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1/1991 - 3/1990 ת-א

שם תיק: אויים כרך ג'
מזהה פיזי א-5027/4
מזהה פריט R0002y78
כתובת: 2-111-2-5-6 תאריך הדפסה: 04/11/2020

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18750
בלמ"ס/רג'יל
210.02

אל: ארב'יל 2
הסברה/מידע

1029

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם

הנדון: סיכום ישיבות מועבי"ט ב-1990

מצ"ב נתונים חנוגעים לישיבות מועבי"ט ב-1990.
מתוך 69 ישיבות, 25 הוקדשו לישראל (כולל UNDOF ו- UNIFIL).
לעומת זאת, 15 הוקדשו לפלישת עיראק לכוויית.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם
4 בינואר 1991

שהה מושהה והמ מנע ממנע ביין ארבל 2,1 סיבה
משפ רבים מעת הספרה ומרשם מאד

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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1029

SC/5251
2 January 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS 69 MEETINGS IN 1990, SAME NUMBER AS PREVIOUS YEAR

During 1990, the forty-fifth year of its existence, the Security Council held a total of 69 meetings, the same number as in 1989.

The first Council meeting in 1990 was held on 11 January and the last one -- the 2,972nd -- on 22 December.

The number of meetings by months were as follows: January, 3; February, 2; March, 8; April, 3; May, 6; June, 4; July, 2; August, 7; September, 6; October, 7; November, 13; and December, 8.

The number of meetings held in earlier years were as follows: 55 in 1988, 49 in 1987, 91 in 1986, 74 in 1985, 57 in 1984, 98 in 1983, 89 in 1982, 60 in 1981, 77 in 1980, 77 in 1979, 52 in 1978, 73 in 1977, 113 in 1976, 57 in 1975, 52 in 1974, 77 in 1973, 60 in 1972, 59 in 1971, 38 in 1970, 54 in 1969, 76 in 1968, 46 in 1967, 70 in 1966, 81 in 1965, 104 in 1964, 59 in 1963, 38 in 1962, 68 in 1961, 71 in 1960, 5 in 1959, 36 in 1958, 49 in 1957, 50 in 1956, 23 in 1955, 32 in 1954, 42 in 1953, 42 in 1952, 39 in 1951, 73 in 1950, 62 in 1949, 168 in 1948, 137 in 1947 and 88 in 1946.

Items Taken Up

The Council devoted 15 meetings to the situation arising out of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. During the course of those meetings, the Council condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, approved mandatory sanctions against Iraq, declared its annexation of Kuwait null and void, demanded that it permit and facilitate the departure of third-country nationals, condemned its aggressive acts against diplomatic facilities and personnel in Kuwait, banned air transport to or from Iraq or Kuwait and demanded that Iraq end the taking of third-country nationals as hostages. It also heard testimony of human rights violations by Iraq in Kuwait. Finally, on 29 November, it authorized the use of "all necessary means" to ensure Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait if its occupation continued beyond 15 January 1991.

Twenty-five of the Council's meetings during the year were devoted to the situation in the Middle East and related questions, including the situation in

(more)

For information media--not an official record

1029

the occupied Arab territories, Israeli settlement of Soviet immigrants in those territories and the protection of Palestinian civilians, particularly in view of the October 1990 violence at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. The Council subsequently condemned especially the violence by Israeli security forces at the Jerusalem Holy Places. Also covered were activities of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

On other issues, the Council devoted six meetings to the activities of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and two meetings to complaints brought by Nicaragua and Cuba, respectively. Four meetings were devoted to the situation between Iran and Iraq and the activities of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and five meetings to the situation in Cyprus, including the work and financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

It devoted one meeting to peace-keeping operations, one meeting to extending the United Nations military detachment to Afghanistan and Pakistan and two meetings to the situations in Western Sahara and Cambodia, respectively. It devoted two meetings each to the admission of new Members to the United Nations -- Namibia and Liechtenstein. Two meetings were held to fill five vacancies on the International Court of Justice. Another meeting was held in private to adopt the Council's report to the General Assembly. At its final meeting of 1990, the Council terminated the trusteeship arrangements for three of the four entities of the United States-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Council Membership

The membership of the Council in 1990 was as follows:

Permanent members (five): China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States.

Non-permanent members (10): Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Malaysia, Romania, Yemen and Zaire.

On 1 January 1991, Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe replaced Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland and Malaysia for two-year terms.

* *** *

311645 73/1258

18631
שמור/מיידי
210.02

אל: מנחל ארביל 2

דע: ראש אגף ארביל
וושינגטון

מאת: אחרן יעקב, נאו"ם.

הנדון: מועבי"ט - התקריות בחבל עזה.

1. לבקשת משקיף אש"פ זימן היום חנשיא מתורן (שגריר תימן) את מועבי"ט לחתי"עצוות בלתי רשמיות בענין התקריות שאירעו בימים האחרונים ברפיח ובמקומות אחרים ברצועה (מצ"ב מכתב משקיף אש"פ לנשיא).

2. חנשיא מתורן הפיץ בין חברות חמועצה מיוטח של חודעה נשיאותית חמוקיעח את פעולת כוחות חבטחון חטיוסח, שנמסרח לי על ידי חיועץ חאיטלקי (מצ"ב).

3. במחלך חחתי"עצוות טענו נציגי ארח"ב ובריטניח כי אין בידם מידע מספיק בנוגע לתקריות וכי חם מתנים לחנחיות מחבירות, סוכם כי חנשיא חתורן חבא (שגריר זאיר) ימשיך לטפל בנושא, בחתי"עצות עם חברות חמועצח, בראשית כחונתו.

אחרן יעקב, נאו"ם.
31 בדצמבר 1990

Mission of the
Palestine Liberation Organization
to the United Nations

منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية
البعثة الدائمة لدى الامم المتحدة

2
3

31 December 1990

73/1258

Excellency,

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Over the week end, the Israeli Occupying forces committed a new massacre against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including Jerusalem.

According to our information, the Israeli forces shot and killed nine Palestinians, and injured around three hundred during two days of indiscriminate shooting against Palestinian masses celebrating the Anniversary of Palestinian Revolution, especially in Rafah, Gazn and Khan Younis.

In light of such dangerous escalation of the Israeli oppression against the Palestinian citizens, we believe that the International community represented by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Security Council, has to act immediately in order to protect the Palestinian people and to implement relevant Security Council resolusions, the most recent of which resolution 681(1990).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an offical document of the General Assembly , under agenda items 23,35 and 77 and of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Dr. Nasser Al-Kidwa
Alternate Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the U.N.
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

H.E. The Secretary General
of the United Nations
The United Nations
New York

115 East 65th Street New York, NY 10021 Tel. (212) 288-8500 Fax (212) 517-2377

01 JAN '91 10:51 FOREIGN MINISTRY JERUSALEM

3/3

73/1258

The members of the Security Council have recieved with great concern the news of the recent acts of violance by the Israeli security forces against Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, especially in Rafah and Khan Younis, which led to scores of casualities among those civilians.

The members of the Council while deploring those acts, in particular the shooting of civilians, reaffirm the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the occupied territories and request that Israel, the Occupying Power, fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

The members of the Council express their determination to fully implement relevant Security Council resolutions, the most recent of which resolution 681 (1990)

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אאאא,תוזם:3
אל:רהמש/1
מ-:ניויורק,נר:682,תא:311290,זת:1807,דת:ר,סג:שמ,
בבבב
18635
שמור/רגיל
216.04

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: ראש אגף ארב'ל
מתאם הפעולות בלבנון/משהב'ט
יחידת הקישור לכוחות זרים/צה'ל

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ס.

הנדון: ביקור גולדינג.
מברקכם 2161.

משיחה עם גב' היסקו שימורה מהמזכירות:

1. גולדינג מתכוון להקדים הפעם את ביקורו באזור, בגלל המצב במפרץ ותאריך היעד הקשור בהחלטת מועבי'ט 678. הוא יצא איפוא את ניו יורק כבר ב-6/1 ויסייר באזור לפי לוח הזמנים הבא:

8-10/1 - ביקור ביחידות יוניפי'ל ובבירות.
11-12/1 - דמשק.
13/1 - הגעה לירושלים.
14/1 - שיחות בירושלים ובת'א (גולדינג מבקש להפגש עם שה'ח ושהב'ט).

2. סיפרה כי גולדינג יתרכז בביקורו בנושא יוניפי'ל בלבד ולא יעסוק בנושאים אחרים.

3. אשר לבקשת מועבי'ט כי המזכ'ל יבדוק את האפשרות לשנות את היקף יוניפי'ל ואת פריסתו, המזכ'ל יכלול את מימצאיו בענין זה בדו'חו החצי שנתי על יוניפי'ל.

4. שאלתי אותה על הדיווחים בעיתונות כי לבנון מתכוונת ליזום דיון בנושא דרום לבנון בעת חידוש מנדט יוניפי'ל. השיבה כי גם אליהם הגיעו ידיעות בענין זה אולם אין לכך כל אישור ממשלחת לבנון כאן. הבטיחה לעדכן אותי אם יגיעו אליה פרטים נוספים כלשהם.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ס.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,@(שהבט),ביין,ארבל2,
סייבל,ר/מרכז,ממד,@(רם),אמן

סססס

281745

1247

בלמס / רגיל

אל: ארבל 2
דע: רומא (הועבר)

מאת: מרקו גרינברג - נאום

הנדון: ביקור נשיא העצרת

מצ'ב ההודעה לעיתונות מהיום, בנוגע לביקורו של נשיא העצרת דמרקו בארץ. בין היתר יפגש עם עמיר חסן מירדן ב-5 לינואר 91.

מקור באום, המטפל בהכנות לביקור, מסר לי שדה מרקו חושב על נסיעה ללוב במהלך ביקורו במזרח התיכון.

מרקו גרינברג

1247

PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO VISIT

PALESTINE REFUGEES 2-7 JANUARY

28 December 1990

Guido de Marco (Malta), President of the 45th General Assembly, will visit Palestine refugee camps in the Occupied Arab Territories and Jordan from 2 to 7 January in order to highlight humanitarian aspects of the refugees' plight.

The President will arrive in Tel Aviv Israel on the evening of 2 January, where he will join Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli, head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who will accompany the President during the six-day visit.

On the morning of 3 January, the President will meet with Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy before departing for Gaza, where he will be briefed by UNRWA officials. While in Gaza, the President will tour Jabalia Camp, lunch with Palestinian notables, visit Beach Camp, Al Ahli Hospital and Bureij Camp, and meet with Gaza residents. In the evening, he will attend a dinner hosted by UNRWA.

On Friday 4 January, the President will meet with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and then tour the West Bank. After meeting with leaders of the Palestinian Women's Association at the UNRWA Field Office, he will visit Jalazone Camp. He will lunch with Bethlehem Mayor Freij, after which he will visit Dheishah Camp. In the late afternoon, he will meet with Palestinian notables at the American Colony Hotel in East Jerusalem, and then give a press conference there. He will be the guest of honour that evening at a dinner hosted by the Palestinian notables.

On Saturday 5 January the President will travel to Amman Jordan, where, in the morning, he will meet with Crown Prince Hassan and other senior Jordanian officials. In the afternoon, he will be briefed by UNRWA officials before visiting UNRWA installations in Jordan as well as the Baqa'a Camp.

On the morning of 6 January, the President will continue visiting camps and UNRWA installations in Jordan. He will possibly hold a press conference at this time. In the afternoon, he is expected to have further meetings with senior Jordanian officials. Details will be announced at a later date.

President de Marco will return to Malta on Monday 7 January, via Cairo and Rome.

* * *

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END

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אאאא,חוזם:23310
אל:רהמש/1851
מ-:המשרד,תא:261290,זת:0914,דת:מ,סג:סו,
בבבב
92581
סודי/מידי
203.01

אל: נאו'ם - נ'י/ אהרון יעקב
וינה/הממונה
רומא/השגריר
משהב'ט/מתפ'ש
דע: אירופה 1, מאו'ר

מאת: מנהל ארב'ל 2

הנדון: ביקור נשיא העצרת האו'ם, שה'ח מלטה GUIDO DE MARCO

1. להלן המידע שבידינו מתוך מברקי ניו יורק ווינה ומדברי נציג ססו'ת כאן:

א) נשיא העצרת יגיע ארצה ב-2 בינואר טיסת סוויסאייר 332 מציריך, הנוחתת בשעה 19:00. מתלווים אליו:

1. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH CASSAR, PERSONAL ADVISER.
2. MICHAEL BARTOLO, U.N. OFFICIAL, ATTACHED TO THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AS ADVISER.
3. FRED ECKARD - SPOKESMAN.

ב) כן מתלווה אליו איש בטחון GUDMUNDUR SIGURDSSON (במידה שהאיש מגיע חמוש הבריקונא פרטי הנשק וכמות התחמושת שברשותו).

ג) לקראת ביקור דה מרקו, יגיע לארץ הנציב הכללי של ססו'ת GIACOMELLI, בלווית ראש לשכתו BASTALLI ב-1 ינואר בטיסת לופטנזה 646 מפרקנפורט, נוחתת ב-15:15.

ד) הנשיא וכל הפמליה יעזבו את הארץ בשבת, ה-5 בינואר בטיסת UNTSO לעמאן, היוצאת משדה התעופה בירושלים בסביבות שעה 07:30.

ה) להלן טיוטת תוכנית הנשיא, כפי שנמסרה לנו על ידי נציג ססו'ת בירושלים, בתוספת החלק שלנו:

יום ד' - 2/1

19:00 - הגעה - נסיעה לירושלים - אמריקן קולוני.

יום ה' - 3/1

09:00 - ישיבה עם שה'ת לוי במשרד. 10:30 - נסיעה לעזה.
ביקור במחנה פליטים ג'באליה, תידרוך במשרד ססו'ת בעזה, ביקור במ.פ. אל בוריי'ז', צהריים ב-BEACH CLUB של אנטס'ו.
14:45 - פגישה עם גורמים כלכליים (יצואני הדרים ודייגים).
15:00 - בקור בבית חולים - עזה.
15:30 - חזרה לירושלים - אמריקן קולוני.
- ארוחת ערב עם גופי האו'ם (אנטס'ו, ססו'ת, יו.אן.די.פי).

יום ו' 4/1

08:00 - פגישה עם ראש עירית ירושלים.
09:00 - תדרוך במשרד ססו'ת בירושלים.
11:00 - יציאה לביקור במ.פ. ג'לאזון.
13:00 - פוגש ראש עריית בית לחם - ביקור בעיר, בכנסית המולד וארוחת צהריים.

חזרה לירושלים וביקור במ.פ. דהיישא.
18:00 - מסיבת עתונאים באמריקאן קולוני.
20:00 - ארוחת ערב עם נכבדים פלסטינים בנשיונאל פלאס.

יום שבת 5/1

07:15 - יציאה לשדה התעופה ירושלים.

ו) במידה ויש שינויים/תיקונים כלשהם הבריקונא מוקדם ככל האפשר.

מנהל ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,@(שהבט),ביין,ארבל2,
ארבל1,רביב,מאור,הדס,אירו1,סייבל,משפט,
סולטן,מזתים,@(מתאסשטחים),@עמית482

ססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:22988
אל:רהמש/1831
מ-:המשרד,תא:251290,זת:1611,דת:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: רומא-שגריר נאו'ם-נ'י, וינה/ממונה.

הנדון: ביקור נשיא עצרת האו'ם.

1. כידוע לכם עומד נשיא העצרת - סגן רוה'מ ושה'ח מלטה - גידו דה מרקו, להגיע לביקור כאורח ססו'ת ב-2 בינואר בערב. ישהה עד 5 לינואר בבוקר.

2. ממטה ססו'ת כאן נמסרו לנו ראשי הפרקים של תכניתו המוברקים בנפרד.

3. הביקור כל כולו הוא ביקור 'פלסטיני' בעזה ומחנות הפליטים ובתי החולים בה, ובבית לחם ויו"ש כנ"ל.

4. דה מרקו ביקש לפתוח הביקור בפגישה אצל שר החוץ, ביום ה' 3/1 בבוקר ויבקר אצל ראש העיר ירושלים ביום ו' 4/1 בבוקר.

5. על דעת שר החוץ מסור נא לדה מרקו ואנשיו שנקבלו בכל הכבוד הראוי לו, אך אנו חוששים שמהתכנית שהוכנה עבורו ע'י ססו'ת הוא עלול לקבל תמונה מעוותת של המצב בי"ש. כוונתו בודאי ללמוד יסודית את נושא הסכסוך והדרכים להורדת האלימות ועידוד ההידברות והמו'מ שיקדמו את תהליך השלום. אנו מקווים שכוונתו לא היתה לערוך ביקור הפגנתי פרו פלסטיני, העלול להביא נזק הן בשטח והן לתדמיתו הציבורית של דה מרקו.

הוסף נא שאנו מבינים שהתכנית, כולל המפגשים הרבים והארוחות עם פלסטינים אינה ניתנת לשינוי בשלב זה - אך כדי לאפשר לו לעמוד אוביקטיבית, לפחות חלקית, על מסובכותו של הסכסוך על היבטיו השונים, והדרכים והמאמצים לשיפור המצב (כולל יצוא חקלאי, עידוד פיתוח מפעלי תעשיה וכו') הזמנו למפגש העבודה עם שה'ח גם מומחים ממשרדי החוץ והבטחון - כולל השגריר ברומא ומתאם הפעולות בשטחים.

הברק נא.

תודה.

ר' אגף ארבל
יוחנן ביין

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ביין,ארבל2,הדס,איר1,
סולטן,מזתים,סייבל,משפט,@(מתאמשטחים),@עמית482

סססס

17

1990-12-20 19:28 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 15

201730

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1189 59-ווש

18442
בלמ"ים/בחול לבוקר
210.02

אל: מנחל ארב'יל 2

דע: חמשנח למנכ'יל
ראש אגף ארב'יל
מע'ית
הסברח
קונכ'יל, כאן
וושינגטון

מאת: אחרן יעקב, נאו"ם.

הנדון: נאום חשגריר אריזור במועבי"ט.

מצ"ב נאום חשגריר במועבי"ט חיום אחה"צ.

אחרן יעקב נאו"ם.
20 בדצמבר 1990

שיחת מסירת הדעה שנקבעה אתמול בין ארב'יל 2
בנשיא מפקיד רמיכ מיחת הסדרה

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

1189/59

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
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12/6

STATEMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

BY

AMBASSADOR YORAM ARIDOR

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

20 DECEMBER 1990

NEW YORK

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

91/1189 The Security Council has now called upon the states party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure so called "respect by Israel" for the said Convention. The Security Council continued and requested the Secretary-General to develop further the idea of convening a meeting of such parties to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention. These ideas are unprecedented.

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The millions slaughtered during the forty one years since the Fourth Geneva Convention was codified did not enjoy similar treatment by the Security Council, neither before nor after their deaths. Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East, gets special, separate and unequal treatment from this Council on a consistent basis. The formal pretext is the protection of civilians. This practice smacks of the demands, in the name of human rights, for the protection of the Sudeten Germans in the late thirties. These demands were made against their alleged oppression by democratic Czechoslovakia under the presidency of Dr. Eduard Benes. This was the prelude to appeasement.

With respect to the reference in this resolution to Jerusalem, the eternal Capital of Israel, our position is well-known and does not require any further elaboration.

The request by the Security Council to the Secretary-General to make renewed efforts to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians is another instance of singling out Israel. If monitoring and observing serves the protection of human rights to such an exemplary degree, in what manner are inferior other inhabitants of this planet who genuinely suffer violations of their human rights? Israel,

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however, receives separate but unequal treatment. The tasks and powers of the United Nations personnel in the area have been agreed upon with the State of Israel. It would be both highly inappropriate as well as impractical that a resolution of the Security Council alter such an agreed upon basis.

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In this context I would like to refer to the principle set forward in this very debate by one of the members of this council:

"We should not be thinking in terms of political gestures but practical results. We must not embrace ideas that stand no chance of being implemented. There is no point in pursuing courses that end in deadlock, that does nothing for the standing of the Council and nothing to improve the situation on the ground."

I cannot agree more.

This resolution refers to the presidential statement which supports the convening of an international peace conference at the appropriate time. No time is appropriate for the convening of a so-called "international peace conference", but anytime is appropriate for bilateral and direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. The nature of an international peace

conference was underscored by today's vote. The consequences of an international peace conference were underscored after Munich in 1938. Today, Israel is the one singled out for special treatment. This idea is a tool for the imposition of a predetermined outcome. The only road to peace is through direct, face to face negotiations. We will not play a role in the resurrection of Munich.

Israel, according to the rule of law as interpreted by Israel's Supreme Court, has the right in the appropriate circumstances to expel terrorists. The Security Council today expressed its alarm at Israel's decision to issue expulsion orders against four leaders of the Hamas, an extremist organization responsible for the recent murders of many Jews, 3 of them only last week. The Security Council has not been alarmed by these murders and did not even bother to mention them, nor even to express its regret over these violent killings. The blood of a Jew is not even worthy of a mention by the Security Council. This should be the subject of the Security Council's genuine alarm. The fact that it is not, underscores the unequal treatment the Jews and Israel get from this Council.

But what is the real meaning of separate treatment? The United States Supreme Court determined in Brown vs. Board of Education, a landmark case of equal treatment under the law, that

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separation is inherently unequal. The year was 1954. At issue was the protection of Black Americans from underhanded discrimination known as the doctrine of "separate but equal". The proponents of such exclusionary practices here, are safely out of the reach of the constitutional principles of the United States. The practice of singling out one country, always one country, always the Jewish state, is not only undermining the inviolable principles of universality and sovereign equality. Separate but unequal, translated into Afrikaans, is one ugly word: Apartheid. This political Apartheid is to be condemned like any other form of Apartheid. Peace and security never will be achieved through discrimination, nor by continued persecution of the Jewish state. We will not accommodate to any discriminatory procedure or treatment.

20 December 1990.

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בלמס / רגיל

אל: ארבל 2
מאת: מרקו גרינברג - נאום

הנדון: תדרוך דובר המזכל מ-21.12

מצ'ב תשובות דובר המזכל המתיחסות להחלטת מועצים 681,
לביקור איימה ולביקור המזכל בארץ.

בעמוד 2, מציין הדובר, שלדעתו הגיוני שביקור המזכל
יהיה אחרי ביקור איימה.

הערה: החומר התעכב עקב חג המולד.

מרקו גרינברג

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

21 December 1990

1249 DPI DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

Francois Giuliani began today's briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had met at 10:00 a.m. with Ganesh Man Singh, leader of the Congressional Party of Nepal.

He said the Secretary-General was, at the time of the briefing, attending the consultations of the Security Council. In that connection, Ms. Younes said a second revision of a draft resolution on financing UNFICYP was available in Room 378. The Council intended to move to an open meeting shortly to deal with the matter.

Ms. Younes said the the Council had also been holding consultations on the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. A draft resolution had been circulated and it was possible that the Council would consult on it later this afternoon. She added that there was "some talk" of a meeting on the issue, possibly on 31 December.

Returning to the Secretary-General's schedule, Mr. Giuliani announced the following appointments: at 12:00 noon, Ambassador Hong-Choo Hyun, Republic of Korea; at 12:30 p.m., Ambassador Antoine Nyilinkindi of Rwanda, credentials; and at 5:30 p.m., Bechir Sayyed of POLISARIO, at his request.

Mr. Giuliani announced that today's noon press briefing was the last scheduled briefing until Monday, 7 January 1991. He added that, if it became necessary, his office would of course arrange briefings as needed in the interim period. In that connection, he drew attention to the duty roster list for the press office throughout the holiday period and urged the correspondents to familiarize themselves with it.

Asked whether the Secretary-General would be sending Mr. Aime on mission to Israel and the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Giuliani said the Secretary-General would be addressing the Security Council in consultations (private) later this afternoon on the implementation of Security Council resolution 681. It was his understanding that the Secretary-General intended to send Mr. Aime to the area "at an appropriate time". Asked if he could be "more specific", Mr. Giuliani said that if he could, he would have been. Asked about the "official purpose of the Aime mission", Mr. Giuliani replied that when the dispatch of the mission was announced, its terms of reference would also be announced.

Asked if a copy of the Secretary-General's statement to the Security Council would be made available this afternoon, Mr. Giuliani said, "no". To a further question, he said this afternoon's meeting was a private one. Asked if the Secretary-General would be briefing the Council on his plans to carry out the request to monitor and study the situation with regard to the Palestinians, Mr. Giuliani said the Secretary-General would be addressing the Council on all aspects of the resolution which were relevant to him and the United Nations.

(more)

Regarding a time-frame for a visit by the Secretary-General to Israel, Mr. Giuliani said the Secretary-General was considering a visit to the whole region at an appropriate time. Responding to a follow-up question, he said he thought it logical that it would take place after a visit by Mr. Aime and once the necessary preparatory work had been completed.

Asked if there were any precedent for changing the mandates of United Nations organs or operations like UNTSO or UNRWA, Mr. Giuliani said the Security Council could alter mandates under its jurisdiction, but it had not changed any of the mandates of the United Nations operations in the Middle East at yesterday's meeting in resolution 681.

On where the idea of a visit by the Secretary-General to Israel had come from, Mr. Giuliani said the idea was contained in resolution 681. Asked whether the Israelis had not already extended an invitation to the Secretary-General, Mr. Giuliani said the Secretary-General had accepted in principle an invitation to visit Israel as well as other invitations to visit other countries in the region. The Secretary-General was at this point considering the most appropriate time for a visit to the region.

To further questions, Mr. Giuliani said the Secretary-General would not be in New York over the holiday period, and that he would be celebrating the New Year's holiday privately. "Where"? Mr. Giuliani said it was a secret, even to him.

Frederic Eckhard, spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, Guido de Marco (Malta) said the Assembly this morning had placed on its agenda the Secretary-General's nomination of Mrs. Sadako Ogata of Japan as the next United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He expected the Assembly to vote on the nomination in the afternoon session. In addition, the day's programme of work included items on Haiti, drugs, human rights, the reports of the Second Committee, and the reports of the Fifth Committee.

Asked about the matter of credentials, Mr. Eckhard drew attention to the draft amendment, which came out this morning, to the report of the Credentials Committee. As of now, he said, no delegation had requested discussion of the matter. If the situation remained that way until the end of the day, the item would then be placed on a list of other items to be considered at a later date.

Asked for additional details on President de Marco's trip to Israel and the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Eckhard said the itinerary had not changed: the President would visit UNRWA camps in the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan during the first week of January.

Asked when the Assembly would next convene, Mr. Eckhard reminded correspondents that the Assembly was scheduled to meet at a special session in the latter part of April in connection with item 117 on review of the efficiency of the United Nations. However, he pointed out that earlier resumed sessions on other matters could not be ruled out.

At what time would the Assembly wrap-up matters this evening?, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said it was difficult to predict, but he did not think it would go very late.

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אל: מנהל ארב"ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל
ראש אגף ארב"ל
משפם
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם

הנדון: מועבי"ט - שטחים

ניסח ההחלטה

1. מועבי"ט שטחים קיימה חיום ישיבה רשמית, על שולחן המועצה הונחה חצעת ההחלטה המצורפת, ללא שושבינות (הערות על הנוסח במברק נפרד).

2. התכנסו לפני ההצבעה: אתיופיה וצרפת.

3. התקיימה הצבעה וכל 15 החברות הצביעו בעד. מספר ההחלטה: 681.

4. התבטאו לאחר ההצבעה: זאיר, פינלנד, מלזיה, חו"ש, קנדה, בריטניה, קולומביה, רומניה, בריה"מ, קובה, ארה"ב, תימן, ישראל (השגריר אריזור בנפרד) ואש"פ.

5. מצ"ב ה- TAKES של ישיבת מועבי"ם.

אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם
20 בדצמבר 1990

Text No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

2/15 1196/63

PROVISIONAL

S/22022
20 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

" The Security Council,

" Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

" Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),

" Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and in particular taking note of paragraphs 20-26 therein (S/21919),

" Taking note of the interest of the Secretary-General to visit and send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/21919), and of their recent invitation extended to him,

" Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising tension in Israel,

" Taking into consideration the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 20 December 1990 concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict,

" Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989) and 641 (1989) and alarmed by the decision of the Government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

" 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document S/21919;

" 2. Expresses its grave concern over the rejection by Israel of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

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English
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"3. Deplores the decision by the Government of Israel, the occupying power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

"4. Urges the Government of Israel to accept de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

"5. Calls on the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying power, for its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 1;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop further the idea from the report of the Secretary-General (S/21919) of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and for this purpose to invite these parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention as well as on other relevant matters and to report to the Council;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilize and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there in the area and elsewhere needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed;

"8. Requests further the Secretary-General to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of March 1991, and every four months thereafter and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary."

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Text No. 2

63/1196

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties should participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

In this context they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

However, the members of the Council are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

In the view of the members of the Council, the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently, on its own merits.

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM) 63/ 1196

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

The meeting resumed at 1 p.m., called to order by the President of the Council, ABDALLA SALEH AL-ASHTAL (Yemen).

The PRESIDENT, in accordance with the decisions taken at the previous meetings on the item, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia to take the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

He then invited the representative of Palestine to take a seat at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT said he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties should participate, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

"In this context they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"However, the members of the Council are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

"In the view of the members of the Council, the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently, on its own merits."

(END OF TAKE 2)

1507P

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

The Council then turned to the draft resolution before it.

The PRESIDENT called on those who wished to speak in explanation of vote before the vote.

TESFAYE TADESSE (Ethiopia) said the regrettable incidents of 8 October remained a matter of serious concern to his own and other delegations. He welcomed Israel's decision to receive an emissary of the Secretary-General and hoped that that visit would lead to constructive results. The continuing use of violence against the civilians in the occupied territory must be halted. Israel must be compelled to meet its obligations under the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention and must exercise restraint in dealing with the Palestinian population of the territories concerned.

He said the international community could not afford to allow the further deterioration of the problem. The new world order should enable the international community to find a just and lasting solution to the problems of the region. His delegation intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

JEAN MARC ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE (France) said that for more than two months the Council had been meeting to consider the situation in the occupied territories. It was regrettable that Israeli authorities refused to receive the Secretary-General's mission which the Security Council had requested. He condemned the illegal expulsion recently undertaken by Israel, which had perpetuated tension in the territories.

Now, the Council must take complete measures to protect the Palestinian civilians, he continued. It must also preserve its unanimity. The resolution could be an appropriate just response to the situation. The mandate given to the Secretary-General would promote better protection.

The recent incidents demonstrated the urgency necessary for a political solution, he said. An international conference would allow a framework for a just and lasting solution.

For all those reasons, he would vote in favour of the resolution.

The Council then adopted Security Council resolution 681 by a vote of 15 in favour to none against.

(END OF TAKE 3)

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

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BAOBENI ADEITO NZENGEYA (Zaire) welcomed the positive outcome of the Council's negotiations during the present crucial period. Since 8 October, world attention was paid to the question of protecting the rights of Palestinian civilians in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

He supported the Council's decisions to follow-up the Secretary-General's report and to monitor the situation using United Nations personnel in the region. Zaire also favoured the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices.

KLAUS TORNUDD (Finland) said events in recent months had given impetus to the seriousness of the idea of the protection of Palestinian civilians. He had been encouraged by the unanimous adoption of the previous resolutions and the report of the Secretary-General.

He was convinced of the value of the approach that had thus far been followed, he said. The process had been kept alive. A meeting of the high contracting parties to the 1949 Geneva Convention could produce an authoritive interpretation of the scope and applicability of the Convention. He was pleased that a common basis had been found. The steps taken were not huge ones, he added, but the resolution was badly needed. He hoped the steps unanimously taken would bring both protection and an eventual settlement closer.

RAZALI ISMAIL (Malaysia) said the resolution could send a strong signal to Israel to abide by the provision of the Fourth Geneva Convention in regard to the Palestinians languishing under Israeli occupation. The resolution also reflected the Council's unanimity on the need to ensure the protection of the Palestinians' rights in the areas concerned. The Council's resolve on the need to hold an international conference on the Middle East was also clear. He welcomed the Council's reaffirmation that East Jerusalem was part of the illegally occupied territories and that Israel must not be permitted to alter the character of that city.

The acts against Palestinians in the occupied territory had been brutal and inhumane, he said. He understood the political obstacles that lay ahead on the question of protecting Palestinians' rights. Attention must be paid to such obstacles, both substantive and procedural, so that the Council could not be seen as "shanghaied by major Powers".

(END OF TAKE 4)

1509P

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

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SECURITY COUNCIL — TAKE 5

N'ZI ANET (Côte d'Ivoire) said the resolution laid a foundation, even if modest, for a solution to the Palestinian problem. His Government's goal was unequivocal. Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories. He believed that the Fourth Geneva Convention did apply to the territories and he would support all efforts to protect the Palestinians in those territories. He also believed that an international conference must be convened, and that there must be no link between this issue and the crisis in the Gulf.

The real goal must be a just and lasting settlement, he said. The resolution just adopted was only one step in that direction. He preferred an approach that took small, specific steps, rather than one that took large steps but, however justified, risked veto.

L. YVES FORTIER (Canada) said two points underlined in the Secretary-General's report on the events in Jerusalem were paramount. The first was the urgent need for the Fourth Geneva Convention to be applied de jure and not only de facto in the occupied Arab territories. The second was the need for enhanced protection of Palestinians in those territories. Canada had noted the idea of possibly convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss possible measures in that regard and believed that idea deserved to be examined carefully to ensure that such a meeting would be constructive.

Canada had joined with others in deploring Israel's decision to expel four Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories as being in clear violation of that Convention, he went on. It believed that the proposal to monitor and observe the situation in the occupied territories with the help of the United Nations personnel stationed in the region should contribute to enhancing the protection of the Palestinians in the areas concerned.

He fully supported the statement made by the President of the Council with respect to the international peace conference on the Middle East. Once again, he said, the Security Council had proved that it was able to function as the founders of the United Nations envisaged it would do, building the broadest possible consensus amongst its members on a difficult issue of international peace and security.

(END OF TAKE 5)

1512P

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 6

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Sir DAVID HANNAY (United Kingdom) said he had voted for the resolution and given his wholehearted support to the declaration by the President, which was an integral part of it, "with relief and enthusiasm". The negotiations had been long and arduous, but "the outcome well justifies the effort and the delays which were a necessary part of achieving an agreed result".

His Government had pursued three objectives in the negotiations, he said. The first had been to endorse proposals that might bring about improvements in the well-being of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. They deserved a greater degree of protection against Israeli breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention, including the resumed policy of deportation by Israel, which he deplored and should be reversed. The second objective had been to address the wider issue of the Arab-Israel peace process. The statement by the President did that. The third objective had been to ensure that any reference to the conference should not risk lending itself to a "tendentious interpretation" that a link was being made between the longstanding question of Palestine and the crisis in the Gulf. "The Government of Iraq, for one, has missed no opportunity in recent weeks to promote such linkage", he said. "My Government firmly rejects this linkage and so, now, in this Presidential statement, does the Security Council as a whole."

ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA (Colombia) thanked those who had made possible the Council's agreement on the text just adopted. He felt the resolution reflected the resolve of Council members to do something to protect the Palestinians and not merely to express regret about a series of incidents.

He said he wished to stress the brutality of the hardships and violations suffered by the Palestinians during the past 23 years. All of that had happened without the international community being able to do anything about it. Delays had occurred for both procedural and political reasons.

He reaffirmed his Government's support for compliance with international norms and laws in the Middle East region. He hoped that the next time his delegation was a member of the Council, the question of violations of Palestinians' rights was no longer on the Council's agenda.

AUREL DRAGOS MUNTEANU (Romania) said his country had supported past resolutions on the item, as he had supported today's resolution and the Presidential statement. He referred to the Secretary-General's report and said it had not been surprising that he had been unable to make new recommendations, as he had been unable to get independent information. It was useful to focus on the recommendation to convene a meeting of the high contracting parties to the 1949 Geneva Convention. It was an idea that required careful consideration.

He was concerned by the deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories, he said. It was essential that progress be made soon on finding an acceptable negotiating process.

The situation in the Middle East must be settled by the parties involved, he said. At the same time, only a firm commitment to avoid violence could bring about a just and peaceful settlement. The Security Council should assume its responsibilities by ensuring the implementation of its resolutions. He noted that the Government of Israel had invited the Secretary-General to visit and to send his representative for further discussions. That idea had also been reflected in the resolution.

(END OF TAKE 6)

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 7

10/15

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YULIY M. VORONTSOV (Soviet Union) said he was deeply satisfied with the results of today's Council meeting. He had favoured the adoption of a practical text that would be acceptable to all Council members.

Implementation of the provision concerning the protection of Palestinians would require careful consideration by the parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, he continued. THe negotiations on the text adopted today had strengthened the Council's ability to work towards consensus on an issue.

Clearly, he said, a serious blow to the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East had been Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Any attempt to link those two issues was misguided.

RICARDO ALARCON DE QUESADA (Cuba) said the people of Palestine had national, inalienable rights, including the right to a sovereign independent state. For 23 years, the problem of Palestine had been linked to the Security Council and the Council had, by and large, been characterized by a lack of sensitivity and ineffectiveness.

Today, a resolution had been adopted and a presidential statement delivered, he continued. Those had been a first, modest step in the right direction.

He drew attention to the first preambular paragraph, which reaffirmed the obligations of Member States under the Charter. That was one of the most important paragraphs, he said, because it indicated Israel had a responsibility to respect the resolutions of the Security Council. It also reminded other States of their responsibilities, which presupposed a duty to act in all circumstance and on all items. The attitude of the Security Council had not been the same on all issues. The spirit of unanimity had not always been present. The need to negotiate patiently had not always been shown.

If there was to be a new spirit, he added, it must not be based on autocratic actions, but on the equality of States and the principles of international law. It should be based on the democratization of international relations.

