראת ביקורו המתוכנן של המנכ"ל המדיני בפא"ר (17.6) אודה על קבלת סקירה ממצה שתתייחס, בין היתר, למבנה, הרכב, המכויות, השפעת הפא"ר בהשוואה ליתר מוסדות הקהיליה ויחסי הפא"ר-ישראל.
2. נודה על קבלת הסקירה עד לא יאוחר מה-2.6.

ב ב ר כ ה,

שמעון שטיין

העתק: ממנכ"ל



בריטל, 21.5.87
107.15



①

421

~~10~~

אל: דר' י. בר רומי, יועץ ליד תפוצות.

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.
אלמז כסוף 103.1

הנדון: פא"ר - החלטת או"ם 3379
למכתבנו 388 מה- 17.4.87
למכתבנו 399 מה- 30.4.87

מצ"ב העתק השאילתה בכתב שהגיש חבר הפא"ר גלין (סוציאליסט בלגי), שהיה שושבין של אחת מהצעות ההחלטה שנפלו בוועדה המדינית.

שנתדל לשוחח בקרוב עם מר גלין על חלוקת הציונות בין "ציונים טובים" לציונים פחות טובים."

בברכה

ב. אורון
ב. אורון

העתק:

אירופה 1. ✓

Question écrite no 3003/86

de M. Ernest Glinne (S - B)

aux ministres des Affaires étrangères des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne réunis dans le cadre de la coopération politique

Objet : Amalgame entre sionisme et racisme

La création, en 1948, de l'Etat d'Israël n'a pas enlevé sa raison d'être au sionisme, qui, loin de s'identifier à cet Etat tel qu'il est, se répartit en diverses orientations, notamment sur le plan social.

Au dernier Congrès mondial sioniste, des membres de la Knessett se sont exprimés en tant que militants favorables à la coexistence pacifique, à la tolérance, à la paix, au pluralisme et à la lutte contre le racisme. Avant ce Congrès, MM. Elazar Granot, du parti MAPAM, et Shulamit Aloni, du Mouvement des citoyens pour les droits de l'homme (RATZ), ont fait campagne aux Etats-Unis, avec l'aide de Americans for progressive Israel Hashomer Hatzair (150, Fifth Avenue, Suite 911, New York, NY 10011), en faveur de contributions financières écartant les colonies de peuplement en Cisjordanie et en faveur d'un pluralisme opposé à l'orthodoxie religieuse intolérante.

L'existence de telles tendances idéologiques au sein du mouvement sioniste prouve bien, en tout cas, combien est fausse et inadmissible l'équation réductrice de la résolution de l'ONU no 3379-30 du 10 novembre 1975, qui fait du sionisme l'équivalent d'une forme de racisme et de discrimination raciale et d'une menace pour la paix et la sécurité mondiale. Un tel amalgame ne peut que renforcer la confusion qui frappe tous les concepts et les jugements éthiques portés sur l'idéologie sioniste et contribuer ainsi à susciter l'antisémitisme.

Etant donné que cette résolution a fait l'objet, en novembre 1975, d'un vote négatif des neuf pays membres de la Communauté européenne et que depuis lors ces Etats ont constamment répété cette qualification dans leurs interventions communes ou individuelles, la coopération politique des Douze n'estime-t-elle pas opportun de réitérer l'expression de leur attitude à l'égard de la Résolution 3379-30, au moment où s'ouvrent malgré tout des perspectives de règlement du problème du Moyen-Orient ?

משרד החוץ-מוחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 20.05.87

14792

לכנס

שמר

בארו.103

לפני-ג.103

חוזם: 5,14792

אל: המשרד

מ-: מריט, נר: 351, תא: 250587, חז: 1555, דח: ר, ט: ג: ש

ג: ד: &

**
**
**
**

6

שמר/רגיל

אל: מדריך

דע: אירופה 1

מאת: הציר מריט

LUIS GUILLERMO PERINAT

בגשתיו בקונגרס ממלגת R.P.R. הנ"ל היה שגריר בין
1-81 בלונדון ובין השנים 83-1981 שגריר במוסקבה.
כיום סנאטור וסגן נשיא הפרלמנט האירופי.
מאז ייחודתי לנו. מעוניין לקיים קשרים אתכם.

תפ: מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, אירא, אירב

Admission
No. 101

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שגריר

נכנס **

**

**

**

הודם: 5,4299

אל: המשרד

מ: בריטל, נר: 66, תא: 080587, דח: 1300, דח: נ: טג: ש

נד: פ

שמו/מידוי

אלמץ
באר 103.1

אל: אירופה 1

דע: לשכת יו"ר הכנסת

מאת: הציר בריטל

הנדון: ביקור משלחת הכנסת לשלי 17

להלן השלמות הודר השלמות לתכנית שבידכם, נכון להיום
(8) דנא. הביאו נא מידות ליועץ השגריר לקראת
בגישה עם היו"ר ביום א'

20/5 - 09:15-03:45 - בקור נימוטין אצל נשיא המדלמנט
האירופי

10:00 - בגישה עם שה"ת טינדמנט בטנאט (כתוצאה
נדהה המבגש עם הדעדות ל-10:30). עוד מצנים לתשובות
לגבי יתר המידות שבהקשר (ההלן ורהמ)

21/5 - 13:00 - בקור וא"צ בהגרת ט/הנשיא הראשון של
הבית (S.P.)
ורעיתו.

15:30 חזרה לבריטל
21:00 ק"מ מטעם הקהילה היהודית

22/5 - 08:00 יציאה ל- NAMUR וסיון בעיר.
1200 - ק"מ ע"י עיריית LIEGE נולל א"צ.
1500 - בקור במזאגן הוקדש להיום בוולוניה (לפי בקשת
יו"ר הבית)

10764 338045 10764



בריסל, 23.4.87



391

(1)

אגף כספים 103.4

אל: אירופה 1. ✓

מאת: סגן ראש המשלחת.

הנדון: פא"ר - שאלתות בכתב בנושא יוניפי"ל.

מצ"ב מספר שאלתות בכתב שהוגשו על ידי גלין פורד (סוציאליסט בריטי) בנושא, ותשובת"שרי החוץ המכונסים במסגרת ש"פ מדיני".

בברכה
ב. אורון

העתק:

ארב"ל 2.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1550/86

by Mr Jaak Vandemeulebroucke (ARC—B)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(13 October 1986)

(87/C 82/50)

Subject: Information for industry on European subsidies

Recently the Dutch firm PNO asked the European Community for a subsidy of some five to six million guilders to set up a series of centres in the Euro-region Oost-Drenthe/Overijssel/Oost-Gelderland and the adjacent region of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide some guidance for industry in the maze of European subsidies. Can the Commission state whether it believes that private initiatives in this area should be supported or whether on the other hand it believes that the governments of the Member States should be taking their responsibilities more seriously? Does the Commission plan to put forward proposals on this matter in the near future?

Answer given by Mr Varfis
on behalf of the Commission

(26 January 1987)

The Commission has not received any requests of the type referred to by the Honourable Member from either the appropriate authorities or the firm in question.

In general, the Commission considers that the task of informing the public and potential recipients about Community financial aids lies mainly with the national authorities responsible for submitting aid applications.

The Commission for its part has published various brochures on Community grants and loans to strengthen socio-economic structures (answer to Written Question No 1200/86 by Mr Escuder Croft)⁽¹⁾.

As regards the European Regional Development Fund, a project involving the setting up of centres helping to provide the type of information referred to by the Honourable Member would not be eligible for assistance. Moreover, there are no plans to put forward proposals to support such an initiative.

However, under the policy of exploiting internally generated development, the ERDF is helping to finance some of the cost of setting up and running 'bedrijvencenters', whose role partly consists in informing the business community of the grants and services available from the national and Community authorities.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 60, 9. 3. 1987, p. 36.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1575/86

by Mrs Raymonde Dury (S—B)
to the Council of the European Communities

(17 October 1986)

(87/C 82/51)

Subject: Meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council

The EEC-Turkey Association Council met on 16 September 1986.

Will the Council state whether the question of respect for human rights in Turkey was discussed and, if so, what the outcome was in practical terms?

Answer

(10 February 1987)

The question of respect for human rights in Turkey was indeed raised at the ministerial meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council on 16 September 1986, in particular by Sir Geoffrey Howe, speaking on his own responsibility as President of the Council. In his introductory remarks at the beginning of the meeting he stated, amongst other things, that further progress in Turkey in the process of restoring democracy and in respect for human rights would be an essential part of the continuing normalization of EEC-Turkey relations.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1594/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)
to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the
European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/52)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France,

Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

is it not essential that the UNIFL be given a more effective role over and above that of an inadequately deployed interposed defensive force or else risk exposing the troops, especially those supplied by the three European governments, as sitting targets, and witnessing the UNIFL being accused of failure to carry out its mission, which has been hampered from the outset and rendered politically and militarily impossible as a result of the inadequate international consensus reached as to its purpose?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1595/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/53)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

- what is the method of calculating financial contributions to the UNIFL,
- to what extent have these contributions been refused in full or in part, and
- what is the current level of international finance needed for the force?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1596/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/54)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

in absolute and relative figures, what financial and military contributions (1985 and 1986) have the three Community countries concerned made to the force with respect to the contributions of other UN countries; what losses have the contingents from our three countries sustained compared to the total number of losses, since the creation of the UNIFL?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1597/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/55)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American

support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

for the UNIFL to be genuinely effective and credible, is it not essential that a decision be obtained from the international community to deploy the interim force along the whole length of the Israeli-Lebanese frontier instead of confining it to an area that is so restricted that no real measure of peace keeping can be achieved in southern Lebanon?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1598/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/56)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France,

Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

is the maintenance of the UNIFL compatible with the Israeli refusal to accept and apply the Security Council's resolutions — especially the resolution of 23 September 1986 — calling for the complete withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Lebanon?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1599/86

by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)

to the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

(26 September 1986)

(87/C 82/57)

Subject: Attitude of the Twelve to the mission of the UNIFL

Originally, when created eight years ago, the UNIFL (United Nations interim force to the Lebanon) met with American support, Israeli indifference and Russian opposition to any financial contribution from Moscow. Today, Washington is apparently indifferent and has reduced its financial support by half, Israel is requesting that the UNIFL continue in its present role and Moscow has started to pay. However, since there have been more than 130 fatalities and numerous casualties in the ranks of the French contingent, the French Government is requesting the UN Security Council, General Assembly and General Secretariat to provide greater protection for the 'blue helmets' in the Lebanon and to alter the UNIFL's status (5 800 troops supplied by France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and the Fiji Islands).

In view of these circumstances and having regard to the military personnel provided and the human and financial cost borne by the three Member States of the Community, I should like as full a reply as possible to the following question:

do the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation consider that the role of the UNIFL and the western European contribution are justified on account of the fragility of the Lebanese Government and the need to interpose a deterrent force between the pro-Israeli army of southern Lebanon and the Hezbollah radical Shi'ite party?

**Joint answer to Written Questions Nos 1594/86, 1595/86,
1596/86, 1597/86, 1598/86 and 1599/86**

(5 February 1987)

The Security Council, which has sole authority to decide on all matters concerning UNIFL's mandate, has consistently urged all the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the force in the fulfilment of its mandate. The Twelve have repeatedly stressed their support for the force and made clear their regret that the necessary cooperation has not in all cases been forthcoming.

Following events in the UNIFL area earlier in the year which served to place new obstacles in the way of UNIFL's mission, the Security Council in Resolution 587 of 23 September 1986 called for an end in Southern Lebanon to any military presence which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities and for preparations to be made for UNIFL to deploy to the southern border of Lebanon. As was made clear in the UN Secretary General's report of 13 October, Israel could not agree to complete withdrawal of the forces from Lebanese territory. Member States of the Twelve have, however, continued to press Israel to do so.

It is the Twelve's view that, despite the difficulties confronting the force, UNIFL is playing a useful role in providing protection for the people of Southern Lebanon and is contributing to peace and stability in the region. It is clear that given its role as a peacekeeping force UNIFL's mandate can be accomplished only with the cooperation of all the parties. In this connection the Twelve are convinced that the full implementation of the mandate would serve the interests of the people of South Lebanon and peace and stability in the region as a whole.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1638/86

by Mr Dario Antoniazzi (PPE—I)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(22 October 1986)

(87/C 82/58)

Subject: Integrated Mediterranean Programmes

Will the Commission say what progress has been made with the procedures for the IMPs in the Member States concerned?

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1639/86

by Mr Dario Antoniazzi (PPE—I)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(22 October 1986)

(87/C 82/59)

Subject: Integrated Mediterranean Programmes

Will the Commission say how many projects have been submitted by Italy for implementation under the IMPs for which regions?

**Joint answer to Written Questions Nos 1638/86
and 1639/86**

given by Mr Varfis on behalf of the Commission

(12 December 1986)

The IMP Regulation requires the three recipient Member States to present draft programmes to the Commission by the end of 1986; the position at present is as follows:

- France has presented draft IMPs for all the French regions and departments within the scope of the Regulation (in order of presentation Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Aquitaine, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées, Ardèche, Drôme and Corsica). Appraisal of the drafts for Aquitaine, Languedoc-Roussillon and Midi-Pyrénées is almost complete, and these programmes may be adopted by the end of 1986.
- The Italian Government has not yet presented IMPs to the Commission. Seventeen drafts are expected, three of them concerning aquaculture. All the regions concerned have drawn up preliminary drafts, which are currently being studied by the central government. Pending completion of that examination the Italian authorities have sent the preliminary drafts to the Commission for information. Initial contacts are currently being established on this basis between the Commission and the regional authorities who so desire.
- Greece has presented an IMP for the island of Crete, for which a programme contract has just been signed. A second IMP, concerning information technology, was presented at the end of April. Appraisal of this second Greek programme is progressing well. Lastly, in July, the Greek authorities presented the five remaining IMPs: Northern Greece, Eastern and Central Greece, Western Greece and the Peloponnese, Attica and the Aegean Islands. Appraisal of the IMP for Northern Greece has started.

WRITTEN QUESTION No 1680/86

by Mr José Barros Moura (COM—P)

to the Council of the European Communities

(29 October 1986)

(87/C 82/60)

Subject: Air transport

Following the latest meeting of the Council of Transport Ministers (in London on 3 October 1986):

1. Exactly what stage has been reached in discussion of the intended deregulation of air transport?



בריסל, יח ניסן תשמ"ז

17 אפריל 1987

107.15/388

א ל : ד"ר י. בר-רומי, תפוצות

103.1 נאר אלע

הנדון : פא"ר : הצעת החלטה נגד החלטת האו"ם 3379
בהמשך למכרקנו מה- 2.4.87

בישיבת הועדה המדינית של הפא"ר שנתקיימה בסוף מרץ ברומא, הציע דובר הסיעה הסוציאליסטית שלא לכלול בנושא בין הנושאים, עליהם תגיש הועדה דו"ח למליאה (תהליך המקובל לקבלת החלטות). בהצבעה בוועדה תמכו בהצעתו רוב עמיתיו הסוציאליסטים, קומוניסטים, ירוקים, מספר ליברלים ובודדים אחרים. בכך הוסר הנושא מסדר היום של הועדה.

חבר הפא"ר OTTO VON HABSBERG (דמונוצרי גרמני) הזדרז בהגשת ORAL QUESTION WITH DEBATE כדי להעלות בנושא בדרך אחרת במליאה. הבקשה הוגשה בתמיכת הסיעות, השמרנית והליברלית. חבר הסיעה הסוציאליסטית G. FORD (לייבור-בריטניה) שהצביע בעד הגשת דו"ח בנושא בוועדה המדינית, ספר לי שבקש מהבסבורג להמתין עם הגשת הבקשה לשאילתה, הואיל והיה מוכן גם לששכן אותה, לאחר התיעצות עם עמיתים בסיעתו. כעת שהבקשה הוגשה כהצעת הימין אין הוא יכול להצטרף. כמו כן בשיחה עם הקומוניסט האיטלקי רוסטי, אמר שהוא יכול היה להכטיח תמיכת סיעתו או רובה, אם ההצעה תוגש ע"י כל הסיעות הגדולות (כולל השמאל כמובן), כפי שהתכוונו מלכתחילה. בסכום נקלענו למצב שאין הדיון לגופו של עניין אלא שהנושא הפך למריבה פרלמנטרית בין שמאל לימין.