(END OF TAKE 7)

1513P

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 8

63/1196

THOMAS R. PICKERING (United States) said his Government had supported the resolution, although a number of elements in the text had caused it concern. Also, some elements not in the text ought to have been included. For instance, the Council should have been willing to say that the use of violence by the Palestinians to achieve their ends was wrong.

His delegation's vote in favour of the resolution was designed to demonstrate the United States' deep concern about the situation in the occupied territories. Its vote today in no way indicated a change in United States policy on any issue related to the Arab-Israeli conflict. His Government had not changed its position on an international conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute. The United States had taken the position for a long time that an international conference, properly structured, at an appropriate time, might be useful. However, it was not now recommending that an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict be held, nor was the United States supporting a resolution in the Security Council that would seek to convene such a conference.

In the consultations on the resolution that was before the Council today, he said the United States had turned aside efforts that would have linked that resolution to the crisis in the Gulf. Saddam Hussein had tried to link the idea of an international conference to his invasion of Kuwait, and the Council had deprived him of any satisfaction in that regard. Saddam Hussein had not invaded Kuwait to benefit Palestinians; he had done so for his own self-aggrandizement. Nor should Saddam be rewarded for this aggression by being made to appear as a saviour of the Palestinian people. Nothing could be further from the truth. If anything, Saddam's actions had set back the pursuit of peace and taken Palestinians farther than ever from their goal. Linkage of the solution to the Gulf crisis with the Arab-Israeli conflict would not only be wrong; it undercut the efforts of the international community to reverse Iraq's aggression, he stated.

The United States had consistently maintained, he continued, that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to all of the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and had urged Israel to ensure respect for the Convention and to accept its de jure application and its provisions. Finally, the United States position on deportations had not changed, he said. He deplored Israel's decision, announced during the course of the Council's consideration of this issue, to resume deportations. Such deportations were a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention as it pertained to the treatment of inhabitants of occupied territories. The United States condemned the increasing attacks on Israelis and the deaths which had resulted, just as it condemned attacks on Palestinians. Violence was not the way forward; neither, however, were deportations an effective or acceptable answer to violence. His Government strongly urged the Israeli Government to cease that practice immediately and permanently. He called on all sides to exercise maximum restraint in order to avoid further violence and bloodshed.

(more)

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As a high contracting party to the Fourth Geneva Convention, his Government, he went on, had serious questions whether such a meeting realistically could help to improve the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. A premature decision to convene such a conference invited uncertainty and confusion that, in the end, could undermine rather than contribute to the safety and protection of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation and, more generally, could have adverse impacts on the future implementation of the Convention.

Regarding the scope of the Council's request that the Secretary-General utilize United Nations personnel in the region, those persons were mostly employees of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), organizations with separate and well-defined mandates. No activity should be undertaken that would alter those mandates, which remain in force, and the United States would oppose any attempt to alter them. As stated in the past, the United States regarded the phrase "Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem", which appeared in the resolution, as being merely demographically and geographically descriptive and not indicative of sovereignty.

He hoped that the visit to Israel by the Secretary-General's envoy would take place soon and that his efforts could lead to a genuine amelioration of the situation for Palestinians in the territories and an end to the bloodshed between Israelis and Palestinians. The United States reaffirmed its commitment and determination to support an active negotiating process leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and which should take into account the right to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people. That process of negotiations between the parties concerned was the only way that would advance the cause of peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and all international efforts should be actively focused on renewing that process.

(END OF TAKE 8)

Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

13/15

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 9

63/1196

The President of the Council, MR. AL-ASHTAL, speaking as the representative of Yemen, said he had voted in favour of the resolution in order to display a spirit of co-operation. He would have preferred a much stronger draft, for several reasons. Stronger language could have been used on the issue of deportation. Further, he would have preferred a General Commissioner to be in charge of protecting the Palestinians, to report to the Security Council. On the international conference, he would have preferred that a time-frame for such a conference had been included. He hoped the Security Council could come up with such a time-frame.

As for Jerusalem, he said, the reference in the resolution had a special importance, since it was the core of the conflict. It had been occupied since 1967 and fell under the Geneva Convention. It was of the utmost importance to confirm that through the resolution.

As for the issue of linkage, he wished to relate a Chinese fable: A farmer had a silver coin, which he hid in a small hole in his orchard. He then put a sign up that said, "there are no silver coins here". There was actually no context for the two issues to be considered together. It was preferable not to speak of a link between the two, but for the Security Council to consider the issues separately.

(END OF TAKE 9)

1517P

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Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 10

1196

YORAM ARIDOR (Israel) said the Council's call upon the States party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure Israel's respect for that instrument and its request that the Secretary-General explore the idea of convening a meeting of those parties to discuss possible measures were unprecedented. The millions slaughtered during the 41 years since that Convention was codified had not enjoyed similar treatment by the Security Council. Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East, consistently received special, separate and unequal treatment from the Council. The formal pretext, "the protection of civilians", smacked of the demands, in the name of human rights, for the protection of the Sudeten Germans in the late 1930s. Those demands had been made against their alleged oppression by democratic Czechoslovakia, and were a prelude to appeasement.

With respect to the reference in the resolution to Jerusalem, "the eternal Capital of Israel", he said, his delegation's position was well known. The request for renewed efforts to monitor the situation was another instance of singling out Israel. The tasks and powers of the United Nations personnel in the area had been agreed upon with the State of Israel. It would be highly inappropriate as well as impractical that a Council resolution alter such an agreed-upon basis.

Regarding the Council President's statement supporting the convening of an international peace conference "at the appropriate time", he said no time was appropriate for convening a so-called international peace conference, but any time was appropriate for bilateral and direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbours. The nature of an international peace conference had been underscored by today's vote. The consequences of an international peace conference had been underscored after Munich in 1938. That idea was a tool for the imposition of a predetermined outcome. Israel would not play a role in the "resurrection of Munich".

Israel, according to the rule of law as interpreted by Israel's Supreme Court, had the right in the appropriate circumstances to expel terrorists, he continued. While the Council had expressed alarm at Israel's decision to expel four leaders of the Hamas, an "extremist organization" responsible for the murders of many Jews, it had not expressed alarm or regret about the murders committed by that group. He compared the Council's treatment of his Government to the "separate but equal" doctrine practised against black Americans during segregation. The practice of singling out one country, always one country, always the Jewish State, was not only undermining the inviolable principles of universality and sovereign equality, it was "political apartheid". Peace and security would never be achieved through discrimination, nor by continued persecution of the Jewish State, he said.

(END OF TAKE 10)

1518P

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Security Council
Resumed 2970th Meeting (PM)

Press Release SC/5247
20 December 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 11

63/1196

NASSER AL-KIDWA, the observer for Palestine, said the Council today had made important progress in protecting the Palestinian people and resolving the Middle East crisis, the crux of which was Palestine.

It had not been the resolution he had wanted, he said, and he had differences with some parts of the presidential statement. However, considering the international political situation, compromise had to be made, he hoped the resolution would be followed by other steps.

He said the positive result today should not prevent an examination of some negative aspects -- for example, the inability of the Council to take prompt action. In the past, there had been repeated vetoes by a permanent Council member, which had been an abuse of that power. He hoped that in the future the Council would not be prevented from voting when a resolution was not in harmony with the views of that permanent member.

It was time to put an end to Israel's claim of self-defence, he said. There was no historical precedent for their employment of snipers against people who throw rocks and calling it a matter of self-defence. The fourth year of the intifadah had begun, he said.

The PRESIDENT adjourned the meeting at 3:18 p.m.

1196

(END OF TAKE 11 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5247)

1519P

END

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:20820
אל:רהמש/1668
מ-:המשרד,תא:231290,זח:1404,דח:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
92211
בלמ'ס/מידי
210.02

אל: וושינגטון, לונדון, פאריס, אוטבה, הלסינקי, בוגוטה, אדיס, קינשסה, אבידג'אן, בוקרשט, בריסל, וינה, קיטו.

דע: נאו'ם-נ'י, ג'נבה, מדריד, רומא, אתונה.

הנדון: מועבי'ט - שטחים. בהמשך לשלנו מהיום.

להלן ידיעה שנתפרסמה בתקשורת:

חוגים מדיניים בירושלים הבהירו כי לא נסכים לשינוי חד צדדי כל שהוא במנדט גופי האו'ם הפועלים כאן על בסיס הסכמה עם ישראל. חוגים אלה ציינו לחיוב את הודעתו במועבי'ט של שגריר ארה'ב באו'ם תומס פיקרינג, כי ארה'ב תתנגד לכל נסיון לשנות את המנדט של ססו'ת ואונטס'ו. אשר לידיעה כאילו שוקל מזכ'ל האו'ם להעזר בדיווחי הקונכ'לים היושבים בירושלים, הבהירו אותם חוגים כי ישראל תתנגד לכך ולכל חריגה מתיפקודן המקובל של נציגויות זרות.

עד כאן.

ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,
ממד,@(רם),אמן,מצפא,אי1,אי2,אמלט,
מאפ,מזאר,מזתים,ארבל2,משפט,מעת,הסברה

ססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:20590
אל:רהמש/1658
מ-:המשרד,תא:221290,זח:2102,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
בלמ'ס/בהול

אל: וושינגטון, ירון
ניו-יורק, רותם

3171

להלן לידיעתכם:

חוגים מדיניים בירושלים הבהירו כי ישראל לא תסכים לשינוי חד צדדי כל שהוא במנדט גופי האו'ם הפועלים כאן על בסיס הסכם עמה. חוגים אלה ציינו לחיוב את הודעתו במועבי'ט של שגריר ארה'ב באו'ם תומס פיקרינג, כי ארה'ב תתנגד לכל נסיון לשנות את המנדט של ססו'ת ואונטס'ו, אשר לידיעה כאילו שוקל מזכ'ל האו'ם להעזר בדיווחי הקונכ'לים היושבים בירושלים, הבהירו אותם חוגים כי ישראל תתנגד לכך ולכל חריגה מתיפקודן המקובל של נציגויות זרות.

עליזה גורן

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,@(שהבט),בנצור,
מצפא,רביב,מעת,הסברה,ביין,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט

סססס

681 ON 20.12.90

Text of Security Council resolution

NEW YORK (Reuter) – Following is the text of a Security Council resolution on the protection of Palestinians in the territories and a separate Council statement backing a Middle East peace conference.

The Security Council,

'Reaffirming the obligations of member states under the UN Charter,

Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and in particular taking note of paragraphs 20-26 therein (S/21919),

Taking note of the interest of the secretary-general to visit and send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report of the secretary-general (S/21919), and of their recent invitation extended to him,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising tension in Israel,

Taking into consideration the statement made by the president of the Security Council on 20 December 1990 concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989) and 641 (1989) and alarmed by the decision of the government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the secretary-general for his report contained in document S/21919;

2. Expresses its grave concern over the rejection by Israel of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Deplores the decision of the government of Israel, the occupying power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

4. Urges the government of Israel to accept de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

5. Calls on the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying power, for its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 1;

6. Requests the secretary-general in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop further the idea from the report of the secretary-general (S/21919) of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and for this purpose to invite these parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention as well as on other relevant matters and to report to the Council;

7. Requests the secretary-general to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilise and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there in the area and elsewhere needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed;

8. Requests Further the Secretary-General to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of March 1991, and every four months thereafter on and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary.

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

In this context they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

However, the members of the Council are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

In the view of the members of the Council, the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently on its own merits.

The Jerusalem Post, 21.12.90

Text of Security Council resolution

NEW YORK (Reuter) – Following is the text of a Security Council resolution on the protection of Palestinians in the territories and a separate Council statement backing a Middle East peace conference.

The Security Council,

'Reaffirming the obligations of member states under the UN Charter,

Reaffirming further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),

Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and in particular taking note of paragraphs 20-26 therein (S/21919),

Taking note of the interest of the secretary-general to visit and send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report of the secretary-general (S/21919), and of their recent invitation extended to him,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising tension in Israel,

Taking into consideration the statement made by the president of the Security Council on 20 December 1990 concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989) and 641 (1989) and alarmed by the decision of the government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the secretary-general for his report contained in document S/21919;

2. Expresses its grave concern over the rejection by Israel of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Deplores the decision of the government of Israel, the occupying power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

4. Urges the government of Israel to accept de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention;

5. Calls on the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying power, for its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 1;

6. Requests the secretary-general in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop further the idea from the report of the secretary-general (S/21919) of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and for this purpose to invite these parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention as well as on other relevant matters and to report to the Council;

7. Requests the secretary-general to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilise and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there in the area and elsewhere needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed;

8. Requests Further the Secretary-General to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of March 1991, and every four months thereafter on and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary.

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

In this context they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

However, the members of the Council are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

In the view of the members of the Council, the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently on its own merits.

The Jerusalem Post, 21.12.90

ISRAELI DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS DEPLORED
(Text: UNSC resolution 12/20/90)

United Nations -- The U.N. Security Council December 20 unanimously adopted a resolution deploring "the decision by the government of Israel, the occupying power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories."

The resolution also urges Israel to accept applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the territories occupied by Israel, and requests the secretary general to make "new efforts...on an urgent basis" to "monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation."

A separate presidential statement, read at the beginning of the session by this month's Security Council president, Yemeni Ambassador Abdalla Al-Ashtal, said the council reaffirms support for an active negotiating process leading to a "comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict" but said it "must be addressed independently, on its own merits."

Following are the texts of the resolution and the presidential statement:

(begin resolution text)

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the U.N. Charter,

Reaffirmed further the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),

Having received the report of the secretary general submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and in particular taking note of paragraphs 20-26 therein (S/21919),

Taking note of the interest of the secretary general to visit and send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report of the secretary general (S/21919), and of their recent invitation extended to him,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising

tension in Israel,

Taking into consideration the statement made by the president of the Security Council on 20 December 1990 concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989) and 641 (1989) and alarmed by the decision of the government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the secretary general for his report contained in document S/2919;

2. Expresses its grave concern over the rejection by Israel of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990);

3. Deplores the decision by the government of Israel, the occupying power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories;

4. Urges the government of Israel to accept de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said convention;

5. Calls on the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying power, for its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with Article 1;

6. Requests the secretary general in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop further the idea from the report of the secretary general (S/21919) of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the convention and for this purpose to invite these parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the convention as well as on other relevant matters and to report to the council;

7. Requests the secretary general to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilize and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there in the area and elsewhere needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed;

8. Requests further the secretary general to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of

March 1991, and every four months thereafter and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary.

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties should participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

In this context they agree that an international conference, at an appropriate time, properly structured, should facilitate efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

However, the members of the council are of the view that there is not unanimity as to when would be the appropriate time for such a conference.

In the view of the members of the council, the Arab-Israeli conflict is important and unique and must be addressed independently, on its own merits.

(end resolution text)

(begin statement text)

Mr. President, the United states has supported this text. However, I want to make it perfectly clear that there are a number of elements in the text which cause us concern. There are also elements that are not in the text which ought to have been. The council ought to be willing to say to the Palestinians that any use of violence to achieve their ends is plain wrong. We lament the continued violence, particularly in Israel, where innocent people have been the victims of numerous stabbings.

The Security Council began this debate several months ago with the intention of achieving a resolution concerning the protection of Palestinians in the occupied territories, and that is what we have achieved today. This has only been accomplished after long, excruciating, intensive consultations among members of this council. It has taken us far too long to reach this point. Far too much of our energy was spent to the detriment of the other pressing issues facing this council, including having to deal with proposals that would have done nothing to improve the situation in the occupied territories.

Nonetheless, Mr. President, I express my appreciation to those of my colleagues who engaged in these intensive consultations in good faith to achieve a text we all could support, especially Ambassadors Tornudd and Razali.

Let there be no mistake, however, our vote for this resolution is designed to demonstrate -- as we have done all along -- our deep concern about the situation in the occupied territories. Our vote today in no way indicates a change in U.S. policy on any issue related to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

First, we have made clear that the United States has not changed its position on an international conference on the ArabIsraeli dispute. Secretary Baker has said, and I quote:

-- We have not in any way or to any extent or to any degree shifted our policy regarding the question of an international conference.

-- First of all we have taken the position for a long time that an international conference, properly structured, at an appropriate time, might be useful.

-- We are not now recommending that an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict be held, nor are we supporting a resolution in the Security Council that would seek to convene such a conference.

-- Precisely because of our consistent position that we will not link the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli dispute, this is certainly not an appropriate time for an international conference. End quote.

Indeed, in consultations on the resolution before us today, we have turned aside efforts that would have linked this resolution to the crisis in the Gulf. Saddam Hussein has tried to link the idea of an international conference to his invasion of Kuwait, and the council has deprived him of any satisfaction in this regard. Saddam Hussein did not invade Kuwait to benefit Palestinians; he did so for his own self aggrandizement. Nor should Saddam be rewarded for this aggression by being made to appear as a savior of the Palestinian people. Nothing could be further from the truth. If anything, Saddam's actions have set back the pursuit of peace and taken Palestinians farther than ever from their goal. Linkage of the solution to the Gulf crisis with the ArabIsraeli conflict would not only be wrong; it undercuts the efforts of the international community to reverse Iraq's aggression as evidenced by the 12 resolutions this body had passed against the iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Second, the United States has consistently maintained that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to all of the territories

occupied by Israel since 1967. The United States has supported the position here at the United Nations, and we urge the government of Israel -- in fulfillment of its obligation as a high contracting party, and in accordance with its responsibilities under Article 1 of the convention -- to ensure respect for the convention and to accept its de jure application and its provisions. As stated in the past, the United States regards the phrase "Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967," which appears in this resolution, as being merely demographically and geographically descriptive and not indicative of sovereignty.

Finally, Mr. President, the U.S. position on deportations has not changed. Indeed, during the course of the council's consideration of this issue, the government of Israel announced its intention to resume deportations. The United States deplores this decision. We believe that such deportations are a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention as it pertains to the treatment of inhabitants of occupied territories. We condemn the increasing attacks on Israelis and the deaths which have resulted, just as we condemn attacks on Palestinians. Violence is not the way forward; neither, however, are deportations an effective or acceptable answer to violence. We strongly urge the government of Israel to immediately and permanently cease deportations, and to comply fully with the Fourth Geneva Convention in all of the territories it has occupied since June 5, 1967.

Mr. President, the tragic events that have prompted this latest round of Security Council resolutions on the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories occurred against a background of increasing violence. We call on all sides to exercise maximum restraint so as to avoid further violence and bloodshed.

I also want to take this opportunity to clarify for the record U.S. views on several elements of this resolution. The resolution requests the secretary general to invite the high contracting parties to the Geneva Conventions to submit their views on the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties, and looks forward to receiving those views. As a high contracting party, my government has serious questions whether such a meeting realistically can help to improve the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. A premature decision to convene such a conference invites uncertainty and confusion that, in the end, could undermine rather than contribute to the safety and protection of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation and, more generally, could have adverse impacts on the future implementation of the conventions.

The United States strongly supports the ongoing efforts of the secretary general to monitor and report on the situation in the

occupied territories. Nonetheless, my government wants to explain its view regarding the scope of the council's request that the secretary general utilize available personnel of various U.N. organizations in the region and elsewhere for this purpose. U.N. personnel in the area are mostly employees of UNTSO and UNRWA, organizations with separate and well-defined mandates. No activity should be undertaken that would alter those mandates, which remain in force, and we would oppose any attempt to alter them.

We are pleased to note that the government of Israel has invited the secretary general to send his envoy again to Israel and the occupied territories. We strongly hope this visit will take place soon and that his efforts can lead to a genuine amelioration of the situation for Palestinians in the territories and an end to the bloodshed between Israelis and Palestinians.

For our part, the United States reaffirms its commitment and determination to support an active negotiating process leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council, and which should take into account the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people. This process of negotiations between the parties concerned is the only way that will to advance the cause of peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and all of our efforts should be actively focussed on renewing this process.

(end statement text)

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בלמ"ס/מ"ד
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1/2

אל: ארב"ל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם

חנדו"ל: תשובות המוכ"ל בנוגע לועידה בינלאומית

מצ"ב תשובות המזכ"ל שניתנו בעקבות מסיבת עתונאים מאולתרת שנערכה אתמול ב-6 בדצמבר.

בקשר לשאלה אלו פלשתינאים יכולים להשתתף במשא ומתן בועידה הבינלאומית, חשיב המזכ"ל כי הפלשתינאים עצמם צריכים להחליט על כך.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם
7 בדצמבר 1990

Remarks of the Secretary-General at the Secretariat entrance on Thursday 6 December at 9.45 a.m.

Q. Do you have any comment about the announcement by President Saddam Hussein that he intends to release the hostages?

S-G If all the information is confirmed, it would be a very good development but I still need official information about it.

Q. Have you had any contact with Baghdad at all?

S-G No, now that the United States has embarked on an effort, it is for me to be in the wings to see the outcome.

Q. Do you see a United Nations role in an international peace conference on the Israeli/Palestinian question?

S-G I think it will be a crucial role because my understanding is that such a conference will be under the United Nations umbrella and with the United Nations participation.

Q. Would you be able to have an input as to which negociators would be allowed to take part, as we know the Israelis are against the PLO taking part in any negociations?

S-G The Palestinians have to be involved in the process, it is unavoidable.

Q. Which Palestinians though?

S-G That is something for the Palestinians to decide.

Q. Will Prime Minister Shamir be talking with you when he comes to the US?

S-G No, it is not in my programme to see Mr. Shamir. He is going to Washington, I don't know whether he is coming to New York.

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אל: ארב"ל 2

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מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם

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הנדון: <u>ביקור הנשיא - העצרת לישראל</u>

מצ"ב הודעה לעתונות מטעם דובר נשיא העצרת לפיה יבקר הנשיא במחנות פליטים בירדן והשטחים. בהודעה נמסר כי במחלך ביקורו קיים דח מרקו, כנראה, פגישות רשמיות בישראל.

בתדרוך דובר המזכ"ל מ-7 בדצמבר, הוא הוסיף:

1. טרם נקבעו תאריכים קבועים ומעריכים שיקבעו בתחילת ינואר.

2. בתשובה לשאלה, האם ישראל יכולה למנוע ביקור זה, הדובר השיב שנשיא דמרקו התייעץ עם שלטונות ישראל וירדן לפני שהכין את תכנית הביקור.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם
7 בדצמבר 1990

DRAFT-Rev.1.

Press Release

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PRESIDENT DE MARCO TO VISIT PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN JANUARY

7 December 1990

Guido de Marco of Malta, President of the 45th United Nations General Assembly, will visit Palestine refugee camps in Jordan and the Arab Occupied Territories early in the new year.

The visit will permit the President to see first hand the conditions faced by those living in the camps and to personally express to them the support of the General Assembly and concern for their plight. It is believed to be the first such visit ever made by an Assembly President.

The idea for the tour originated in discussions in October between the President and Giorgio Giacomelli, head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine in the Near East (UNRWA) which, under the authority of the General Assembly, provides vital services to the refugees . Mr. Giacomelli said that the visit would provide an opportunity to show the President how UNRWA is meeting the formidable challenges facing it in carrying out its Assembly mandate.

The President is likely to have official meetings in Israel and in Jordan in the course of the visit. Further details will be announced as the itinerary is firmed up.

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שמור/רגיל
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אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: השגרירות, לונדון (עבור רה'מ)
המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט
השגרירות, וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם

הנדון: שיחת השגריר אריזור עם פיקרינג

מועבי'ט - שטחים

1. פיקרינג התקשר לשגריר והתנצל שלא יכול להתקשר מוקדם יותר.

2. השגריר אמר כי התפלאנו שלא עודכנו על ידם בנוגע למהלכיהם האחרונים במועבי'ט, למרות הסיכום הקיים ביננו בענין זה. נייר העבודה האמריקאי הגיע אלינו תחילה באמצעות צד שלישי, ורק כ-12 שעות מאוחר יותר קיבלנו אותו ממשלחת ארה'ב.

3. פיקרינג הביע צערו. טען כי הורה לאנשיו לשלוח אלינו את הנייר מוקדם יותר, ונראה כי חלה תקלה.

4. השגריר התייחס לתוכן הנייר (מברקנו 1028) והסתייג בעיקר מסעיף אופרטיבי 4 (קריאה לצדדים לאמנת ג'נבה להבטיח שישראל תכבד את האמנה).

5. פיקרינג השיב כי עמדתה המסורתית של ארה'ב היא שאמנת ג'נבה חלה בשטחים.

6. השגריר השיב כי סעיף 4 חורג מעמדת ארה'ב ב-41 השנים האחרונות ויש בו יחוד לרעה של ישראל. נכון אמנם כי לארה'ב יש עמדה משלה בענין תחולת אמנת ג'נבה, אולם מסעיף 4 משתמעת האפשרות של המשכיות (FOLLOW UP) בפעילות נגד ישראל, במועבי'ט ומחוץ לה, דבר שלו מתנגדת גם ארה'ב. משום התנגדותנו להמשכיות אנו מתנגדים גם לסעיף אופרטיבי 6 בנייר (בקשה מהמזכ'ל לעקוב אחר המצב). בנוסף לכך, ישראל ממילא לא תשתף פעולה עם צעדי המשך כאלה, ומכאן שהצעדים הללו יסבכו את המצב עוד יותר.

7. פיקרינג שאל אם יש לנו הערות גם לגבי סעיפים אחרים.

8. השגריר השיב כי אנו מסתייגים מן הנייר כולו, אולם מסתייגים במיוחד מהסעיפים שמהם משתמעת המשכיות.

9. פיקרינג אמר כי יעביר הערות השגריר לוושינגטון ויבקש הנחיות.

כתב האמנתנו

10. פיקרינג ספר כי הם עמדו בקשר בענין זה עם מדינות נוספות. דעתם היא כי מוטב לא ללחוץ לקיום הדיון בכתבי ההאמנה בטרם יסתיים הדיון בענין השטחים במועבי'ט. הוסיף כי הנורדיות מחויבות למהלך הנורדי, אולם חוששות

מאפשרות של כישלון. ספר כי מבדיקם עולה כי הסחף שחל לאחרונה במחנה התומכות במהלך הנורדי נעצר. הוסיף כי שבדיה מנסה עדיין לקדם את יוזמתה בענין החלטה נפרדת (במסגרת 35). ארה'ב טרם קבעה עמדתה בקשר ליוזמה השבדית, אולם היא מתנגדת לכל הסתייגות בענין כתב האמנתנו, או ליצירת זיקה בין ענין זה לשאלות פוליטיות.

11. השגריר השיב כי אנו מתנגדים לעירוב נושאים פוליטיים בענין כתב האמנתנו, ובאותה מידה לעירוב שאלת כתב האמנתנו בנושאים פוליטיים. שני הדברים פסולים בענינו באותה מידה, ומכאן שאנו שוללים את היוזמה השבדית. אנו רוצים להמשיך ולשמוע בעצתם בנוגע למהלכים הטקטים הנדרשים, ויודעים כי נוכל להביס את היוזמה הערבית רק אם ארה'ב תפעיל את מלוא השפעתה כמעצמה. אשר לעיתוי, דעתנו היא כי אין לדחות את הדיון מעבר למושב העצרת הנוכחי, דבר המקובל גם עליהם.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,הדס,אירו1,אירו2,
רביב,@(מתאמשטחים)

ססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,חוזם:4006
אל:רהמש/373
מ-:ניויורק,נר:124,תא:051290,זח:2301,דח:ר,סג:שמ,
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אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל
השגריר - רומא

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם

הנדון: פגישת השגריר אריזור עם נשיא העצרת

1. השגריר נפגש היום עם נשיא העצרת לבקשת האחרון. השתתפו מצידם: שלושה מעוזרי הנשיא. מצידנו: הח"מ.

2. הנשיא התנצל על העדרותו בזמן נאום השגריר בדיון הפלסטיני (ב-30/11). הבטיח לנכוח בנאום אפרים טרי היום בדיון על האפרטהייד (ואכן קיים הבטחתו). אמר כי ברצונו לבקר בארץ, בתאריכים 5/1/91 - 1, כדי לבקר אצל ססו"ת ואולי סוכנות או"ם נוספת הפועלת אצלנו. מסר כי בהזדמנות ביקורו ברצונו להפגש עם עמיתו, שה"ח לוי, והוסיף דברי שבח לשר החוץ. סיפר כי כבר דיווח למזכ"ל על תוכניתו זו.

3. השגריר השיב כי אנו מברכים על כוונת הנשיא לבקר אצלנו וכי נעביר את עניין המועדים לארץ ונודיע לו בהגיע התשובה.

4. השגריר העלה את עניין כתב האמנתנו ועמד על התנגדותנו העקרונית לכל הסתייגות בקשר לישראל, ובכלל זה האפשרות של הודעת נשיא העצרת. הנשיא השיב כי הודעת נשיא יכולה להימסר רק במצב קונצנזוס, שאיננו קיים במקרה זה. אמר לשגריר כי יוכל לפנות אליו ישירות בנוגע לכל בעיה שתתעורר ושבה יוכל להיות לעזר.

5. הנשיא (שהוא כידוע שה"ח של מלטה) ביקש למסור ברכה לשגריר מרדכי דרורי.

6. אנא תשובתכם בחוזר בעניין פניית הנשיא בקשר לביקורו בארץ.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,
משפט,רביב,מאור

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דע: סמנכ'יל מז'ית
ממ"ד

מאת: אריאל קנת, נאו"ם.

תנדון: <u>חמצב במזה"ת- דו"ח חמזכ"ל (סעיף 35 לסדה"י במליאח)</u>

מצ"ב דו"ח המזכ"ל שפורסם לקראת חדיון במליאח בנושא. חדו"ח כולו לרבות חאמור בפרק ח - OBSERVATIONS אינו שונה, לחערכתנו, מחאמור בדו"חות קודמים ואין בו כל חידוש לעומתם.

אריאל קנת, נאו"ם.
29 בנובמבר 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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26 November 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/40 A of 4 December 1989. In that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. The present report covers the period from 18 November 1989 to 19 November 1990. It should be pointed out, however, that the report does not address the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. It is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which references are made whenever appropriate.

II. UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

2. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

A. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

3. UNDOF, with some 1,330 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the disengagement agreement concluded between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in May 1974. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The main functions of the Force are to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and to man the area of separation established by the disengagement agreement. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the reporting period, the last time on 31 May 1990 for a further period of six months until 30 November 1990 (resolution 655 (1990)).

4. The activities of the Force since November 1989 are described in a report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 22 May 1990 (S/21305). As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties, and there have been no serious incidents.

B. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

5. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were - and still are - to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for by the Security Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area (resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978).

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6. The mandate of the Force has since been extended as necessary, the last time on 31 July 1990 for a further period of six months until 31 January 1991 (resolution 659 (1990)). UNIFIL currently has some 5,860 troops, provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers assists the Force in the performance of its tasks.

7. The activities of UNIFIL and the situation in its area of operation in southern Lebanon from November 1989 until 24 July 1990 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 25 January 1990 (S/21102) and 24 July 1990 (S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1). In the latter report (S/21406/Add.1), the Secretary-General referred in particular to the difficulties encountered by UNIFIL in the Norwegian battalion sector, which lies wholly within the Israeli controlled area, and to a particularly serious confrontation that occurred in July 1990 in that sector between UNIFIL, on the one hand, and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), on the other. Calling attention to the fact that peace-keeping operations cannot function without the co-operation of the parties concerned, the Secretary-General stated that, if the situation in the Norwegian battalion sector of UNIFIL did not improve, it might become necessary for the Security Council to consider whether UNIFIL's role in that area should be changed.

8. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 659 (1990), extending the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months until 31 January 1991, the President of the Security Council conveyed to the Secretary-General on 24 September 1990 the request of the members of the Council for a review, to be carried out during the present mandate period, of the scale and deployment of UNIFIL in the light of the performance by the Force of its functions since its establishment in 1978 and with a view to implementing resolution 425 (1978) (S/21833). This review is under way and the Secretary-General intends to report on its results in his next report to the Security Council on the operation of UNIFIL in January 1991.

C. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

9. As indicated in the preceding sections, observers of UNTSO have continued to assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group at Beirut and the Observer Group in Egypt.

10. The Observer Group at Beirut was set up by the Security Council in August 1982 following the occupation of West Beirut by Israeli troops. Since the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Beirut area in September 1983, the activities of the Group have been reduced and its total strength now stands at eight observers.

11. The Observer Group in Egypt, which was established when the second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) was withdrawn in July 1979, has a total strength of about 50 observers. It maintains, in addition to liaison offices at Cairo and Ismailia, six outposts in the Sinai.

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III. SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

12. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/44/599), which is composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolutions 44/48 A to G on 8 December 1989. By these resolutions, the General Assembly, inter alia, demanded that Israel desist forthwith from a number of policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 44/48 A); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and strongly demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with its provisions (resolution 44/48 B); demanded that the Government of Israel desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories (resolution 44/48 C); deplored the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians (resolution 44/48 D); demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the illegal measures taken in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return (resolution 44/48 E); determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law (resolution 44/48 F); and condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanded that it comply with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of those institutions (resolution 44/48 G).

13. During the period under review, the Security Council met in March, May, October and November 1990 to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories. On 31 May 1990, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution (S/21326) submitted by seven members, by which the Council would have established a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the situation relating to the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967; requested the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 June 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission; decided to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission. The resolution was not adopted, owing to a negative vote by a permanent member. In a presidential statement dated 19 June 1990 (S/21353), the members of the Security Council strongly deplored the incident that had occurred on 12 June 1990 in a clinic belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) and located near to Shati camp in Gaza, in which

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several innocent Palestinian women and children were wounded by a tear-gas grenade thrown by an Israeli officer. Expressing dismay that the penalty imposed on that officer had been commuted, the members reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and requested the high contracting parties to ensure respect for the Convention. They called upon Israel to abide by its obligations under that Convention. On 12 October 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 672 (1990) by which it expressed alarm at the violence that took place on 8 October at the Haram al-Sharif and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over 20 Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than 150 people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers; condemned especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; requested, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomed, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission. On 24 October 1990, the Council adopted resolution 673 (1990) by which it deplored the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region; urged the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insisted that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990); and affirmed its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report. The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990) has been circulated as documents S/21919 and Add.1-3 and Corr.1.

14. On 16 February 1990, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1990/1 concerning Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, by which it affirmed that the settling of Israeli civilians in the occupied territories is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and called upon the Government of Israel to refrain from settling immigrants in the occupied territories. The Commission also adopted resolutions 1990/2 A and B concerning the question of violations of human rights in occupied Palestine. Those resolutions, in which the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, along lines similar to those of General Assembly resolution 44/48 A, were brought to the attention of all Governments by a note verbale dated 1 June 1990. Furthermore, the Commission adopted resolution 1990/3, by which it declared once more that the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan were null and void and had no international legal effect.

15. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in pursuance of resolution 44/48 A. Between meetings, the

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Special Committee was kept informed of developments taking place in the occupied territories; the information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications. At its meetings, the Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories. In accordance with resolution 44/48 A, the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, will have before it the periodic reports of the Special Committee (A/45/84 and A/45/306), as well as the Special Committee's twenty-second report (A/45/576).

16. During its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989 concerning assistance to the Palestinian people. The report requested in that resolution has been circulated as document A/45/503.

IV. PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

17. Following its consideration, at its forty-fourth session, of the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 1/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on this subject on 8 December 1989. In resolution 44/47 A, the Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1990; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover current essential requirements; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and decided to extend the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 1993, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

18. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 44/47 B); assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 44/47 C); offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 D); Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

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(resolution 44/47 E); resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 F); return of population and refugees displaced since 1967 (resolution 44/47 G); revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties (resolution 44/47 H); protection of Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 I); the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 J); and protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of UNRWA in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/47 K). The situation of the Palestine refugees and the activities of UNRWA since the adoption of these resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period of 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990. 2/ The reports of the Secretary-General under resolutions 44/47 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K have been circulated as documents A/45/463, A/45/464, A/45/465, A/45/466, A/45/429, A/45/641, A/45/530 and A/45/646, respectively. The report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine under resolution 44/47 A and the report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA under resolution 44/47 B have been circulated as documents A/45/382 and A/45/645, respectively.

V. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

19. At its forty-fourth session, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine". In resolution 44/41 A, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; 3/ requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights; 4/ and authorised the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. In resolution 44/41 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to discharge the tasks detailed in previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly in consultation with the Committee. In resolution 44/41 C, the Assembly requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine. In resolution 44/42, the Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine; called once again for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination. The Assembly also reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: the withdrawal of Israel from Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and from the other occupied Arab territories; guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally

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recognized boundaries; resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions; dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites. It noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process; once again invited the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

20. The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 44/42 has been circulated as A/45/709-S/21929.

21. The report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly has been circulated as document A/45/35. 5/

VI. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

22. At its forty-fourth session, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East. In resolution 44/40 A, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions; considered the Arab Peace Plan 6/ adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, as an important contribution towards the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to

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declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory; condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, of 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa; reaffirmed its call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee to take the necessary action to convene the Conference. The other parts of resolution 43/54 deal with Israeli policies in the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied territories (resolution 44/40 B) and the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem (resolution 44/40 C).

23. Resolutions 44/40 A to C were brought to the attention of Member States, and a report of the Secretary-General including the relevant comments received from the Member States was circulated as document A/45/595.