בשיחה עם הבסבורג, ניסיתי לרמוז לו בעדינות רבה שמוטב היה שלא להגיש ההצעה רק מטעם סיעות הימין אלא לנקוט בצעד מתאים כדי לצרף גם אחרים ליוזמה. תגובת הנ"ל, הנוהג לעשות הון פוליטי בנושאי חוץ, היתה שלילית, מאחר שלהערכתו לא יעיצו הסוציאליסטים להצביע בפומבי נגד החלטה שתגנה החלטת האו"ם בנושא הציונות. עקרונית הערכתו נכונה, אך כדי שהשאילתה תגיע לכלל דיון במליאה, הוא זקוק לרוב ב-BUREAU, שהוא הקובע הנושאים הנכללים בסדר היום של מושבי הפרלמנט. בשיחה עם HANSCH (סוציאליסט גרמני) ודובר הסיעה לעניינים פוליטיים אמר בין היתר שאל לנו לצפות לתמיכת סיעתו, אם הנושא יוגש ע"י הבסבורג (הקשור לדבריו לידידיו בימין הקיצוני). הבהרתי לנ"ל שכוונתנו היתה להצעת החלטה בין-סיעתית והעובדה שפנינו קודם כל לחברי סיעתו, ואין אנו אחראים לכך שהסיעה הדמו נוצרית הזדרזה והגישה קודם הצעה משלה. הדגשתי שאין הקהל הרחב או הצבור היהודי מודע



מִשְׁחָק בְּפִא"ר . מֵה שִׁדּוּע לְהֵם הוּא שֶׁהַפִּא"ר לֹא יִחַס לְנוֹשָׂא חֲשִׁיבוֹת וְהַחֲלִיט
לְכֹן לְהִסִּיר הָעֲנִיִּין מִסֵּדֵר הַיּוֹם . בְּנִסְיָבוֹת הַקִּיּוּמוֹת , כֹּאשֶׁר פֶּרְלִמְנִטִים שׁוֹנִים
בְּעוֹלָם מִתְבַּטְּאִים בְּנוֹשָׂא זֶה , תֵּהִיָּה זֶה תּוֹפְעָה מֵאֵד חֲרִיגָה שְׁדוּקָא הַפֶּרְלִמְנִט הָאֵירוֹפִי
יִתְחַמֵּק מִלְּהַבִּיעַ דְּעֵתוֹ בְּעֲנִיִּין . הָאִנֶּשׁ בִּיקֶשׁ לְהִרְהֵר בְּנוֹשָׂא וּלְשׁוֹב אֵלָיו בְּמוֹעֵד מֵאוּחַר
יּוֹתֵר .

בִּינְתֵימִים בְּקֶשֶׁת הַבְּסִכּוֹרֵג בְּעִינָה עוֹמֵדֵת . מִצ"כ צִלּוּם מִכְתָּבוֹ לְנִצְיָג הַלִּיגָה
נִגְד הַשְּׂמֵצָה בְּאֵירוֹפָה .
נִמְשִׁיךְ בְּמַגְעִינוֹ כְּנִדּוֹן וְנִשׁוֹב לְדוּחַ בְּהִתְאֵם לְהַתְּפַחּוּיּוֹת .

ב ב ר כ ה

ב.אורון

הַעֲתָק : אֵירוֹפָה 1



OTTO von HABSBURG
Mitglied des
Europäischen Parlaments

Pöcking, 27. März 1987

Sehr geehrter Herr Goldmann!

Verzeihen Sie, daß ich Ihnen diesmal auf deutsch schreibe, aber ich weiß, daß Sie gut deutsch sprechen. Ich tue es wegen der Eile der Sache: Leider war meine Resolution über Zionismus-Rassismus, die ich zusammen mit Dr. Egon Klepsch eingebracht hatte, im Politischen Ausschuß nicht erfolgreich. Ich hatte so selbstverständlich angenommen, daß diese nicht verworfen werde, daß ich vielleicht die anderen etwas zu wenig auf die Bedeutung der Sache aufmerksam gemacht habe. Ergebnis: Sozialisten, Kommunisten und Grüne haben zusammen beschlossen, daß diese Resolution nicht zur Diskussion gestellt wird. Knappe Mehrheit, aber eben Mehrheit.

Ich habe daraufhin sofort in Konsultation mit meinen Freunden der Konservativen Partei folgendes unternommen. Ich habe, wie Sie aus dem beigelegten Dokument sehen können, diese Resolution in eine Anfrage mit Debatte umgewandelt. Ich glaube, das ist sogar noch wirkungsvoller, weil es uns nämlich auch erlaubt, am Ende der Debatte die alte Resolution wieder einzubringen. Ich wollte Sie nur von dieser Entwicklung informieren und gleichzeitig meinem Erstaunen Ausdruck verleihen, daß Sozialisten mit den Kommunisten zusammen eine für das jüdische Volk so wichtige Resolution zu Fall gebracht haben.

Ich werde Sie darüber weiter auf dem laufenden halten. Ich werde auch in den nächsten Tagen stärksten Druck auf die Mehrheitsfraktionen ausüben, damit sie unbedingt in einer der nächsten Plenarsitzungen diese Anfrage auf die Tagesordnung setzen.

Mit herzlichsten Grüßen

OTTO VON HABSBURG

Oral question to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, with debate pursuant to Rule 42 of the rules of Procedure

By:

Since it is clear that UN Resolution No. 3379 equating zionism with racism has done nothing to further moves for peace in the Middle East, and that this kind of semantic distortion is totally inaccurate, offensive and dangerous, and can only exacerbate existing tensions and thereby make solutions more difficult, will the Foreign Ministers move, at the next session of the UN General Assembly, that Resolution No. 3379 be repealed

Fambur
für die EVP

~~Heubert~~
für die EDG.

Antrag der Abgeordneten Klepsch
im Namen der Europäischen Volkspartei
nach Artikel 47 der Geschäftsordnung
zu der UNO Resolution 3379 über Gleichsetzung von Zionismus und
Rassismus

Das Europäische Parlament

In der Erkenntnis, dass die UNO Resolution 3379 nichts zu den
Friedensbestrebungen im Nahen Osten beigetragen hat;
Überzeugt, dass der Begriff Zionismus mit Rassismus nicht gleich-
gesetzt werden kann;

In dem Bewusstsein, dass die Verfälschung des Sinnes der Worte, wie
es im Fall der Resolution 3379 der UNO geschehen ist, nur dazu die
bestehende Spannungen zu verschärfen und vernünftige Lösungen zu
verhindern

1 / Fordert die Außenminister in der Europäischen Politischen
Zusammenarbeit auf, bei der nächsten Generalversammlung der UNO zu
beantragen, die Resolution 3379 weil schädlich und den Tatsachen
widersprechend aufzuheben;

2 / Beauftragt seinen Präsidenten, diese Resolution den Außenministern
in der Europäischen Politischen Zusammenarbeit zu übermitteln.

Otto von Habsburg

Otto von Habsburg
Schön

Egon Klepsch

Egon Klepsch
J. Szobor
H. Wawrnik



AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

AMBASSADE VAN ISRAEL

בריסל, יז ניסן תשמ"ז

16 אפריל 1987

107.15.7/383

Handwritten notes in blue ink: "כ"א", "מ.א.", "א"ל", and "כ"א" (written vertically).

א ל : אירופה 1

הנדון : בקור משלחת פרלמנטרית אירופית במחנות פליטים

KLAUS HANSCH (סוציאליסט גרמני) כינס מסיבת עתונאים במושב האחרון של הפא"ר כדי לדווח על בקור המשלחת באזור . במסיבת העתונאים לקחו חלק חברי הפא"ר האחרים שהשתתפו בבקור וכן מספר פקידים של האגודה הפרלמנטרית האירו-ערבית ונציגים ערביים . עתונאים מעטים נכחו במקום . עיקר הדברים שנאמרו במסיבת העתונאים הופצו בכתב בהודעה של האגודה האירו-ערבית שהעתק ממנה מצ"ב .

בשיחה נפרדת עם HANSCH אמרתי לו שמפתיעה העובדה שלא מצאו לנכון לשמוע אישיות ממרכז המפה הפוליטית בישראל בטרם ידווחו על הלכי הרוחות באזור בהקשר לועידה הבינלאומית . כמו כן הבהרתי לו המצב בנושא היצוא החקלאי מהשטחים . האנש הגיב שהבקור לא היה מיועד לבחון את המצב באזור אלא שבדווחו הוא רק ניסה לשקף את הדברים שהשמיעו בני שיחם . הוא מודע לכך שנפגשו עם מגזר צר מאד של אנשים , שאינם מייצגים את המגמות הראשיות באזור . כן הודה שישנה סתירה בדברים שמסר בנוגע לירידת יצוא ההדרים מעזה . על השיחה עם האנש בנושאים אחרים , ראו נא כנפרד .