24. During the period under review, the Security Council issued two statements on Lebanon. On 22 November 1989, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement (S/20988) on behalf of the Council at its 2894th meeting. In it, the members expressed their deep indignation and dismay over the assassination of Mr. René Moawad, President of the Lebanese Republic, earlier that day in Beirut. They expressed their sympathy and condolences to the family of the late President, to the Prime Minister and to the Lebanese people. They strongly condemned the cowardly, criminal and terrorist act for what it was, an attack upon the unity of Lebanon, the democratic processes and the process of national reconciliation. Reaffirming their support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement, the members said those remained the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. They reiterated their call of 7 November 1989 to all sectors of the

Lebanese people to continue the process of achieving the goals of the restoration of the Lebanese State and the establishment of renovated institutions that had started with the election of President Moawad and the appointment of Prime Minister Sélim El-Hoss. Democratic Lebanese institutions must, they said, be strongly supported and the process of national reconciliation must go forward; that was the only way that Lebanese national unity could be fully restored. Solemnly reaffirming their support for the Taif Agreement, ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on 5 November 1989, the members urged all Lebanese people to exercise restraint, to rededicate themselves to the urgent task of national reconciliation and to demonstrate their commitment to democratic processes.

25. On 27 December 1989, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement (S/21056) on behalf of the Council at its 2903rd meeting. Recalling their statements of 7 November 1989 and 22 November 1989, and relevant Security Council resolutions, the members reaffirmed their full support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement and said those remained the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. The members welcomed the election of Elias Hrawi as successor to the late René Moawad as President of the Lebanese Republic and the appointment of the Lebanese Government led by the Prime Minister Sélim El-Hoss. They reaffirmed the urgency of continuing the process of national reconciliation and political reform embodied in the Taif Agreement, and expressed their deep concern over obstacles that had delayed progress in achieving these goals. Expressing support for President Hrawi's efforts in implementation of the Taif Agreement to deploy Lebanese Government forces to restore central government authority over all Lebanese territory, the members reiterated their call on the Lebanese people, and in particular all Lebanese Government officials, civilian and military, to support their President and the constitutional process initiated at Taif to achieve peacefully the restoration of unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon on its entire territory.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

26. Since I last reported to the General Assembly on the situation in the Middle East, the prospects for progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process appear regrettably to have stalled. A year ago, I drew attention to the heightened expectations that had been generated as a result of dramatic political developments at the end of 1988, which, in turn, had led to important proposals, aimed primarily at launching a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians. I pointed out that while it was essential to pursue every initiative that might help bridge the gaps between the parties and bring them to the negotiating table, I could not but be concerned at the fact that valuable time was passing and that the willingness to negotiate that existed at that time would be eroded by bitterness resulting from events on the ground.

27. Unfortunately, the efforts to achieve an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue reached an impasse in the early months of 1990. Since then, the situation in the occupied territories has worsened, causing the Security Council to focus increasingly on the

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question of safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians residing there. In this connection, in pursuance of the request contained in its resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, I submitted to the Security Council a report on the occupied territories on 31 October 1990 (S/21919). In it, I made certain observations on steps the international community might take regarding the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population. At the time of the present report, the Council is continuing its deliberations on the matter. It should be pointed out, however, that the implementation of such steps will not alone bring an end to the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, which is, essentially, political in nature. Furthermore, it is important to recall that this conflict is central to the broader Arab-Israeli dispute with its many complex and interrelated issues.

28. In this connection, it is encouraging to note, as I did in my 12 November 1990 report to the General Assembly on the convening of an international peace conference (A/45/709-S/21929), that there is unanimity within the Security Council that efforts must be continued on an urgent basis to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the Middle East, particularly a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. I continue to believe that such a settlement can best be achieved through a negotiating process that involves all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and is based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination.

29. As I said in my annual report on the work of the Organization, 1/ the Middle East as a whole continues to be the most explosive region of the world today. Long-standing grievances, which have festered for years, have been aggravated by an escalating arms race throughout the area, which has spawned a deadly arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. In the long run, lasting peace will come to the Middle East only when the principles of international law govern the relations between States, when disputes are resolved through peaceful means, when the aspirations of those deprived of their rights have been fulfilled, and regional security and economic arrangements - which take into account the concerns of all the parties in the area - have been established.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/44/1 and Add.1).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1 and Add.1).

3/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/44/35).

4/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

Notes (continued)

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/45/35).

6/ A/44/737-S/20971; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989, document S/20971.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

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מאת: אריאל קנת, נאו"ם.

תנדון: <u>חמצב במזה"ת- דו"ח המזכ"יל (סעיף 35 לסדה"י במליאת)</u>

מצ"ב דו"ח המזכ"יל שפורסם לקראת חדיון במליאת בנושא. חדו"ח כולו לרבות תאמור בפרק ח - OBSERVATIONS אינו שונה, לחערכתנו, מתאמור בדו"חות קודמים ואין בו כל חידוש לעומתם.

אריאל קנת, נאו"ם.
29 בנובמבר 1990

שהת סושהה רהמ מנס' מנמנס

ברנד ורכב סתסן- מצתים ורומרס מאב רם זומן

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/40 A of 4 December 1989. In that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. The present report covers the period from 18 November 1989 to 19 November 1990. It should be pointed out, however, that the report does not address the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. It is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which references are made whenever appropriate.

II. UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

2. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

A. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

3. UNDOF, with some 1,330 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the disengagement agreement concluded between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in May 1974. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The main functions of the Force are to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and to man the area of separation established by the disengagement agreement. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the reporting period, the last time on 31 May 1990 for a further period of six months until 30 November 1990 (resolution 655 (1990)).

4. The activities of the Force since November 1989 are described in a report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 22 May 1990 (S/21305). As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties, and there have been no serious incidents.

B. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

5. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were - and still are - to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for by the Security Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area (resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978).

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6. The mandate of the Force has since been extended as necessary, the last time on 31 July 1990 for a further period of six months until 31 January 1991 (resolution 659 (1990)). UNIFIL currently has some 5,860 troops, provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers assists the Force in the performance of its tasks.

7. The activities of UNIFIL and the situation in its area of operation in southern Lebanon from November 1989 until 24 July 1990 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 25 January 1990 (S/21102) and 24 July 1990 (S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1). In the latter report (S/21406/Add.1), the Secretary-General referred in particular to the difficulties encountered by UNIFIL in the Norwegian battalion sector, which lies wholly within the Israeli controlled area, and to a particularly serious confrontation that occurred in July 1990 in that sector between UNIFIL, on the one hand, and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), on the other. Calling attention to the fact that peace-keeping operations cannot function without the co-operation of the parties concerned, the Secretary-General stated that, if the situation in the Norwegian battalion sector of UNIFIL did not improve, it might become necessary for the Security Council to consider whether UNIFIL's role in that area should be changed.

8. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 659 (1990), extending the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months until 31 January 1991, the President of the Security Council conveyed to the Secretary-General on 24 September 1990 the request of the members of the Council for a review, to be carried out during the present mandate period, of the scale and deployment of UNIFIL in the light of the performance by the Force of its functions since its establishment in 1978 and with a view to implementing resolution 425 (1978) (S/21833). This review is under way and the Secretary-General intends to report on its results in his next report to the Security Council on the operation of UNIFIL in January 1991.

C. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

9. As indicated in the preceding sections, observers of UNTSO have continued to assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group at Beirut and the Observer Group in Egypt.

10. The Observer Group at Beirut was set up by the Security Council in August 1982 following the occupation of West Beirut by Israeli troops. Since the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Beirut area in September 1983, the activities of the Group have been reduced and its total strength now stands at eight observers.

11. The Observer Group in Egypt, which was established when the second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) was withdrawn in July 1979, has a total strength of about 50 observers. It maintains, in addition to liaison offices at Cairo and Ismailia, six outposts in the Sinai.

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III. SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

12. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/44/599), which is composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolutions 44/48 A to G on 8 December 1989. By these resolutions, the General Assembly, inter alia, demanded that Israel desist forthwith from a number of policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 44/48 A); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and strongly demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with its provisions (resolution 44/48 B); demanded that the Government of Israel desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories (resolution 44/48 C); deplored the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians (resolution 44/48 D); demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the illegal measures taken in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return (resolution 44/48 E); determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law (resolution 44/48 F); and condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanded that it comply with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of those institutions (resolution 44/48 G).

13. During the period under review, the Security Council met in March, May, October and November 1990 to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories. On 31 May 1990, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution (S/21326) submitted by seven members, by which the Council would have established a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the situation relating to the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967; requested the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 June 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission; decided to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission. The resolution was not adopted, owing to a negative vote by a permanent member. In a presidential statement dated 19 June 1990 (S/21363), the members of the Security Council strongly deplored the incident that had occurred on 12 June 1990 in a clinic belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) and located near to Shati camp in Gaza, in which

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several innocent Palestinian women and children were wounded by a tear-gas grenade thrown by an Israeli officer. Expressing dismay that the penalty imposed on that officer had been commuted, the members reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and requested the high contracting parties to ensure respect for the Convention. They called upon Israel to abide by its obligations under that Convention. On 12 October 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 672 (1990) by which it expressed alarm at the violence that took place on 8 October at the Haram al-Sharif and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over 20 Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than 150 people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers; condemned especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; requested, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomed, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission. On 24 October 1990, the Council adopted resolution 673 (1990) by which it deplored the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region; urged the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insisted that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990); and affirmed its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report. The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990) has been circulated as documents S/21919 and Add.1-3 and Corr.1.

14. On 16 February 1990, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1990/1 concerning Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, by which it affirmed that the settling of Israeli civilians in the occupied territories is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and called upon the Government of Israel to refrain from settling immigrants in the occupied territories. The Commission also adopted resolutions 1990/2 A and B concerning the question of violations of human rights in occupied Palestine. Those resolutions, in which the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, along lines similar to those of General Assembly resolution 44/48 A, were brought to the attention of all Governments by a note verbale dated 1 June 1990. Furthermore, the Commission adopted resolution 1990/3, by which it declared once more that the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan were null and void and had no international legal effect.

15. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in pursuance of resolution 44/48 A. Between meetings, the

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Special Committee was kept informed of developments taking place in the occupied territories; the information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications. At its meetings, the Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories. In accordance with resolution 44/48 A, the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, will have before it the periodic reports of the Special Committee (A/45/84 and A/45/306), as well as the Special Committee's twenty-second report (A/45/576).

16. During its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989 concerning assistance to the Palestinian people. The report requested in that resolution has been circulated as document A/45/503.

IV. PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

17. Following its consideration, at its forty-fourth session, of the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 1/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on this subject on 8 December 1989. In resolution 44/47 A, the Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1990; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover current essential requirements; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and decided to extend the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 1993, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

18. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 44/47 B); assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 44/47 C); offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 D); Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

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(resolution 44/47 E); resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 F); return of population and refugees displaced since 1967 (resolution 44/47 G); revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties (resolution 44/47 H); protection of Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 I); the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (resolution 44/47 J); and protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of UNRWA in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/47 K). The situation of the Palestine refugees and the activities of UNRWA since the adoption of these resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period of 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990. 2/ The reports of the Secretary-General under resolutions 44/47 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K have been circulated as documents A/45/463, A/45/464, A/45/465, A/45/466, A/45/429, A/45/641, A/45/530 and A/45/646, respectively. The report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine under resolution 44/47 A and the report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA under resolution 44/47 B have been circulated as documents A/45/382 and A/45/645, respectively.

V. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

19. At its forty-fourth session, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine". In resolution 44/41 A, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; 3/ requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights; 4/ and authorised the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. In resolution 44/41 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to discharge the tasks detailed in previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly in consultation with the Committee. In resolution 44/41 C, the Assembly requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine. In resolution 44/42, the Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine; called once again for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination. The Assembly also reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: the withdrawal of Israel from Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and from the other occupied Arab territories; guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally

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recognised boundaries; resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions; dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites. It noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process; once again invited the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

20. The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 44/42 has been circulated as A/45/709-S/21929.

21. The report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly has been circulated as document A/45/35. 5/

VI. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

22. At its forty-fourth session, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East. In resolution 44/40 A, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions; considered the Arab Peace Plan 6/ adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, as an important contribution towards the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to

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declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory; condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, of 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matérial to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa; reaffirmed its call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee to take the necessary action to convene the Conference. The other parts of resolution 43/54 deal with Israeli policies in the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied territories (resolution 44/40 B) and the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem (resolution 44/40 C).

23. Resolutions 44/40 A to C were brought to the attention of Member States, and a report of the Secretary-General including the relevant comments received from the Member States was circulated as document A/45/595.

24. During the period under review, the Security Council issued two statements on Lebanon. On 22 November 1989, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement (S/20988) on behalf of the Council at its 2894th meeting. In it, the members expressed their deep indignation and dismay over the assassination of Mr. René Moawad, President of the Lebanese Republic, earlier that day in Beirut. They expressed their sympathy and condolences to the family of the late President, to the Prime Minister and to the Lebanese people. They strongly condemned the cowardly, criminal and terrorist act for what it was, an attack upon the unity of Lebanon, the democratic processes and the process of national reconciliation. Reaffirming their support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement, the members said those remained the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. They reiterated their call of 7 November 1989 to all sectors of the

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Lebanese people to continue the process of achieving the goals of the restoration of the Lebanese State and the establishment of renovated institutions that had started with the election of President Moawad and the appointment of Prime Minister Sélim El-Hoss. Democratic Lebanese institutions must, they said, be strongly supported and the process of national reconciliation must go forward; that was the only way that Lebanese national unity could be fully restored. Solemnly reaffirming their support for the Taif Agreement, ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on 5 November 1989, the members urged all Lebanese people to exercise restraint, to rededicate themselves to the urgent task of national reconciliation and to demonstrate their commitment to democratic processes.

25. On 27 December 1989, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement (S/21056) on behalf of the Council at its 2903rd meeting. Recalling their statements of 7 November 1989 and 22 November 1989, and relevant Security Council resolutions, the members reaffirmed their full support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement and said those remained the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. The members welcomed the election of Elias Hrawi as successor to the late René Moawad as President of the Lebanese Republic and the appointment of the Lebanese Government led by the Prime Minister Sélim El-Hoss. They reaffirmed the urgency of continuing the process of national reconciliation and political reform embodied in the Taif Agreement, and expressed their deep concern over obstacles that had delayed progress in achieving these goals. Expressing support for President Hrawi's efforts in implementation of the Taif Agreement to deploy Lebanese Government forces to restore central government authority over all Lebanese territory, the members reiterated their call on the Lebanese people, and in particular all Lebanese Government officials, civilian and military, to support their President and the constitutional process initiated at Taif to achieve peacefully the restoration of unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon on its entire territory.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

26. Since I last reported to the General Assembly on the situation in the Middle East, the prospects for progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process appear regrettably to have stalled. A year ago, I drew attention to the heightened expectations that had been generated as a result of dramatic political developments at the end of 1988, which, in turn, had led to important proposals, aimed primarily at launching a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians. I pointed out that while it was essential to pursue every initiative that might help bridge the gaps between the parties and bring them to the negotiating table, I could not but be concerned at the fact that valuable time was passing and that the willingness to negotiate that existed at that time would be eroded by bitterness resulting from events on the ground.

27. Unfortunately, the efforts to achieve an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue reached an impasse in the early months of 1990. Since then, the situation in the occupied territories has worsened, causing the Security Council to focus increasingly on the

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question of safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians residing there. In this connection, in pursuance of the request contained in its resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, I submitted to the Security Council a report on the occupied territories on 31 October 1990 (S/21919). In it, I made certain observations on steps the international community might take regarding the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population. At the time of the present report, the Council is continuing its deliberations on the matter. It should be pointed out, however, that the implementation of such steps will not alone bring an end to the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, which is, essentially, political in nature. Furthermore, it is important to recall that this conflict is central to the broader Arab-Israeli dispute with its many complex and interrelated issues.

28. In this connection, it is encouraging to note, as I did in my 12 November 1990 report to the General Assembly on the convening of an international peace conference (A/45/709-S/21929), that there is unanimity within the Security Council that efforts must be continued on an urgent basis to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the Middle East, particularly a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. I continue to believe that such a settlement can best be achieved through a negotiating process that involves all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and is based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination.

29. As I said in my annual report on the work of the Organization, 1/ the Middle East as a whole continues to be the most explosive region of the world today. Long-standing grievances, which have festered for years, have been aggravated by an escalating arms race throughout the area, which has spawned a deadly arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. In the long run, lasting peace will come to the Middle East only when the principles of international law govern the relations between States, when disputes are resolved through peaceful means, when the aspirations of those deprived of their rights have been fulfilled, and regional security and economic arrangements - which take into account the concerns of all the parties in the area - have been established.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/44/1A and Add.1).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/45/1A and Add.1).

3/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/44/35).

4/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

Notes (continued)

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/45/35).

6/ A/44/737-S/20971; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989, document S/20971.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:28956
אל:רהמש/2165
מ-:ניויורק,נר:830,תא:281190,זח:2059,דח:ר,סג:בל,
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9,244448
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בלמ'ס/רגיל
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אל: ארב'ל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ם

הנדון: תדרוך דובר המזכ'ל

הדובר התייחס היום לביקור של איימה לישראל. הוא סיפר שאתמול ה-27 דנא עיתונאי שאל את המזכ'ל, 'מה קרה עם הביקור של איימה?' להלן תשובת המזכ'ל:

AS YOU KNOW, I SAID A WEEK AGO THAT I INTENDED TO SEND MR. AIME TO THE AREA. I MAINTAIN MY POSITION THAT I HAVE TO SEND HIM, THE SOONER THE BETTER OF COURSE, BUT I HAVE TO STILL CONSIDER WHEN I WILL SEND HIM TO THE AREA.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ם

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,
ממד,@(רם),אמן,ברנע,ארבל2,מזתים,מעת,
הסברה,@(לעמ),קשדן

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:26543
אל:רהמש/1946
מ-:המשרד,תא:271190,זח:1339,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול לבוקר
205.03

אל: אתונה, בון, בריסל, האג, פאריס, רומא, מדריד, סינגפור, לונדון, בוקרשט, הלסינקי, קופנהגן, שטוקהולם, ליסבון, אנקרה, קינשאסה, קהיר, אבידג'אן, יאונדה, טוקיו, קנברה, בנגקוק, מנילה, אדיס, אוטבה, וושינגטון, ביירס, בוגוטה, ברזיליה, גואטמלה, לימה, מונטבידאו, מכסיקו, סנתוזה, קיטו, קראקס, סנטיאגו.

דע: נאו'ם-נ'י, ג'נבה.

הנדון: עצרת - כתב האמנה.
בהמשך לשלנו חוזם 26392 ו-26933 מה-31.10.90

1. בשבועות שעברו מאז שיגור מברקינו הנ'ל, הכינה ועדת הניסוח של הקבוצה הערבית באו'ם נוסח תקיון חדש לכתב אמנתנו. להלן הנוסח שהוא זהה למעשה לנוסח התיקון בענין פורטוגל מ-1973:

APPROVES THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, ON THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DELEGATION OF ISRAEL DO NOT RELATE TO OR REPRESENT THE PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967, NAMELY ARAB JERUSALEM, THE WEST BANK, THE GAZA STRIP AND THE SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN.

2. כן התנהלו בתקופה זו מגעים אינטנסיבים עם שוודיה (שהיא השנה המדינה התורנית בקבוצה הנורדית ליזום המהלך שלא לדון בתיקון הערבי) על נכונותה להנהיג את המהלך גם במידה שהערבים יגישו תיקון ברוח הנוסח הנ'ל, רק בימים האחרונים נודע שאכן השוודים מוכנים ליזום המהלך ללא קשר לנוסח התיקון.

3. נוסח התיקון טרם קבל אישור סופי של הקבוצה הערבית והיא מבקשת לדחות את הדיון בשבועיים נוספים. לעומת זאת, שגרירי מצרים ולבנון, המכירים בעובדה שהערבים צפויים לתבוסה במהלך הנורדי, העלו הצעה לקבל את דו'ח ועדת כתבי אמנה ללא הסתייגות ותחת זאת להגיש הצעת החלטה ערבית במסגרת הדיון בשאלת פלסטין, המתחיל ב-29 דנא, שתהיה דומה להסתייגויות שהערבים היו אמורים להגיש בקשר לכתב אמנתנו.

4. אנו הודענו למזכירות האו'ם ולאמריקאים כי לא נסכים לכך שתהיה סמיכות זמנים בין הדיון על כתבי אמנה לבין ההצבעה על הצעת החלטה ערבית, בהקשר לדיון על שאלת פלסטין. כמו כן אם ההצעה הערבית החדשה תוצבע לפני הדיון בכתבי האמנה, עלולים הערבים לא לקיים הבטחתם שלא להגיש תיקון לכתב אמנתנו, ואז תהיינה משלחות שתתקשנה להצביע בעד המהלך הנורדי, לאחר שתמכו בהסתייגות גופא בהחלטה אחרת.

5. לאור הנ'ל פנה אתמול שגרירנו לתת-מזכ'ל האו'ם וביקש לקיים את הדיון בדו'ח ועדת כתבי אמנה כבר מחר, דהיינו לפני פתיחת הדיון בשאלת פלסטין. תת-המזכ'ל השיב כי יביא בקשתנו לדיון ויודיענו. לפיכך יתכן שהדיון יתקיים כבר מחר אם כי אין ודאות לכך.

6. הנכם מתבקשים לוודא שנית עמדת מדינת כהונתכם ולהבטיח תמיכתה במהלך

הנורדי ללא קשר לנוסח התיקון. בנוסף לאמור בסעיף ד' בחוזם 10,26933
על ההבחנה בין 'תקדים פורטוגל' לבין הנושא שלנו, לראוי להזכיר, אם
תשאלו על כך, שכתב אמנה של משלחת פורטוגל ב-1973 נכתב בצורה שהזמינה
תגובה. ברשימת הנציגים צויין בפירוש שאחדים מהם באים וממלאים
תפקידים במוזמביק, ג'ניאה-ביסאו ואנגולה. כתב אמנה שלנו נכתב בהתאם
לכל הכלליים המקובלים ואין הוא מעורר בעיה פולטית כלשהי.

מנהל ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
רביב,הדס,איר1,איר2,יגר,אסיה,אוקיאניה,
מאפ,סולטן,מצרים,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,תורגמן,אמלט,גוברין,מזאר

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:25596
אל:רהמש/1861
מ-:המשרד,תא:261190,זח:1733,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
89930
שמור/בהול

אל: נאו'ס - נ'י/אהרן יעקב

דע: צה'ל/קישור לכוחות זרים

הנדון: הארכת מנדט אונדו'ף

קבלנו אישור שהב'ט והרמטכ'ל. הודיענא למזכירות על הסכמתנו להארכת המנדט כנהוג בעבר.

מנהל ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רס),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
סולטן,מזתים,@(כוחותזרים)

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:26049
אל:רהמש/1916
מ-:ניוירק,נר:722,תא:261190,זח:1827,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17853
שמור/בהול לבוקר
203.01

אל: מנהל אירופה 2

דע: ממנכ''ל

מאת: אפרים טרי - נאו''ם

הנדון: מועצת הבטחון שטחים - יוזמה פינית

1. סגנית הנציג הקבוע הפיני, השגרירה RASI ביקשה למסור לי נייר עבודה עם הצעת החלטה עבור מועצת הבטחון שעובדה על ידי המשלחת הפינית. הסבירה לי שעקרה של ההצעה היא בקשה ממזכ''ל למנות אומבודסמן עבור הפלסטינאים - בנפרד ובגלוי מועבר נוסח ההצעה. השגרירה ראזי הוסיפה שהצרפתים מתלהבים מההצעה, הבריטים מרוצים ממנה, האמריקאים מסתייגים ממנה.

2. אמרתי לשגרירי ראזי שעלי להעביר את נייר העובדה לירושלים כדי לקבל תגובה רשמית עליו, אך שגם בקריאה ראשונה עלי לומר שרעיון האומבודסמן שלילי ואיננו מקובל עלינו. כמו כן לא פחתה התנגדותנו ליתר הסעיפים הכלולים בנייר העבודה והשאובים מההצעות הקודמות שהוגשו למועצה. הוספתי שהסכמתנו לשליחות איימא מוכחיה את רצוננו הטוב ושיש קודם כל לתת לשליחות זאת להתבצע.

3. השגרירה אמרה עוד שאם נייר העבודה לא יזכה לתמיכה מספקת בקרב חברות המועצה לא ינסו הפינים לקדם אותו ואף יסירו אותו.

4. סיימתי תוך הכרה ברצונם הטוב של הפינים אף גם תוך הצעה שלא ימשיכו עם יוזמה שאין בכוחה לתרום לפתרון הבעיה.

אפרים טרי - נאו''ם

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,הדס,איר1,איר2,בנצור,
מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט

ססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,חוזם:22027
אל:רהמש/1613
מ-:ניויורק,נר:627,תא:211190,זת:2123,דת:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17727
שמור/מידי
206.02

אל: המשנה למנכ'ל
מנהל ארב'ל 2

מאת: מנהל לשכת נשיא המדינה

הנדון: שיחת הנשיא הרצוג עם מזכ'ל האו'ם

השיחה נפתחה בחילופי ברכות וחויות משותפות מטוקיו.

לשאלת הנשיא מה חדש בענייננו, השיב המזכ'ל כי הוא מעונין שאיימה יצא לישראל ויהיה לו חופש תנועה מלא. אין הוא קושר את הביקור לענין כלשהו.

כאן עבר המזכ'ל ושאל מה הטעם לעצור שניים - אבו עייש ואבו זיאד - שניים ששמם הוזכר בענין המשלחת לקהיר. הנשיא השיב שאיננו בקיא בפרטי מעצרם.

המזכ'ל העלה את הצהרתו האחרונה של ראש הממשלה שאיננה עוזרת. הוא הקריא את ההצהרה ואמר שאינה תורמת ואף מפריעה למאמציו בעיתוי הנוכחי.

המזכ'ל מסר על פגישתו עם שר החוץ. איימה מתוכנן להגיע בדצמבר. המזכ'ל יהיה באיזור בינואר, תלוי במה שיתפתח באזור.

המזכ'ל מסר על התרשמותו מהמצב במפרץ. לדבריו אין בוש עצמאי והוא זקוק להסכמת הקואליציה. עם הסינים לדעתו יהיה לו קשה. עם הרוסים יוכל לגמור. הבעיה של הרוסים היא שהם זקוקים לאליבי להוכיח שנעשה כל שניתן בדרכי שלום לפני שיוכלו לתמוך בהחלטה לשימוש בכח. גם עמדת עירק ופעולותיו של סאדם חוסיין מקשים על בוש לקבל הסכמה משותפיו.

הנשיא מסר על שיחתו הטלפונים עם בוש. בוש התקשר והודה על דבריו של הנשיא ב-G.A. של ה- C.J.F. הוא מעונין להוריד את הענין שלנו ממועצת הבטחון. הבעיה העיקרית היא המפרץ והוא נחרץ בדעתו בנושא זה. הנשיא תאר את סאדם חוסיין כאדם במצוקה העושה כל מיני גימיקים. הצבא שלו לא טוב ויתמוטט ללא מאמץ מיוחד. סאדם חסר מצפון, אם כי, ע'פ עקרונותיו אין הוא היטלר ולא יכנס לבונקר, כי אם, יחפש דרך לחיות עוד יום. החזרת השטחים לאירן מעידה על אופיו ודרכו. גם ניתוח אישיותו שנעשה ע'י מומחים שלנו מצביע על כך. יש גם לזכור כי אנו עוסקים עם נשק כימי, טילים וכיוב'.

המזכ'ל הסכים עם הנשיא בענין חוסר מצפונו וגישתו של סאדם, אם כי, כל מי שנוקט היום עמדה בענין מודאג מאוד מהתוצאות. ולפני שמחליטים על פעולה מלחמתית יש לחשוב על כך פעמיים ושלוש. האו'ם מתקשה לפעול בענין כי אין הם נותנים להם להכנס. העירקים רואים בסכסוך נושא של שתי המדינות בלבד. לכן גם סאדם רוצה שיבואו אליו מנהיגי מדינות שונות והוא מצידו משחק עם החטופים ומדי פעם משחרר כמה מהם.

הנשיא הזמין את המזכ'ל לבקר בישראל וחזר על ההבנה בדבר ביקורו הצפוי של איימה.

המזכ'ל השיב בתודה על ההזמנה ואמר שיבוא לבקר בישראל בינואר כאשר הוא מתוכנן להיות במצרים, מותנה במצב הדברים. באשר לביקורו של איימה הם

פרסמו אתמול הודעה המבהירה את עמדתם.

השגריר אריזור הבהיר שכאשר איימה הוזמן דובר על ביקור עתה. פיקרינג גם הציע באופן לא פורמלי מועד טנטטיבי ובהודעה שפורסמה ע'י דוברת המזכ'ל לא נאמר שההזמנה נתקבלה.
המזכ'ל השיב כי הם ממתינים לשמוע ממשלחת ישראל שאיימה יזכה לחופש תנועה ויוכל לפגוש אישים שונים, כולל פלסתינים, אם ימצא לנכון.

השגריר אריזור השיבו כי גם בביקורו האחרון של איימה, בחודש יוני, לא היו כל מגבלות, וכיון שדובר על ביקור במתכונת דומה, היה ברור מאליו שמדובר באותם תנאים וללא מגבלות.

לאור תשובתו של השגריר השיב המזכ'ל כי עתה הוא יכול לאשר ולומר רשמית כי איימה יבוא. המועד הסופי יתואם בין השגריר אריזור לאיימה, אולם סוכם כי הביקור יתקיים בנוב'.

מנהל לשכת נשיא המדינה

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארבל2,
סולטן,מזתים

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:21175
אל:רהמש/1543
מ-:פריס,נר:250,תא:211190,זח:1230,דח:ב,סג:סו,
בבבב
סודי/בהול

אל : מ'מנכ'ל

דע : השגריר וושינגטון, השגריר נאו'מ

מאת: השגריר פריס

הנדון: פגישת סגן רוה'מ/שה'ח עם מזכ'ל האו'מ.

סגן רוה'מ/שה'ח נפגש (19/11) עם מזכיר האו'מ-דה-קוויאר במשך למעלה משעה. השתתף הח'מ.

סוכם שהמזכ'ל ישגר את גו'נ קלוד איימה ויודיע על כך לנשיא מועצת הבטחון פייקרינג. המזכ'ל הדגיש שהוא נענה לבקשתינו ושלשיגור השליח אין שום קשר עם ההחלטות שנתקבלו במועבי'ט.

המזכל ציין שהוא שמח על ההזדמנות לפגוש שוב את שה'ח והזכיר הערכות שמסר השר בפגישתם הקודמת בניו-יורק ושבינתיים אכן נתאמתו.

המזכ'ל הפגין ידידות מיוחדת כלפי שה'ח ועידכנו באופן חברי בשיחותיו עם בוש וגורבצוב המתכנסים כאן לרגל הועידה לבטחון לשיתוף פעולה אירופי.

לדעתו ההסתייגות הסובייטית, בינתיים, מתמיכה בהחלטתה במועבי'ט שתתיר פעולה צבאית נובעת מרצון להוכיח שכל המאמצים הדיפלומטיים מוצו בטרם תוכל בריה'מ לתמוך בהחלטה כנ'ל.

שה'ח מסר למזכ'ל הערכות מצב מקיפות על המשבר וניתח ההשלכות על האזור. מזכל האו'מ הביע הערכה לדברי שה'ח והדגיש שהוא רואה בו ידיד אישי שיחזק הקשר שלו עם ישראל.

סופר.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,הדס,איר1,ברנע,ארבל2,
בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,גוברין,סייבל,רביב

סססס

1990-11-20 20:55 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 01

דף: 1 מתוך: 2	טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק
אל: מנהל ארבל 2	דחיפות:
	סיווג:
	תזרוז:
דע: חטיבה למנכ"ל, משמט, וושינגטון	מס מברק: ומ - 1258 ווט - 68
מאת: אחרון יעקב	

הנדון: שליחות איימה

להלן תודעת דוברת המזכל, שפרסמה הערב.

מפאת השעה המאוחרת לא יכולתי לקבל את תגובת האמריקאים להודעה זו.

בואם.

שרת מעלתה רוה"מ מנע - ממנע ברנע
סוכן משפט בנקור מפקח רבוב וספרה
ורמלט מתפלבקין

תאריך | שם משולח: | מישרד:

68-011 1258 -01 2/2

The following is attributable to a spokeswoman of the Secretary-General:

The Secretary-General, who returned to New York today, is considering favourably the idea of sending his Personal Representative, Mr. Jean-Claude Aimé, to Israel and the occupied territories. This idea was discussed by the Secretary-General with a number of dignitaries in Paris, among whom was the Israeli Foreign Minister. The Secretary-General continues to be deeply concernad about the situation in the occupied territories and, accordingly, feels that a visit by his envoy might be useful. At the same time, it should be recalled that the Secretary-General does not, as a rule, intervene in matters with which the Security Council is seized. He would not wish, in this connection, to prejudice the outcome of the deliberations of the Council which, at present, has on its agenda the situation in the occupied territories. A visit by Mr. Aimé will most probably take place following the current consideration of this matter by the Council.

20 November 1990

END

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:19677
אל:רהמש/1444
מ-:המשרד,תא:201190,זת:1431,דת:ב,סג:סו,
בבבב
סודי/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: נאו'ם-נ'י / אהרון יעקב

דע: וושינגטון

הנדון: ביקור איימה. למברקך 555 סעיף 9 ב'.

א) השר פגש אמש, בפרטיות, את המזכ'ל בפאריס.

ב) הבוקר נמסר בקול ישראל שבפגישה בפאריס סוכם על ביקור איימה בישראל.

ג) נתייחס לשאלתכם לאחר שובו של השר משטרסבורג, מחר בערב.

מנהל ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא,סייבל,רביב,סולטן

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:19200
אל:רהמש/1405
מ-:ניויורק,נר:555,תא:191190,זח:2009,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבב
17656
שמור/מידי
אהב 203.08

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

הנדון: שיחת השגריר עם פיקרינג (בטלפון).

כתב האמנתנו

1. השגריר מסר לפיקרינג על שיחתו היום עם שגריר שבדיה (מברקנו 538). פיקרינג אמר כי עמדת שבדיה אכן מהווה בעיה וכי בכוונתו לטפל בנושא.

2. השגריר אמר כי יש לשקול פניה למזכירות, כדי שזו תקבע מועד מוסכם לדיון על כתבי ההאמנה. העדר מועד מוגדר מכביד על מאמצי השדולה שלנו, וגם מאפשר לערבים לצבור תנופה במהלכיהם.

3. פיקרינג השיב כי עלינו לשקול את הענין בזהירות. בהעדר מועד מוגדר אין הערבים מגיעים לכלל הסכמה ביניהם, וקיימת האפשרות שיחליטו בסופו של דבר לוותר על יזמתם. הוא, פיקרינג, לא יצטער אם הנושא יידחה למועד בלתי מוגדר בעתיד, גם לאחר סיום העצרת בדצמבר.

4. השגריר השיב כי בענין המועד אנו מעדיפים לשמוע בעצתם, אולם לא נראה לנו כרצוי לדחות את הנושא לאחר המושב הנוכחי. אם הערבים יעלו את הנושא בתקופה שבין העצרות, במסגרת מושב מיוחד, עלולות משלחות לא מעטות להעדר מניו יורק.

5. פיקרינג השיב כי במקרה כזה ידאגו הם, האמריקאים, לכך שהמשלחות הללו אכן תגענה למושב המיוחד. מכל מקום, ברור שיהיה לנו פנאי לתכנן את מהלכינו מראש, שכן מועד הדיון ייקבע בתאום איתנו.

6. סוכם כי חברים הנוגעים לנושא משתי המשלחות בראשות השגרירים יקיימו פגישת תיאום ב-21/11. זאת כדי לבצע ספירת מלאי בנוגע לעמדות המדינות השונות בנושא וכדי לתאם מהלכים.

ביקור איימה

7. פיקרינג מסר כי בפגישתו עם הנשיא הרצוג ב-21/11 יאמר לו המזכ'ל כי הוא נענה להזמנתנו לשלוח את איימה לארץ. נראה לו כי המזכ'ל יבקש כי איימה יגיע אלינו ב-23/11.

8. השגריר הזכיר כי על פי הסיכום המוקדם על מועד הביקור להקבע בתיאום מראש איתנו. אנו מבינים כי המועד שהזכיר פיקרינג אינו רשמי ואפשר שאינו סופי, אולם בדעתנו להעבירו לירושלים, כדי לתת סיפק בידי המשרד לעשות ההכנות הדרושות. הוסיף כי היה רצוי שהמזכירות תודיע לנו מראש עם מי רוצה איימה להפגש. פיקרינג אמר כי הוא מעדיף שענין זה יתואם ביינינו לבין

המזכירות ישירות.

9. אנא הערותיכם בחוזר:

א. לשאלת קביעת מועד לדיון על כתבי ההאמנה.

ב. לאפשרות שאיימה יגיע לארץ ב-23/11 או בסמוך לכך.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ס.

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,הדס,אירו1,
אירו2,ר/מרכז,ממד,@(רם),אמן

ססס

19 2030

1246 1/2

17674
בלמ"ס/רגיל
205.04

אל: אירופה
פראן

מאת: מרקו גרינברג

מצ"ב הודעה ממזכ"ל שהיללה את האמנה:
Conventional armed forces in Europe, שנחתמה היום בפריס.

מרקו אינגלס
מרקו גרינברג

19 בנובמבר 1990

שהה סגנה רהמ מנע ממנע בנקר מקפון הדס
אירו אולם פרנ בדלף ארבן רמרכ ממק/בנק

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE S.G.
ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
WELCOMING THE TREATY ON
CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (CFE I),
AT THE HEADS OF STATE MEETING,
CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

New York, 19 November 1990

1246

2/2

reflection of political changes)

The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed in Paris today, is a very important accomplishment. The product of intensive and detailed negotiations, the CFE Treaty is more than simply a reflection of political change; it is, indeed, an indispensable building block of a new framework for the security of Europe and North America. The international community has long called for significant arms reductions in this region, and on behalf of the United Nations, I am pleased to offer my sincere congratulations to all the signatory countries on this great achievement.