כ ב ר כ ה
4 ק
ב.אורון

העתק : מז"תים

ארב"ל 2

כלכלית ב'

Brussels Office

Rapport succinct sur la visite d'une délégation de l'Association au Moyen-Orient
du 28 mars au 5 avril 1987

Une délégation de l'Association Parlementaire pour la Coopération Euro-Arabe vient de se rendre au Moyen-Orient du 28 mars au 5 avril pour une visite organisée en collaboration avec l'UNRWA, l'Office de Secours des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés du Moyen-Orient. La délégation était composée de cinq membres du Parlement Européen, M. BERSANI, démocrate chrétien italien, Mme CINCIARI-RODANO, communiste italienne, M. HÄNSCH, socialiste allemand, M. PONS-GRAU, socialiste espagnol et M. ULBURGHS, non-inscrit belge, et sept parlementaires nationaux, Mme ALHO, socialiste finlandaise, M. BOHLIN, socialiste norvégien, M. DE DECKER, libéral belge, M. ESTEVES, socialiste portugais, M. KNOWLES, conservateur britannique, M. MENGA, socialiste français et M. TAZELAAR, socialiste néerlandais.

Du 28 mars au 2 avril, la délégation a visité les installations de l'UNRWA dans les territoires occupés de Gaza et de la Rive Occidentale du Jourdain, puis du 2 au 5, en Jordanie, les camps de réfugiés de Baqaa - le plus grand du Moyen-Orient avec 60.000 habitants - et Jerash.

Au cours de ce séjour, les 12 parlementaires composant cette délégation se sont entretenus avec de nombreuses personnalités, principalement de la perspective d'une conférence internationale pour la paix au Moyen-Orient et des espoirs créés dans les territoires occupés par les possibilités d'accès pour les productions palestiniennes au marché européen.

La position nouvelle de l'Europe en faveur d'une conférence internationale est bien accueillie du côté arabe. Les responsables palestiniens rencontrés dans les Territoires Occupés sont unanimes à penser que la Résolution 242 du Conseil de Sécurité - qui prévoit le retrait d'Israël des Territoires Occupés depuis 1967 - constitue la seule base possible pour cette conférence. Ils estiment

que tout est négociable, y compris le point particulièrement délicat de Jérusalem-Est. Le Président du Conseil National Palestinien, Cheikh SAYEH, rencontré à Amman, a exprimé le même sentiment. Quant à la participation de l'OLP à la conférence, il ne la voit, vu les tensions politiques avec la Jordanie, qu'au sein d'une délégation arabe dont les membres seraient désignés par la Ligue des Etats Arabes. Le Ministre jordanien des Affaires Etrangères, M. EL MASRI, considère que l'Europe peut, du fait de ses relations équilibrées avec les différents protagonistes, jouer un rôle positif essentiel pour la convocation de la conférence internationale, mais ne devrait pas y participer en tant que telle. Selon lui, si l'Europe des Douze devait y participer, d'autres groupes d'Etats comme les Non-Alignés ou l'Organisation de la Conférence Islamique feraient de même et risqueraient ainsi de rendre trop aléatoire la possibilité de réussite de la conférence.

Au sujet des conditions d'accès offertes par la Communauté aux productions des Territoires Occupés, tous les interlocuteurs palestiniens de la délégation s'en sont réjouis, en particulier dans la Bande de Gaza, traditionnellement grosse productrice d'agrumes mais dont les possibilités d'exportation sont actuellement très réduites, les israéliens les empêchant dans la mesure où elles concurrencent les leurs (de 243.000 tonnes en 1975, la production est tombée à 164.000 tonnes en 1980 du fait essentiellement de la perte du marché iranien auquel ces produits accédaient via les ponts du Jourdain et le port jordanien d'Aqaba). Du côté palestinien, on voit mal cependant comment ces produits pourront bénéficier concrètement de ce statut préférentiel puisqu'ils n'ont aucune possibilité d'accès à la Méditerranée - le port de Gaza est totalement détruit depuis 1967 - et que les exportations via les ports israéliens ne seraient possibles que si l'Europe exerçait des pressions sur Israël en ce sens.

HOTEL
JORDAN
INTER-CONTINENTAL

28.3 - 5.4.87

DELEGATION TO JORDAN & THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DELEGATION EN JORDANIE ET DANS LES TERRITOIRES OCC.

List of the main personalities met
Liste des principales personnalites rencontrees

GAZA

- Mr. Fayez ABU RAHME, lawyer/avocat, proposed member of a jordano-palestinian delegation
- Mr. Haidar ABDEL SHAFI, former member of the Executive Committee of the PLO (before 1967), President Red Crescent Society in Gaza

JERUSALEM & WEST BANK

- Mr. Uri AVNERY, Editor of Haolam Haze
- Mr. Mati PELED, former israeli general, member of the Knesset (Progressive List for Peace)
- Mr. Amnon KAPELIOUK, correspondent for "Le Monde Diplomatique"
- Mr. Hussein ABU HUSSEIN, Municipality of Um El Fahem (Israel)
- Mr. Raja SHEHADEH, AL-HAQ / Law in the Service of Man
- Mr. Albert AGHAZARIAN, Bir Zeit University lecturer
- Mr. Mustafa NASHE, former Mayor of Hebron
- Mr. Latif DORI, Secretary for Arab Affairs of the MAPAM
- Mr. Faisal HUSSEINI, Chairman of the Arab Studies Society
- Mr. Ibrahim MATTAR, American Near East Relief Agency
- Mrs Doris SALAH, YWCA
- Mr. Ibrahim DAQQAQ, Chairman of the Arab Engineers Union
- Mr. Elias FREIJ, Mayor of Betlehem

AMMAN

- Mr. Marwan DUDIN, Minister of Occupied Territories
- Mr. Taher AL MASRI, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Mohamed MILHEM, former Mayor of Halul, elected in 1976, expelled, now member of the PLO Executive Committee in charge of the Occupied Territories
- Sheikh Abdelhamid SAYEH, Chairman of the PNC
- Mr. Hanna NASSER, former President of Bir Zeit University, expelled



Brussels, April 17, 1987.

9
Dear Mr. Hänsch,

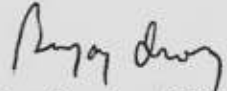
אנחנו יושבים
בסניף

Following our conversation in Strasbourg during the last session of the European Parliament, I have the pleasure to inform you that Dr. Yossef Beilin, Director-General for Political Affairs of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will visit the European Parliament on the 17th June 1987.

Dr. Beilin would be very pleased to have a meeting with the Socialist Group.

We suggest to hold the meeting on the afternoon of the 17th June, if it is agreeable to you. Please let us know, at your earliest convenience.

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


Benjamin ORON
Deputy Head of the Mission

Mr. K. HÄNSCH
Akazienstrasse, 5
4000 DÜSSELDORF 12
GERMANY



א ל
1
2

AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

AMBASSADE VAN ISRAEL

בריסל, יא ניסן תשמ"ז

שמור

10 אפריל 1987

106.3

א ל : המנכ"ל המדיני

הנדון : בקורך במחצית יוני

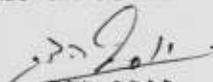
כפי שבודאי מסר לך מר אלון ליאל, ה- 5 במאי אינו מועד מתאים לבקורך
בבריסל מאחר ובאותו יום יהיו שה"ח טינדמנס והמנכ"ל הפוליטי בוינה בכנס
ובש"א.

על כן אני מציע כי תנצל הופעתך בפני ידידי ישראל בפרלמנט האירופי ב-17
ביוני, כדי להגיע קודם לכן לבריסל. מציע שתגיע ב- 15, בשעות הצהריים,
בטיסת אל-על. מכאן תצא ללוקסמבורג ב- 16, כך שב- 17 תהיה בשטרסבורג.
בדקתי הדבר עם ראש לשכתו של שה"ח הבלגי וקבעתי אתו טנטטיבית פגישה
עם שה"ח טינדמנס ב- 16 בבקר בשעה 10.00. ב- 15 בשעות אחה"צ ובערב אפשר
לארגן פגישות אחרות, כך שניתן לנצל את אחה"צ ב- 16 לבקור בלוקסמבורג,
במידה שלשה"ח ולמנכ"ל המדיני אין התחייבויות אחרות.

להערכתך מועד הפגישה עם היו"ר התורן של מועצת השרים האירופים מתאים
משום שיערך זמן קצר לאחר שטינדמנס יביא בפני עמיתיו תוצאות סיורו באזור
ובכלל זה אצלנו, וכך לקראת גבוש מסקנותיו לפני העברת היו"רות התורנות
ליורשו, שה"ח הדני.

אבקשך להודיעני אם המועדים נוחים לך כדי לאשר המועד לשה"ח הבלגי,
לבדוק האפשרויות הנוספות ולהביאן לאשורן.