Together with major reductions in other weapons categories, the need for durable agreements on conventional arms is recognized the world over; and the CFE Treaty shows us that such steps are no longer Utopian. With its interconnected set of limits on major combat equipment, the CFE Treaty will help to ensure that force reductions in Europe are carried out in a cooperative and stabilising fashion. The Treaty will erect substantial barriers against surprise attack and large-scale offensive operations; and it will also establish an impressive array of verification and data-exchange measures to increase transparency and foster greater confidence. While this Treaty has been crafted to meet the particular circumstances of European security, its scope and character nevertheless may prove a valuable guide for negotiations among States in other regions.

It is my fervent hope that in the years ahead CFE may pave the way for more extensive agreements on aspects of military postures not addressed by this Treaty. In particular, I urge the countries of Europe and North America to give careful consideration to various unilateral measures, such as a redirection of research and development efforts, cuts in defence production rates, and restraints on the transfer of conventional arms, in the interests of safeguarding the CFE process and building a long-lasting peace.

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ל: מ"ס/רג'יל
000.00

אל: ארב'יל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג

הנדון: <u>הודעה מדובר המזכ"ל.</u>

מצ"ב הודעה בקשר לביקור של המזכ"ל בפריס. המזכ"ל הרצה בועידת הביטחון בשיתוף פעולה באירופה (CSCE). בין הפגישות שלו בועידה נפגש עם נשיא גורבצוב והם שוחחו בין היתר על המשבר במפרץ.

ביום שבת קיים המזכ"ל פגישה (The meeting of eminent persons) כדי לדון בהשפעות המשבר במפרץ על הכלכלה העולמית. אחרי הפגישה הכריז המזכ"ל שהוא יקים קבוצה חדשה כדי להשיג תוצאות מעשיות בנושא זה.
שם הקבוצה יהיה: Friends of the secretary general. תמורכב מחמישה חברים שהשתתפו בפגישה הקודמת, ונציגי IMF, EEC ובנק העולמי.

בתשובה לשאלה של עיתונאי המזכ"ל אמר שהוא לא יכול לראות אפשרויות לפתרון שלום למשבר המפרץ.

מרקו גרינברג

19 בנובמבר 1990

שהדם סולהת רהמ אנק מאנק בדנל ארקם ם סדקן
הדם שורת אירב טרן ם רבוא מאת הסקרה שוברין
1 2 1 1 1 2 1

The following was received from the spokesman accompanying the Secretary-General.

Paris, Monday 19 November 1990.

43

The Secretary-General today, Monday 19 November, attended the ceremonies marking the signature of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, at the Elysée Palace in Paris.

The Secretary-General then addressed the opening meeting of the 34-country summit Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), second speaker after President Mitterrand of France.

Following a luncheon given at the Elysée Palace by President Mitterrand in honour of the Heads of delegations to the conference, the Secretary-General was due to return to the International Conference Centre on Avenue Kleber to hear the speeches of 14 participants in the summit.

During the course of the day, in the framework of the conference, the Secretary-General met briefly with President Mikhail Gorbachev of the USSR, with whom he discussed the situation in the Persian Gulf and the CSCE.

In the evening the Secretary-General is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom before attending a reception given by France's Foreign Minister, Roland Dumas, for the participants to the summit and the diplomatic corps at the Palais de Chaillot.

The Secretary-General will fly back to New York on Tuesday morning, 20 November 1990.

19 November 1990

1245

* * *

The following was received from the spokesman accompanying the Secretary-General.

Paris, Saturday 17 November 1990.

On Saturday 17 November, the Secretary-General chaired at the UNESCO headquarters a meeting of 20 eminent persons called at his initiative to discuss informally the consequences of the Persian Gulf crisis on the world economy.

The meeting, which began at 10.45 a.m., lasted until well after 6 p.m. The discussions also continued at a working luncheon. Before closing the meeting, the Secretary-General read out a summary of the proceedings to the participants, outlining common ground and the scope for future action.

Talking to the press after the final session, the Secretary-General stressed that the meeting had been "totally informal", many ideas had been discussed to help "the innocent victims of the crisis", and the participants, who had come to the Paris meeting in their private capacity, and the Secretary-General, had agreed to remain in contact. The Secretary-General would form a group of "friends of the Secretary-General", numbering five of the participants chosen on a regional basis, as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the EEC in order "to see if we can obtain something concrete".

The Secretary-General expressed hope that "a very tangible follow-up" would be set up in the next few days when he contact the participants again.

Answering questions on the Persian Gulf crisis, the Secretary-General said that as far as the U.N. sanctions against Iraq were concerned, they had already "started to produce the effect that the Security Council desires", but it was not possible to say how much more time was needed for them to be effective, nor was it for the Secretary-General to interfere in a matter concerning the Security Council.

The Secretary-General, in answer to a question on the possibilities of a peaceful solution of the Persian Gulf conflict, replied he was unable for the time being to see any peaceful options "which I very much regret". The only hope would be the meeting of Arab countries in Rabat, if it took place.

19 November 1990

* * *

1245

3/3

The following was received from the spokesman accompanying the Secretary-General.

Paris, Sunday 18 November 1990.

On Sunday 18 November, the Secretary-General met for 45 minutes with Sid Ahmed Ghozali, Foreign Minister of Algeria, for a discussion of the Gulf situation and the Western Sahara issue. On the Gulf, the Foreign Minister and the Secretary-General discussed possibilities for lowering the tension in the area. Following his exchange of views on final details of a U.N. operation for Western Sahara, the Secretary-General intends to present to the Security Council a full and detailed report before the end of November.

The Secretary-General also received a courtesy call from Massamba Sarré, Ambassador of Senegal in Paris.

19 November 1990

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אאאא,חוזם:19008
אל:רהמש/1374
מ-:ניויורק,נר:538,תא:191190,זח:1520,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17647
שמור/מידי
203.08

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל
מנהל אירופה 2
משפט
השגרירות, שטוקהולם
השגרירות, וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

הנדון: כתב האמנתנו.

1. השגריר אריזור התקשר לשגריר השבדי, אליאסון, וביקש להתעדכן בעמדת שבדיה בנדון.

2. אליאסון מסר כי הם סבורים שהתקדים הפורטוגזי הוא תקדים רע, ולפיכך הם עושים מאמץ לשכנע את הערבים שלא להגיש תיקון רשמי, אלא להסתפק במסירת הודעות מעל דוכן הנואמים. חמש הנורדיות טרם קיבלו הנחיות מהבירות כיצד לפעול לגבי הנוסח הערבי האחרון, אף כי קיימת הסתברות גבוהה שיפעלו בהתאם למהלך הנורדי. עם זאת, הערבים טרם החליטו סופית אם להגיש את התיקון, והם, השבדים, אינם רוצים לדחוק אותם לפינה; מה גם שהערכתם היא שאם יופעל המהלך הנורדי, אין זה ברור כלל מי יזכה, ומכל מקום צפויה CLOSE VOTE.

3. השגריר אריזור חזר על עמדתנו כי השהיית ההחלטה הנורדית מאפשרת לערבים לצבור תנופה ומקטינה את הסיכויים שישתכנעו שלא להגיש את תיקונם.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,
איר1,איר2,סייבל,משפט,בנצור,מצפא,ר/מרכז,
ממד,@(רם),אמן

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,תוזם:17680
אל:רהמש/1292
מ-:המשרד,תא:181190,זת:1618,דת:ר,סג:בל,
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9,244448

26831

BALMAS - RAGIL

EL: KOL HABIROT
MEET : ARBEL 2
HANIDON : KTAV HAMANATENU

LEHALAN MICHTAV SHAGRIRENU LAUM EL HAMAZKAL BANOSE SHEHUFATZ BEINATAIM KEMISMACH RISHMI

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FITH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

I WISH TO REFER TO THE LETTERS DATED 26 OCTOBER 1990, 1 NOVEMBER 1990 AND 6 NOVEMBER 1990, ADDRESSED TO YOUR EXCELLENCY BY A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES (A/45/672, A/45/688, A/45/708). THESE LETTERS CONTAIN GRATUITOUS AND UNFOUNDED ATTACKS ON THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DELEGATION OF ISRAEL TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH ARE UTTERLY EXTRANEOUS TO THE WORK OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE AND CONSTITUTE A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO ABUSE THE CREDENTIALS PROCEDURE. I WILL CONFINE MYSELF TO THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS :

(A) THE FIRST REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE MAKES IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DELEGATION OF ISRAEL, HAVING BEEN EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 28 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WERE FOUND BY IT TO BE IN DUE FORM AND PROPER ORDER. ACCORDINGLY, THEY WERE ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST MEETING ON 24 OCTOBER 1990, ALONGSIDE THE CREDENTIALS OF SOME 133 OTHER DELEGATIONS (A/45/674). THIS NOTWITHSTANDING, THE SIGNATORIES OF AFOREMENTIONED LETTERS HAVE SEEN FIT TO INTRODUCE MATTERS COMPLETELY IRRELEVANT TO THE WORK OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE;

(B) THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS STRICTLY PROCEDURAL, AND IS NOT THE OCCASION FOR ANY MEMBER STATE TO ENGAGE IN POLEMICS CONTAINED IN THE AFOREMENTIONED LETTERS;

(C) ASPERSIONS CAST ON CREDENTIALS WHICH ARE IN DUE FORM, AND HAVE BEEN ALREADY ACCEPTED AS SUCH BY THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE LETTER

AND SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY;

(D) THE CREDENTIALS PROCEDURE APPLIES TO ALL MEMBER STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGN EQUALITY, ON A NON-DISCRIMINATORY BASIS. ANY ATTEMPT TO SINGLE OUT A MEMBER STATE IN THIS REGARD WOULD DEAL A SEVERE BLOW TO THE INVIOLABLE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSALITY. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED ON THE FUNDAMENTAL NOTION OF THE SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OF ALL MEMBER STATE. DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES WOULD UNDERMINE THE CORE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND CRIPPLE THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO PERFORM ITS PRIMARY FUNCTION - THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE CIRCULATED AS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER AGENDA ITEM 3.

(SIGNED) YORAM ARIDOR
AMBASSADOR
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,ארבל1,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,איר1,
איר2,@(לעמ),פרנ,קשדן,אומן,משפט

ססס

אאאא,חוזם:15756
אל:רהמש/1116
מ-:המשרד,תא:151190,זת:1725,דת:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
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17472

בלמ'ס/מיידי

אל: כל הנציגויות

להלן מדברי שה'ח בישיבת הכנסת אמש - 14.11.90:

'אני אתייחס בתשובתי לנושא כפי שמופיע בסדר היום שלנו, והוא - המלצתו של מזכ'ל האו'ם לכנס את המדינות החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה. כידוע, אדוני היו'ר, במשך 41 שנה מאז נחתמה האמנה הזאת, אכן לא כונסו המדינות החתומות עליה אפילו פעם אחת לדיון בסוגיה של סכסוכים איזוריים או אחניים. לא נערך כינוס כזה כאשר היה הטבח הסורי באפריל 1982 ב-25,000 תושביה המוסלמים של חמת. לא נערך כינוס כזה במשך עשרות שנים בהן בוצע רצח העם הכורדי בידי העירקים, גם לא כאשר הופעל נגדם נשק כימי לפני כשנתיים ונספו למעלה מ-5,000 כורדים, לא נערך כינוס כזה ב'ספטמבר השחור' כאשר נטבחו למעלה מ-20,000 פלסטינים ע'י הצבא הירדני, ולא כאשר נטבחו אלפי הטמילים בסרילנקה, ולא כאשר הוצאו להורג בעשור האחרון אלפי מתנגדי המשטר באירן, ולא כאשר נרצחו אלפי כורדים במאבקם לאוטונומיה, ולא כאשר נעלמו בהודו רבבות בני אדם במהלך שנת 89', לאחר שנעצרו בידי המשטרה ההודית. וכך במכה, וכך בלבנון, וכך באפריקה וכך במקומות רבים אחרים.
לא נתעורר המצפון האנושי, לא היתה דרישה לכנס את המדינות החתומות על האמנה ולא רק שלא כונסו המדינות החתומות על האמנה הזאת, אלא שנושאים אלה ורבים אחרים לא עלו אפילו על שולחן הדיונים של ארגון האומות המאוחדות, כי האינטרסים קבעו גם את ההתנהגות ויד רוחצת יד ויד לוחצת יד. לא רק שלא כונסו המדינות החתומות על האמנה אלא התעלמו. ואנחנו רואים בדו'ח אמנסטי לשנת 89', אדוני היו'ר, את הקביעה, כי בשנה זו בלבד עונו ונרצחו אלפי אנשים בידי ממשלות המבקשות לדכא מתיחות אתנית ולרסן שאיפות לאומיות בארצותיהן. הוא קובע, כי עשרות אלפי בני אדם נעלמו בעקבות הוצאות להורג ללא משפט, ללא משפט.
וכאן מתחוללת דרמה אמיתית, והלב דואב על כל אדם המקפח את חייו, יהיה זה מוסלמי, יהודי, נוצרי, דרוזי, אדם באשר הוא אדם. והעם, ללא הבדל, גדל על ערכים אנושים, ושום עם בעולם לא קיים מה שהוא קיים.אבל נגזר עלינו מאבק. אין אנחנו רוצים בו. אנחנו נאלצים להתגונן, אנחנו נאלצים לקיים אותה חובה המוטלת עלינו של שמירה על הסדר והבטחון לכל אחד. ולפעמים כואב יותר לזה שמבצע את החובה הזאת, שנאלץ לנקוט בצעדים, שאותם כופים עליו אלה הבאים לרצוח, אלה המאמינים כי בדרך של טירור, של הרג, של רצח, יקבעו את העתיד של המדינה ושל העם ושל עמם.
אנחנו מנהלים מאבק שנכפה עלינו. אנחנו רואים את הדרך. לא איכפת להם לסכן חיי ילדים, נשים וזקנים ולרמוס מקומות קדושים. לא איכפת, הכל מותר. לחתוך גופות עם גרזנים, לקרוע איברים של אחיהם. לו היו מציגים תמונות כאלה מעל במה זו, היינו רואים עם מי שי לנו עסק. למעלה מ-300 אנשים נרצחו באכזריות שאין דומה לה, אשר גרונותיהם שוסעו, אשר גופותיהם רוסקו במכות גרזן, אשר תלו אותם ושרפו אותם לעיני ילדים, באשמה של משתפי פעולה. ואנחנו נתעלם מכל אלה ונתחיל כפילוסופים לראות מה קרה? ירושלים שוממה? נכון, כי מאבק הוא. מאבק הוא. מצד שני יש דרך, דרך לשלום. לא מה שהם חולמים. נכון. לנסות אותה, להפסיק את ההרג, לעלות על דרך שבה יוכלו אנשים, ערבים ויהודים, לדבר שלום. זה קרה.
לכן יש דרך והדרך הזאת קיימת והיא הצעתנו. יש מוכנות. לא מתוך חולשה, לא מתוך כניעה, אלא מתוך רצון. מתוך רצון להגיע לימים אחרים, שילדים ערבים ויהודים יגדלו באווירה אחרת, שבארץ הזאת יחיו בשלום. שלא נצטרך למלא את

חובתנו כאשר לבנו נקרע. שילדינו החיילים, אשר גדלו ללא הבדל השקפה על ערכים אנושיים שאין נעלים מהם בשום מקום בעולם, אלה אשר לא אחת מציגים אותם בתמונות כאכזריים. ילדים של כל אחד ואחת מהישבים בבית הזה, עם תולשותיהם, עם האהבה שלהם, עם אמותנם, עם הערכים. אנחנו יודעים מי הם חיילינו. האם אפשר לעשות את ההשוואה הזאת בין חיילים ממקומות מסויימים כפי שנעשה מעל במה זו עם ילדינו? האם אפשר לעשות באמת? בלי שהלב יעבור - מה שנקרא - רטט? מה אנחנו מדברים? וממשלת ישראל עשתה צעד שיש בו הרבה סכנות ומושיטה יד. יקומו אותם מנהיגים שואפי שלום ויענו לקריאתה של ממשלת ישראל וישבו ונדון אתם. מדוע דרושים גורמים זרים? מדוע מנהיגי הטרור הם שיכתיבו את דרכם? מדוע אם יחשבו אחרת ייצחו? זאת תשובתנו. על ירושלים עיר השלום עוברים עננים קודרים. את ירושלים חלמנו כעיר השלום. ירושלים מאוחדת, ירושלים בה ימצאו כל המאמינים חופש וחירות לפולחן הדתי עפ'י אמונתם באין מפריע. מה שנשלל מעמנו משך שנים רבות ולא ניתנה לו אפילו האפשרות להגיע אל המקומות הקדושים לו. את קברות אבותינו הרי ניתצו והשתמשו באבניהם לדירים ולבתי שימוש. ולא היה ולא קם מצפון אנושי כלשהו במקום כלשהו אשר יתבע זכותו של העם היהודי לקיים את הפולחן שלו בבירתו ההיסטורית, או לפחות אפשרות להגיע אל המקומות הקדושים לו, עליהם חלם כל חייו. נרמסו. לא עושים את החשבון ההיסטורי. אבל אנחנו שמאשימים את עצמנו לא אחת - אולי זה גם כוחנו - אותה ביקורת, שיש לה וצריך שיהיו לה סייגים, אחרת מאזוכיסטים נהיה? אבל אולי זה גם כוחנו, כאשר אנחנו מבקרים את עצמנו, כי כאלה אנחנו.
אדוני היו'ר, נחזור לנושא עצמו, כפי שהוא צויין בסדר היום. ההצעה הועלתה רק בעניינו. מאז נתתמה אמנת ג'נבה לא כונסה אף פעם אותה ועידה לדיון על נושא כזה, אף פעם במשך כל התקופות של רצח, גם של רצח עם - אף לא פעם אחת. הייתי מגדיר - בהזדמנות זו לחבור יחדיו אלה הזקוקים לאלה, גם מדינות נאורות, ולהביא את ישראל בפני טריבונל שכזה - זו כדוגמת משפט דרייפוס מדיני. כפי שעמדנו על זכותנו גם אל מול ההצעה הזאת, הצעת הנפל, נעמוד. אני מקווה שמה שהודעתי בתשובתי להצעה לסדר היום הקודמת אכן ייצא לפועל ואני מציע להעביר את הנושא הזה לוועדה. את כל ההצעות. תודה רבה.'

עד כאן

הסברה/מידע

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,
@(לעמ),ארבל1,פרנ,קשדן,אומן

ססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:11379
אל:רהמש/795
מ-:אביב,נר:157,תא:121190,זח:2100,דח:ב,סג:סב,
בבבב
סודי-ביותר/בהול טפל

55-20

אל : רהם,שהח

דע : מנכל משהח

מאת: הדס

סודי ביותר/לנמען בלבד - ח ר ב

ממודר ממודר ממודר

העבירו נא לכל הנמענים

הנדון: פגישת נשיא המדינה עם מזכל האום(12)

1. המזכל קיבל את הנשיא בחיבוקים. שמח להפגש עם ידיד ותיק וסיפר כי הגיע לטוקיו במטוסו של ס/הנשיא קויל. התרשם מאד מהידע שלו ומרגישותו.
הנשיא סיפר שאכן מצא בבוקר שקויל מצוי בפרטי כל הנושאים הנוגעים לנו.

2. הנשיא עבר כאן למשבר המפרץ וללינקג' שנוצר בפועל בינו לבין ארועי הר הבית כתוצאה מהדיונים במועביט. זהו אבסורד. יש לעולם עסק עם מגלומן מסוכן
מאד. יתר על כן כל ארגוני הטרור מרוכזים עתה בבגדד. צדאם פועל להשגת נשק גרעיני בנוסף לנשק הכימי. אם יגיע לכך הסכנה הנשקפת לכל העולם ברורה מצד איש מטורף(LUNATIC).
המזכל אישר שאכן המצב קשה מאד.

3. הנשיא תיאר את המצב השורר בישראל. אנו מדינה דמוקרטית שהעניקה לאזרחיה הערבים כל החרויות. כן מוכנים להעניק לערביי יש'ע הזדמנות שלא היתה להם(יזמת הממשלה). תוגים רדיקליים הם מאחורי אירועי הר הבית. הנשיא הדגיש רצונו לחפש יחד עם המזכל הדרך לצאת מהסבך.
המזכל הגיב שהוא הצטער מאד על מה שקרה ועל ההתפתחות שהיתה לאחר מכן, אך הוא חייב לפעול לפי החלטת מועבט.
נשיא המדינה העיר שאכן המזכל הינו בין הטובים ביותר שהיו לנו,אך עליו להבין המציאות של ישראל ולהתחשב בה אם ברצונו שנעלה על הדרך שתוביל לשובה של הקהיליה הבינל לטיפול בבעייה המסוכנת והיחידה,הלא היא בעיית המפרץ ועירק.
הנשיא הוסיף שבעיניו הנציג הטוב ביותר שיכול לסייע הינו ז'אן קלוד איימה. המזכל אישר שאיימה טוב מאד.
הנשיא אמר שאם כן השאלה הינה כיצד אפשר לטפל במצב שלא בתוקף החלטת מועבט. גם רה'מ מודע שהמזכל אינו רוצה בעימות אתנו. שתי אפשרויות:

א. הראשונה שז'אן קלוד איימה יבוא לישראל ללא קשר עם החלטת מועבט.
ב. השניה שהמזכל יבוא,הרי הוא אינו זקוק לאישורו של איש כדי לנסוע ולהחליט את מי יצרף אליו.
הנשיא חזר והדגיש כי חייבים לצאת מהסבך כדי להתרכז במשבר המפרץ.
ישראל הינה המדינה היחידה המאויימת ישירות. הממשלה חלקה מסכות גז גם לערבים. ישראל נפגעה יותר מאשר כל מדינה אחרת והיא לא קבלה כל סיוע או תמיכה בשעה שמצרים וסוריה קבלו כסף רב. אפילו סעודיה זכתה להכנסה כספית משמעותית כתוצאה מעליית מחירי הנפט.
המזכל העיר שגם ירדן נפגעה קשה. המלך חוסיין במצב קשה. הוא שוחח עם

הנסיך חסן שהינו ידיד אישי טוב שלו. ירדן עלולה להיהפך לשדה קרב אם המלחמה תתלקח ועירק תתקוף את ישראל. המלך ואחיו מודאגים מאד.
נשיא המדינה סיפר על המסר שהועבר לירדן ועל עמדת הממשלה שאנו מעוניינים ביציבות המשטר. איננו רוצים להסתכן בעליית משטר רדיקאלי בעל נטיה כלשהי(פונדמנטליסטי או אשפ'י).
המזכל אמר שצריך להסביר לארהב שאין להרשות את התמוטטות חוסיין.
הנשיא סיפר בקצרה על שיחתו עם נשיא רומניה,והמזכל העיר שאיליסקו עשה עליו רושם טוב והוסיף כי האמריקנים אינם מבינים שלא ניתן להעתיק הדמוקרטיה האמריקאית כפי שהיא למזרח אירופה או לאמריקה הלטינית. הנשיא בוש מבין זאת ובכ'ז אין המדיניות האמריקאית פועלת לפי הבנה זו.

4. המזכל חזר לנושא המפרץ וציין כי על ישראל להיות זהירה מאד משום שברגע שיימצא הפתרון הלחץ עלינו יהיה כבד ביותר. הוא מסכים בהחלט שאין לערבב את פרשת כיבוש כווית ע'י עירק ואת הסכסוך הערבי ישראלי.
אך הוא ביקש להדגיש שוב כי ברגע שיימצא הפתרון למשבר המפרץ, הלחץ על ישראל יהיה עצום(IMMENSE).

נשיא המדינה ענה שקשה להסביר המצב בשטח. ישראל מוכנה להתקדם ביישום יזמת הממשלה,אך הערבים הפלסטינים בי"ש חיים בפחד של הטרור. בשלושת החודשים האחרונים 84 אחוזים של אלה שנהרגו מבין תושבי השטחים, נרצחו ע'י פלסטינים,ב-89 63 אחוז ומאז תחילת האינתפדה 40 אחוז.
תקוותנו לשחררם מאימת הטרור.

5. המזכל אמר שאם ישראל תסכים רשמית לשליחות איימה,יבקר בישראל ברצון לאחר מכן. ממילא הוא מוזמן למצרים ומתעתד להיות שם בינואר. הוא יוכל לשלב את שני הביקורים וכך לא ייראה ביקורו כאילו בא בענין המשבר שנוצר.

יש לעשות משהו כדי להרגיע הערבים ואז ניתן יהיה להתקדם באווירה טובה יותר.
נשיא המדינה ענה שאם המזכל יודיע עכשיו שהוא בא למצרים ולישראל בינואר, הודעתו זו תוריד המתח. המזכל הגיב שעליו להיות מאד זהיר לא רצוי בשלב הנוכחי לערוך ביקור כדי שלא יתפרש כאילו הוא מקיימו במסגרת משבר המפרץ.
יתר על כן אינו יודע אם לא תהיה התפתחות בשטח שתחייב אותו להשאר בניו יורק,ותמנע יציאתו לאזור.
כאן הוא ביקש למסור לרה'מ ולשה'ח ממנו התרשם מאד כשפגשו בניו יורק, שהוא אינו שולל את האפשרות של שילוב מצרים וישראל. על כולנו להיות זהירים כדי לא ליצור לינקאג' בין המשבר במפרץ לבין הסכסוך הערבי- ישראלי,מה גם שצדאם חזר בראיון שנתן לעתונות הבריטית על הצעתו לקשור בין השניים.
הנשיא הזכיר דברים שאמר בעבר כי צדאם לא עשה עד עכשיו שום דבר ממשי למען מה שהוא קורא הבעיה הפלסטינית. בואו של המזכל אלינו יוריד כל הויכוחים סביב החלטת מועביט. האמריקאים יהיו מוכנים לסייע.
המזכל הגיב שננסה יחד למצוא מוצא מהסבך.
הנשיא תיאר שוב המצב בישראל והקשר העמוק לירושלים.
המזכל חזר וציין שיש לעשות משהו. סיפר שב-31 דצמבר 91 יסיים את כהונתו כמזכל וישמח מאד אם עד אז נתקדם על דרך פתרון הסכסוך עם שכנינו.
כבר ביקר בישראל שלוש פעמים והפעם הראשונה כתייר וכצליין. הוסיף כי ישמח מאד לבוא שוב בהזמנת הנשיא. ביקש להשאר במגע. סיפר עוד כי שוחח עם פיקרינג שהוא מקצוען אמיתי. הוא מוכן לפעול בשני שלבים:
הראשון: ביקור של איימה שיכשיר הקרקע.
השני: ביקורו הוא ללא כל התחייבות.
הנשיא ביקש להבהיר כאן שגם כוונת המזכל שאיימה יבוא אלינו ללא כל קשר עם החלטת מועבט בענין הר הבית. המזכל אישר זאת. חזר וציין שבואו יהיה תלוי אם עד אז לא תפרוץ מלחמה.
כשהנשיא העיר שהפרסומים דברו על אפשרות פעולה צבאית בפברואר,שאל המזכל אם ארהב תוכל לשמור עד אז על חייליה ללא כל מעשה. אם תהיה פעולה צבאית הוא חושש שעירק תשתמש בנשק כימי. מכל מקום הרגישות של ארהב לגבי בניה ידועה והיא תשפיע על המשך ההתפתחות.
הנשיא הזכיר שוב הסיכום שהמזכל ישגר איימה ללא כל קשר (WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE) להחלטת מועבט בענין הר הבית וכי המזכל ישקול (CONSIDER) לאחר מכן לבוא לישראל.
הוא שאל לאחר מכן אם יש צורך שיפגשו שוב בניו יורק.
המזכל אמר שהוא בהחלט מעוניין לעשות זאת גם כדי להמשיך ללבן את הנושא.

הוא סיפר על פגישתו עם השגריר אריזור ועל הנאום התקיף שנשא במועבט. אמר עוד כי השגריר ביין עשה עבודה טובה מאד בלי שויתר בדבר מה.
המזכל נפרד מהנשיא באומרו להתראות בניו יורק. השיחה שיועדה לה מחצית השעה,נמשכה קרוב ל-50 דקות.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@ממנכל,ממנכל

ססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:7953
אל:רהמש/560
מ-:המשרד,תא:081190,זח:1502,דח:ר,סג:שמ,
בבבב
9,244448

שמור/רגיל

אל: נציגויות

טיוטת נאום שה'ח בכנסת -דו'ח המזכ'ל.

1. להלן טיוטת נאום שה'ח בכנסת, המסכם את עמדתה של מדינת ישראל בנושא דו'ח מזכ'ל האו'ם. הנאום יתקיים כנראה בשבוע הבא.

2. היכם מתבקשים שלא לצטט מנוסח הנאום עד לאחר שהדברים יאמרו בכנסת, אולם בהחלט ניתן כבר עתה להשתמש בטיעונים ההסברתיים הכלולים בו.

3. להלן טיוטת הנאום:

להלן מ-:המשרד,תא:071190

אל : נאו'ם השגריר

דע : השגריר וש'

מאת: לשכת השר

88222

להלן טיוטת נאום שה'ח בכנסת. בנוסח שנשלח אליכם אתמול נפלו שיבושים.

נוסח סופי נבריק אחרי ששה'ח ינאם בכנסת (כנראה בשבוע הבא בשל דחיות).

דו'ח המזכ'ל הוא המשך עקיב וישיר לגישה החד-צדדית בה נקטה מועצת הבטחון שעיקר עניינה הוא להסיח את הדעת מן הנושא המרכזי העומד על סדר היום הבינלאומי - תוקפנותו של סאדאם חוסיין.

אותן מדינות עצמן שיצרו במו ידיהן מפלצת הקמה עליהן, אותן מדינות שחזרו וטענו לאחרונה כי אסור ליצור זיקה בין הנושא הפלסטיני לאיום העיראקי הן שחוזרות על טעותן ויוצרות זיקה מלאכותית כזו במו ידיהן.

אדוני היו'ר,

באמנת ג'נבה אין כל מכניזם הקובע דרך כינוס החברות התתומות עליה לצורך דיון ביישום האמנה של המדינות התתומות עליה.

במשך 41 שנה מאז נתחמה האמנה אכן לא כונסו חברותיה אפילו פעם אחת, לדיון כזה.
לא נערך כינוס כזה כאשר נערך הטבח הסורי באפריל 1982 ב- 25 אלף תושביה המוסלמים בחמת.
לא נערך כינוס כזה במשך עשרות שנים בהן בוצע רצח העם הכורדי בידי העירקים. גם לא כאשר הופעל כנגדם נשק כימי, לפני כשנתיים, בו נספו תוך ימים ספורים 5000 כורדים.
לא נערך כינוס כזה בספטמבר השחור, כאשר נטבחו למעלה מ- 20 אלף פלסטינים ע'י הצבא הירדני.
ולא כאשר נטבחו אלפי הטמילים בסרילנקה.
ולא כאשר הוצאו להורג בעשר האחרון למעלה מ- 2000 חברי קבוצות האופוזיציה

באיראן, שנאבקו למען אוטונומיה כורדית.
ולא כאשר נעלמו בהודו רבבות בני-אדם, במהלך שנת 1989, לאחר שנעצרו בידי המשטרה ההודית.
וכך במכה. וכך בלבנון. וכך באפריקה ועוד ועוד.

לא רק שלא כונסו המדינות החתומות על האמנה, אלא שנושאים אלו ורבים אחרים לא עלו אפילו על שולחן הדיונים של האומות המאוחדות.

דו'ח אמנסטי לשנת 1989 קובע כי בשנה זו לבדה עונו ונרצחו אלפי אנשים בידי ממשלות המבקשות לדכא מתיחות אתנית ולרסן שאיפות לאומיות בארצותיהן.

הוא קובע כי עשרות אלפי בני אדם נעלמו בעקבות הוצאות להורג ללא משפט.

הפרת זכויות האדם בהיקפים ובמספרים שרק הסטטיסטיקה לבדה מסוגלת לעכל אותם לא גרמה לפעילות כלשהי של ארגונים בינלאומיים והומניטרים ורק עתה, לראשונה, ללא תקדים כלשהו, ממליץ מזכיר האו'ם לכנס 164 מדינות כדי לדון בהפרת זכויות האדם. בעקבות מה? בעקבות מהומות פרובוקטיביות בהר הבית בהן נהרגו 18 איש מקרב אלפים מוסתים שחיללו את קדושת המקום וסיכנו חייהם של אלפי מתפללים יהודים, עטופי טליתות, שעמדו ביום חגם מול הכותל המערבי - המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי.

הלב מתקומם בשאט נפש למראה הצביעות הבינלאומית המחפירה הזו.
הדעת סולדת מן המהדורה הנוספת הזו של משפט דרייפוס המדיני, אליו חוברות מדינות נאורות, כאשר עיניהן הפקוחות והמפוכחות רואות את השד הנורא הנחלץ להאפיל על שמיהן מבארות הנפט של המפרץ.

רבותי חברי הכנסת,

מאז 1967 הצהירה ישראל כי בשל מעמדם המשפטי של חבלי יש'ע קיים ספק רב לגבי תחולתה דה-יורה של האמנה הרביעית לגביהן - ואף על פי כן היא נוהגת דה-פקטו בהתאם להוראות ההומניטריות של האמנה.

ישראל נהגה ונוהגת אף מעבר למתחייב מן האמנה - בעיקר במתן זכות עתירה לבג'ץ ע'י אוכלוסית יש'ע. כן נמנעת ישראל מהטלת עונש מוות שהאמנה אינה אוסרת אותו וכן מתירה ישראל חופש פעולה מלא לצלב האדום הבינ'ל - כל זאת חרף המצב הבטחוני בשטחיה.

ישראל מתריעה על כך שכל נסיון לכנס את המדינות החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה, יהיה ניצול מסוכן של מכשיר הומניטרי בהקשר לסכסוך פוליטי. אף המזכ'ל עצמו, בסייפא של הדו'ח שלו מגדיר את הסכסוך כפוליטי. עירוב מניעים פוליטיים במטרות הומניטריות יהיה תקדים מסוכן ופגיעה חמורה בתיפקודן של אמנות הומניטריות.

מזכ'ל האו'ם ומדינות העולם כולו יודעות היטב כי ישראל מקיימת מחויבותה בהגנה על הסדר הציבורי ועל בטחון אוכלוסית יש'ע, לאור אחריותה הראשונית והבסיסית של ישראל לשלומה - כפי שהיא גם מוכרת ע'י המשפט הבינלאומי ביחס לניהול השטחים.

אף המזכ'ל עצמו מודה בדו'ח שלו בדבר קיום שיתוף הפעולה מצד ישראל בכל הנוגע להגנה על האוכלוסיה בחבלי יהודה שומרון ועזה.

ישראל דוחה התייחסות המזכ'ל לאפשרות לשינוי כלשהו במנדט של גופי האו'ם הפועלים באזור. ישראל הבהירה כי שינוי המנדט בהתאם למגילת האו'ם כפוף להסכמתה.

מדינות העולם מיטיבות לדעת כי הבעיה הפלסטינית קשורה בטבורה לשאלת הסכסוך הערבי ישראלי, והן ייטיבו לעשות אם יצטרפו למדיניותה של ישראל הקוראת זה 40 שנה למדינות ערב לבטל את מצב המלחמה ולשבת עימה למשא ומתן להשכנת שלום כולל.

עד כאן.

הסברה/מידע

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,
@(לעמ),ארבל1,פרנ,קשדן,אומן

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,תוזם:14817
אל:רהמש/1079
מ-:ניו יורק,נר:449,תא:141190,זת:2044,דח:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
17554
בלמ'ס/רגיל
000.00

אל: ארב'ל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג/נאום

הנדון: התידרוך היומי של דובר המזכ'ל.

הדובר הכריז היום ששגריר אריזור נפגש עם מר אימה אתמול 13.11.90. הדובר קרא לעיתונאים וקצינ תיקשורת הודעה הזהה להודעתנו לעתונות מאתמול (לפי מברק מס' 1165). הדובר אמר שמר אימה יעביר את הזמנה למזכ'ל והוא ישיב 'IN DUE COURSE'.

מרקו גרינברג/נאום

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:12216
אל:רהמש/887
מ-:המשרד,תא:131190,זח:1142,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
88665
שמור/מיידי-אישי

אל: נאו'ם, ניו יורק, השגריר
וושינגטון, השגריר

עם סגירת המעגל עם האמריקאים שלוחה לכם הערכתנו על הדרך בה ניהלתם את המו'מ. היה זה מבצע מורכב ועדין ואנו מעריכים שהשגנו את המירב בנתונים הקיימים. אנו מקווים שההבנה שהושגה בנושא זה עם האמריקאים תהווה זדבך במערכת יחסים של דיאלוג ידידותי ופורה בכל התחומים. אנו גם מקווים שבסופו של הדבר נצליח גם לסכל מהלכים שליליים אפשריים במועב'ט.

ברכות
ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,תוזם:13387
אל:רהמש/978
מ-:ניויורק,נר:426,תא:131190,זת:2041,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
17521
בלמ'ס/רגיל
206.02

אל: ארב'ל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ס.

הנדון: התדרוך היומי של דובר המזכ'ל.

הדובר התייחס לשאלה אם המזכ'ל הוזמן ע'י הנשיא הרצוג לבקר בישראל. הדובר השיב שהמזכ'ל הוזמן והמזכ'ל -:
'KEEPING THE INVITATION IN THE BACK OF HIS MIND'.

הדובר התייחס לאפשרות שהוצעה במהלך פגישתם של הנשיא הרצוג והמזכ'ל לגבי ביקורו של איימה במזה'ת. אמר שהמשלחת היא - UNDER CONSIDERATION של המזכ'ל.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ס.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,רביב,
מעת,הסברה

סססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,חוזם:11303
אל:רהמש/792
מ-:המשרד,תא:121190,זת:1528,דת:ב,סג:סו,
בבבב
88663
סודי/בהול

אל: נאו'ם, ניו יורק, השגריר
וושינגטון, השגריר

1. הנשיא קיים פגישתו המתוכננת עם המזכ'ל בטוקיו. במסגרת חילופי הדעות אמר המזכ'ל שהתסריט שגובש על ידינו והאמריקאים מקובל עליו. כן סוכם ביניהם שיקיימו מפגש נוסף בעת ביקור הנשיא בניו יורק.

2. במהלך השיחה דובר גם על אפשרות ביקור המזכ'ל אצלנו. הוא סיפר שמדובר על ביקור שלו במצרים בינואר וייתכן שיוכל אז לבוא גם אלינו.

3. הנ'ל לידיעתכם בלבד.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל

סססס

09/500

1/2

1114

!!

17529
בלמ"ס/רגיל
260.10

אל: מע"ת
ארב"ל

דע: וושינגטון - ירון

מאת: עתונות/ניו-יורק

הנדון: תגובה לקלטת אש"פ במועבי"ט

רצ"ב הודעותינו לפניות הספורות בלבד שקיבלנו.

עתונות/ניו-יורק
יובל רוחם
9 בנובמבר 1990

2/2

17518

1114/34

NOVEMBER 9, 1990

REACTION TO RECENT VIDEO:

THE PLO IS ONCE AGAIN ATTEMPTING TO DISTORT THE FACTS OF OCTOBER 8 ON THE TEMPLE MOUNT IN ORDER TO FURTHER THEIR OWN PROPAGANDA. THE PLO'S LATEST GIMIC CONSISTS OF CAPTURING A FEW BRIEF SELECTIONS OF THE MUEZZIN'S CALLINGS WHILE CONVENIENTLY IGNORING THE BULK OF THE MUEZZIN'S CALLS WHICH URGED THE INCITEMENT OF VIOLENCE TO BE COMMITTED ON THOUSANDS OF JEWISH WORSHIPPERS. ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION DESCRIBED AT LENGTH THE FACTUAL DETAILS SURROUNDING THIS PROVOCATION THAT WAS COMMITTED AGAINST JEWISH WORSHIPPERS AT THEIR MOST HOLY SITE.

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,תוזם:7530
אל:רהמש/538
מ-:המשרד,תא:081190,זת:1010,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
בלמס/בהול לבוקר

אתונה, בון, בריסל, האג, וולינגטון, וינה, טוקיו, לונדון, מדריד, פריס, קופנהגן, קנברה, רומא, שטוקהולם, הלסינקי, ליסבון, סנטיאגו, מונטבידאו, אוטבה, אוסלו ,

אל:ראש הנציגות

דע:וא'א-קש'ח, וש'/שטיין, נאו'ם,ציפורי

הנידון:חימוש הגרעיני של ישראל-בהמשך למברקנו, להלן ניירות העמדה :

TALKING POINTS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS AGAIN BEING ASKED TO DISCUSS 'ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT' AND TO PUNISH AND CONDEMN ISRAEL. WE PUT IT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF----------THAT THIS YEARLY RITUAL BE DISCONTINUED, ATTACHED ARE OUR COMMENTS ON THE MATTER.

THREE DEVELOPMENTS RELEVANT TO THE BACKGROUND IN THE MIDDLE EAST BECAME APPARENT RECENTLY:

-- THE CRISIS IN THE GULF HAS EMPHASIZED THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE IRAQI THREATS TO USE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AGAINST ISRAEL.

-- THERE HAVE BEEN AMPLE PUBLISHED INDICATIONS ABOUT IRAQ'S INTENTIONS AND ACTIONS TO ACQUIRE NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESPITE ITS OBLIGATIONS AS A SIGNATORY TO THE NPT.

-- THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HIS PUBLISHED STUDY ON A NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE PUT BEFORE THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE G.A. STRESSED THE NEED FOR SUCH A ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. ACCORDING TO THIS REPORT A NWFZ CAN EVEN BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE NPT UNDER THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE MIDDLE EAST (PAR. 109).

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT A NWFZ IS THE ONLY POSSIBLE PRACTICAL WAY.

ABSTAINING FROM THIS RESOLUTION IMPLIES IGNORING THE FIRST TWO FACTS AND CONTRADICTING THE THIRD.

MOREOVER, IT IS IN CONTRADICTION WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT'S BELIEF IN THE NWFZ AS AN ESSENTIAL SOLUTION AS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY ITS JOINING THE CONSENSUS VOTE ON DRAFT RESOLUTION L1 ENTITLED 'ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST'.

WE PUT IT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ----------THAT IT VOTE AGAINST THE DRAFT RESOLUTION IN ITS ENTIRETY.

TALKING POINTS: ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

DRAFT RESOLUTION L45 HAS BECOME A PERNICIOUS RITUAL WHICH SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED IF ISRAEL IS TO HAVE ANY FAITH IN THE WORKINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS COMPLETELY AT VARIANCE WITH THE BACKGROUND TENOR AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS PUT BEFORE THE FIRST COMMITTEE BY THE SECRTARY-GENERAL IN HIS THOUGHTFUL STUDY ON A NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST (A/45/435).

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME BRIEF COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS:

PARAGRAPH I REFERS TO THE REFUSAL TO RENOUNCE POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. NO STATE HAS EVER MADE A BLANKET STATEMENT OF THIS KIND, NOT EVEN SIGNATORIES TO THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY, WHICH CAN OPT OUT OF THE TREATY.

PARAGRAPH 2 REFERS TO NUCLEAR COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA. AS WE HAVE STATED ON MANY OCCASIONS, THERE IS NO NUCLEAR COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA.

PARAGRAPHS 3 AND 4 DEMAND THAT ISRAEL PLACE ALL ITS FACILITIES UNDER FULL-SCOPE SAFEGUARDS. ISRAEL HAS REPEATEDLY STATED AND EXPLAINED ITS NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY. IT IS BY WAY OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE, BASED ON PRECEDENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PALME COMMISSION. ONCE WE HAVE SUCH A ZONE, FULL-SCOPE SAFEGUARDS WILL OF COURSE BE PART OF IT, MADE CREDIBLE BY A MUTUALITY OF REASSURANCES. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR SINGLING ISRAEL OUT FROM AMONG ALL THE OTHER STATES WHO HAVE NOT SIGNED THE NPT OR ACCEPTED FULL-SCOPE SAFEGUARDS, FOR EXAMPLE, PAKISTAN AND INDIA.

PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6 CALL UPON ALL STATES IN THE IAEA TO SUSPEND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL. THESE REQUESTS GIVE THE LIE TO THE CHARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE IAEA.

PARAGRAPHS 8 AND 9 CALL ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONTINUE TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND INCLUDE THE ITEM ON NEXT YEAR'S AGENDA, EVEN IF THERE IS NOTHING TO REPORT. THIS IS ONLY TO MAKE SURE THAT THE FIRST COMMITTEE DOES NOT FORGET TO DISCUSS ISRAEL IN PERPETUITY.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE HAS TO DECIDE ON WHETHER ITS MAJORITY WISHES TO ESPOUSE THE SINGLE-MINDED AND UNWARRANTED HARRASSMENT OF ISRAEL IN THE FACE OF THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST NOW MANIFEST TO EVERYONE AND THE UNBRIDLED AND UNCONDITIONAL THREATS UPON THE THE VERY EXISTENCE OF ISRAEL ON THE PART OF IRAQ, SYRIA, LIBYA AND IRAN.

IN HIS STUDY ON A NWFZ IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAYS, IN PARAGRAPH 152: 'ISRAELI OPINION MUST GAIN CONFIDENCE THAT ITS NEIGHBORS HAVE NO INTENTION OF USING THEIR SUPERIOR MANPOWER, WEALTH AND OTHER RESOURCES TO DESTROY ISRAEL.'

IF ISRAEL IS TO BE REASSURED THAT A MEASURE OF EQUITABILITY REIGNS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THE FIRST COMMITTEE IS INVITED TO STOP THE VICTIMIZATION OF ISRAEL AND TO VOTE AGAINST THE DRAFT RESOLUTION IN ITS ENTIRETY.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,בנצור,פרנ,סייבל,משפט,
ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,אירו1,אירו2,יגר,אוקיאניה,
אסיה,מצפא,תורגמן,אמלט

ססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,חוזם:9964
אל:רהמש/732
מ-:המשרד,תא:081190,זת:2011,דת:ב,סג:סו,
בבבב
סודי/בהול

אל: נאו'ם, ניו יורק, השגריר - לנמען בלבד (הועבר בנר 2071)

דע: וושינגטון, השגריר -לנמען בלבד (הועבר בנר 7312)

מועב'ט

בהמשך לשיחתך עם השר.

א.למען הסדר הטוב אני חוזר על התסריט כפי שסוכם בינך לבין השר בשיחתכם הטלפונית היום :

1. בעת שמסרת על ההסכמה להצעת פיקרינג לחידוש שליחות איימה ציינת בפניו שההסכמה הינה עקרונית ושצריך להיות תאום מוקדם ביננו לבין ארה'ב.

2. במסגרת תאום מוקדם זה אנו מבקשים להגיע לידי הבנה עם ארה'ב ביחס לנקודות הבאות:

2.1-יוסכם עם המזכ'ל שהשליחות איננה בעקבות החלטות מועב'ט אלא מתבצעת תחת מטריה אחרת, כגון המשך השליחות מיוני. לדעתנו חשוב שלפני שאתה הולך להעלות את ההצעה בפני המזכ'ל, תוכשר הקרקע מראש ע'י האמריקאים, כוונתנו שפיקרינג ישוחח אתו, ולו בלתי פורמלית על התסריט. יש טעם שתעלה בפני המזכ'ל את ההצעה רק לאחר שקיבלת אור ירוק מפיקרינג שהתסריט מקובל על המזכ'ל. הסיכויים שהמזכ'ל ייענה בחיוב יהיו לאין ערוך גדולים יותר אם יהיה לו ברור שלמעשה מדובר ביזמה אמריקאית.

2.2-אנו מבקשים להגיע לידי הבנה מוקדמת עם ארה'ב שהמהלך המוצע יוביל להפסקת הדיונים הנוכחיים במועב'ט (כי הרי אין מקום לדיונים אם יוצא שליח) ואם דיונים אלה יתחדשו בשלב מאוחר יותר יובטח לנו ע'י ארה'ב כי היא תמנע קבלת החלטות אופרטיביות בלתי קבילות על ישראל. אם ארה'ב יכולה למנוע קבלת החלטות כאלה גם בלי וטו - מה טוב.

2.3- המשך המהלך, ייבחן לאור תשובות פיקרינג.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@מנכל,ממנכל

סססס

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אל: מנהל ארב"ל

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל
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וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם

הנדון: מועבים - שמחים

מצ"ב נאום השגריר אריזור בישיבת מועבים היום.

אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם
7 בנובמבר 1990

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-5200

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1094/30

STATEMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

BY

AMBASSADOR YORAM ARIDOR

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

7 NOVEMBER 1990

NEW YORK

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

1094/30 3/14

Mr. President,

It is a personal pleasure for me to be able to congratulate you on the assumption of the Presidency of the Security Council for the month of November. ~~I have~~ no doubt that your rich diplomatic experience will ~~be of~~ invaluable importance during the coming month. I would also like to congratulate Ambassador David Hannay for the way in which he conducted the affairs of the Security Council during the preceding month.

For the third time in five weeks the Security Council is being summoned in order to pillory Israel. The uncontrollable urge on the part of the initiators of these debates to rake Israel over the coals ad nauseam has created, once again, a topsy-turvy world of political fantasy and Orwellian inversions.

But, Mr. President, we come to this Council not as the accused but as the accuser, not as the culprit but as the plaintiff. For far too long the truth has been inverted. For over forty two years Arab states have flagrantly and continuously breached the Charter of the United Nations and the basic principles of international law vis-a-vis Israel. Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, prohibits the use or even the threat of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state. We accuse Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, among others, for breaching this Article since 1948.

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Article 2, paragraph 3, enjoins all members of the United Nations to settle their international disputes by peaceful means. We accuse the same countries, among others, for breaching this article as well.

They stand accused. They will have to answer.

Their disregard for international civilized conduct is far from being a matter of history. Saddam Hussein has to answer, not only about Kuwait. On November 2nd, 1990 Saddam Hussein threatened to wage a comprehensive war in the Middle East, in which Israel will be his "easy prey". On November 5th, Iraq threatened that the first missile it will fire will crash in Israel. His closest ally, Yasser Arafat, warned on November 5th, that "the Iraqi military will resort to its chemical and biological weapons and the first missile will be directed at Israel". This is how the Iraqi-PLO Axis works. They stand accused. They will have to answer. But they are not the only ones.

For over four decades Arab states have done everything in their power, including the use of force, to annihilate Israel and wipe it off the face of the earth. Having failed, they have been fulminating against Israel in this Organization ever since, seeking to undermine Israel's legitimacy. But inverting the truth, proclaiming themselves the victims while branding Israel as the aggressor will be of no avail. They stand accused.

Characteristic of this Orwellian atmosphere, the Arab representative on this Council is the representative of Yemen - who speaks for a government which slaughtered over 13,000 of its own people in two weeks of violence in January 1986. One can only wonder how the killers of 13,000 people are seen fit to sit in judgment at all, even around this table.

The proceedings which they initiated were no less obscene. In the aftermath of the provoked incident on the Temple Mount, the Council determined Israeli guilt, and then asked for the facts. Evidence contradicting the sentence was shunted aside arbitrarily. The fact that innocent Jewish worshipers at the Western Wall, the holiest site of Judaism, were attacked as if in a battle field did not evince even the slightest interest. Lewis Caroll would have had a field day. After all, precisely such a sentence-first-verdict-later was described by Lewis Caroll 119 years ago in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland:

" 'Its a pun!' the King added in an angry tone, and everybody laughed. 'Let the jury consider their verdict,' the King said, for about the twentieth time that day.
'No, no!' said the Queen. 'Sentence first - verdict afterwards.'
'Stuff and nonsense!' said Alice loudly. 'The idea of having the sentence first!'
'Hold your tongue!' said the Queen, turning purple.
'I won't' said Alice.
'Off with her head!' the Queen shouted at the top of her voice. Nobody moved."

Concerning these kinds of proceedings here, the initiators cannot have any claim to originality.

We will not acquiesce to this perjury. The days in which our heads were for the taking have gone from the world forever.

It is in this context that we have to view with deep regret the suggestions made in the report of the Secretary General. The provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention regarding its application vis-a-vis a high contracting party deal with the seizure by one power of territory under the sovereignty of another power. This cannot be said to apply to the territories of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza district.

The representative of Jordan forgot to mention in his speech that in May 1948 the armies of seven Arab states, including Jordan, I emphasize including Jordan, crossed the international boundaries in clear violation of international law and the United Nations Charter, in a war of aggression aimed at crushing the state of Israel. This constituted an act of armed aggression, and the consequent illegal occupation by them of territories of the British mandate could not give rise to any legitimate claim of sovereignty.

When Israel lawfully exercised its right of self-defense and entered Judea and Samaria in June 1967 in the course of repelling the renewed Jordanian aggression, it ousted from those territories an illegal invader. The Fourth Geneva Convention does not apply to territories which were illegally occupied by Jordan.

Nevertheless, Israel decided to act de facto in accordance with the humanitarian provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, preferring to set aside the question of their legal applicability. Israel not only applies the humanitarian provisions, but goes significantly beyond them. The Convention allows for the application of capital punishment; Israel has never applied the death penalty in the territories in question. The Convention does not provide for free access to courts; Israel allows the local population access to Israel's Supreme Court. Israel facilitates the movement of hundreds of thousands of people in and out of the area; Israel facilitates trade, including trade with the Arab states; Israel has enabled the holding of elections twice and proposes future elections; all of these measures are over and beyond the requirements of the Convention.

Since Israel fulfills the humanitarian provisions of the Convention, the attempt to impose the de jure application of the Fourth Geneva Convention is not motivated by humanitarian concerns. Rather, it is aimed at prejudicing unilaterally the political status of the territories in question. Such a move, however, would politicize this humanitarian instrument, mingling political and humanitarian aims and severely damaging both.

END

Likewise, the unprecedented idea of calling for a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention is unwarranted. The proposal is an astonishing act of singling out Israel. In the course of the 40 years in which the Convention has been in effect, many of its signatories have killed millions of innocent civilians in hundreds of wholesale slaughters, in the incessant suppression of minorities and in dozens of armed conflicts. The international community never once saw fit to convene the signatories to the Convention in response to genuine and deliberate violations of the Convention.

But there is one law for all - and a different treatment for Israel.

Massive human rights violations of a magnitude that only statistics can comprehend have never brought about the convening of such a forum. Now the same massive human rights violators would have the opportunity to put Israel on trial. Syria, the slaughterer of up to 30,000 of its own citizens in Hama would sit in judgment of Israel. So would Iraq, the holder of 300,000 foreign hostages, the butcher of Kuwait, the killer of 5,000 Kurds with poisonous gas. So would Jordan the killer of 3,400 Palestinians in Black September.

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So would Algeria, the killer of 500 in a single day of bread riots. Yemen, the killer of 13,000 in two weeks. Sudan, the killer of hundreds of thousands, the enslaver of black Africans. Mauritania, which holds 10 percent of its population as slaves. Libya, the paymaster of Semtex terrorism, and so on and so forth.

Such an amalgamation of the 164 signatories, many of which refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist, will do nothing to further the cause of peace, and everything to increase tensions and hostility in the region. More than anything else, it would deal a severe blow to the humanitarian and non-political nature of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Under established rules of international law Israel has the sole responsibility for the administration of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, including the duty to maintain law and order. This responsibility is not subject to review or intervention by other authorities. This is the international law. Israel will not allow for its own exclusion.

Nor will Israel accommodate the demands for a United Nations observer force, expanding the mandates of United Nations personnel, and all other attempts to infringe upon Israel's sovereignty and authority.

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These demands stretch credulity. It is as if Israel were some remote periphery, a backwater region of some outlying empire of which the world lacks all access to information. Far from it. Israel is a democratic nation, an open and vivacious society with a free press.

Ours is a society predicated upon the rule of law, which has maintained democracy and freedom under the most trying conditions.

Moreover, Israel is, in all probability, the most examined, the most reported, the most analyzed, and the most observed country on the face of the earth. The large assemblages of foreign correspondents, journalists, television crewmen, photographers and bureau chiefs based in Israel surely have no need for international missions in order to get their job done. Nor do the hundreds of foreign officials, parliamentarians, diplomats, politicians, fact finding missions and human right activists who traverse the territories on a daily basis. Nor do the multitude of United Nations and other international agencies which provide comprehensive services to the local inhabitants with full cooperation from Israel.

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Let there be no misunderstanding. Israel will reject any encroachment on its sovereignty and authority even in the guise of changing the mandate of United Nations personnel and other demands.

Israel has always been the focus of obsessive international scrutiny. Given this irresistible fixation, it is no wonder that events of far greater magnitude and ominousness go completely unnoticed by this forum. While the Security Council was busy condemning Israel this month, 700 Lebanese Christians were slaughtered by the Syrians and their proxies. While empty speeches were aired in this Council, over 300 Hindus died in demonstrations in India.

The conclusion is inescapable. Hypocrisy in relation to Israel has enshrined the double standard. The double-talk against Israel has brought about a triple standard. The farcical outcome is that in the treatment of Israel, there is no standard at all.

END

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This is the result of cynical politics, not an examination of the facts on their merits. Facts have no role in this, but facts do exist, Mr. President, and the facts are that a rampageous mob, numbering between two and three thousand rioters, attacked with heavy stones, rocks and metal debris tens of thousands of Jewish pilgrims who were congregated in prayer in front of the Western Wall 50 feet below the Temple Mount in the midst of a holy Jewish festival. Exploiting the heightened tensions in the region, and taking advantage of the intense concentration of Jewish worshipers at the site, they grossly abused Moslem and Jewish Holy Places and their leaders profaned their religious authority. The Muezzins, who's holy task is to call the faithful to prayer, inflamed the mob through loudspeakers to attack Jewish worshipers at the Western Wall. The inciters called for "Jihad" - holy war, and "Itbach El Yahood" - Slaughter the Jews. All this caused a terrible melee that led, tragically, to deaths and injuries.

The facts are, Mr. President, that since 1967, the Government of Israel has bent over backwards to avoid offending Islamic sensibilities on the Temple Mount. This traditional leniency has been trampled upon.

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While Israel guarantees the freedom of worship to all its inhabitants, this most emphatically will not exclude its Jewish citizens. We will continue to ensure that the universal religious interests in Jerusalem are meticulously respected. However, Khomenism, which rules Iran, will not be permitted to run wild in Jerusalem. Israel will respect the Dome of the Rock. Israel will not allow it to be turned into the dome of the rocks.

The Security Council rushed to judgment without taking into account any of these facts. But facts still exist.

Israeli society, on the other hand, expressing its deep regret and distress in the face of the violence, demanded to know the facts. Israel appointed an independent Commission of inquiry, comprised of three unimpeachable individuals to do just that. The Commission completed its investigation on October 25th. The report and its conclusions were made public, adopted by the Government and conveyed to the Secretary General. This process demonstrated once again Israel's distinction as a strong, vibrant democracy.

The obsessive focus on the tragedy in Jerusalem is a non starter that is not intended to ascertain facts. It is rather, a transparent attempt to encroach upon Israel's sovereignty in its own capital, Jerusalem. Israel does not intend to accommodate these efforts.

We are all aware of the fact that Israel's case cannot receive a fair hearing in this Organization or be judged here on its merits. Israel, however, cannot and will not forgo its rights and sovereignty simply because the Security Council, the General Assembly, or other organs are weighed against it.

Whatever the odds, Israel will not be sidetracked in its pursuit of peace.

If we wish to deal with the political aspects of the situation, the solution is not threats - but peace.

If we wish to deal with the humanitarian aspects of the situation, the solution is not inspectors - but peace.

If we wish to deal with the international aspects of the situation, the solution is not intervention - but peace.

Those who stand accused, those who are responsible for the absence of peace, they will have to answer.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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להלן טיוטת נאום שה'ח בכנסת. בנוסח שנשלח אליכם אתמול נפלו שיבושים.

נוסח סופי נבריק אחרי ששה'ח ינאם בכנסת (כנראה בשבוע הבא בשל דחיות).

דו'ח המזכ'ל הוא המשך עקיב וישיר לגישה החד-צדדית בה נקטה מועצת הבטחון שעיקר עניינה הוא להסיח את הדעת מן הנושא המרכזי העומד על סדר היום הבינלאומי - תוקפנותו של סאדאם חוסיין.

אותן מדינות עצמן שיצרו במו ידיהן מפלצת הקמה עליהן, אותן מדינות שחזרו וטענו לאחרונה כי אסור ליצור זיקה בין הנושא הפלסטיני לאיום העיראקי הן שחוזרות על טעותן ויוצרות זיקה מלאכותית כזו במו ידיהן.

אדוני היו'ר,

באמנת ג'נבה אין כל מכניזם הקובע דרך כינוס החברות החתומות עליה לצורך דיון ביישום האמנה של המדינות החתומות עליה.

במשך 41 שנה מאז נחתמה האמנה אכן לא כונסו חברותיה אפילו פעם אחת, לדיון כזה.
לא נערך כינוס כזה כאשר נערך הטבח הסורי באפריל 1982 ב- 25 אלף תושביה המוסלמים בחמת.
לא נערך כינוס כזה במשך עשרות שנים בהן בוצע רצח העם הכורדי בידי העיראקים. גם לא כאשר הופעל כנגדם נשק כימי, לפני כשנתיים, בו נספו תוך ימים ספורים 5000 כורדים.
לא נערך כינוס כזה בספטמבר השחור, כאשר נטבחו למעלה מ- 20 אלף פלסטינים ע'י הצבא הירדני.
ולא כאשר נטבחו אלפי הטמילים בסרילנקה.
ולא כאשר הוצאו להורג בעשר האחרון למעלה מ- 2000 חברי קבוצות האופוזיציה באיראן, שנאבקו למען אוטונומיה כורדית.
ולא כאשר נעלמו בהודו רבבות בני-אדם, במהלך שנת 1989, לאחר שנעצרו בידי המשטרה ההודית.
וכך במכה. וכך בלבנון. וכך באפריקה ועוד ועוד.

לא רק שלא כונסו המדינות החתומות על האמנה, אלא שנושאים אלו ורבים אחרים לא עלו אפילו על שולחן הדיונים של האומות המאוחדות.

דו'ח אמנסטי לשנת 1989 קובע כי בשנה זו לבדה עונו ונרצחו אלפי אנשים

בידי ממשלות המבקשות לדכא מתיחות אתנית ולרסן שאיפות לאומיות בארצותיהן. הוא קובע כי עשרות אלפי בני אדם נעלמו בעקבות הוצאות להורג ללא משפט.

הפרת זכויות האדם בהיקפים ובמספרים שרק הסטטיסטיקה לבדה מסוגלת לעכל אותם לא גרמה לפעילות כלשהי של ארגונים בינלאומיים והומניטרים ורק עתה, לראשונה, ללא תקדים כלשהו, ממליץ מזכיר האו'ם לכנס 164 מדינות כדי לדון בהפרת זכויות האדם. בעקבות מה? בעקבות מהומות פרובוקטיביות בהר הבית בהן נהרגו 18 איש מקרב אלפים מוסתים שחיללו את קדושת המקום וסיכנו חייהם של אלפי מתפללים יהודים, עטופי טליתות, שעמדו ביום חגם מול הכותל המערבי - המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי.

הלב מתקומם בשאט נפש למראה הצביעות הבינלאומית המחפירה הזו. הדעת סולדת מן המהדורה הנוספת הזו של משפט דרייפוס המדיני, אליו תוברות מדינות נאורות, כאשר עיניהן הפקוחות והמפוכחות רואות את השד הנורא הנחלץ להאפיל על שמיהן מבארות הנפט של המפרץ.

רבותי חברי הכנסת,

מאז 1967 הצהירה ישראל כי בשל מעמדם המשפטי של חבלי ישע קיים ספק רב לגבי תחולתה דה-יורה של האמנה הרביעית לגביהן - ואף על פי כן היא נוהגת דה-פקטו בהתאם להוראות ההומניטריות של האמנה.

ישראל נהגה ונוהגת אף מעבר למתחייב מן האמנה - בעיקר במתן זכות עתירה לבג"ץ ע"י אוכלוסית יש"ע. כן נמנעת ישראל מהטלת עונש מוות שהאמנה אינה אוסרת אותו וכן מתירה ישראל חופש פעולה מלא לצלב האדום הבינ"ל - כל זאת חרף המצב הבטחוני בשטחיה.

ישראל מתריעה על כך שכל נסיון לכנס את המדינות החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה, יהיה ניצול מסוכן של מכשיר הומניטרי בהקשר לסכסוך פוליטי. אף המזכ'ל עצמו, בסייפא של הדו'ח שלו מגדיר את הסכסוך כפוליטי. עירוב מניעים פוליטיים במטרות הומניטריות יהיה תקדים מסוכן ופגיעה חמורה בתיפקודן של אמנות הומניטריות.

מזכ'ל האו'ם ומדינות העולם כולו יודעות היטב כי ישראל מקיימת מחויבותה בהגנה על הסדר הציבורי ועל בטחון אוכלוסית יש"ע, לאור אחריותה הראשונית והבסיסית של ישראל לשלומה - כפי שהיא גם מוכרת ע"י המשפט הבינלאומי ביחס לניהול השטחים.

אף המזכ'ל עצמו מודה בדו'ח שלו בדבר קיום שיתוף הפעולה מצד ישראל בכל הנוגע להגנה על האוכלוסיה בחבלי יהודה שומרון ועזה.

ישראל דוחה התייחסות המזכ'ל לאפשרות לשינוי כלשהו במנדט של גופי האו'ם הפועלים באזור. ישראל הבהירה כי שינוי המנדט בהתאם למגילת האו'ם כפוף להסכמתה.

מדינות העולם מיטיבות לדעת כי הבעיה הפלסטינית קשורה בטבורה לשאלת הסכסוך הערבי ישראלי, והן ייטיבו לעשות אם יצטרפו למדיניותה של ישראל הקוראת זה 40 שנה למדינות ערב לבטל את מצב המלחמה ולשבת עימה למשא ומתן להשכנת שלום כולל.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,מעת,הסברה,ממד,איר1,איר2,@(לעמ),ארבל1,קשדן,אומן

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:5586
אל:רהמש/360
מ-:המשרד,תא:061190,זח:1903,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
9,244448
בהול/שמור

6 בנובמבר 1990
מס' 88213

אל: נאו'ם
השגריר

דע: השגריר וש'

מאת: אורי אורן, לשכת השר

להלן נוסח נאום השר בכנסת בתשובה להצעה דחופה לסדר היום:

דו'ח המזכ'ל הוא המשך עקיב וישיר לגישה החד-צדדית בה נקטה מועצת הבטחון שעיקר עניינה הוא להסיח את הדעת מן הנושא המרכזי העומד על סדר היום הבינלאומי - תוקפנותו של סאדאם חוסיין.

אותן מדינות עצמן שיצרו במו ידיהן מפלצת הקמה עליהן, אותן מדינות שחזרו וטענו לאחרונה כי אסור ליצור זיקה בין הנושא הפלסטיני לאיום העיראקי הן שחוזרות על טעותן ויוצרות זיקה מלאכותית כזו במו ידיהן.

אדוני היו'ר,

באמנת ג'נבה אין כל מכניזם המתיר ומאפשר כינוס החברות החתומות עליו לדיון בהפרת זכויות האדם.

במשך 41 שנה מאז נחתמה האמנה לא כונסו חברותיה אפילו פעם אחת.
לא נערך כינוס כזה כאשר נערך הטבח הסורי באפריל 1982 ב- 25 אלף תושביה המוסלמים בחמת.
לא נערך כינוס כזה במשך עשרות שנים בהן בוצע רצח העם הכורדי בידי העירקים. גם לא כאשר הופעל כנגדם נשק כימי לפני כשנתיים, בו נספו תוך ימים ספורים 5000 כורדים.
לא נערך כינוס כזה בספטמבר השחור, כאשר נטבחו למעלה מ- 20 אלף פלסטינים ע'י הצבא הירדני.
ולא כאשר נטבחו אלפי הטמילים בסרילנקה.
ולא כאשר הוצאו להורג בעשר האחרון למעלה מ- 2000 חברי קבוצות האופוזיציה באיראן, שנאבקו למען אוטונומיה כורדית.
ולא כאשר מתו בהודו 50 אלף בני אדם, במהלך לשנת 1989, כאשר נמצאו בידי המשטרה ההודית.

לא רק שלא כונסו המדינות החתומות על האמנה, אלא שנושאים אלו ורבים אחרים לא עלו אפילו על שולחן הדיונים של האומות המאוחדות.

דו'ח אמנסטי לשנת 1989 קובע כי בשנה זו לבדה עונו ונרצחו אלפי אנשים בידי ממשלות המבקשות לדכא מתיחות אתנית ולרסן שאיפות לאומיות בארצותיהן. הוא קובע כי עשרות אלפי בני אדם נעלמו בעקבות הוצאות להורג ללא משפט.

הפרת זכויות האדם בהיקפים ובמספרים שרק הסטטיסטיקה לבדה מסוגלת לעכל אותם לא גרמה לפעילות כלשהי של ארגונים בינלאומיים והומניטרים ורק עתה, לראשונה, ללא תקדים כלשהו, ממליץ מזכיר האו'ם לכנס 164 מדינות כדי לדון

בהפרת זכויות האדם. בעקבות מהומות פרובוקטיביות בהר הבית בהן נהרגו 18 איש מקרב אלפים מוסתים שחיללו את קדושת המקום וסיכנו חייהם של אלפי מתפללים יהודים, עטופי טליתות, שעמדו ביום חגם מול הכותל המערבי - המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי.

הלב מתקומם בשאט נפש למראה הצביעות הבינלאומית המחפירה הזו. הדעת סולדת מן המהדורה הנוספת הזו של משפט דרייפוס המדיני, אליו תוברות מדינות נאורות, כאשר עיניהן הפקוחות והמפוכחות רואות את השד הנורא הנחלץ להאפיל על שמיהן מבארות הנפט על המפרץ.

רבותי חברי הכנסת,

מאז 1967 הצהירה ישראל כי בשל מעמדם המשפטי של חבלי יש'ע קיים ספק רב לגבי תחולתה דה-יורה של האמנה הרביעית לגביהן - ואף על פי כן היא נוהגת דה-פקטו בהתאם להוראות ההומניטריות של האמנה.

ישראל נהגה ונוהגת אף מעבר למתחייב מן האמנה - בעיקר במתן זכות עתירה לבג'ץ ע'י אוכלוסית יש'ע. כן נמנעת ישראל מהטלת עונש מוות המותרת על ידי האמנה על טירוריסטים ומתירה חופש פעולה מלא לצלב האדום הבינ'ל - כל זאת תרף המצב הבטחוני בשטחיה.

ישראל מתריעה על כך שכל נסיון לכנס את המדינות החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה, יהיה ניצול מסוכן של מכשיר הומניטרי בהקשר לסכסוך פוליטי. אף המזכ'ל עצמו, בסייפא של הדו'ח שלו מגדיר את הסכסוך כפוליטי. עירוב מניעים פוליטיים במטרות הומניטריות יהיה תקדים מסוכן ופגיעה חמורה בתיפקודן של אמנות הומניטריות.

מזכ'ל האו'ם ומדינות העולם כולו יודעות היטב כי לא קיימת בעיה אמיתית של הגנה על אוכלוסית יש'ע לאור אחריותה הראשונית והבסיסית של ישראל לשלומה - כפי שהיא גם מוכרת ע'י המשפט הבינלאומי ביחס לניהול השטחים.

אף המזכ'ל עצמו מודה בדו'ח שלו בדבר קיום שיתוף הפעולה מצד ישראל בכל הנוגע להגנה על האוכלוסיה בחבלי יהודה שומרון ועזה.

ישראל דוחה התייחסות המזכ'ל לאפשרות לשינוי כלשהו במנדט של גופי האו'ם הפועלים באזור. ישראל הבהירה כי שינוי המנדט בהתאם למגילת האו'ם כפוף להסכמת המדינה המארחת.

מדינות העולם מיטיבות לדעת כי הבעיה הפלסטינית קשורה בטבורה לשאלת הסכסוך הערבי ישראלי, והן ייטיבו לעשות אם יצטרפו למדיניותה של ישראל הקוראת זה 40 שנה למדינות ערב לבטל את מצב המלחמה ולשבת עימה למשא ומתן ולהשכנת שלום כולל.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,מעת,הסברה,ממד,איר1,איר2,@(לעמ),ארבל1,קשדן,אומן

ססס

אאאא,תוזם:4374
אל:רהמש/307
מ-:ניויורק,נר:113,תא:051190,זת:1659,דת:ר,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17298
שמור/רגיל
206.02

אל: המשנה למנכל

דע: המנכל, מנהל ארבל 2

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: שיחת פרידה ממזכל האום.

1. ראש הטקס וכן ז'אן קלוד איימה מסרו כי אם ברצוני בכך - ישמח מזכל האום להיפרד ממני אישית. הפגישה היתה היום (5/11) בצהריים.

2. הוחלפו דברי הערכה וידידות אישיים.

3. דו'ח המזכל : המזכל אמר כי בדוחו למועביט ניסה שלא לנגוע בנקודות הרגישות ולהיות אובייקטיבי ככל האפשר.

4. אמרתי כי איננו בא לשבח את הדו'ח - לא כך היינו אנו כותבים אותו. אך בעיקרו קראנו אותו ברוח שנכתב וכך התקבל בארץ - אם כי לא מובן לנו מה טעם ראה בהעלאת הרעיון של כינוס 164 החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה. הן הרעיון הוא ללא תקדים לא מועיל ולא מעשי (פירטתי). ובנוסף הדוח מתעלם מן האלימות הפלסטינית המתמשכת - וכל המלצות המזכל מכוונות רק כלפי ישראל.

5. המזכל אמר כי יועציו המשפטיים אמרו כי הרעיון הוא בר ביצוע ויכול לחול על סיכסוכים רבים אחרים. הביא לדוגמא את קשמיר, לבנון ואחרים.

6. השבתי כי אם אמנם כך - בוודאי שאין הצדקה לפתוח התהליך דווקא באמצעות הלקאת ישראל - שאם יש בה מחלוקת לגבי תחולת אמנות ג'נבה (פירטתי) היא הקטנה מן הרעות הרבות בעולם. מתקבל רושם, שבוודאי לא רצה בו, ששוב כשיש בעיות בהודו, בלבנון, במולדביה או באפריקה - הקורבן ה'טבעי' היא ישראל היהודית. האום יכול בהחלט להועיל - וגם המזכל - בהפעלת לחצים מוסריים ואחרים לא על ישראל, אלא על מדינות ערב שעדיין מקיימות מצב לוחמה רשמי עם ישראל, מסרבות לבטלו, קוראות בנאומיהם לפעולה נגדה ולעיתים אף להשמדתה - ובו זמנית מצפים לוויתורים. קידום הנושא הפלסטיני יתאפשר למעשה רק בהקשר אזורי וכשאווירת העויינות סביבנו תשתנה.

7. תגובת ישראל : המזכל אמר כי מעריך מאוד התגובה הרשמית ב-LOW KEY של ישראל לדוחו. 'הן אינכם רוצים לשחק לידי המעוניינים למנוע ממועביט את המאבק בתוקפנות סאדם חוסיין'. אמר כי בכוונת ניסה לנסח דוח לא סנסציוני ולהוריד הנושאים שבמחלוקת מן הפרק. ההמשך, כמובן, אמר - בידי מועביט.