בברכת חג שמח


יוסף הרשקוביץ
שגריר

העתק : המשנה למנכ"ל

מנהל אירופה 1 ✓

מר ש.שטיין, לשכת המנכ"ל



שמור

כ"ט באדר התשמ"ז
30 במרץ 1987
יב/288

אל: השגריר, בריסל

הנדון: ביקור המנכ"ל המדיני בפא"ר ולוכסמבורג

1. המנכ"ל המדיני נענה להזמנת קבוצת ידידי ישראל בפא"ר להופיע בפני חבריה. המועד שנקבע בתאום עם האדון מייקל פידלר הוא ה-17.6.87 בשעה 11.00. בתום ההרצאה תתקיים א"צ.
2. במהלך ביקורו באותו היום בפא"ר הננו מעוניינים לערוך פגישות נוספות.
3. בנוסף על ביקורו בפא"ר העלתה האפשרות שהמנכ"ל המדיני יערוך ביקור עבודה בן יום בלוכסמבורג. התאריך המוצע הוא יום שלישי ה-16.6.
4. נודה על התיחסותך להצעותינו ובקשותינו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

שמעון ששון

העתק: ממנכ"ל
אירופה 1



י"ז ניסן, תשמ"ז
16 אפריל, 1987
382/107 .15

אל אירופה
הנדון: החלטת הפא"ר על יהודי סוריה.

~~כ"ו~~

אל: אירופה 1.

הנדון: החלטת הפא"ר על יהודי סוריה.

מצ"ב נוסח הצעת ההחלטה (הדחופה) שנתקבלה ברוב קולות
במושב האחרון של הפא"ר. ההצעה הוגשה בשם הסיעות הדמונוצרית,
השמרנית והליברלית, שהצטרפו אליה סוציאליסטים, קומוניסטים
גוליסטים ובלתי תלויים בודדים.
יוזמת ההצעה היתה הגב' BONINO (איטלקיה בלתי תלויה).

בברכה
ב. אורון.

העתק: תפוצות.



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1987-88

6 April 1987

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 2-210/87

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr BONINO, Mr RABBETHGE, Mr CHIABRANDO, Mr LIGIOS, Mr CHIUSANO, Mr PÖETTERING, Mr POMILIO, Mr SELVA, Mr STARITA, Mr GAIBISSO, Mrs FONTAINE, Mr HABSURG, Mr F. PISONI, Mr LAMBRIAS and Mr BEUMER on behalf of the EPP Group

Mr PROUT, Mr LLORCA, Mr SHERLOCK, Mr ROBLES PIQUER, Mr WELSH and Mr TUCKMAN on behalf of the European Democratic Group

Mrs VEIL, Mr DE GUCHT, Mr DE VRIES, Mr GAWRONSKI, Mr DONNEZ, Mrs ANDREW and Mr WOLFF, on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group

and Mr DIDO, Mrs TRUPIA, Mr COSTE-FLORET, Mr BANDRES MOLET, Mr SEELER, Mr NEWMAN, Mrs VAN HEMELDONCK, Mr VAN DER LEK, Mr SEGRE, Mr TAYLOR, Mr MATTINA, Mr BONACCINI, Mr VAN DER WAAL, Mr COHEN, Mr PANNELLA, Mr CICCIOMESSERE, Mr TOGNOLI, Mr BUTTAFUOCO, Mr STAES, Mrs SQUARCIALUPI, Mr SAPENA, Mr TRIDENTE, Mr ROELANTS DU VIVIER, Mr GRAZIANI, Mr PELIKAN, Mr AMADEI, Mr STARITA, Mrs MARINARO, Mr PEGADO LIZ, Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE, Mr BARZANTI, Mr GRIFFITHS, Ms TONGUE, Mrs HEINRICH, Mr GUERMEUR, Mrs LIZIN, Mr ANDREWS and Mr BEUMER

with request for inclusion in the debate on topical and urgent subjects of major importance pursuant to Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure

on the situation of the Jewish Community in Syria

PE 113.777

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the 4 500 people who make up the Jewish community in Syria are practically held prisoner, are constantly subjected to humiliation and repression and have the right neither to move freely within the country, nor to choose their occupation,
 - B. whereas all their identity cards must bear the word 'Jew' and the Syrian authorities force them to live in the ghetto of Damascus and in isolated villages in the north of the country,
 - C. whereas a Jewish woman recently died because she needed treatment from a heart specialist in Europe but was refused an exit visa,
1. Calls on the Syrian Government to allow any Jews who request permission to leave the country to do so freely and unconditionally;
 2. Calls on the Council and the Commission to make every effort to ensure that this request is granted;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Syrian Government.



AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

שגרירות ישראל

AMBASSADE VAN ISRAEL

בריסל, יז ניסן תשמ"ז

16 אפריל 1987

107.15.11/377

כ"ז

אלא. א. ב. א. כ. א. ג.

א ל : אירופה 1

הנדון : פא"ר : החלטה על זכויות אדם בעולם
בשנים 1985-86

מצ"ב צלום מכתבו של יו"ר הועדה המדינית של הפא"ר
בצרוף ההחלטה שהתקבלה במושב מרץ של הפרלמנט .
כידוע מההתכתבות הקודמת ישראל מוזכרת רק פעם אחת בדו"ח
ובהחלטה (סעיף 7C) בהקשר לאוכלוסיית השטחים .

ב ב ר כ ה
47
כ.אורון

העתק : ארב"ל 3

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Strasbourg,

03.IV.87

09439

H.E. Mr Joseph HADASS
Ambassador
Head of the Mission of the State of
Israel to the European Communities

40, av. de l'Observatoire

1180 BRUSSELS

Your Excellency,

The European Parliament adopted, on the basis of a report by its
Political Affairs Committee

a resolution on human rights in the world for the year 1985-1986 and
Community policy on human rights

and decided to forward the text to the Governments of all the countries
mentioned in this resolution.

On behalf of the President of the European Parliament, I enclose an
extract from the minutes of the relevant sitting containing Parliament's
resolution and would like to ask you to forward this document to the
Government of your country.

The minutes will be published in the Official Journal of the
European Communities pursuant to Rule 89(4) of the European Parliament's Rules
of Procedure.

Yours sincerely,


Enrico VINCI

Encl.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1987 - 1988 SESSION

EXTRACT

OF THE MINUTES
OF THE MEETING OF

THURSDAY, 12 MARCH 1987

IN THE CHAIR: Pieter DANKERT, Vice-President

RESOLUTION

on human rights in the world for the year 1985-1986 and Community policy on human rights

The European Parliament,

Having regard to the following motions for resolution:

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr DE GUCHT on Dimos SOLOMOU, a Cypriot conscientious objector (doc. B2-329/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr LOMAS on the concern on human rights in the Republic of Korea ROX/South Korea (doc. B2-367/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE and Mr KUIJPERS on the situation of the Kurds (doc. B2-373/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr van der WAAL on the situation of Jews in Syria (doc. B2-388/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr DEPREZ on the resurgence of pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat refugees (doc. B2-420/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr ANTONY on behalf of the Group of the European Right on the deportation of Europeans in the Soviet Union (doc. B2-540/85),
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr COTTRELL concerning atrocities in Uganda (doc. B2-615/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr TZOUNIS and others on the demolition of the orthodox church of Aghiou Georgiou Makrochoriou (doc. B2-617/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE and Mr KUIJPERS on political prisoners in Laos (doc. B2-762/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr SCHWALBA-HOTH on the imprisonment of Mahmud Baïdan in Syria (doc. B2-881/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs LIZIN on the hanging of a trade unionist in Pakistan (doc. B2-898/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr KUIJPERS and Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE on young people and human rights (doc. B2-1188/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr NEWMAN on political prisoners in Kosovo, Yugoslavia (doc. B2-1579/85)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr KUIJPERS and Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE on the use of torture in Pakistan (doc. B2-74/86)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr GLINNE on the refusal to recognize the right of conscientious objection in Poland (doc. B2-332/86)
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr STAES on the situation in Zaire (doc. B2-334/86)
- Having regard to the resolution on human rights in the world adopted on 17 May 1983,
- Having regard to the resolution on human rights in the world adopted on 22 May 1984,
- Having regard to the resolution on human rights in the world adopted on 22 October 1985
- Having regard to the resolution on the establishment of a 'Sakharov Prize' for freedom of thought,
- Having regard to the report and resolution on human rights¹ adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness on 26 September 1985,
- Having regard to the two resolutions on human rights² adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Vouliagmeni on 25 September 1986,
- Having regard to the draft Single European Act,
- Having regard to the Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve on 21 July 1986 meeting in the context of European Political Cooperation³,
- Having regard to the Final Act and Joint Political communique signed with the cooperation agreement between the Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration in Luxembourg on 12 November 1985⁴,
- Having regard to the 'EVRIGENIS' Declaration against racism and xenophobia,
- Having regard to the resolutions adopted by Parliament since July 1985 concerning human rights,

¹ Rapporteur Mrs Flesch, Doc. ACP-EEC OJ11/85, OJ No. C 322 13.12.1985, p. 44

² Doc. ACP-EEC 115/86/fin. and Doc. ACP-EEC 122/86/fin.