8. סוריה : המזכל אמר כי עדיין לא ברור לו מה יהיה סופו של סאדם חוסיין, אך הוא מודאג מן המצב שבו מותר עתה לסוריה לפעול (בלבנון) והיא מנצלת ע'י ארהב ואחרים כ'ילד טוב'. אם וכאשר יופל סדאם חוסיין נעמוד בפני הסכנה של סוריה ש'אינה טובה יותר'.

9. ציונות : שאל לגבי התכניות לביטול החלטת 'ציונות-גזענות'. הסברתי. אמר כי היו שיעצו לפעול בעקיפין, דהיינו, לקבל הצעת החלטה חיובית המבטלת למעשה ובמשתמע את ההחלטה הקודמת.

10. אמרתי כי חשוב שההחלטה תוסר חד משמעית. הבעיה היא העיתוי להבטחת 'רוב נוח', ולמניעת 'הצעות תיקון' ערביות. נעשה זאת - אני מניח בהקדם, אך לא בטוח שבעצרת הנוכחית.

11. המזכל ביקש שאם יש לנו הצעה להצעת החלטה - נוכל להתייעץ בו. הוא עומד לרשותנו בכל לב בנושא זה. סיפר כי ההחלטה התקבלה לאחר שהוא, המזכל, עזב את תפקידו כשגריר פרו לאום - והממונה שהיה הצביע (נמנע) מבלי שנועץ בממשלה. לו הוא היה עדיין שגריר פרו לאום בוודאי היו מצביעים נגד.

13. בחירות למזכל : המזכל אמר שלא יעמוד לבחירה נוספת. 10 שנים הם די והותר - והוא סבור שגם אין זה יעיל להמשיך מעבר לזמן זה. הגבתי, כמובן, שחבל יהיה שכן הוא ייזכר כאחד המזכלים המעולים שידעו את מגבלות האום, אך ידעו להציע את שירותיו הטובים כשעלתה הזדמנות מתאימה ומדינות רצו בכך.

הפגישה כולה היתה באווירה ידידותית וחמה הן אישית והן לישראל.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,מצפא,
סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,הדס,אירו1,אירו2

ססס

אאאא,חוזם:4140
אל:רהמש/283
מ-:המשרד,תא:051190,זח:1928,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
87980

שמור/מיידי

אל: לונדון, פריס, הלסינקי, בוקרשט, אוטבה, אבידג'אן, קינשאסה
השגריר

דו"ח המזכ"ל - מועב"ט: לפעולה

א. כינוסו של מפגש בינ"ל לעריכת דיון על זכויות האדם ע"י מדינות התתומות על אמנת ג'נבה הינו ללא תקדים והאמנה אף לא קבעה מיכניזם לשם כך.

ב. למותר לציין שאם אמנם ייערך המפגש הרי הוא יהווה תקדים מסוכן, יצור זירה נוספת להתקפות על ישראל ויגרום נזק הסברתי-מדיני מתמשך לישראל.

ג. הדרך היעילה ביותר למניעת התהליך היא הצבעה נגד הצעת ההחלטה שהבלמזיות מכינות לקראת הדיון שייערך כצפוי במועב"ט. הנכם מתבקשים לקיים בהקדם שיחות בדרג גבוה ולהצביע בפניהם על העיוות והסכנה הנשקפים לכולנו מעיסוק בלתי פוסק בנושא.

ד. להלן נקודות לטעון שהוכנו בשיתוף האגף המשפטי שלנו:

1. ישראל מאוכזבת עמוקות מהגישה החד-צדדית המוצגת בדו"ח המזכ"ל. בדו"ח יש התעלמות כמעט מוחלטת מהאלימות החמורה המתמשכת מצד פלסטינאים בשטחים נגד ישראלים כמו נגד פלסטינים. האשמה מוטלת באורח לא הוגן על ישראל. המלצות המזכ"ל מכוונות רק לעברה של ישראל ואינו מוצא לנכון לקרוא להפסקת האלימות מהצד הפלסטיני.

2. מאז 1967 ישראל הצהירה כי בשל השאלה לגבי מעמדם המשפטי של השטחים, יש ספק ביחס לתחולתה דה-יורה של האמנה הרביעית ביחס לשטחי יש"ע אלם היא תנהג דה-פקטו בהתאם להוראות ההומניטריות של האמנה.

3. יש להדגיש כי ירושלים, בירת ישראל, היא בתחומה הריבוני של ישראל וממילא נמצאת מחוץ לתחולת האמנה. יצויין שבעקבות אירועי הר-הבית הוקמה ועדת בדיקה שמסקנותיה נמסרו גם למזכ"ל. מסקנות הועדה כבר אומצו ע"י הממשלה.

4. ישראל נהגה ונוהגת מעבר למתחייב עפ"י האמנה בעיקר במתן זכות עתירה לבג"צ ע"י אוכלוסיית יש"ע. כ"כ ישראל נמנעת מהטלת עונש מוות (המותרת עפ"י האמנה), מתירה חופש פעולה מלא לצל"א הבינ"ל ולמבקרים מהחוץ; כל זאת למרות המצב הבטחוני הסבוך.

5. למרות פעולות טרור ופרובוקציות מפנים ומחוץ, ישראל ממלאת את חובותיה בשמירת הסדר הציבורי והבטחון של האוכלוסיה בשטחים ומשתדלת להבטיח את רווחת האוכלוסיה.

6. אשר להצעת המזכ"ל למועצת הבטחון להציע לכנס מפגש של המדינות החברות באמנה לדון באמצעים אפשריים העשויים להנקט על ידם במסגרת האמנה:

א. כפי שצויין ישראל אינה מכירה בתחולה דה-יורה של האמנה הרביעית ביחס לשטחי יש"ע.
ב. אין באמנה הרביעית בסיס וממילא פרוצדורה לכינוס ועידה של הצדדים

לאמנה. ישראל סבורה שפעולה זו תהיה ניצול מסוכן של מכשיר הומניטרי בהקשר לסכסוך פוליטי. המזכ'ל עצמו בסיפא של הדו'ח (סעיף 26) מגדיר את הסכסוך ככזה.
ג. תמוה שהמזכ'ל מצא לנכון להציע מהלך כזה כאשר במשך 41 שנות קיום האמנה לא נקראו ולא מצאו הצדדים לאמנה צורך להתכנס בקשר לאירועים חמורים בהרבה.
ד. ערבוב מניעים פוליטיים במטרות הומניטריות כפי שיתהווה בהכרח בכינוס המוצע, יהיה תקדים מסוכן ופגיעה חמורה ביותר באפקטיביות תיפקודן של האמנות הומניטריות.
ה. לא קיימת בעיה אמיתית של הגנה על אוכלוסיית יש'ע לאור אחריותה העיקרית של ישראל, המוכרת גם במשפט הבינ'ל ביחס לניהול השטחים, לשלומם ורווחתם של התושבים. גם המזכ'ל מודה בדו'ח ששיתוף הפעולה מצד ישראל מחוייב בצורה מוחלטת בכל הנוגע להגנה על האוכלוסיה. ישראל עושה ככל יכולתה ובתנאים קשים כדי למלא את תפקידה.
ו. הסכסוך הישראלי-ערבי הוא פוליטי בבסיסו וע'כ מה שנתוץ לעשות הוא לעודד הסדר במו'מ.

7. אשר להתייחסות המזכ'ל ביחס לאפשרות שינוי המנדט של גופי האו'ם הפועלים באזור, ישראל כבר הבהירה שהיא מתנגדת לשינוי כלשהו במנדט שלהם. שינוי המנדט כפוף להסכמת המדינה המארחת בהתאם למגילת האו'ם. יתר על כן ססו'ת פועלת בשטחים מכוח הסכם בין ממשלת ישראל והסוכנות האומי'ת.

8. חשוב שבשיחותיכם תעמדו על השקפות והלכי-הרוח של ארץ כהונתם בקשר לכל המכלול. מעל לכל חשוב שיבינו כי ישראל מתנגדת בתוקף למהלך המוצע ע'י מזכ'ל האו'ם. בנפרד תקבלו הנחיות הסברה ליזום מאמרי מערכת ו-OPED נגד כינוס המועידה.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,איר1,
איר2,בנצור,מצפא,גוברין,מזאר2,יגר,
מאפ1,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים

ססס

אאאא,חוזם:6185
אל:רהמש/437
מ-:המשרד,תא:071190,זח:1137,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
9,244448
בלמ'ס/בהול

אל: וושינגטון, ניו יורק, עתונות-הסברה
קונכ'לים, ארה'ב

דו'ח מזכ'ל האו'ם - TALKING POINTS

להלן נוסח מתוקן של ה-TALKING POINTS מ-5.11.

TALKING POINTS -- CONVENING THE CONTRACTING PARTIES OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949

ON OCTOBER 31, 1990, THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELEASED A REPORT SUGGESTING THAT THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT WISH TO CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION 'TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE MEASURES THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN BY THEM UNDER THE CONVENTION'(PARAGRAPH 24).

ISRAEL VIEWS THIS SUGGESTION WITH DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT AND GRAVE SEVERITY FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1)THE PROPOSAL TO CONVENE A CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES IS AN UNPRECEDENTED ATTEMPT AT POLITICIZING AN INTERNATIONAL AND HUMANITARIAN MECHANISM. THE POSSIBILITY THAT THIS SUGGESTION WOULD BE ACCEPTED THREATENS TO DAMAGE THE FUTURE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION.

IN ADDITION, IT IS DEEPLY IRONIC THAT SHOULD SUCH A SUGGESTION BE IMPLEMENTED, COUNTRIES LIKE IRAQ, WHICH VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS ON A DAILY BASIS, WOULD BE GRANTED A SANCTIONED OPPORTUNITY TO PASS JUDGEMENT OVER ISRAEL.

2) THE PROPOSAL IS AN UNPRECEDENTED ACTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION. IN THE MANY YEARS SINCE 1949, THE YEAR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION, THERE HAVE BEEN DOZENS OF WARS IN WHICH MILLIONS HAVE BEEN KILLED. RIGHTS HAVE BEEN ABUSED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. MANY NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING SEVERAL OF THE ARAB STATES, WERE NOT SUBJECT TO SUCH A PROPOSAL, THOUGH THEY SYSTEMATICALLY DENIED BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

EVEN DURING THE LAST MONTH THE WORLD HAS WATCHED SILENTLY AS CHRISTIANS WERE MASSACRED BY SYRIANS IN LEBANON AND HUNDREDS WERE KILLED IN INTER-RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE IN INDIA. SADDAM HUSSEIN HAS CONTINUED TO OCCUPY KUWAIT AND HOLD WESTERN HOSTAGES AS HUMAN SHIELDS. BUT IT IS ISRAEL THAT HAS BEEN SINGLED OUT FOR SUCH A PROPOSAL.

3) IF THE SUGGESTION IS ACCEPTED, THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL HAVE

PLAYED INTO THE HANDS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN. THE IRAQI PRESIDENT IS CURRENTLY UNDER WORLD PRESSURE BECAUSE OF THE U.S.-LED MULTI-NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HIM. BY FOCUSING ON ISRAEL, INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION WILL BE DRAWN AWAY FROM THE GULF CRISIS, WHERE IT BELONGS.

4) THE PREOCCUPATION OF THE U.N. WITH ISRAEL, INCLUDING THE RECENT SUGGESTION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, HAS NOT HELPED IN RESTORING AN ATMOSPHERE OF RELATIVE CALM TO THE TERRITORIES. RATHER, AS WE HAVE WITNESSED IN RECENT DAYS, THIS CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY RENEWED VIOLENCE AND TERROR LAUNCHED BY PALESTINIANS IN THE TERRITORIES.

הסברה/מידע

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,@(לעמ),
ארבל1,פרנ,קשדן,אומן

ססס

אאאא,תוזם:3203
אל:רהמש/235
מ-:המשרד,תא:051190,זח:0029,דח:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
9,244448

בלמס/מיידי

להלן הודעת דובר המשרד על דו"ח מזכ"ל האו"ם בעקבות החלטת מועב"ט 672:

NOVEMBER 4, 1990
STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN JOSEPH AMIHUD CONCERNING:

THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 672.

1. ISRAEL IS DISAPPOINTED BY THE ONE-SIDED APPROACH OF THE REPORT. THE REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AIMED SOLELY AT ISRAEL. THE REPORT DOES NOT CALL FOR CESSATION OF VIOLENCE BY PALESTINIANS.

2. THE PROPOSAL TO CONVENE A CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION IS AN ASTONISHING ACT OF SINGLING OUT OF ISRAEL. IN THE COURSE OF THE FORTY YEARS IN WHICH THE CONVENTION HAS BEEN IN EFFECT, MILLIONS OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN DOZENS OF WARS. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY DID NOT ONCE SEE FIT TO CONVENE THE SIGNATORIES TO THE CONVENTION FOR ANY OF THE MANY DELIBERATE AND GROSS VIOLATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

3. THE UNPRECEDENTED CALL TO CONVENE THE CONVENTION'S CONTRACTING PARTIES IS A DANGEROUS MOVE TO POLITICIZE AN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENT AND SEVERELY UNDERMINES ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

4. ISRAEL IS RESPONSIBLE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORIES, FOR MAINTAINING SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER, AND FOR ASSURING THE SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE INHABITANTS. ISRAEL FULFILLS ITS OBLIGATIONS, IN SPITE OF ACTS OF PROVOCATION AND TERROR. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HIMSELF EMPHASIZES IN HIS REPORT THAT ISRAEL'S CO-OPERATION IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTING THE POPULATION.

SINCE 1967, ISRAEL HAS STATED THAT THE REGULATIONS OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION DO NOT HAVE APPLICABILITY TO THE TERRITORIES, BUT THAT ISRAEL WOULD APPLY ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION DE FACTO. ISRAEL ALLOWS COMPLETE FREEDOM OF ACTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND TO FOREIGN VISITORS AND ACTS BEYOND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

5. ISRAEL CANNOT ACCEPT EXPLOITATION OF A REGRETABLE INCIDENT, INITIATED AS A PROVOCATION, IN ORDER TO UNDERMINE OR DENY ISRAELI SOVEREIGNTY OVER JERUSALEM. ISRAEL INVESTIGATED THE INCIDENT ITSELF THROUGH AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND IS STUDYING THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

6. CONTINUED PREOCCUPATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WITH THIS

ISSUE ONLY SERVES THOSE PARTIES INTERESTED IN CREATING A LINKAGE BETWEEN THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE AND THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND DIVERTS INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION FROM THE IRAQI AGGRESSION.

END OF STATEMENT.

מע'ת

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירן1,אירן2,
@(לעמ),ארבל1,פרנ,קשדן

סססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:3092
אל:רהמש/211
מ-:המשרד,תא:041190,זת:1742,דת:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
87967

בלמ'ס/בהול

אל: כל הנציגויות

להלן הודעת דובר המשרד על דו'ח מזכ'ל האו'ם בעקבות החלטת מועב'ט 672

1. ישראל מאוכזבת מהגישה החד-צדדית המוצגת בדו'ח. המלצות הדו'ח מכוונות רק לעברה של ישראל ואינן מוצאות לנכון לקרוא להפסקת האלימות מהצד הפלסטיני.

2. ההמלצה לכנס מפגש של המדינות החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה הרביעית המכוונת להגנת אזרחים בשעת המלחמה הינה ייחוד לרעה מתמיה (SINGLING OUT) של ישראל. במשך 40 שנות קיום האמנה התרחשו עשרות מלחמות שבהן נהרגו ונפגעו מיליוני אזרחים חפים מפשע. המערכת הבינלאומית לא מצאה לנכון לכנס את החתומות על ההאמנה אפילו פעם אחת.

3. מעל הכל, הקריאה חסרת - התקדים לכנס את החתומות על ההאמנה היא פוליטיזציה מסוכנת המהווה פגיעה חמורה באפקטיביות של מכשיר הומניטרי חשוב.

4. ישראל הינה האחראית עפ'י המשפט הבינ'ל לניהול השטחים, לקיום הבטחון והסדר הציבורי ולאבטחת שלומם ורווחתם של התושבים. למרות פעולות טירור ופרובוקציה ממלאת ישראל את חובותיה.

מאז 1967 ישראל הצהירה כי בשל השאלה לגבי מעמדם המשפטי של יש'ע, היא סבורה שאמנת ג'נבה הרביעית אינה חלה עליהם; עם זאת היא תנהג דה פקטו לפי ההוראות ההומניטריות של האמנה. ישראל מתירה חופש פעולה מלא לצל'א הבינ'ל ולמבקרים מבחוץ ואף נוהגת מעבר למתחייב עפ'י האמנה.

5. ישראל אינה יכולה לקבל העובדה שגורמים זרים ינצלו תקרית מצערת, שמקורה בפרובוקציה, כדי לפגוע או לשלול ריבונתה בירושלים. ישראל חקרה בעצמה את האירועי ע'י ועדת בדיקה בלתי תלויה והיא מפיקה את הלקחים המתבקשים. לא קיימת בעיה אמיתית של הגנה על האוכלוסיה וגם המזכ'ל קובע בדו'ח ששיתוף פעולה מצד ישראל מחוייב בצורה מוחלטת בכל הנוגע לנושא זה.

6. המשך העיסוק של הקהיליה הבינלאומית בנושא זה, רק ישרת את הגורמים המעונינים ליצור זיקה בין הסכסוך הערבי-ישראלי לבין משבר המפרץ.

מע'ת

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,ארבל1,משפט

ססס

אאאא,תוזם:2617
אל:רהמש/194
מ-:המשרד,תא:041190,זת:1148,דת:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
87863
שמור/מידי
210.02

אל: וושינגטון, פאריס, לונדון, קינשסה, בוקרשט, אבידג'אן, אוטווה, הלסינקי, אדיס, בוגוטה.

דע: נאו'ם-נ'י, ג'נבה.

הנדון: דו'ח מזכ'ל האו'ם בהתאם להחלטת מועצת בטחון 672

להלן ניר רקע:

1. בחלקו הגדול עוסק הדו'ח בתיאור האירועים והמגעים שנתקיימו מאז קבלת ההחלטה. המזכ'ל קובע שיש גירסות שונות לגבי הסיבות שהביאו להתפרצות האירוע, אולם מציין שלפי עדות אנשי הצלב האדום היה שימוש בכוח רב ובתחמושת חיה נגד הפלשתינאים.

2. בהמשך מזכיר המזכ'ל שבעת המפגש הבלתי פורמלי של מועבי'ט, לאחר הביקור האחרון של שליחות למז'ת (אמה) מסר לחברי מועבי'ט שהוא ימשיך במאמציו לשכנע את שלטונות ישראל למלא במלואו אחרי התחייבויותיה בהתאם לאמנת ג'נבה הרביעית, תוך הדגשה שאם הצדדים התחומים על האמנה חשים שיש צורך לנקוט באמצעים נוספים - כגון מינוי 'מעצמה מגינה' (PROTECTING POWER) על הצדדים הנ'ל לקבל את ההחלטה, לפי הנוהלים שנקבעו במסגרת האמנה.

3. בסעיף האופרטיבי, הדן בצעדים המעשיים שעל הקהיליה הבינלאומית לנקוט בהם כדי להגן על הפלשתינאים המזכ'ל קובע:

א) הקריאות הרבות - מצד מועבי'ט, המזכ'ל, מדינות חברות והצלב האדום - לממישראל לכבד את התחייבויותיה בהתאם לאמנת ג'נבה הרביעית לא היו אפקטיביות.

ב) ברור כי בנסיבות הקיימות, נקיטת צעד כלשהו להגנת על האוכלוסיה האזרחית מחייבת שיתוף פעולה מלא מצד ממשלת ישראל.

ג) אף על פי כן, לאור האחריות המיוחדת של החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה באשר להבטחת ישומה, מועבי'ט תוכל לרצות להמליץ על מפגש של החתומות על האמנה כדי לדון על צעדים אפשריים שהן עשויות לנקוט בהם, בהתאם לאמנה.

ד) באשר לקריאת הפלסטינאים להצבת נוכחות אובייקטיבית (לא חד-צדדית) בשטח, עם מנדט מטעם האו'ם, היא שאלה שעל מועבי'ט להחליט עליה. המנדט של מנגנון האו'ם השוהה באיזור, הן האזרחי והן הצבאי, נקבע על ידי גופי האו'ם הנוגעים בדבר (דהיינו מועבי'ט לגבי כוחות או'ם והעצרת הכללית לגבי גופים אזרחיים כגון ססו'ת).

הערות ומשמעויות

4. אמנם מינוי 'מעצמה מגינה' נדון באמנת ג'נבה, הרעיון איננו מעשי כי הוא כרוך במו'מ עם המעצמה השלטת ובהסכמתה.

5. רעיון מפגש החתומות על אמנת ג'נבה הרביעית הוא ללא ספק רעיון ללא תקדים, העלול לגרום לנזק רב לישראל. אף שאין למפגש זה מכניזם מוסכם לכינוסו ושהחלטותיו אינן מחייבות, לפי אמנות ג'נבה מ-1949, להתמקדות תשומת הלב הבינלאומית במשך שבועות על ישראל ולקביעה מפורשת, על ידי גוף

שהוא בעל אופי הומניטרי (ולא פוליטי כגון האו'ם) שישראל אחראית על ל'הפרות חמורות' של אמנת ג'נבה, תהינה השלכות מרחיקות לכת על מעמדה של ישראל. ברור שהנושא יועבר בהמשך לטיפול מועבי'ט שהוא הגוף הרשאי לנקוט בסנקציות נגד מדינות המפרות את האמנות (נושא 'הפרות חמורות' של אמנת ג'נבה הרביעית מוזכר בפירוש בהחלטת מועבי'ט 674 מה-29.10 בענין עיראק - כווית).

6. באשר לשינוי המנדט של גופי או'ם הפועלים אצלנו (אונטס'ו וססו'ת), הבהרנו כבר בעבר שאנו מתנגדים חד-משמעית לשינוי כלשהו במנדט שלהם. שינוי המנדט כפוף להסכמתנו כמדינה מארחת. לראוי לציין שססו'ת פועלת על בסיס הסכם בינה לבין ממישראל.

7. אין להניח שהצעות המזכ'ל מקובלות על כל החברות הקבועות במועבי'ט, אך סביר לשער שהמזכ'ל ביקש 'לשתף אותן' במחשבותיו, בטרם פרסם הדו'ח. ראוי להדגיש שארה'ב הטילה וטו, בינואר 1988, על הצעת ההחלטה שהתייחסה לנושא הגנה על הפלשתינאים, ושבמסגרתה הגיש המזכ'ל דו'ח משלו, שנכתב בעקבות ביקורו של תת-מזכ'ל האו'ם, מארק גולדינג.

ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,בנצור,מצפא,הדס,איר1,
איר2,גוברין,מזאר,יגר,מאפ,תורגמן,אמלט,
סולטן,מזתים,ברנע,ארבל2,@(מתאמשטחים),@שלף

ססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,תוזם:2618
אל:רהמש/193
מ-:המשרד,תא:041190,זח:1148,דח:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
87866
בלמ'ס/מידי
210.02

אל: וושינגטון, פאריס, לונדון, קינשסה, אבידג'אן, אוטווה, הלסינקי, אדיס, בוגוטה.

דע: ג'נבה.

להלן הודעת נאו'ם לעתונות בתגובה להגשת דו'ח המזכ'ל בהתאם להחלטת מועבי'ט 672:

RESPONSE OF THE ISRAELI MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING THE REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE SECRETARY GENEARL DATED 31 OCTOBER 1990.

ISRAEL IS A PARTY TO THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION, 1949, RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR.

THE STATUS OF THE AREAS OF JUDEA AND SAMARIA (THE WEST BANK) AND GAZA IS NOT CLEAR UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE GENEVA CONVENTION REGARDING OCCUPIED TERRITORY DOES NOT LEGALLY APPLY. ISRAEL PREFERS TO LEAVE ASIDE THE LEGAL QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF THESE AREAS AND HAS DECIDED SINCE 1967, TO ACT DE FACTO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HUMANITARIAN PROVISIONS OF THAT CONVENTION.

UNDER ESTABLISHED RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ISRAEL HAS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THESE AREAS INCLUDING THE DUTY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. THIS RESPONSIBILITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO RREVIEW OR INTERVENTION BY OTHER AUTHORITES.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,
משפט,בנצור,מצפא,הדס,אירו1,אירו2,יגר,
מאפ1,תורגמן,אמלט2,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,
מעת,הסברה,ר/מרכז,ממד,@(רם),אמן,@(מתאמשטחים)

סססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:2977
אל:רהמש/210
מ-:המשרד,תא:041190,זת:1558,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב

26151
205.03
BALMAS-RAGIL
EL: KOL HABIROT
DA: GENEVA

ATZERET - KTAV AMANA
LEHALAN TALKING PAPER

TALKING POINTS
ISRAEL4S CREDENTIALS

1. THE CREDENTIALS PROCESS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS STRICTLY PROCEDURAL. THE DECISION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT CREDENTIALS IS CONFINED TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE CREDENTIALS ARE PROPER OR NOT, AND IS MEANT TO ENSURE THAT REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN PROPERLY APPOINTED AND ISSUED WITH CREDENTIALS BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. THIS PROCEDURE APPLIES EQUALLY TO ALL MEMBER-STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGN EQUALITY.

2. THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE MAKES IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DELEGATION OF ISRAEL WERE FOUND BY IT TO BE IN DUE DORM AND PROPER ORDER. ACCORDINGLY, THEY WERE ACCEPTED BY IT ON OCTOBER 24TH ALONGSIDE THE CREDENTIALS OF SOME 133 OTHER DELEGATIONS.

3. FOLLOWING EIGHT YEARS OF FAILURE IN THE BID TO CONTEST ISRAEL4S CREDENTIALS, AND FACING PROSPECTS OF A GREATER DEFEAT, THE PLO HAS SWITCHED TACTICS. INSTEAD OF PUSHING FOR ISRAEL4S EXPULSION FROM THE ASSEMBLY, THE PLO, BACKED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARAB GROUP, SEEKS TO ATTACH CONDITIONS TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF ISRAEL4S CREDENTIALS. SUCH A MOVE WOULD MAKE ISRAEL4S MEMBERSHIP CONDITIONAL AND TURN IT INTO A SECOND-RATE MEMBER-STATE.

4. SINGLING OUT ISRAEL WOULD DEAL A SEVERE BLOW TO THE INVIOLABLE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSALITY. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED ON THE FUNDAMENTAL NOTION OF THE SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OF ALL MEMBER-STATES. DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES WOULD UNDERMINE THE CORE OF THE CHARTER AND CRIPPLE THE ORGANIZATION.

5. SUCH A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT WOULD OPEN A PANDORA4S BOX IN WHICH AN ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF MEMBER-STATES INVOLVED IN TERRITORIAL DISPUTES WOULD CONTEST EACH OTHER4S CREDENTIALS POLITICIZING THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS BEYOND RECOGNITION, AND CAUSING HAVOC IN THE CREDENTIALS PROCEDURE.

ARBEL 2

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירן1,אירן2,משפט

ססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:2991
אל:רהמש/206
מ-:המשרד,תא:041190,זח:1603,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
87975
שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: נאו'ם, ניו יורק, השגריר
וושינגטון, השגריר

1. בישיבת הממשלה היום נמסר דיווח על דו'ח המזכ'ל כולל הערכותינו.

2. סוכם שתגובתנו תתפרסם באמצעות הודעת דובר המשרד היום אחה'צ.

3. נוסח ההודעה יוברק לכם בנפרד. הנכם מתבקשים לדבוק ברוחה בהתבטאויותיכם.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:2322
אל:רהמש/160
מ-:ניויורק,נר:82,תא:021190,זח:1810,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17279
שמור/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט - בן רפאל.

דע: ארב'ל 2

מאת: אלן בייקר, נאו'ם.

הנדון: דו'ח המזכ'ל - אירועי הר הבית.

להלן מספר השלמות לסקירה המשפטית מאתמול ותגובות לפרסום הדו'ח:

כינוס הצדדים לאמנת ג'נבה

1. יוזכר כי ממשלת שוויץ היא היא ה-DEPOSITARY של האמנה. היא יזמה את הכינוסים הקודמים לשם ניסוח אמנות ג'נבה ב-1949 והועידה הדיפלומטית בין 1974-1977 אשר אימצה את הפרוטוקולים לאמנות ג'נבה. לכן אין להתעלם מהפוטנציאל של מעורבות ממשלת שוויץ בסוגיה שהיא בעיקרה סוגיה מדינית - דבר אשר יתכן ויגרום לה להסס פן תיקלע לתוך הקלחת הפוליטית, בדומה לתגובתה בעת נסיון אש'ף להצטרף לאמנה.

תגובות של גורמים מערביים

2. מתוך שיחות עם יועמ'ש ממדינות המערב במסגרת הועדה השישית (משפטית) וביניהם רוזנשטוק האמריקאי, (אשר שוחח בנדון עם פליישהאור) נראה כי הם מפרשים את הדו'ח לקולא ולא לחומרא, ואף רואים אותו כמיטיב עם ישראל וזאת תוך ציון הנקודות הבאות:

א. המזכ'ל למעשה המליץ על העברת הכדור לגורם אחר, מחוץ למסגרת הפורמלית של האו'ם ועל כך שואף להפטר מהסוגייה.

ב. חוסר הבהירות לגבי הדרכים לממש מעשית את ההמלצות אינו מקרי, ומיועד לערפל את הסוגייה ולנטרלה.

ג. סביר להניח שמועבי'ט אכן תקרא לכינוס חתומי אמנת ג'נבה או תמליץ על כך, בלא כל פירוט או הוראות אחרות, ובלי דרישה לדיווח או דיון המשך. (בכל מקרה רצוי שנשאף למנוע אפשרות של דיון המשך).

שבת שלום.

אלן בייקר, נאו'ם.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
הדס,איר1,בנצור,מצפא

ססס

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בהול ביותר

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17240
בלמ"ס/בהול להזעיק
203.01

אל: מנהל ארב"ל 2

דע: חמשנה למנכ"ל
משפט, מע"ת
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב

הנדון: דו"ח המזכ"ל בהתאם לחחלטת 672

1. מצ"ב דו"ח חמזכ"ל, שחוגש למעובי"ם בהתאם לחחלטה 672.

2. חערות בנפרד.

אהרן יעקב
1 בנובמבר 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

Security Council

1005/4

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/21919
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 672 (1990)

1. On 12 October 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 672 (1990), which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980),

"Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

"Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

"1. Expresses alarm at the violence which took place on 8 October at the Al-Haram Al-Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over twenty Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers;

"2. Condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life;

"3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

"4. Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission."

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END

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2. Prior to the adoption of the resolution and, as noted in the resolution's third preambular paragraph, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to send a mission to the area. This decision was announced in a statement by the President at the Security Council's 2948th meeting, in which he said:

"In the informal consultations of members of the Council which led up to the consideration of this draft resolution, the Secretary-General explained that the purpose of the mission which he would be sending to the region would be to look into the circumstances surrounding the recent tragic events in Jerusalem and other similar developments in the occupied territories, and to submit by 24 October 1990 a report containing findings and recommendations to the Council on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. He recalled, however, that under the Fourth Geneva Convention the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying Power, namely Israel."

3. Immediately following the adoption of resolution 672 (1990), the Secretary-General met with the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations in order to inform him that, in the light of the resolution and of the statement by the President of the Security Council, it was his intention to send a mission to the area as quickly as possible. In that connection, the Secretary-General inquired as to the facilities that would be extended by the Government of Israel to his delegation. The Acting Permanent Representative replied that Israel regretted the adoption of resolution 672 (1990), as was clear from the statement he had just made in the Security Council. He nevertheless undertook to convey the message of the Secretary-General to his Government. At a further meeting, on 15 October 1990, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel handed to the Secretary-General a copy of the statement that had been adopted by the Israeli Cabinet on 14 October 1990, the text of which reads:

"The following is the announcement which the Cabinet has authorized the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to communicate to the United Nations Secretary-General:

"1. We have read the text of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) and the statement of the President of the Security Council that was communicated in connection thereto. They are totally unacceptable to us.

"2. A. The Security Council decision completely disregards the attack against Jewish worshippers on the holiday of Succot at the Western Wall, which is on the Temple Mount, the holiest site of the Jewish people, and does not condemn those who attacked the worshippers; this is a political decision with no connection to reality.

"B. The State of Israel expressed its regret over the loss of life that occurred as a result of events on the Temple Mount, at a time when security forces were responsible for fulfilling their duties. Israel has also appointed an independent commission of inquiry into

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the chain of events, their causes and the actions of the security forces. The commission will present its conclusions and recommendations at the earliest possible date. As is known, the State of Israel ensures complete freedom of religion in the holy sites of all religions, in accordance with the law. Never, in all the history of Jerusalem, has freedom of religion for all been guaranteed as it has been since the city was unified under Israeli sovereignty in 1967, and never has the city been more open to all.

"3. Jerusalem is not, in any part, 'occupied territory'; it is the sovereign capital of the State of Israel. Therefore, there is no room for any involvement on the part of the United Nations in any matter relating to Jerusalem, just as the United Nations does not intervene in events, some even more severe, that occur in other countries.

"4. Given the above, Israel will not receive the delegation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"5. Israel will continue to assume responsibility, in accordance with its laws, for the safeguarding of holy places and for the security of all residents of Jerusalem, Jews and Arabs, as in all other areas it controls."

In connection with the statement of the Israeli Cabinet, the Secretary-General asked for the following clarification with respect to paragraph 4: Did the Cabinet decision imply that his delegation would not be received by the Government, or did it mean that it would be barred from entry? Stating that his instructions had been solely to hand over the text of the Cabinet decision, the Acting Permanent Representative indicated that he would convey to his Government the Secretary-General's request for clarification. At the same time, he drew attention to the fact that the Israeli Prime Minister had appointed a Commission of Investigation to look into the events that had taken place at Jerusalem on 8 October 1990. Immediately after the meeting, the Secretary-General sent a letter to the President of the Security Council to inform him of the discussion, and attached a copy of the Israeli Cabinet decision to his letter.

4. In the absence of a formal reaction from the Government of Israel, the Secretary-General invited the Acting Permanent Representative to meet with him again on 18 October 1990, in order to determine whether he had received instructions regarding his request for clarification. The latter replied that, in view of the Secretary-General's reporting obligation under resolution 672 (1990), his Government was prepared to provide him with a copy of the report of its Commission of Investigation. The Commission, he said, was expected to conclude its work in the coming days. The Acting Permanent Representative noted that, in the light of Israel's readiness to provide that information, a United Nations mission to look into the 8 October 1990 incident was unnecessary. He stressed the fact that resolution 672 (1990) had not specifically requested that a mission be undertaken. In reply, the Secretary-General stated that there should be no linkage between the dispatch of a mission by him and the work of the Israeli Commission.

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The primary purpose of a United Nations mission would be, said the Secretary-General, to gather first-hand information, on the spot, from Israeli, Palestinian and other sources. He then asked the Acting Permanent Representative whether his Government had responded to his request for clarification. The latter replied that the Israeli Cabinet decision remained unchanged and that his Government did not wish the mission to come.

5. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council, in a statement, in informal consultations on 19 October 1990, that he was not in a position to dispatch a mission to the area. He added that he remained ready to do so, should he receive word from the Israeli authorities that his delegation would not be barred from entry. Commenting on the Secretary-General's statement, members of the Council expressed the opinion that efforts should continue to be made to send a mission.

6. On 24 October 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 673 (1990), which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

"Reaffirming also its resolution 672 (1990),

"Having been briefed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

"Expressing alarm at the rejection of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

"Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

"Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,

"1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

"2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990);

"4. Affirms its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report."

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7. On 25 October 1990, in follow-up to the transmittal of the text of the resolution the previous evening, a message was conveyed orally to the Government of Israel, through its Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations, drawing to its attention paragraph 2 of resolution 673 (1990). On 31 October 1990, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations conveyed to the Secretary-General a letter, which reads as follows:

"As you recall, my predecessor, Ambassador Bein, conveyed to you the Government of Israel's decision, of 14 October 1990, not to receive the mission referred to in Security Council resolution 672 (1990). In its decision, my Government reiterated that Jerusalem 'is the sovereign capital of the State of Israel. Therefore, there is no room for any involvement on the part of the United Nations in any matter relating to Jerusalem, just as the United Nations does not intervene in events, some even more severe, that occur in other countries'.

"This decision was taken within the context of a longstanding policy of the Government of Israel. May I point out, for example, the exchange of letters of September-November 1971 between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel at the time, Mr. Abba Eban, and the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning Security Council resolution 298 (1971) on the situation in Jerusalem. In that instance, the Government of Israel declined to receive the envoys and the mission to Jerusalem mentioned in operative paragraph 5 of the resolution.

"The decision of my Government also referred to the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry concerning the events of 8 October 1990. That Commission has now finished its work and submitted its findings to the Government. These findings have been made public, and the Government of Israel has decided to convey them in full to friendly Governments and other appropriate and interested organizations.

"The full report of the Commission is currently being translated into English and will be forwarded to you immediately upon its completion. I therefore have the honour, at present, to convey to you the enclosed text of the full report in Hebrew and the summary of the report in English. I trust that you will find the contents of interest."

The summary of the report as received from the Permanent Representative of Israel is being issued separately as an addendum to the present report.

8. The Secretary-General has thus been unable to secure independent information, on the spot, about the circumstances surrounding the recent events in Jerusalem and similar developments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip... Widespread coverage has, however, been given by the international press to the clashes that occurred at Al-Haram Al-Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem on 8 October 1990. According to reports, which vary, some 17 to 21 Palestinians were killed and more than 150 wounded by Israeli security forces, and more than 20 Israeli civilians and police were wounded by Palestinians. While there are conflicting opinions as to what provoked the clashes, observers on the spot, including personnel of the

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International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), stated that live ammunition was used against Palestinian civilians. Attention is drawn, in this connection, to the fact that a number of inquiries have been conducted. Apart from the Commission of Investigation referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 above, several Israeli and Palestinian human rights organizations have conducted inquiries of their own. The findings of two of them, B'Tselem and Al-Haq, were communicated to the Secretary-General, on 14 October and 28 October 1990, respectively, and are being issued separately as addenda to the present report. Furthermore, a number of Israeli and Palestinian individuals and groups had expressed willingness to meet with and provide information to the mission of the Secretary-General, should it have been sent to the area for the purposes that he had outlined to the members of the Council.

9. It will be recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, addressed the question of the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories. In that resolution - which was adopted in the earliest days of the intifadah - the Council requested the Secretary-General to examine the situation in the occupied territories by all means available to him, and to submit a report no later than 20 January 1988 containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. On the basis of that mandate, and with the concurrence of the Israeli authorities, the Secretary-General was able to send a mission to the occupied territories to prepare a detailed report, including a set of recommendations, which was circulated on 21 January 1988 (S/19443). However, a resolution could not be adopted owing to the negative vote by a permanent member of the Council.

10. Since then, the Security Council has, on a number of occasions, met to consider the situation in the occupied Arab territories and it has adopted four resolutions specifically on the question of deportations. In resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel to desist from deporting Palestinian civilians and to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those already deported. Further, the resolutions reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories. In each resolution, the Council decided to keep the situation under review.

11. In a presidential statement dated 26 August 1988 (S/20156), the members of the Security Council said that they were gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and especially by the grave and serious situation resulting from the closing-off of areas, the imposition of curfews and the consequent increase in the numbers of injuries and deaths that had occurred. They said that they were profoundly concerned by the persistence of Israel, the occupying Power, in continuing its policy of deporting Palestinian civilians in contravention of Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as

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demonstrated on 17 August 1988 by its expulsion of four Palestinian civilians to Lebanon and its decision to expel 40 more. The members requested Israel immediately to desist from deporting any Palestinian civilians and immediately to ensure the safe return of those already deported. The members of the Security Council considered that the situation in the occupied territories had grave consequences for endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and requested the high contracting parties to ensure respect for the Convention. Recalling Security Council resolutions, the members of the Council said that they would keep the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, under review.

12. More recently, the issue of protection was addressed at length by the Security Council following an incident on 20 May 1990 in which an Israeli gunman killed 7 Palestinian workers and wounded 11 others at Rishon Lezion in Israel. In the ensuing demonstrations, which erupted throughout the occupied territories in protest against that incident, 17 Palestinians were killed and more than 1,000 wounded by Israeli security forces. During the Security Council debate that was held in Geneva on 25 and 26 May 1990, and in New York on 31 May 1990, nearly every delegation that spoke, including members of the Council, emphasized the urgent need of the Palestinians for protection. However, a resolution that, inter alia, would have established a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council to examine the situation in the occupied territories and recommend ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

13. In a presidential statement dated 19 June 1990 (S/21363), the members of the Security Council strongly deplored the incident which had occurred on 12 June 1990 in a clinic belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and located near to Shati camp in Gaza, in which several innocent Palestinian women and children were wounded by a tear-gas grenade thrown by an Israeli officer. Expressing dismay that the penalty imposed on that officer had been commuted, the members reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and requested the high contracting parties to ensure respect for the Convention. They called upon Israel to abide by its obligations under that Convention.

14. It should be noted that each of the above-mentioned resolutions and presidential statements, such as resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990), reaffirm the applicability to the occupied territories of the Fourth Geneva Convention. In them, Israel is repeatedly called upon to abide by its obligations under the Convention. In this connection, it is useful to cite the articles of the Convention that underline the right to protection of the civilian population and that ascribe to the occupying Power certain responsibilities in this regard. Under the Convention, the civilian population in the occupied territories is entitled to

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safety and protection, as clearly stated in its article 27, the first paragraph of which reads:

"Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances [emphasis added], to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times [emphasis added] be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity."

The responsibility of the occupying Power is underlined in article 29, which reads:

"The Party to the conflict in whose hands protected persons may be, is responsible for the treatment accorded to them by its agents, irrespective of any individual responsibility which may be incurred."

An important responsibility is entrusted to the high contracting parties in the Convention's article 1, which states:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present convention in all circumstances."

15. For its part, Israel, itself a high contracting party, has consistently taken the position that it does not accept formally the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention, but states that it has since 1967 decided to act in de facto accordance with the Convention's "humanitarian provisions". The Israeli position is not accepted by ICRC, which is the guardian of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, nor has it been endorsed by the other high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention. The position of the Security Council has, in this connection, repeatedly been made clear.

Observations

16. In the light of my reporting obligations under resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990), I have given careful thought as to how I should do so, since it has not been possible to send a mission to the area subsequent to the adoption of these two resolutions. I have been guided by two principal considerations. First, that the tragic events of 8 October 1990 are only the most recent of many grave incidents in the occupied territories that have resulted in the deaths and wounding of a large number of civilians; these have once again caused the Security Council to discuss the question of the safety and protection of Palestinians. The second consideration has been that the responsibilities entrusted to me under resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990) should be viewed in the context of earlier efforts that I have made in this connection.

17. It will be recalled that the principal recommendation of my 21 January 1988 report (S/19443) with respect to ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population was that the international community should make a concerted effort to persuade Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories and to correct its practices

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in order to comply fully with that Convention. My report also described certain steps that I intended to take, within existing arrangements, to improve the safety and protection accorded to the population by the international community. Foremost among the latter was my suggestion that the Commissioner-General of UNRWA should examine the addition to UNRWA's establishment in the occupied territories of extra international staff to improve the general assistance they provide. Since then, the number of international staff serving with UNRWA in the occupied territories has increased from 15 to 51. These additional staff members have helped to defuse tense situations, avert maltreatment of vulnerable groups, reduce interference with the movement of ambulances, and facilitate the provision of food and medical aid during curfews. In this connection, it should also be noted that the size of the international delegation of ICRC - which, under the Fourth Geneva Convention, has a definite role with regard to protection in the occupied territories - has increased from 15, in December 1987, to 45 today.

18. The additional presence in the occupied territories of international staff of these organizations has been welcomed by the Palestinians, but they add that, given the exceptional circumstances in which they are living, it has not had the necessary impact on the behaviour of the Israeli authorities. If anything, the message that is repeatedly conveyed to me by the Palestinians - whether in meetings with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) or personalities from the occupied territories, in numerous communications and appeals sent to me from groups and individuals in the area, or in conversations that members of my staff have had with individuals from all walks of life in the territories - is that far more is required on the part of the international community to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied territories.

19. While it would not be possible for me to summarize in a few paragraphs the intensity of the feeling that has consistently been conveyed to me both in conversations with and in appeals by Palestinians, I would like to comment on several recurring themes that emerge from them. Palestinians have expressed a profound feeling of vulnerability at all times, whether in the workplace, at school, in places of worship or simply walking down the street. This fear was compounded by their view that there was no recourse to any authority, other than the security forces who were so often responsible for the measures inflicted upon them. They have stated that they felt unsafe even inside their homes, which were frequently subjected to midnight searches, and during which entire households, including children, were beaten. It was said that arrests during such operations were common. A wide range of collective punishments had, they said, become routine during the past three years, such as curfews, the demolition of homes, administrative detention and the uprooting of trees. A system of arbitrary and heavy taxation had been imposed, which, if not complied with, might lead to the confiscation of personal property and even arrest. Furthermore, the Palestinians have complained bitterly about a number of longstanding Israeli practices: the taking of land, especially for Israeli settlements and the privileged access that these settlements were given to water supplies; the closure for prolonged periods of the universities, and the periodic closure of elementary and high schools, which, in the Palestinian view, amounted to a denial of their right to education; and the overall economic exploitation of the territories.

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20. Palestinians emphasised that their distrust of the Israeli occupation authorities - be they the security forces charged with maintaining law and order or officials of the Civil Administration whose role affected most aspects of their daily lives - had grown so deep that they felt that only an impartial presence, properly mandated by the United Nations, would be able to provide them with a credible sense of protection. In this connection, many of them drew attention to the military observers stationed in Jerusalem at the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and inquired why they could not be assigned to monitor the situation in the occupied territories. While they expressed appreciation for the humanitarian efforts carried out by representatives of international agencies and voluntary agencies, they were nevertheless deeply frustrated that these organizations were prevented from intervening or unable to intervene more effectively on their behalf.

21. During the past three years, I have had occasion to meet with a number of senior Israeli officials in New York, and have frequently voiced to them my concern about the situation in the occupied territories. In discussions with me, and with members of my staff in the area, the Israeli authorities have maintained that measures such as administrative detentions, curfews and the closure of schools and universities have been carried out in order to restore calm in the territories. Israel's position has been, and continues to be, that it retains exclusive control over the territories it administers. Furthermore, the Israeli authorities point out that even under the Fourth Geneva Convention it would be for them to maintain law and order in the territories. According to them, their policy during the past three years has been to put an end to the unrest in the territories which, in their view, is fomented by elements from outside. They note that the security forces are adhering to strict regulations determined by the Minister for Defence and that violations of those regulations are punishable. In response to expressions of concern regarding the need for the safety and protection of the Palestinians, the Israeli authorities point out that the many Palestinians who have been killed by other Palestinians should be a matter of equal concern to the international community.

22. The Security Council will recall that towards the end of June 1990 I sent a Personal Representative to the area to look into the question of protection in the occupied territories and to report back to me personally. On 13 July 1990, in a statement to the Council in informal consultations, I said that I intended to pursue my initiative with the Israeli authorities in an effort to persuade them to comply fully with their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention. At the same time, I stressed that if the high contracting parties felt that further measures - such as the designation of a Protecting Power - were required, then it was up to them to take such a decision under procedures that were carefully spelled out in the Fourth Geneva Convention.

23. Had it been possible for me to send a mission to the area at the present time, it would have followed up on the discussions begun last summer with the Israeli authorities and the Palestinian leadership. The Israeli authorities indicated at that time that they would be implementing new measures in the territories. It should be noted that, in the subsequent months, there was a decreased military presence in the occupied territories and a decline in casualties resulting from

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actions involving the Israeli security forces there. Further, there has also been a reopening of certain academic institutions. Nevertheless, the essential facts of the occupation have not changed and the potential for friction and confrontation between Israelis and Palestinians has remained very high, as evidenced by the tragic events of 8 October 1990. The spate of violent attacks that have occurred since then, with more bloodshed on both sides, has generated further mistrust and bitterness.

24. The issue before us today is what practical steps can, in fact, be taken by the international community to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians living under Israeli occupation. Clearly, the numerous appeals - whether by the Security Council, by myself as Secretary-General, by individual Member States or by ICRC, which is the custodian of the Geneva Conventions - to the Israeli authorities to abide by their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention have been ineffective. It is evident that for any measure of protection to be ensured, the co-operation of the Israeli authorities is, under the present circumstances, absolutely essential. Nevertheless, given the special responsibility of the high contracting parties for ensuring respect for the Convention, the Security Council might wish to call for a meeting of the high contracting parties to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention. As regards the Palestinian appeals, referred to in paragraph 20, for an impartial presence, properly mandated by the United Nations, this is a matter on which the Security Council would have to decide: the mandates for the United Nations personnel in the area, whether civilian or military, derive from the competent United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General does not have the competence to act on his own.

25. It would be misleading to conclude this report - which has focused essentially on the need to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians living under Israeli occupation - without underlining that it is a political conflict that lies at the heart of the tragic events that led to the adoption of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) and 673 (1990). The determination of the Palestinians to persevere with the Intifadah, in evidence of their rejection of the occupation and their commitment to exercise their legitimate political rights, including self-determination.

26. It is essential, in these circumstances, that progress be made, and soon, to ensure an effective negotiating process, acceptable to all, that can secure the interest of both Israelis and Palestinians, and enable them to live in peace with each other. For my part, I will do whatever I can to be of help.

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בהול בהול 0115-

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בלמ"ס/בהול להזעיק
201.01

אל: מע"ית
ארבל 2

דע: וושינגטון - ירון

מאת: עתונות/ניו-יורק

הנדון: הודעת דובר לדו"ח המזכ"ל

רצ"ב ההודעה שהוצאנו על דעת היועץ המשפטי ביוקר.

עתונות/ניו-יורק
יובל רותם
1 בנובמבר 1990

1990-11-01 14:50 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 02

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1006/5

משלחת הקבועה
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות
PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-6200

1 November 1990

Response of the Israeli Mission to the United Nations concerning the report submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General dated 31 October 1990.

Israel is a party to the Fourth Geneva Convention, 1949, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

The status of the areas of Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) and Gaza is not clear under international law and the Geneva Convention regarding occupied territory does not legally apply. Israel prefers to leave aside the legal question of the status of these areas and has decided since 1967, to act de facto in accordance with the humanitarian provisions of that Convention.

Under established rules of international law Israel has the sole responsibility for the administration of these areas including the duty to maintain law and order. This responsibility is not subject to review or intervention by other authorities.

Yuval Rotem
Spokesman

END

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,תוזם:26930
אל:רהמש/1709
מ-:המשרד,תא:311090,זח:1900,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
26053
בלמ'ס/בהול לבוקר

אל: נאו'מ, ניו יורק

דע: וושינגטון

הנדון: אש'פ - או'מ

בתגובה לידיעות על המהלך האש'פי החדש בעניין כתב ההאמנה, אמר היום דובר המשרד:

THE ARABS HAD FAILED IN THEIR CONTINUING EFFORTS TO UNSEAT ISRAEL FROM THE U.N., AND SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL HAS GROWN STEADILY. SINCE IT WAS TO BE EXPECTED THAT EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD SUPPORT ISRAEL THIS YEAR, THEREBY ENHANCING THE ARABS' FAILURE TO OUST ISRAEL FROM THE U.N., THE PLO CAME UP WITH YET ANOTHER TRICK, NAMELY TO TURN ISRAEL INTO A SECOND RATE MEMBER STATE OF THE U.N.

THIS IS AS UNACCEPTABLE AS WERE THE OLDER TATICS, BECAUSE IT WILL DEAL A FATAL BLOW TO THEN PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL REPRESENTATION ON WHICH THE U.N. IS BASED. IF THE U.N. WERE TO SUCCUMB TO THE NEW PLO PLOY IT WILL ONLY DAMAGE ITS OWN INTERNATIONAL ROLE AND DIVERT WORLD'S ATTENTION AWAY FROM IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT.

עד כאן.

מע'ת

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא,סייבל,משפט,רביב,מעת,הסברה,ר/מרכז,
ממד,@(רם),אמן

ססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:26934
אל:רהמש/1710
מ-:המשרד,תא:311090,זת:1907,דת:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
87744
שמור/בהול

אל: לונדון, פריס, אוטבה, אדיס, הלסינקי, בוקרשט, קינשאסה, אבידאג'ן
דע: וושינגטון, ניו יורק

הנדון: מועב"ט. דו"ח המזכ"ל.

1. שגרירנו באו"ם ימסור היום במכתב למזכ"ל עמדת ממישראל להחלטות מועב"ט ולמשלחת שהמזכ"ל התכוון לשלח. בנפרד אנו מעבירים אליכם נוסח המכתב.

2. סביר שאותן הבלמזיות שהיו השושבינות של שתי ההחלטות הקודמות של מועב"ט ינקטו יזמה גם הפעם לכינוס מחודש של המועצה. מוקדם עדיין לדבר על הצעת ההחלטה שיגישו אולם גם ללא קשר עם הנוסח הסופי ברור שכל כוונתן היא לגרום להמשך עסוקה של מועב"ט בפרשה שהסתיימה, תוך הסחת הדעת מהתוקפנות הערבית במפרץ. לגופו של ענין ישראל חקרה בעצמה את אירועי הר הבית והעמידה לרשות כל המתענין את ממצאיה תוך הודעה שהיא תוציא את המסקנות המתבקשות. במקביל, כפי שנאמר ברישא של מברק זה, מועבר דו"ח זמיר גם לידיעת מזכ"ל האו"ם.

3. אנו מעריכים שלארץ כהונתך אינטרס משותף אתנו למנוע את התרגיל של קובה-תימן-מלזיה וקולומביה. ושבמקרה זה אין משמעות מהותית לנוסח המוגדר של הצעת ההחלטה. אנו מקווים לכן שנציגיהן לא יתנו יד במועב"ט לתרגיל הערבי-אשפ'י.

4. הביאו כל הנ'ל לידיעת בני שיחכם במשרדי החוץ.

5. נמשיך לעדכנכם בהתאם להתפתחויות.

ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,ססהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,
הדס,אירו1,אירו2,בנצור,מצפא,הדס,מאפ,
גוברין,מזאר,סייבל,משפט,רביב

ססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,תוזם:26726
אל:רהמש/1700
מ-:המשרד,תא:311090,זח:1704,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
87726

בלמס/בהול להזעיק

אל: נאו'ם ניו יורק/אריזור

DEAR SECRETARY GENERAL,

AS YOU RECALL, MY PREDECESSOR, AMBASSADOR
BEIN CONVEYED TO YOU THE DECISION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL OF 14 OCTOBER 1990 NOTTO RECEIVE
THE MISSION REFERRED TO IN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 672.
IN THAT DECISION, MY GOVERNMENT REITERATED THAT JERUSALEM
'IS THE SOVEREIGN CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL. THEREFORE,
THERE IS NO ROOM FOR ANY INVOLVEMENT ON THE PART OF THE UNITED
NATIONS IN ANY MATTER RELATING TO JERUSALEM, JUST AS THE
UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT INTERVENE IN EVENTS, SOME EVEN MORE
SEVERE, THAT OCCUR IN OTHER COUNTRIES.'

THIS DESICION WAS TAKEN WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A LONG
STANDING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL. MAY I POINT OUT,
FOR EXAMPLE,THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS OF SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1971.
BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ISRAEL AT THE
TIME, MR. ABBA EBAN, AND THE THEN

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 298 (1971) ON THE SITUATION IN
JERUSALEM.
. IN THAT INSTANCE, THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL DECLINED TO
RECEIVE THE ENVOYS AND THE MISSION TO JERUSALEM, MENTIONED IN
OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 5 OF THE RESOLUTION.

THE DECISION OF MY GOVERNMENT ALSO REFFERRED TO THE
APPOINTMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT MISSION OF INQUIRY CONCERNING
THE EVENTS OF 8 OCTOBER 1990. THAT COMMISSION HAS NOW FINISHED
ITS WORK AND SUBMITTED ITS FINDINGS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
THESE FINDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF
ISRAEL HAS DECIDED TO CONVEY THEM IN FULL TO FRIENDLY
GOVERNMENTS
AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AND INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS.
I HAVE THE HONOUR, THEREFORE, TO CONVEY TO YOU THE ENCLOSED
REPORT AND I TRUST THAT YOU WILL FIND THE CONTENTS OF INTEREST.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,
משפט

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27/1130

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001312

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17132
בלמ"ס/רג'יל
206.02
אל: ארב'יל 2
מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם

חנדון: תדרוך דובר המזכ"ל לתיום 26.10.90

1. מצ"ב רשימת המדינות שמסרו תשובותיהן לחתלטה 661 ורשימת המדינות שפנו לסעיף 50.

2. להלן חפרטים מתדרוך דובר המזכ"ל מחיום (26/10):

The Secretary-General's spokesman devoted the majority of today's briefing to discussion of Israel in relation to the last two decisions of the Security Council.

1. The Secretary- General is currently working on his report to the Security Council, which will be issued before the end of the month, Wednesday, October 31. The Secretary General 's report will focus on the ways and means to protect Palestinians.

2. Since Israel has refused to cooperate with the Secretary-General's mission, the Secretary-General will prepare his report in New York.

3. During Ambassador Bein's meeting with Mr. Aime yesterday, Aime again asked Israel to reconsider their opposition to the mission. A reply has not been received from that 'exchange', according to the spokesman.

4. As of this afternoon the Zamir report has not yet been received by the Secretary-General. He thinks it will be available by this weekend.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם
26 באוקטובר 1990

END

LIST OF STATES INVOKING ARTICLE 50 OF THE UN CHARTER
(as of 10 October 1990)

001312

1) Bangladesh
2) Bulgaria
3) Czechoslovakia
4) India
5) Jordan
6) Lebanon
7) Mauritania
8) Pakistan
9) Philippines
10) Poland
11) Romania
12) Sri Lanka
13) Tunisia
14) Uruguay
15) Viet Nam
16) Yemen
17) Yugoslavia

Sudan has given notice of intention to invoke Article 50.

Update as of 24 October 1990

Invoking Article 50

Seychelles

Giving notice of intention to invoke Article 50:

Botswana

To date, 24 October, a total of 169 replies on Reso 661 have been received from 121 States.

END

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אאאא,תוזם:21304
אל:רהמש/1369
מ-:ניויורק,נר:667,תא:251090,זת:1530,דת:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
17087
שמור/מידי
210.02

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ס.

הנדון: מועבי'ט - שטחים.

1. ביין נפגש היום עם איימה לבקשת האחרון. נכחו בטנהיים והח'מ.

2. איימה אמר כי המזכ'ל עצמו רצה לפגוש את ביין, אלא שהייתה לו התחייבות קודמת, ולפיכך נתבקש איימה לקיים את השיחה. המזכ'ל מבקש לדעת מה היא עמדת ישראל לגבי סעיף אופרטיבי 2 בהחלטה 673, לפיו מאיצה מועבי'ט בישראל לשקול את עמדתה מחדש.

3. ביין השיב כי יעביר את השאלה לארץ. עם זאת ברצונו להזכיר כי ממשלת ישראל הקימה ועדה בדיקה, האמורה להשלים את עבודתה בקרוב ולהגיש דו'ח. אנו סבורים כי דו'ח זה ישכנע את המזכ'ל כי אין שום צורך בשיגור משלחת לחקירת אירועי ה-8/10. יתר על כן: ברור לנו כי ענין המשלחת הוא תרגיל פוליטי גרידא, ואיננו נובע מתוך רצון כן לדעת מה באמת קרה.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ס.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא

סססס

17078
בלמ"ס/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: מנחל ארב'יל 2

דע: חמשנח למנכ"ל-
משפט

מאת: אהרון יעקב, נאום

הנדון: מועב'ים - שטחים

1. מועב'ים קיימח הערב ישיבה רישמית בנדון.

2. חתבטאו: ישראל (ביין - בנפרד), אש'פ, סודן וסוריה. נציג אש'פ קרא לחטלת סנקציות על ישראל על פי פרק 7 במגילה ולחצבת כוח בינלאומי בשטחים. שגריר סוריה השיב לדברי שגריר ישראל בענין התנהגות חצבא הסורי בב'ירות. חזכיר את דיר יסין ואת רצח ברנדוס. טען כי יש להביא למשפט את מנחיגי ישראל על ביצוע פשעי מלחמח וחשוות את הפשעים חללו לפשעי חנאצים. אמר כי על ישראל לסגת מלבנון וטען כי סוריה מסייעת לממשלת לבנון להשיב לעצמה את חריבונות על כל חלקי לבנון. כן טען כי סוריה מכבדת את כל הדתות בלבנון ובעיקר את העדה הנוצרית חמרונית.

3. התבטאו בחסבר לפני חחצבעה: תימן, זאיר, מלזיה, קולומביה וקובח.

4. חנשיא העמיד לחצבעה את הצעת החחלטה המצורפת. כל 15 חחברות חצביעו בעד, והחצעה נתקבלה כהחלטת מועב'ים 673.

5. להלן החבדלים בין החחלטה שנתקבלה לבין החצעה שהועברה במברקנו 1251:

א. סעיף המבוא הראשון, שבו אוזכר סעיף 25 במגילה, חוחלף בסעיף חדש, המאשר מחדש את חובות חברות האום בהתאם למגילה.

ב. נוסף סעיף מבוא חדש (סעיף מבוא חמישי בהחלטה שנתקבלה).

ג. בסעיף אופרטיבי 2 חוחלפה המילה DEMADS במלח INSISTS. כמו כן חמלים
AND RECEIVE THE MISSION OF THE S G
חוחלפו במלים
AND TO PERMIT THE MISSION OF THE S G
TO PROCEED IN KEEPING WITH ITS PURPOSE

ד. אזכור הודעת חמזכ"ל במועב'ים מח-12/10 הושמט מסעיף אופרטיבי 3 והועבר לסעיף המבוא החמישי.

שנות משפחת רחמ אמנם בנסיבות מיוחדות ארבעה סיבות משפט סודטן מצדיק ראוי כמה כדי

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6. מחר נעבירכם ח-TAKES של ישיבת חמועצח.

001277

אחרון יעקב, נאום

24 באוקטובר 1990

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HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. DAVID LEVY
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

ETATPRIORITE

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH THE TEXT OF RESOLUTION 673 (1990) ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 2949TH MEETING ON 24 OCTOBER 1990.

QUOTE [ATTACHED TEXT] UNQUOTE.

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

4/4 001277

UNITED NATIONS

S

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21693
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming also its resolution 672 (1990),

Having been briefed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

Expressing alarm at the rejection of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,

1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990);

4. Affirms its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

25 OCT '90 09:19 FOREIGN MINISTRY JERUSALEM

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בלמ"ס/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: המשנה למנכל

דע: מנהל ארבל 2, מנהל הסברה, מעת,
השגריר/שטיין/ציר הסברה - וושינגטון
הקונכ/פלטי - הקונסוליה, כאן

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: נאום השגריר ביין במועביט.

לוטה הנאום מ-24 דנא.
בנאום סיכום טיעוניו:
א. התנגדותנו להחלטת מועביט המעוותת ומזימות אשיפ לנצל הן מועביט והן האלימות כדי להסיט תשומת לב משיתוף הפעולה שלו עם תוקפנות סדאס חוסיין.
ב. האירועים בבורייג', חר הבית ומסע הרציחות לפי תוראות אשיפ.
ג. הסטנדרט הכפול, מסע הרצח של סוריה בבירות והתעלמות מועביט.
ד. הפרכת טענות הלינקג' בין עיראק לישראל.

בברכה.

אהרון יעקב - נאום

24 באוקטובר 1990

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
OXFORD 7-5500

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02

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STATEMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

BY

AMBASSADOR JOHANAN BEIN

ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

24 OCTOBER 1990

NEW YORK

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

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Mr. President,

After two months of concerted action by the international community, spearheaded by the Security Council since the fateful night of August 2nd, something strange has happened. The momentum has been dislodged. The monumental effort to arrest the rampage unleashed by Saddam Hussein has come to a screeching halt. Four weeks into October, an eery silence has pervaded the corridors of the Security Council on all that pertains to Iraq's aggression. For the moment, at least, it appears that Saddam Hussein has been let off the hook.

Suffice it to say that the Council last convened to consider the situation in the Gulf on Tuesday, September 25th, almost a month ago! Meanwhile the mutilation of Kuwait continues in full force, totally unchecked by this forum. There are reasons for the shifting winds in the Security Council. The PLO has served Saddam Hussein well by stealing the show.

The tragic events that took place in Jerusalem on October 8th were well staged and played right into Saddam Hussein's hands. He fervently hoped to escape the noose of an enraged international community by sowing disarray in the coalition mustered against him. The predator needed this precious reprieve in order to complete the systematic dismantlement of his prey, Kuwait, a member-state of the United Nations. As I said in my statement on October 5th, there was no better way to send this international coalition into a tail spin, than by shoving Israel to the fore, throwing a monkey wrench into the workings of the solid front opposing Iraq and halting it in its tracks.

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Supporters of Saddam Hussein's slaughterous regime have been few, but quite vociferous. Headed by the PLO, they are united in trying to drag my country into the Gulf mayhem by every means at their disposal. Saddam Hussein began efforts to embroil Israel in his mess even before the invasion of Kuwait. He anointed himself as a hero with millions of Arabs by threatening to devour half of Israel and gas its population. This savage threat, incidentally, did not originate with Saddam Hussein. The idea was given to him by Yasser Arafat, who taunted Israel with Iraq's missiles long before April 1st, 1990.

Saddam Hussein later accused Kuwait of working for Israel in a "Zionist conspiracy" to sabotage his economy. Following his invasion of Kuwait he decided that disguised Israeli pilots and Israeli aircraft were facing him in the Gulf. He then dabbled in anti-Semitism with the help of radio stations like the Sanaa Voice of the PLO, in yelling that "Zionist rabbis" were among the troops assembled against him.

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Then he blamed Israel for his invasion of Kuwait - Israel being the cause of the Gulf crisis and every other evil in the world. He followed that by threatening to beat Israel into pulp if the sanctions imposed on him by the Security Council began to bite. Now he capitalizes on the violence in Jerusalem and threatens to launch new missiles against Israel on the forthcoming "day of reckoning". On October 22nd, Saddam Hussein decided that the eight year war he unleashed against Iran was somehow a "Zionist plot."

This cynical maneuvering and flagrant contempt for the basic rules of international conduct is Saddam Hussein's sharpest propaganda weapon. With it he hopes to appeal to the baser emotions of the Arab street whipped up into ecstasy over the new self-proclaimed Saladin, who, ironically enough, happened to be a Kurd.

For over two months Israel did everything in its power to remain aloof and avoid provoking Saddam Hussein. We maintained our distance while preparing for the worse. Israel continues to take grave risks in the interests of the international community, by maintaining a low profile in the face of increasingly belligerent Iraqi threats. Israel began distributing gas masks to its populace, a measure never resorted to by any nation, and remains silently vigilant.

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The violence on the Temple Mount was the last thing Israel could possibly want. The only parties that stood to gain from the tragic events in Jerusalem were the Iraqi dictator and his retinue of PLO cheer leaders. This was confirmed by Saddam Hussein himself in his gloating reaction to the Temple Mount incident: "...we only need, God willing, to throw sand in their eyes, blinding them. For an elephant to leave the forest as a small creature, or a rejected animal, it only needs some sand to enter its nose." (Baghdad Domestic Service, 9 October 1990). The PLO set the trap and many fell into it.

But the story begins earlier than that. Interestingly, the Security Council was convened three days before the Temple Mount tragedy. After a week of haranguing susceptible members of the Security Council in late September, the PLO managed finally to convene the Council on Friday, October 5th.

The pretext was so flimsy, however, that Mr. Kaddummi, with all his verbosity, really had nothing to say, other than to deny the Holocaust. His only reference to the issue at hand was this: Israel he said, had "perpetrated a massacre in the Bureij refugee camp in the Gaza district". No more and no less. Well, there was no "massacre" in el-Bureij just like there was no worsening situation in the territories to speak of, and therefore no justifiable reason to convene the Council in the first place.

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Mr. Kaddummi, of course, characteristically neglected to mention the uncomfortable circumstances, from his point of view, that did occur in el-Bureij. He neglected to mention that an Israeli civilian was lynched by a mob which torched his car and watched him slowly burn alive.

We, of course, anticipated this omission and prepared our statement accordingly - after all, we have been to this movie many times before - and we pointed out to the members of the Council what really took place in the Bureij camp. The PLO had difficulty with that.

In their befuddled right of reply, the PLO delegation demonstrated that, lo and behold, they did know about the lynching of the Israeli they so innocently neglected to mention in their statement, in fact, they suddenly remembered every detail about it; they gave a complete rendition of the events which led up to the chilling murder, and topped it of by blaming Israel for planning the lynch! Then they said: this is why we convened the Council, to stop these kinds of criminal acts. Lovely. What else should Israel be blamed for? Well, we have been to this movie also, and to its rerun during the debate on the tragedy at the Temple Mount on monday. It happens to be the oldest trick in the book: blame the victim.

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The mismanaged charade on October 5th was quite costly. It almost seemed as if the PLO bid to manufacture the Big Diversion of the Security Council, to wrench it away from the focus on Iraq, was about to backfire. But the stakes were high. The PLO needed this diversion very badly, as it needed to entrench the wonderful idea of "linkage" - that Iraq's blitzkrieg into the Arab state of Kuwait was somehow Israel's fault.

The PLO had its own reasons for being so frantic. Hard times befell the organization. Its ongoing campaign of violence against Israel, instead of exploding was imploding, turning against itself.

Its activists began gunning down each other and hundreds of other Palestinians, whether in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, or in the streets of Lebanon. The so-called intifada was grinding to a halt. Arab states began sponsoring and funding the other "sole legitimate representatives" competing with the PLO. The dwindling fortunes of the PLO plummeted even further as a result of its wholehearted support for Saddam Hussein's threats to gas Israel's population, its backing of terrorist attacks against Israel and other Arab countries, and its role in Iraq's rape of Kuwait.

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Never before has the PLO been more isolated. Its exuberance in embracing the brutal invasion of Kuwait was shocking. Many of the Arab states entrenched their hostility towards this fickle terrorist organization, and angrily turned their backs on its leaders. Arab opinion makers chastised the PLO as nothing more than a group of back stabbers, a fifth column which betrayed the people of Kuwait and everyone else. Both Arafat and Saddam were in big trouble. Something had to be done. It was time to play the "blame Israel" game, and this time, successfully.

Then came the terrible incident on Temple Mount. What a strange coincidence! What an opportunity for the PLO and Mr. Hussein to escape the brink of the abyss they backed themselves into, and just in the nick of time.

They managed to touch off a storm of violence on the Temple Mount, for all the world to see, for all their adversaries to be baffled by. They knew perfectly well that this was the last thing Israel needed, and the last thing anyone hoping to dislodge Iraq's aggression could possibly hope for. They also knew perfectly well that no matter how blatant the provocation, no matter how violent the attack on Jews, and no matter where or when, even at the holiest site of Judaism, they would get away with it. They knew perfectly well that this was a risk free investment; that no one would even mention the provocation, and that Israel alone would be blamed.

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After all there is a pattern here. When an Israeli is lynched alive, you do not mention it. And if Israel mentions it, you blame Israel for planning the lynch! Either way, Israel gets blamed, and the terrorist organization escapes scot-free. This is the way the game has always been played. And this is the way the debate on the Temple Mount tragedy was conducted.

It was quite a remarkable sleight of hand to deceptively transform a 3,000-strong Palestinian mob intent on attacking Jewish worshippers into "innocent worshippers" themselves. And it was an even more remarkable feat to be able to blame Israel for having planned the whole incident, even though it directly negated Israel's interests. But then again this is the oldest trick in the book, and it is nothing short of outrageous.

As a result of this debate, the PLO now feels vindicated. They got away with the lynch in el-Bureij and blamed Israel for it. They got away with the provocation at the Western Wall and blamed Israel for it. As far as the PLO is concerned, crime pays.

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Accordingly, efforts to ignite more violence have now hightened dramatically. New instructions have been issued ordering the Palestinian population to escalate the level of violence. The population is being incited through leaflets to "treat every Jew ... as a target to be killed, whose blood and money are for the taking". October 20th, 21st and 22nd, were the days especially designated for killing Jews. Arafat's Fatah organization has instructed its activists to resort to fire arms and is goading the population to slash Israelis with knives. The direct result is the current stabbing rampage throughout Israel and especially in Jerusalem. On October 21st, in Jerusalem's Baka neighborhood, an Arab wielding a fifteen inch bayonet slashed four Jews, including a thirteen year old boy. Three of them were stabbed to death. The policeman who encountered the Arab lost his life only because he spared the assailant and shot him in the legs. He did not shoot to kill and was killed himself. Yasser Arafat's elite terrorist arm, Force 17, rushed to credit itself for the attack.

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The Voice of the PLO, broadcasting from Baghdad, praised and celebrated the attacker in these words: "one of the heroes of the revolution committed a courageous and heroic act, when he stabbed with a sharp object four Zionists in Jerusalem killing three and severely wounding the forth". Since then, in a span of three days, six additional terrorist attacks against Jews have taken place, with knives, bayonets, an axe and a sledge-hammer, injuring seven more people.

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The PLO is murdering Jews with impunity. Right now. And somehow, they will find a way to blame Israel for these killings as well. The fact that the Security Council still finds it appropriate to condemn Israel tonight, will serve as further proof to the PLO that crime does pay.

On friday, October 5th, three days prior to the attack on the Western Wall, I warned the Council that the calm prevailing in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza district is not in the interest of the PLO. I emphasized that the PLO is working frantically to breath new life into the moribund unrest, to ignite passions and instigate violence, that it prays for bloodshedding and wants the situation to deteriorate.

That was on friday. The violence on the Temple Mount was touched off on monday. After the attack, the Palestinian leadership openly congratulated itself on its success, proclaiming that the Israeli police "played into their hands".

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One Arab Ambassador to the United Nations remarked that the Temple Mount incident was

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> "an attempt on the part of Saddam Hussein and the PLO to divert attention from the Kuwaiti crisis ... We can see the instructions coming out from Saddam Hussein to the people there and received by his collaborators to escalate the violence." (CNN, 9 October 1990).

Another Arab official, the commander of an armored brigade stationed in the Gulf, told reporters that the tragedy was an outgrowth of Yasser Arafat's efforts to open a second front against the commander's country, and the PLO's "rush to be the first to demonstrate their support of Saddam Hussein." (Atlanta Journal and Constitution, 10 October 1990).

Resolution 672 passed notwithstanding all this. The diversion which was achieved, and the tendentious content and tone of this resolution were all quite obvious.

The rush to judgment before all the facts were known was bad enough. Ignoring the provocation, the massive attack on Jewish worshippers at the Western wall, and, indeed, completely disregarding any mention of it in the resolution, was even worse. Choosing to condemn not the perpetrators of the violence but rather the reaction to it was scandalous. Pressuring the Council to send a mission to ascertain the facts - but only after the arbitrary verdict had already been handed down can hardly be characterized as a model of fairness. Israel regrets both the content and the tone of resolution 672.

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We were shocked and saddened by the violence at the Western Wall and other holy places, the assault on Jewish worshippers and the gross abuse of their freedom of worship; we deeply regret the casualties and the loss of life.