³ Annex I

⁴ Bulletin, EC II-1985

- Having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and to the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (A 2-208/86),
- A. Whereas the first directly-elected European Parliament undertook to draw up annually a report on human rights in the world and Community human rights policy,
 - B. Whereas a commitment to democratic principles of government and to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms under the rule of law is a prerequisite for membership of the European Community,
 - C. Whereas in 1985 this commitment was expressed in the preamble of the draft Single European Act,
 - D. whereas human rights violations in any part of the world are a matter of legitimate international concern, on moral grounds and from the point of view of their political repercussions, and this must not be regarded as interference in the affairs of third countries,
 - E. whereas, although the protection of human rights is by and large guaranteed in the Community, human rights abuses can also occur in Member States which are equally deserving of our attention: whereas, although normal legal process is such as to provide a solution in the majority of such cases, the fact may not be overlooked that even the national legislation of a Member State may in certain cases imply an encroachment on human rights,
 - F. whereas respect for the basic principles of democratic regimes is not enough in itself to guarantee respect for human rights it is certainly a necessary precondition for this,
 - G. Whereas only some fifty countries in the world could be qualified as essentially democratic,

- H. Whereas the number of countries where grave human rights abuses occur frequently is considerably greater than those countries where human rights, in general, are respected,
- I. Whereas prisoners of conscience are held, or torture is practised, in approximately half of the member states of the United Nations often as instruments of state policy, thus denying citizens their fundamental human rights and the freedom to be politically engaged and to express their political views,
- J. Whereas 1986 marks the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Amnesty International, which, together with other no less estimable non-governmental organisations, has demonstrated that ordinary citizens can be more actively concerned than many governments to promote respect for human rights,
- K. Whereas 1986 marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- L. Whereas these treaties, which together with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on Human Rights, constitute the world's 'Bill of Rights' remain unratified by about half of the member states of the United Nations, including two member states of the European Community,
- M. Whereas in Parliament's annual reports particular emphasis is given to three fundamental rights - the right to life, the right to respect for the physical and moral integrity of the person, and the right to a fair trial by an independent court,
- N. Whereas all human rights are indivisible and intertwined, and thus according priority to certain basic rights does not imply any lack of concern for other derived rights,
- O. Whereas it was decided on 13 December 1985 that Parliament should award annually a Prize for freedom of thought to be called the 'European Parliament Sakharov Prize',

- P. Whereas since its election in 1984, largely in response to public concern and appeals by Community citizens, Parliament adopted more than 90 resolutions on human rights, tabled more than 200 oral and written questions, and considered more than 6 petitions ,
1. Considers, with regret, that in the period under review, from January 1985 to mid-1986, there was no significant reduction in the number of countries in the world where human rights abuses are routinely practised;
 2. Notes that since adoption of its previous report, motions for resolution tabled under Rule 47, and referred to the Political Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights, referred to alleged violations in more than 40 countries in the world;
 3. Expresses its deepest concern that the countries where it can be reliably attested that human rights violations are flagrant and systematic, and are condoned or practised by the governments of those countries or their agents, number in excess of 50;
 4. Declares that the right to life is and must be the first right guaranteed to every human being; also declares that the concept of human rights must be closely associated with the right to life;
 5. Notes with concern that in 1985 and 1986 the Community concluded wide-ranging agreements with countries where there have been frequent and well-documented abuses of human rights;
 6. Expresses its sadness that human rights abuses on a considerable scale occur in a number of countries with which the Community is closely associated, under various types of agreement, and that less than half of the ACP Member States could be said to fully respect human rights, despite the commitment to do so in the Lome III Convention, and the international agreements to which many of these countries have adhered;
 7. Considers that during the period under review, among the most serious negative developments which could be noted with regard to respect for human rights, were the following:

- a. The disregard for human suffering and the sheer savagery of the methods employed, often against civilians, by armed forces in Afghanistan, Central America, the Horn of Africa, the Gulf, Lebanon, Indonesia and East Timor,
- b. The apparent increase in the number of extrajudicial killings in the areas worst affected by this phenomenon, as identified by the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary executions,
- c. The intensity of inter-communal conflicts, particularly in East Timor, India, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Lebanon and Surinam, and the oppression of minority and indigenous groups to a greater or lesser degree, among them the Indians in some countries of Latin and Central America, the Greek minority in Albania, the Turkish community in Bulgaria, the Bahais in Iran, the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied territories, the Ahmaddiya community in Pakistan, the Jews in the Soviet Union and in Syria, the Kurds and the Greek minority in Turkey, and the ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia,
- d. Major outflows of refugees and displaced persons in different parts of the world, as a result of armed conflict, famine, natural catastrophes, and the excesses of dictatorial regimes, including Ethiopia which pursued a policy of forcibly displacing populations and a "villagisation" policy, to give a total world refugee population in 1985 estimated at 16 million persons, many of them children, concentrated particularly in Central America, the Horn of Africa, Pakistan and southern Africa,
- e. The reduction in the number of exit permits from the USSR in 1985 and 1986 to among the lowest levels in the decade since the signature of the Helsinki Final Act, continuing restrictions on emigration from most East European countries including in cases of 'family reunification', and the accentuated persecution of members of the Helsinki monitoring groups,
- f. Repressive measures in some other East European countries against intellectuals and religious, minority and 'opposition' groups;

8. Believes that among the more positive developments that could be noted in the period under review are the following:

- a. the increasing progress towards democracy, particularly in Latin America, through new, freely elected civil governments,
- b. The removal from power of totalitarian leaders in Haiti, the Philippines, Sudan and Uganda thereby offering a prospect of more humane government in those countries,
- c. The release of significant numbers of political prisoners in certain countries, as in Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, The Philippines, South Yemen, Sudan and Uganda in 1986,
- d. The possible reduction in the number of judicial executions carried out in 1985, compared with earlier years, according to estimates by Amnesty International, and the abolition of the death penalty in certain countries - though the death penalty remains on the statute books of more than 130 countries, and in some countries such as China, Iran and the Soviet Union, the death penalty continued to be prescribed for a wide variety of criminal offences,
- e. The signature by all European Community countries - with the exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland - of Protocol 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the 'Death Penalty', which for the first time in international law makes a ban on the death penalty for peacetime offences a legal obligation for the contracting party,
- f. The ratification of the Sixth Protocol by the following Member States of the Community and of the Council of Europe: Austria, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Spain and Sweden;
- g. The further development of regional human rights systems, for instance, by the establishment of an Asian Human Rights Commission, and an agreement on a Declaration of the Basic Duties of ASEAN peoples and governments, and in America by the fact that the number of American states which recognise the binding jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights rose to eight,

- h. An increase in the number of support committees, human rights NGOs, and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;
9. Welcomes the coming into force in October 1986 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which has now been ratified by 30 countries, and hopes that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights provided for in the Charter will make a significant contribution to furthering respect for human rights in Africa; requests those Member States of the Organization of African Unity that have not already done so to ratify the Charter;
10. **Calls on the Turkish government to provide full information on and to allow full international investigation into the disappearance of Greek-Cypriots in northern Cyprus during the 1974 war and, if any are alive, to release them immediately;**

COMMUNITY POLICY

11. Believes that while there is still no clearly defined Community human rights policy as such, a basis for such a policy has begun to emerge, and that there is an increasing awareness that concern for human rights is one of the key elements which binds the Community together and gives it its particular identity vis-a-vis third countries or groups of countries;
12. Believes, further, that the definition of a Community human rights policy also supposes that within the Community's legal system, given its supranational characteristics, there is a specific guarantee of the Community citizen's rights, either through the approval of an act establishing a list of fundamental rights submitted to the Court of Justice for scrutiny, or through the ratification by the Community itself of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
13. Stresses the importance, in this connection, of the Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve on 21 July 1986, whilst at the same time regretting that the Community institutions, and not least Parliament, were not formally associated with this Declaration and involved in its elaboration;

14. Congratulates in particular the Presidency of The Netherlands during the first half of 1986 for its efforts to make more transparent and to give more cohesion to the human rights activity of the Twelve meeting in the context of European Political Cooperation;
15. Welcomes, in this connection, the memorandum submitted to Parliament's Political Affairs Committee in May 1986 by the Dutch President-in-Office about human rights activity within the framework of European Political Cooperation, and his oral statement to the Committee giving details, as had been requested in Parliament's earlier annual reports, about a number of the human rights initiatives taken by the Twelve;
16. Welcomes also the President-in-Office's expressed willingness to explore ways in which this 'dialogue' could be further developed, either in the framework of the colloquy system, or in meetings with the Subcommittee on Human Rights, or through President-to-President contacts;
17. Believes that a memorandum about the Twelve's human rights activity should be submitted annually to Parliament or to its Political Affairs Committee by the President-in-Office and that the form of this document should be jointly discussed;
18. Believes that the human rights work of the Twelve would be enhanced and made much more effective if there was a specific human rights structure within European Political Cooperation, and that, as is the practice with other policy areas, an EPC Working Group on Human Rights should be established;
19. Welcomes the fact that, according to statements by two presidents-in-office, European Parliament resolutions on human rights are routinely considered when relations with the third countries to which they refer are being examined in EPC, and that, on occasion, Parliament's resolutions are formally transmitted to the authorities of a third country in conjunction with a demarche about a human rights matter being made by a representative of the Twelve;
20. Believes that the closer relationship between European Political Cooperation and Community activity now reflected in the provisions of the Single European Act, can serve the objective of establishing a Community human rights policy, which would make use jointly of both Community and national instruments;

21. Believes that the preamble of the draft Single European Act, bringing the promotion of respect for human rights within the ambit of the treaties, gives Community bodies, and in particular the Commission, a mandate to actively pursue human rights objectives in third countries;
22. Believes, however, that the Community should be endowed with an even more explicit and specific legal mandate governing its human rights activity, and invites the Commission to make proposals to Council for an appropriate form of 'Community act' on the basis of Article 235 of the EC Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 5 of the preamble of the draft Single European Act, taking account also of the 1977 Declaration on Democracy and the 1986 Declaration on Human Rights;
23. Notes that a formal dialogue on human rights matters with the Commission was initiated in 1986, and should be further pursued, including, as proposed by the Commission during the debate on the 1984 annual report¹ 'an exchange of information at the highest level about discreet demarches' made by both institutions;
24. Welcomes the expressed commitments of the President of the Commission that the Commission will live up to its responsibilities in the field of human rights, and of the fact that the President has included human rights matters within his own 'portfolio', and considers that there is an urgent need for close cooperation between the President of the Commission and the Political Affairs Committee and its Subcommittee on Human Rights on the practical details of human rights policy;
25. Believes, furthermore, that the human rights activity of the Commission, and of the Community, would be publicly accentuated if the President were to designate a Member of the Commission, or a senior official, or a member of his personal staff who could act as a 'human rights coordinator/spokesman' (as proposed by Parliament's Human Rights Subcommittee following its meeting with Commission Vice-President Natali on 28 February 1986);

¹
OJ EP Debates No. 2-331 of 17-21 Feb. 1986, p. 46

26. Recognizes the complexity of any such coordinating function, since human rights matters fall within the sphere of activity of several Commissioners (just as human rights matters are dealt with by various Committees of Parliament), and invites the President of the Commission to discuss the practical aspects of any such arrangement with the Political Affairs Committee, and more particularly the latter's Subcommittee on Human Rights;
27. Invites the Commission once again to make proposals in future draft Community budgets for increased funding for human rights related activities, such as
 - a. Human rights education,
 - b. Providing advisory services on human rights (as is now being done by the United Nations)
 - c. Funding deserving human rights orientated projects, such as the Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims in Copenhagen,
 - d. Building human rights concerns into development programmes, without compromising the Commission's position on the general non-conditionality of Community aid;
28. Calls on the Commission also, as previously requested by Parliament to make a report, setting out the guidelines applied hitherto by the Commission with regard to human rights and showing what precedents have been set in using Community instruments to further human rights policy, and believes that any such report would not compromise current Commission practice of examining human rights issues on a case-by-case basis;
29. Believes that such a document would help the Community to send clearer signals to third countries, and that the Community's position on human rights should be firmly conveyed in the course of all negotiations with third countries or groups of countries;
30. Accepts as right that Community relations with a third country can revolve around human rights issues, as, for instance, could be said to be the case with Turkey, and as was the case with Greece, Portugal and Spain under the former dictatorships;
31. Welcomes the references to the protection of human rights in connection with the 1985 Luxembourg agreement between the Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and believes that this, together with the references contained in the Lome III agreement, constitute important precedents which should now be further followed in other external agreements, particularly where that agreement implies 'most favoured nation' status;

32. Believes that such references have more than a symbolic significance, and that, in the case of the Lome III agreement, consideration should now be given to the practical application of these commitments, bearing in mind also the decision of the Council of Ministers in November 1979 that, in connection with the Lome Treaty, it would consider the adoption of appropriate measures in response to any cases involving the systematic violation of human rights;
33. Insists that any action taken against a government accused of violating human rights should under no circumstances worsen the lot of the population, already suffering under an oppressive regime;
34. Believes, in relation to the above, that Community policy towards South Africa is currently one of the tests of the coherence, consistency and credibility of Community human rights policy, and that the Community must take further steps to bring pressure to bear on the South African government to end repression and to satisfy the aspirations of the black population;

CSCE

35. Regrets that more than ten years after the signature of the Helsinki Final Act, the CSCE process has not led to significant improvement in respect for human rights in most of the countries in Eastern Europe;
36. Believes that the recent human rights developments in the Soviet Union may offer hopeful prospects if they lead to a generalized improvement in the protection of human rights and the right to emigrate. Believes, however, that it is still too early to say whether this is merely a superficial adjustment or a fundamental change of course, and points out at all events that there are still many citizens in the Soviet Union who are deprived of their freedom because of their beliefs and that as yet there are no signs of an increase in the number of exit visas;
37. Notes with approval the release of known dissidents such as Shcharansky and Sakharov but also points out that innumerable anonymous and unknown Christians, Jews and dissidents are still in prison in all the Eastern European countries and prevented from exercising all kinds of rights enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act;

38. .Regrets that the 'experts level' conferences on human rights and on human contacts, held in Ottawa and Berne in 1985 and 1986, achieved only minor results, held most of their meetings in camera at the Soviet Union's insistence, and resulted in no final communique, revealing the considerable gap that exists between commitment and practice where the Final Act is concerned;
39. Recognises that there was a degree of progress at the Berne conference, which was established to deal with specific individual cases, and not with more general aspects of human rights in the context of East-West relations, but expresses its concern at the continued existence of a large number of unresolved cases, very often involving family reunification, many of which have been brought specifically to the attention of Parliament's Human Rights Subcommittee;
40. Requests the Twelve, at the CSCE review conference in Vienna (which began in November 1986), to emphasize again that the three baskets which make up the Helsinki Final Act are interdependent and that accordingly, the validity of the Act as a whole will inevitably be called into question if the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries fail to respect the compromises reached concerning human rights;
41. Believes that the European Parliament should be represented at Vienna, using the good offices of the Twelve, as was the case at the review conference in Madrid in 1983, by a small delegation comprised of Members of its Political Affairs Committee, which in addition to meeting the representatives of the Twelve, could make representation about specific human rights cases to the heads of delegation of certain East European countries;

UNITED NATIONS AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS

42. Urges the Twelve to make concerted efforts to seek to bring about a major improvement in the United Nations mechanisms for enforcing, and monitoring compliance with, the standards the UN has set with regard to human rights;

43. Believes that though the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, and other UN-established human rights bodies have been devalued by a tendency to consider general political issues rather than specific human rights violations, there have been a number of relatively recent developments which represent noteworthy advances in UN human rights activity, notably:
- the practice of nomination of UN Commission rapporteurs to look into specific human rights matters
 - the increased provision of advisory services on human rights
 - the increased willingness of the Commission to seriously investigate complaints about violations of human rights in UN member states;
44. Believes that United Nations activity would be further enhanced if bodies such as the Committee on Human Rights (established under the Covenants) was comprised, as was intended, of independent experts 'serving in a personal capacity' and not, as is presently very often the case, of government officials or diplomats, and believes furthermore that the UN Commission should be transformed into a body comprising independent jurists or experts;
45. Regrets the slowness with which the United Nations Convention on Torture is being signed and ratified by most UN member states, (including certain European Community countries), and believes that the Convention should be strengthened by supplementary measures - possibly with an instrument to investigate or effectively monitor the practice of torture;
46. Believes that the Twelve would be in a stronger moral position at the United Nations, if all Community countries had ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and its optional protocol, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
47. Believes that the Twelve should make a positive contribution to the UN's current standard-setting activities, but that priority of effort should now be directed at the implementation and enforcement of existing international standards;

48. Believes that the Twelve should endorse the recommendation made by UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings, Amos Wako, that proper international standards be developed to investigate cases of suspicious death;
49. Strongly criticises the decision by the United Nations to suspend, for budgetary reasons, the Autumn 1986 sessions of the Committee on Human Rights and of the United Nations Subcommittee for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the principal subsidiary body of the UN Commission, which had been responsible for doing some of the United Nations most important human rights work, and acts as an important point of contact with non-governmental organisations;
50. Calls directly on Turkey which, after ratifying the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on 28 November 1974, had by the end of the period covered by this report, neither recognised the European Commission of Human Rights as competent to hear individual petitions nor recognised the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights as binding, to do so at an early date;

51. Calls on all the Member States of the Community and the Council of Europe which have not yet ratified the Sixth Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty to do so as a matter of urgency;
52. Is particularly concerned by the human rights situation of refugees; calls on the Community institutions and Member States to support the UNHCR in its efforts to uphold the rights and improve the juridical situation of refugees, and to ensure that they are not repatriated against their will;

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT

53. Believes that Parliament, through its links with political forces in third countries, and as the world's only international elected Parliament, has an active role to play in promoting respect for human rights, and that this corresponds to the wishes of millions of Community citizens;
54. Rejects any suggestion that its human rights activity could be deemed ultra vires, or as an interference in the internal affairs of third countries, and believes it is the duty of Parliament, making use of its various delegations, to go beyond what might be deemed to be its formal competences;
55. Believes that, though its delegations, to an increasing extent, have been provided with background material on human rights by Parliament's 'human rights unit', the human rights work of its delegations would be further enhanced if:
- delegations were fully and routinely briefed about relevant human rights matters before every meeting with their counterpart delegation
 - rapporteurs on third country issues were invited to participate in the work of relevant delegations
 - delegations made it a standard practice to discuss human rights in preparatory meetings, and sought to make human rights, where appropriate, a formal part of the agenda at meetings with counterpart delegations

- delegations were committed to defending Parliament's point of view on human rights, as set out in its adopted resolutions, even at the risk of causing frictions with counterpart delegations
- delegations, outside their official programmes, made a point, where appropriate, of mandating Members to make certain 'symbolic' visits - for instance, to political trials, to representatives of an independent judiciary, or to prominent lawyers specialising in defending human rights cases;

56. Believes that in its resolutions about human rights Parliament should increasingly instruct its delegations, when appropriate, to take up a particular matter, and that all of Parliament's reports about third countries should contain a section on human rights;
57. Believes that in addition to the work undertaken by delegations, specific fact-finding missions should be sent to third countries where human rights are a matter of serious concern;
58. Believes that while discreet initiatives can be effective in certain instances, where human rights violations are flagrant and systematic Parliament should take a clear, forceful and public position, which it should seek to concert with the presidency of the Twelve and the Commission;
59. Notes in this connection the importance attributed by many victims of human rights violations to public declarations in other countries, which in many instances represent their principal hope in the face of oppression;
60. Expresses once again its appreciation of the work of non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world who provide information for Parliament, sometimes at great personal risk;
61. Believes, that Parliament's objective should be to co-determine Community policy with regard to human rights, as could be said to be the case with the United States Congress, taking note also of the recent establishment by governments in certain Community countries of consultative bodies on human rights whose members include parliamentarians;

62. Believes that while the structures which exist in the European Parliament at present to service its human rights activities have been improved, they must be strengthened further, that the structures which exist within European Political Cooperation and the Commission are inadequate, and that unless this situation is remedied the credibility of the Community's human rights positions will be undermined;
63. Regrets, with reference to the above, the failure of the Bureau of the Parliament to act in compliance with paragraph 22 of its 1983 resolution on human rights in the world and its resolution on the 1984 budget, providing for the transfer of posts to the secretariat of the Political Affairs Committee, and urges the Bureau at least to increase the number of staff in the Human Rights Unit, pursuant to paragraph 45 of its previous resolution on human rights in the world, adopted on 22 October 1985;
64. Is in favour of the practice whereby the bureau of the Subcommittee on Human Rights provides the President of Parliament with an immediate opinion on motions for resolutions on human rights, tabled pursuant to Rule 48, but calls for a more coherent approach to be adopted when drawing up the list of urgent resolutions, in line with the importance which should be attached to human rights;
65. Undertakes to review some of its own procedures with regard to human rights, notably by examining its procedure for the adoption of urgent motions for resolution tabled under Rule 48, by exploring ways of reacting more rapidly when urgent action is required, and by examining the possibilities of making respect for human rights a factor in association agreements and admitting new members to the Community in view of the revision of Articles 237 and 238 in the draft Single European Act;
66. Considers that, further to the Flesch report¹ and the resolutions on human rights adopted at the ACP/EEC Joint Committee in Bujumbura and Vouliagmeni, the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly, should continue to develop appropriate procedures for raising human rights issues and cases of common concern, in the spirit of the relevant references in the Lome III Convention;

¹CA/CP/528/res/fin.

67. Takes note of the fact that the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly has instructed its Bureau to ensure that human rights are respected in the framework of the Lomé Convention and asks the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly to do this in close cooperation with its Subcommittee on Human Rights;
68. Undertakes to make every effort to take human rights out of the 'party political' arena, and to seek a broad-based consensus on human rights matters, recognising that if Parliament fails to take clear positions, or appears half-hearted in its approach, its potential influence in human rights matters is thereby reduced;
69. Undertakes likewise to collaborate with the relevant bodies of the Council of Europe with a view to producing more far-reaching and effective results in the endless campaign for human rights;
70. Believes that respect for human rights is a single and indivisible duty and considers such respect, both within and outside the Community, to be its special mission. Believes that there is a need for better coordination of its human rights activities and considers the setting up of a parliamentary committee on human rights to be the appropriate way of effecting this;
71. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the governments of all the countries mentioned in this motion for a resolution.

Enrico VINCI
Secretary-General

Henry PLUMB
President



בריסל , יז ניסן תשמ"ז
16 אפריל 1987
107.15.13/380

717

א.ל. א.מ. ה.נ.ר

א ל : אירופה 1

הנדון : משלחת הפא"ר ליחסים עם ישראל

לאחר בחירת הנשיאות החדשה של הפא"ר חלו מספר שינויים במשלחות ליחסים עם מדינות שלישיות .

מצ"ב ההרכב החדש של המלחת ליחסים עם ישראל . כפי שניתן לראות ממנו , היו"ר וסגני היו"ר ממשיכים לכהן בתפקידיהם כבעבר .

בהרכב החדש נכלל נציג של הימין הקיצוני (סיעת LE PEN) . בחירתו של D'ORMESSON מסיעה זו היה הרע במיעוטו (השתייך בעבר לדמונוצרים וידוע באהדתו לישראל) .

יש להצטער על החלפתו של הקומוניסט האיטלקי ROSSETTI . עם זאת מעודדת העובדה שמחליפתו , הגב' TRUPIA , גם היא חברת המפלגה הקומוניסטית האיטלקית ומקווים שתגלה אותה מידה של פתיחות כקודמה במשלחת .

ב ב ר כ ה
ל ר
ב.אורון

העתק : לשכת יו"ר הכנסת
גב' מרים גולן , הכנסת

E U R O P E A N P A R L I A M E N T

Delegation for relations with Israel

Chairman: Roger FAJARDIE (S - France)

Vice-Chairmen: Tove NIELSEN (LDR - Denmark)

Ursula BRAUN-MOSER (PPE - FRG)

Members; Roberto CICCIOMESSERE (NI - Italy)

Alfred COSTE-FLORET (RDE - France)

Josep Antoni DURAN I LLEIDA (PPE - Spain)

John Leslie MARSHALL (ED - U.K.)

Olivier d'ORMESSON (DR - France)

Enrique SAPENA GRANELL (S - Spain)

Lalla TRUPIA (COM - Italy)

Frederick A. TUCKMAN (ED - U.K.)

Klaus H.W. WETTIG (S - FRG)

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x