Israel has appointed an independent commission of inquiry consisting of three prominent public figures. The Commission is investigating the incident and will shortly present its findings and conclusions on the chain of events, their causes, and the actions of Israel's security forces. The commission has been working day and night for over a week now investigating and hearing witnesses from all sides, both Arab and Jew.

The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it before the end of October. Israel has expressed its readiness to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report.

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Yet, let us remember that Israel, like any other sovereign state, is the exclusive authority in the territory under its control. Even by the terms of reference of resolution 672, which refer to the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel is the exclusive authority in the territory under its control. This is definitely the case in Israel's capital, Jerusalem.

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The long haggling over how to condemn Israel was a political exercise bearing no relation to the merits of the case. This was all the more apparent in the glaring contrast between the month long obsession with Israel, and the total inaction of the Security Council and the callous indifference to the massive atrocities taking place in the latest butchery of Lebanon.

It took the Syrians only six hours to complete the most atrocious single battle of the fifteen year war in Lebanon. Anywhere up to one thousand people, if not more, were slaughtered in the battle and its aftermath, and more than 1,500 were wounded.

Seven hundred Lebanese Christians, innocent civilians and military captives alike, were executed by the Syrians and their proxies. Survivers were rounded up by Syrian troops and shot in the head, the eyes or mouth at close range, many after being bound hand and foot; others were mutilated beyond recognition; some were beheaded. Syrian troops broke into monasteries and raped nuns in front of their colleagues. Their proxies raided hundreds of homes in the Christian enclave, butchering civilians in the presence of their families. On October 21st, unidentified gunmen broke into the house of Christian leader Dani Chamoun before dawn, and shot him to death along with his wife and two of his children. According to the family's governess "The little one, Julian, ran into his room and hid under the bed, but one of the men followed him and shot him in the mouth and head".

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Where were the members of the Security Council in all of this? Where was the outcry? Where were the demands for fact-finding missions? What about the need to investigate the executions and atrocities, the magnitude of which, thanks to Syrian-style democracy, will probably never be known. While the bloodbath began more than a week ago and continues as we speak, the forces hostile to Israel, between sightseeing trips to New England, still dicker with members of the Security Council over how best to continue condemning Israel. In the light of this glaring hypocrisy, how can anyone in his right mind expect Israel to happily participate in its own victimization.

25 OCT '90 09:57 FOREIGN MINISTRY JERUSALEM

Mr. President,

Since the term "linkage" has been used freely by pro-Iraqi circles, let us subject this presumption to serious analysis. The attempts to manufacture a "linkage" between Iraq's brutal obliteration of its tiny neighbor and Israel's position in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, have reached a crescendo during this debate. Cynically contrived by Saddam Hussein, this purported linkage is being resisted by the majority of the international community. The PLO convened this session, among other reasons, in order to further entrench this concept.

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The assertion is that Iraq's aggression against Kuwait is somehow comparable to the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, and that Iraq should be pitied for being punished by the international community, since, for twenty three years, they now assert, Israel's purported aggression failed to draw the same international response. Justice and legality are indivisible, so the argument goes, and Iraq, therefore, is under no obligation to comply with international law and the mandatory resolutions of the Security Council, since, for twenty three years, nothing has been done about Israel's actions.

Mr. President,

I wish to state the following for the record:

By June 1967, the armies of several Arab states completed the encirclement of the state of Israel. Hundreds of thousands of troops, thousands of tanks and hundreds of combat aircraft assembled on Israel's vulnerable borders in a ring of steel with the declared aim of crushing the Jewish state. Egypt, Syria, and Jordan were in full mobilization. Troops from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria streamed towards the fronts. On the morning of June 5th 1967 war broke out in the Sinai peninsula. Later that morning, Jordan opened fire on Jerusalem. Even after the shells crashed, Israel implored Jordan to stay out of the War. King Hussein spurned this official message from Israel delivered through a United Nations intermediary, and launched an all out attack along the armistice lines with Israel. As Israel's then Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, told the General Assembly on June 26th 1967:

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> "Jordan opened intensive and destructive war upon Israel on 5 June, without Israel having fired a single shot against Jordanian citizens, without Israel having touched an inch of Jordan territory ... Jordan had gambled with destiny and incurred the full responsibility of unprovoked war".

This chain of events was confirmed in substance by General Odd Bull, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO until 1970, and by King Hussein himself. The king acknowledged the receipt of Israel's message in an interview published in Der Spiegel on September 4th 1967.

Twenty three years later, history is being contorted. To argue today that Israel was the aggressor in 1967, is tantamount to asserting in the year 2013, that it was Kuwait which invaded Iraq.

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While Iraq committed an unprovoked act of aggression by the use of force expressly prohibited under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter, Israel resorted to the use of force in lawful exercise of her inherent right of self-defense recognized under Article 51 of the Charter. Moreover, in Iraq's case the facts are just the opposite. Iraq was never threatened by Kuwait; no act of armed aggression was launched against Iraq by Kuwait. Iraq executed its premeditated war of aggression for economic and territorial reasons.

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While Iraq invaded the territory of a recognized sovereign state, Israel, as a result of the Six Day war, administers the territories of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district that were under no defined rights of sovereignty, because the Arab armies that illegally crossed the international boundaries on May 14th 1948, were in clear violation of general international law, and illegally occupied territory of the former British mandate of Palestine.

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The use of force is permitted only in the exercise of the inherent right of self-defense. Iraq clearly did not act in self-defense. Rather, Iraq tried to gain political dividends through aggression. The basic principal of international law, ex injuria jus non oritur, applies in such a case: a right can not flow from a wrong. In other words, Iraq, under international law, has no right to any political gains as a prize for her aggression. Israel, on the other hand, has the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

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For these reasons, there is no similarity and no "linkage," between Iraqi aggression in Kuwait and Israel's position in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza district.

As to the purported "double standard". Security Council Resolution 660 determined clearly and unequivocally that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait constitutes a breach of international peace and security. The resolution applies the relevant rules under chapter seven of the Charter as a consequence.

On the other hand, resolution 242 employs no such terminology. Israel's use of force was not condemned by the international community. Rather, resolution 242 affirms the right of every State in the area to "live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries".

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Resolution 242 calls for the withdrawal from "territories", and not from "the territories", and couples its affirmation of the withdrawal principle with that of each State's right to secure boundaries. Nowhere in the resolution is there any reference to the status quo ante, since the armistice demarcation lines were neither "boundaries", nor "secure" nor "recognized" and had been breached by the Arab states. Resolution 660, on the other hand, demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all the territory of Kuwait.

Resolution 242 affirms the principle of secure boundaries. Since the actual meaning of this is disputed by the parties, it must be settled in the context of negotiations. Arab states point to the statement of principles calling for withdrawal but are quick to ignore the other statement of principles which applies to them. It calls for the "Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force".

Resolution 242 set forth the guiding principles for all sides to follow, not only for one side. Israel is definitely under no obligation to do anything unilaterally prior to the completion of negotiations and the achievement of an agreed settlement which will include the termination of the state of belligerency maintained against it for over forty two years. Israel has accepted resolutions 242 and 338. Iraq has rejected with derision every Security Council resolution relating to it.

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There is, consequently, no comparison whatsoever between the two situations. Unlike Iraq, Israel's actions were fully justified in international law. Iraqi-PLO claims that a double standard exists are baseless. The implication that Iraq invaded and annexed Kuwait in order to solve the "question of Palestine" is utterly absurd.

Mr. President,

The sponsors of this debate and the draft resolution before us have one overarching purpose in mind. They are not interested in the peaceful resolution of the conflict. The mutual coexistence between Arabs and Jews, the Arab states and Israel, and Israelis and Palestinian Arabs, is a dream they refuse to share. Rather, their purpose is to browbeat Israel by exacerbating tensions. They still believe that violence is the only means to victory.

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Sadly, the current debate has fanned the flames of tension and enmity and certainly has not contributed to the ideal of peace, as evidenced by the brutal rampage in Jerusalem and throughout the country. It is my hope, distinguished delegates, that these observations will be taken into account in your statements and voting decisions.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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END

October 23, 1990.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of October 15. Let me say at the outset, Mr. Prime Minister, how deeply shocked and grieved I am over the senseless killings of innocent Israelis in Jerusalem during the last several days. I hope you will convey to the families of the victims our condolences and prayers. All Americans share with me the firm conviction that further hatred and killing will only make more difficult the reconciliation between your country and its neighbors that we all want to see evolve.

I wanted to respond quickly to your letter, given the importance of the matter you raised and my firm conviction that we ought to do everything possible to avoid a situation that could damage interests important to each of us. The recent tragedy has deepened my concern.

The United States voted for UN Security Council Resolution 672 because we thought it important to be on record opposing what we believe was unacceptable behavior by Israeli security forces. Although we would have preferred different language in some instances, we concluded that the final version of the text was acceptable and certainly preferable to an alternative being promoted by the PLO.

Our position in the Security Council was motivated by a genuine concern over what had taken place and the desire to see such occurrences avoided in the future. Our position would have been the same had there not been the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Let me add that our support for this resolution implied no criticism of Israel's policy governing access to the holy places, which has been praiseworthy; nor was our vote in any way intended to slight the harm done to those of the Jewish faith whose prayers were interrupted by stones. There are and can be no excuses for that.

Much of your letter focuses upon Jerusalem itself. I am well aware of your position on the subject. I would expect that you are no less aware of positions held by the United States since 1967, including that Jerusalem should never be divided again, that it should remain united, and that its final status should be determined by negotiations.

I also expect that we are not going to be able to eliminate at present any differences between us on the final status of Jerusalem. This said, it is not essential that we do so now, because, as our position states, Jerusalem's future is a matter for negotiation.

I would hope, however, that you would not allow such long term concerns to interfere with the more circumscribed matter at hand, namely, the Security Council's call for the Secretary General to dispatch an envoy to investigate and report on the events of October 8. I would go so far as to express my hope that your government would actually cooperate with this mission. Israel's long and distinguished record in complying with the rule of law, as well as the investigation your own government has commissioned into the events of October 8, should be brought to bear so that the mission receives a full and accurate account of what transpired, in order to better reach any conclusions. It would be ironic, and in the end counterproductive, if the Government of Israel were to transform the issue into one of either the status of Jerusalem or Israel's prerogatives versus those of the UN Security Council. In either case, you would run the risk of placing yourselves, as well as us, in a most difficult and potentially unfortunate position.

Mr. Prime Minister, I believe it is essential that we not lose sight of what ought and indeed must be the focus of the international community at present -- Iraq's invasion, occupation, and now destruction of Kuwait. As you yourself note in your letter, both of us share a vital interest in success against Saddam Hussein. It is a common strategic interest, and it is an interest that once fulfilled can pave the way for creating a far more stable, secure, and peaceful Middle East. We both want that, and I know that the people of Israel yearn for that. I would, therefore, ask that your government cooperate with the mission called for by Security Council Resolution 672.

Sincerely,

George Bush

-- The Secretary General has approached us to help facilitate a mission in pursuance of UNSCR 672. We do not want to respond to the SYG until after consultations with the GOI.

-- We have been working since Friday to avoid Security Council consideration of a resolution which regrets recent GOI decision to refuse to receive UNSYG mission and asks GOI to reconsider its decision, noting that Security Council Resolution 672 is binding, according to Article 25 provisions of the UN Charter. Such a resolution, essentially procedural in nature, would be most difficult for USG to veto; it already enjoys overwhelming Council support.

-- The PLO seeks a veto to recoup its diplomatic damage of the last few weeks; Saddam Hussein wants a veto which could be used to drive a wedge into our gulf coalition. We want to deny them that victory. We hope GOI can see its way clear to permit the SYG's mission while still being faithful to its cabinet decision not to receive or cooperate with the SYG's mission. In this respect, it is important to emphasize that, through our efforts, the SYG has walked back the mission substantially: he no longer seeks to have the GOI receive the mission, if this is the GOI decision, and he is quite willing to receive the GOI report. We believe the GOI could respond affirmatively to the SYG's questions without sacrificing the cabinet position and without any compromise on issues of principle.

-- If the mission is unable to do its job, the Council will be gripped by mounting pressure for further action in the Council. Certain Council members are pressing already for a vote. USG continues to stand fast by its public insistence that there is no linkage of the two issues, and we will stand by the position we took when Resolution 672 was passed to the effect that the Council decision does not authorize any involvement in the Middle East peace process. We took care to be clear that the SYG's mission is tasked only with looking at the October 8 incident; we will continue to oppose any deviation from that task.

-- We and the SYG have worked hard to find a creative measure that would permit the mission while permitting Israel to abide by its cabinet decision. We believe vital Israeli as well as American interests dictate that the Council get away from territories-related rhetoric and back to the important focus on the Gulf. Every distraction serves only Saddam Hussein's interests.

1990-10-22 12:55 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 03

3.

1/2

16994
בלמ"ס/בחול
210.02

אל: ארב'יל 2
המשגה למנכ"ל
וושינגטון

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.

הנדון: תודעת חמזכ"ל בנוגע לאירועים בירושלים 22-21/10.

מצ"ב הודעת חמזכ"ל בקשר לרציחות של שלושה ישראלים בירושלים אתמול, וחדקירות שאירעו היום.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.
22 באוקטובר 1990

1990-10-22 12:56 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 04

50-Ell 001241

2 2 2

The following statement is attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has learned with grave concern of the brutal stabbings in Jerusalem yesterday, and again today, that led to the deaths of three Israelis. He condemns all such acts of violence which can only deepen the bitterness and mistrust that already prevail in the area. He calls on all concerned to put an end to the violence and to exercise the utmost restraint.

22 October 1990

221930 1/2

001251/54

בהול

00125≠

17009
שמור/בחול לבוקר
210.02

אל: המשנה למנכ"ל

דע: מנחל ארב"ל 2,
סמנכ"ל צפ"א
השגריר/שט"ן - וושינגטון.

מאת: יוחנן ביין, נאו"ם.

הנדון: מועצ"ט
למברקנו 1245.

1. חברי מועצ"ט נפגשו אחה"צ לשיחות לא רשמיות ובמסדרונות כשבפניהן הצעת החלטה של חבלמ"ז (לוטה הנוסח בכחול) והחצעה להצהרה חנשיאותית שמציע הבריטי (בתמיכת ארה"ב ואחרות).

2. קובה, תימן, קולומביה ומלזיה מתעקשות בינתיים שיהיו דיון והצבעה. האפריקניות לא תומכות בהן. בריטניה וארה"ב עושות מאמצי שכנוע לקבל החצהרה הנשיאותית.

3. בחיעדר הסכמה נדחתה ישיבת מועצ"ט (חתייעצויות) למחר בבוקר ('יום ג').

4 אהרן יעקב שוחח עם בוב גריי ממשלחת ארה"ב. הלה ציין בפניו את קשיי האמריקנים עם נוסח הצעת החלטה - בעיקר החתייחסות לסעיף 25 של המגילה וכן הביטויים ALARM, ו-DEPLORE. עם זאת, כפי שהגדיר זאת פיקרינג בשיחתו עמי הבוקר - גם נוסח זה מבחינתם אינו VETOABALE.

5. האמריקנים והבריטים ממשיכים במאמציהם למנוע דיון והחלטה - אך ספק אם יצליחו. חיסכנה"ז אז היא ריכוך הצעת ההחלטה שתביא לחימנעות או תמיכה אמריקנית.

יוחנן ביין, נאו"ם.
22 באוקטובר 1990

001251 /SV 2/2

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21893
19 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming its resolution 672 (1990),

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

Expressing alarm at the rejection of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories;

1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and demands that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and receive the mission of the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990) and the statement by the President of the Council on 12 October 1990 (S/PV.2948);

4. Affirms its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

END

בהול

1/2

001245

022/1430

16993
שמור/בהול להזעיק
210.02

אל: המשנה למנכל

דע: סמנכל צפא, מנהל ארבל 2,
השגריר/שטיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: מועביט.
למברקכם 213 (חוזם 16134).

שוחחתי הבוקר פעמיים עם פיקרינג.
1. מסרתי לו כי אין חדש אצלינו מלבד הרציחות בירושלים ובבירות. לא נקרא לכינוס מועביט על כך, אמרתי.
2. שאל מה אנו מעדיפים - דיון והחלטה במועביט או הודעה נשיאותית.
3. אמרתי כי העדיפויות כמובן הן:
א. דיון והחלטה עם וטו אמריקאי.
ב. הצהרה נשיאותית.
4. סיפר כי הבריטי פועל להצהרה נשיאותית מתונה (לוטה). ספק אם יצליח - אך אם אמנם תתקבל התצהרה כלשונה, ניתן ילחיות איתה'.
5. מועביט מתכנסת להחייעצויות לא רשמיות היום ב-16:00 (22:00 שעונכם).
ברכות.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

22 באוקטובר 1990

2 12

001245

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES k

The members of the Security Council, having heard a report from the Secretary-General on his exchange with the Israeli Acting Permanent Representative, deeply regret the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the Secretary-General's planned mission to the region. They urge the Israeli Government to reconsider this decision, which can only hinder efforts aimed at reducing tensions.

The members of the Security Council welcome the intention of the Secretary-General, despite the statement by the Israeli Government, to submit to it the report requested in resolution 672, in which he will put forward his findings and conclusions on the issues described in the statement made to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990. They affirm their determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

END

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:14991
אל:רהמש/1018
מ-:ניויורק,נר:478,תא:191090,זח:1700,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: המשנה למנכ'ל

דע: מנהל ארבל 2
סמנכ'ל צפ'א
השגריר/ שטיין/ עמרני - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין, נאו'ם

הנדון: מועבי'ט
למברקנו 453.

1. מועבי'ט נתכנסה עתה לישיבה בלתי פורמלית בה ידווח לה המזכ'ל כבמברקנו.

2. מסתובבת טיוטת הצעת החלטה בלמ'זית. נקבלה היום מפקרינג ונבריק.

3. עמרני התקשר ומסר לבקשת דני רוס כי ההוראות לפיקרינג הן לנסות ולדחות ישיבת מועבי'ט.
בקשתי מעמרני להודות לו ולהעיר שהישיבה תהיה, גם אם תידחה, ואין לה כל קשר לאירועי הר הבית, רפיח או כל אירוע אחר, היא תהיה גם אם תסע משלחת המזכ'ל לארץ וגם אם המזכ'ל יגיש דו'חו. קדומי קרא לישיבה ב-5 דנא כשהמצב ביש'ע היה רגוע יותר מאי פעם בשלוש השנים האחרונות וכמעט האשים אותנו ששיגרנו את אמנון פומרנץ ז'ל לבורג' במתכוון כפרובוקציה.... אמרתי אז שאש'פ זקוק לאלימות כדי לעלות לכותרות כמסך ראשון לפני ההצגה הגדולה בנובמבר בעצרת בדיון בשאלת פלסטין.
טוב יהיה לכן, אם יצליחו לדחות - אך ברור בודאי שהדחיה היא לזמן קצר בלבד.

4. התקשר פיקרינג לפני צאתו לישיבת מועבי'ט. אישר שינסה לדחות יאמר במועבי'ט כי ישראל מנסה לסייע למזכ'ל להכין את דו'חו אך יש החלטת ממשלה ש'ישראל לא תקבל את משלחת המזכ'ל'. ראוי לקבל את הדו'ח הישראלי וההסברים ואז להחליט האם וכיצד להמשיך.
חזרתי בפניו כבסעיף דלעיל.

ברכות

יוחנן ביין, נאו'ם

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,
בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארבל2

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:14679
אל:רהמש/1000
מ-:ניויורק,נר:453,תא:191090,זח:1048,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
16964
שמור/מידי
210.02

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט
ממ'ד
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

הנדון: מועבי'ט - שטחים.

1. התקשר פרנק אורבנצ'יק ומסר כי מועבי'ט תקיים היום אחה'צ התייעצויות בלתי רשמיות. המזכ'ל יודיע כי לאור עמדת ממשלת ישראל אין הוא יכול לשלוח משלחת לאזור, אולם בכוונתו למסור למועצה דו'ח, כנדרש בהחלטה 672. המזכ'ל גם יאמר כי לאור העיכוב שחל בטיפול בנושא לא יוכל למסור את הדו'ח עד 24/10, כנאמר בהודעה הנשיאותית, אלא עד סוף החודש הנוכחי.

2. אורבנצ'יק מעריך כי לאור דברי המזכ'ל במועבי'ט יקרא אש'פ, באמצעות הקוקוס הבלמ'זי, לכינוס מועבי'ט.

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא

ססטס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:15071
אל:רהמש/1024
מ-:ניויורק,נר:479,תא:191090,זת:2205,דת:מ,סג:שמ,
בבב
שמור/מיידי.

אל :מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע :המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט
ממ'ד
וושינגטון

מאת:אהרן יעקב

הנדון: מועבי'ט - שטחים.

1. מועבי'ט קיימה הערב התייעצויות בלתי רשמיות על שאלת ביצוע החלטה 672 וההודעה הנשיאותית שנתלוותה אליה.

2. בוב גריי ממשלחת ארה'ב מסר כי המזכ'ל דיווח לחברות המועצה על שיחותיו עם ביין וסיכם כי לנוכח עמדת ממשלת ישראל, אין ביכולתו לשלוח משלחת לאזור. המזכ'ל הוסיף כי בדעתו למסור למועצה דוח עד סוף החודש, כמתבקש ב-672.

3. גריי הוסיף כי בעקבות דברי המזכ'ל נטלו כמה מחברות המועצה את רשות הדיבור. נציג מלזיה, יו'ר הקוקוס הבלמ'זי, גינה את עמדת ישראל וקרא למועצה לקבל החלטה המאיצה בישראל לשקול מחדש את עמדתה.
פיקרינג אמר כי אל לה למועצה לנקוט בצעדים העלולים לחסום את הדרך בפני האפשרות של פתרון פרגמטי. לדעתו אפשרות זו שרירה וקיימת ויש לתת לה סיכוי. נציגים אחרים שהתבטאו ביקרו את ישראל על סירובה לקבל את המשלחת.

הנשיא התורן הציע לאמץ הודעה נשיאותית, שתקרא לישראל לשקול שנית את עמדתה.

4. לאור העמדות המנוגדות הוחלט על הפסקה בהתייעצויות, והקוקוס הבלמז'י הסתגר בחדר נפרד, כדי להחליט על המשך צעדיו.

הסגן האתיופי, היילה מריאם גושו, סיפר כי בישיבת הקוקוס נתגלעה מחלוקת בין שלוש החברות האפריקניות, שביקשו לתת שהות נוספת למהלכים דיפלומטים, לבין ארבע הבלמזיות האחרות (מלזיה, קובה, תימן וקולומביה), שדרשו להגיש הצעת החלטה ולהפיץ אותה בכחול עוד הערב.
ארבע האחרונות ניסחו את נייר העבודה המצורף, המוקיע את ישראל על סירובה לקבל את המשלחת ומאיץ בה לשקול עת עמדתה מחדש.

תשומת לבכם גם לסעיף המבוא הראשון בנייר, המאזכר את סעיף 25 במגילה, ולסעיף המבוא הרביעי, בו מביעה המועצה דאגה (ALARM) לנוכח דחיית 672 על ידי ממשלת ישראל.

5. המועצה שבה והתכנסה להתייעצויות, והתפזרה כעבור כשעה מבלי שנתקבל סיכום כלשהו. הוחלט להמשיך את ההתייעצויות ביום ב' 22/10. ארבע הבלמזיות ניסחו את הנייר המצורף החליטו לעכב לעת עתה את הפצתו כהצעת החלטה בכחול. בוב גריי אמר כי אם הנייר יועמד להצבעה, תביע משלחתו נגד.

6. במהלך ההתייעצויות פנו אלי נציגים ממשלחות ארה'ב, בריטניה, קנדה ואתיופיה, וכן נציגים רבים ממדינות שאינן חברות המועצה, והביעו תקווה כי ישראל תמצא דרך לקבל שליח או משלחת מטעם המזכ'ל.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

RECALLING THE OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER STATES UNDER ARTICLE 25 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER,

REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTION 672 (1990,

HAVING HEARD THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 19 OCTOBER 1990,

EXPRESSING ALARM AT THE REJECTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 672 (1990) BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT, AND ITS REFUSAL TO ACCEPT THE MISSION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

GRAVELY CONCERNED AT THE CONTINUED DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES,

1. DEPLORES THE REFUSAL OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE THE MISSION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE REGION.

2. URGES THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION AND DEMANDS THAT IT COMPLY FULLY WITH RESOLUTION 672 (1990) AND RECEIVE THE MISSION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

3. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT TO THE COUNCIL THE REPORT REQUESTED IN RESOLUTION 672 (1990) AND THE STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON 12 OCTOBER 1990 (S/PV.2948;

4. AFFIRMS ITS DETERMINATION TO GIVE FULL AND EXPEDITIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE REPORT.

אהרן יעקב/נאו'ם

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,
בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,אירו1,אירו2

סססס

28

001198

1/4

16917
ברמ'ס/בחול לבוקר
203.01

אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דע: משנה למנכל
השגריר/הציר - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: תשובות המזכ"ל.

1. מצב תשובות המזכ"ל שניתנו בעקבות מסיבת עיתונאים שנערכה היום (17/10).
2. שימו נא לבו:
א. המזכ"ל מצפה לתשובותינו היום -17/10, או לכל המאוחר מחר, יום ה' 18/10.
ב. הוא מצפה לדעת מאיתנו - כפי ששאל אותי בפגישתנו הראשונה מיד לאחר קבלת החלטה 672 (מברקנו 1125) - 'מה הם התנאים או השירותים שניתן למשלחתו'. כזכור נקט המזכ"ל אז בתכסיס ערמומי ולא שאל כלל האם נקבל את המשלחת אלא רק מה היא תגובתנו ומה הם ה-FACILITIES שתוכל ישראל להעמיד לרשות המשלחת. 'דרושים להם FACILITIES מממשלת ישראל, זהו מה שאני מצפה (בתשובה לשאלתי)' אמר היום. הפירוש המקובל הוא שבלי סיוע זה שלנו אין טעם לשגר משלחת.
ג. האם אזל הזמן? - 'לא', ענה המזכ"ל - 'עדיין יש לנו זמן'.
ד. הוא עומד בינתיים מול לחצי חברות מועביט לשגר את המשלחת גם ללא אישורינו. זו רק החלטתו שלו, אמר. לא ייסעו כיתיירים' - 'אם יסעו יעשו זאת בדי לחפיק דוח רציני. אני סבור שזה מעניינה של ישראל שהצוות שלי יפיק דוח רציני'. לא ירצה גם, אמר, שהצוות יגיע ולא ידבר עם ממשלת ישראל, וגם ישראל בוודאי מעוניינת שלא יעזבו את האבץ מבלי בשמוע את דעתה. ממשלת ישראל עומדת להפיק את דוחה שלה ויהיה זה רק טבעי שיתחלקו במסקנות עם הצוות (של המזכ"ל) בדי שהדברים ישתקפו בדוח המזכ"ל למועביט.
המזכ"ל מניח שתשובת ישראל תימסר לא יאוחר ממחר (יום ה' 18/10), ואם לא, יאלץ להסיק מסקנות ולהחליט בעצמו.
ברכות.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

17 באוקטובר 1990

Remarks of the Secretary-General at the Secretariat entrance on Wednesday 17 October at 10.00 a.m.

2/4

Q Have you made any decision yet about sending a mission?

S-G As you know I am still waiting for the reaction of the Israeli Government and I hope that today, certainly not later than tomorrow, I will have the clarifications I have asked from them.

Q. Will you accept an Israeli fact finding report on the incident?

S-G I understand that they have a team which is investigating and of course that is their right. We are trying to send our own team. For my team to be able to do something, they need facilities from the Government of Israel, that is what I am waiting for.

001198 1/2

Q. Is time running out?

S-G No, I think we have still time.

Q. Have the members of the Security Council urged you to go ahead and send the mission anyway?

S-G Well, they can urge but they know my decisions are my decisions and it is for me to decide. I can understand that the members of the Council of course are interested in seeing things moving.

Q. If a report is not issued by the end of the month, do you expect another campaign to condemn Israel for defying the Council?

S-G Everything is possible.

Q. One other question about the situation in Baghdad - Washington has termed unacceptable Mr. Hussein's offer of a compromise settlement in Kuwait, how can we reduce the prospect that the US and its allies will soon use military force and still take advantage of these diplomatic hints that Baghdad seems to be floating?

S-G Personally as Secretary-General, I would be delighted to see a peaceful solution provided it is a just solution.

Q. Are you concerned with the dignity with which your team will be received, is this part of the problem. Are you concerned with the reception they will get, whether they will be received as diplomats or non-diplomats?

3/4

S-G That is exactly what I am waiting for from the Israelis. I want the necessary facilities, I want them to be received with respect and I think that if they go it will mean that I have received sufficient assurances that they will have the necessary facilities from the Government of Israel. We have to be patient.

001198

Q. What kind of facilities are you talking about?

S-G That they be allowed to move around and to observe, that they be afforded the facilities for producing a fair report of what happened.

Q. So they could go as tourists so long as they have access?

S-G That is something that they have said but I cannot accept that they go as tourists. If they go there it is in order to produce a serious report. I think it is in the interest of Israel that my team produce a serious report.

Q. Would your team go even if they cannot talk to the Israeli Government?

S-G I don't think that the Israeli Government would be interested in allowing them to leave the country without listening to them. The Israeli Government is about to produce its own report, and the normal thing would be for them to share the conclusions of their report with my team in order that it is reflected in my report to the Security Council. It is in their interest.

Q. There are so many different attitudes towards the use of force in the Gulf, do you see these diplomatic hints being floated by Saddam Hussein as creating cracks in the coalition?

S-G I prefer not to comment on it, as this is a judgement. I repeat, I would prefer a peaceful solution provided it is a just solution, in the framework of the Security Council resolutions which said that the Iraqis should withdraw from Kuwait without conditions.

Q. So a compromise is unacceptable?

S-G No, but not any compromise. A compromise could be acceptable provided it is within the framework of the Security Council resolutions.

Q. Can you confirm that all fifteen members of the Security Council have asked you to go ahead with the mission?

S-G They have approved unanimously the resolution in which they support my decision to send the mission. They are showing understanding and I have informed them that I have asked for clarifications from the Israeli Government.

Q. When do you expect an answer from the Israeli Government?

S-G I think a reasonable time for them to answer would be no later than tomorrow.

Q. And then what if they don't answer?

S-G Then I will draw my own conclusions and take my own decisions.

* * *

4/4

001198 142

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:12393
אל:רהמש/894
מ-:ניויורק,נר:374,תא:171090,זח:1306,דח:ר,סג:שמ,
בבבב
9,382273
שמור/רגיל
106.03

אל: לשכת סמנכל צפא

דע: עמית 734, מנהל ארבל 2,
השגריר/וושינגטון
הקונכל-ניו יורק

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: ביקור נשיא המדינה.
למברקכם 2027 (חוזם 3534) מ-5 בספטמבר.

כבקשתכם. נקבעה פגישה לנשיא אצל מזכל האום ביום רביעי 21 בנובמבר בשעה 15:30 (3:30 אחה'צ).

יוחנן ביין - נאום

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,בנצור,מצפא,@(לשכתהנשיא),
ברנע,ארבל2

סססס

אאאא,תוזם:11313
אל:רהמש/832
מ-:ניויורק,נר:341,תא:161090,זת:1513,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
17094
בלמ'ס/רגיל
261.04

אל : ארב'ל 2, מע'ת

דע : הסברה ,מצפ'א
מאת : עתונות/ניו-יורק

הנדון: הופעת השגריר לאום בתקשורת

1. למען הסדר הטוב להלן סיכום הופעות השגריר בתקשורת:

א. בטלויזיה

1. בלאומית: CNN - EVANS AND NOVAK.
ABC - GOOD MORNING AMERICA
ראיון לחדשות הערב ב CBS ו ABC.
5 הופעות ליומני חדשות בבוקר ובערב של CNN. כולל שני ראיונות בשידור חי.

2. במקומית:
סה'כ 12 הופעות לחדשות הערב ברשתות המקומיות.

ב. ברדיו: 3 הופעות לתוכניות TALK SHOW.

ג. לסוכנויות הידיעות
שני ראיונות לסוכנויות הידיעות רויטר ו A.P .

2. השגריר השיב בתשובות לשאלות בתקשורת בזמן ההתיעצות במועבי'ט לאחר ההצבעה ולאחר פגישתו עם מזכ'ל האו'ם.

3. בעקבות פניה קנדית מ CBC הופיע השגריר לתוכנית A.M.

4. השגריר העניק 2 ראיונות לתקשורת יהודית.

יובל רותם
עתונות/ניו יורק

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,
מצפא,רביב,מעת,הסברה

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,תוזם:11320
אל:רהמש/827
מ-:ניויורק,נר:342,תא:161090,זת:1534,דת:ב,סג:בל,
נבנב
16862
בלמ'ס/בהול
210.02

אל: ארב'ל 2
משנה למנכ'ל
וושינגטון

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ס.

הנדון: תשובות דובר המזכ'ל בענין משלחת המזכ'ל לאזור.
בהמשך למברקנו 1163.

תשובות נוספות שהתקבלו על ידי הדובר ולא נכללו במברק הנ'ל משום שלא התפרסמו בהודעה הקודמת.

להלן סיכום השאלות והתשובות:

A QUESTION WAS ASKED WHAT THE RESPONSE WOULD BE IF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MISSION WOULD BE ONLY ADMITTED AS TOURISTS. OBVIOUSLY WE WOULDN'T SEND THE MISSION, SAID THE SPOKESMAN, BUT THEN IT DEPENDS ON THE DEFINITION OF "TOURIST". THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE CAN NOT COMMENT FURTHER ON THIS ISSUE.

THE SPOKESMAN WAS ASKED AS TO WHAT VISAS
THE MISSION WOULD NEED ON THEIR PROPOSED VISIT. THE SPOKESMAN REPLIED THAT SUCH VISAS WOULD BE THE SAME AS USED BY ALL U.N. STAFF MEMBERS, LAISSEZ PASSER. THE MISSION WILL NOT ENTER WITHOUT VISAS, HE SAID. HE STATED FURTHER THAT HE BELIEVES THAT ISRAEL AND AMERICA ARE THE ONLY NATIONALITIES THAT CAN ENTER ISRAEL WITHOUT A VISA.

כמו כן מסר דובר המזכ'ל על לו'ז של פגישות המזכ'ל, בין שאר פגישותיו יפגש המזכ'ל גם עם דר' נאצר אל קידווה מאש'פ היום (16/10) בשעה 0400.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ס.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארב2,

סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,הדס,רביב

סססס

1990-10-16 13:51 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 09

29

1/2

16859
בלמ"ס/בהול לבוקר
203.01

בהול

001163/36

אל: ארב"יל 2
משנה למנכ"יל
וושינגטון

16/1400

מאת: מרקו גרינברג - נאו"ים

חנדון: תשובות המזכ"יל

מצ"ב תשובות המזכ"יל שניתנו בעקבות מסיבות עתונאים
מאולתרות שנערכו היום (16).

מרקו שלום
מרקו גרינברג - נאו"ים
16 באוקטובר 1990

שלח רהמ שהבר מנכ מאנשל רוזטכ מאד רם ושי
מינה ורכל סיכל מעשר בנשר מאשה הפס סנכ/מאשר
מאד רבה

1890-10-16 13:52 NEW-YORK/MASHAN 1409180 10

2
21

001163/36

Q & A exchange between the Secretary-General and correspondents.

Stake-out, Secretariat building, 9:40 a.m.

Tuesday 16 October 1990

Question: Have you heard from Israel regarding your mission?

SG: Not yet, not yet. I hope that I will get my clarifications answered today or tomorrow.

Q: What were the questions you put to Ambassador Bein?

SG: The facilities which my mission will get from the Israeli authorities.

Q: Who are the members of your mission?

SG: Let me first see, what are the conditions under which the mission will leave. Then I will decide.

Q: The Kuwaitis have asked your help to send a plane of medical supplies to Kuwait....

SG: Yes,....I have passed on the request to the Iraqi authorities and I am waiting for their reaction.

****

1515-

1/4 32

001138

נוסח

31-ש"ז

16810
בלמ"ס/בחול לבוקר
203.01

אל: ארב'יל 2
משנח למנכ"יל
וושינגטון

מאת: מרקו גרינברג - נאו"ים

מצ"ב תשובות המזכ"יל שנתנו בעקבות מסיבות עתונאים שנערכו חיום (15) באו"ים.

מרקו גרינברג
מרקו גרינברג - נאו"ים
15 באוקטובר 1990

1990-10-15 14:32 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 01

2/4

Q & A exchange between the Secretary-General and correspondents.

Stake-out, Secretariat building, 9:55 a.m.

Monday 15 October 1990

001138

Question: What decision have you made about sending your mission?

SG: First, I have to listen to what the Ambassador of Israel tells me. I saw him immediately after the resolution was adopted on Saturday morning. I also have been reading the newspapers. Now I want to listen to what the Ambassador officially tells me on his government's position vis-a-vis-my sending the mission.

Q: Supposing that the mission is allowed to go, but that the Israeli government will not cooperate with it, what will your desicion be then?

SG: Well, that is something which I have to reflect on. I first have to listen to the Israeli Ambassador.....

Q: When will you be seeing him?

SG: Either this morning or this afternoon.

Q: Are you annoyed by the Israeli cabinet's decision?

SG: I have always had due respect for the decision of member countries, but of course as I told you, I have to yet receive the information oficially from the (Israeli) Ambassador.

Q: Can you confirm who you are sending on this mission? Is it Mr. Aime, Mr. Picco?

SG: These are names which I am considering.....

./..

END

Q: The Bush administration is (inaudible) opposed to any UN involvement in terms of a lasting settlement.....?

SG: I have not heard that. You are saying it, but I have not heard any expression of opposition from the United States to any UN involvement in the Middle East or the Near East.

001138

Q: Are you inclined to send the mission even if it does not receive the cooperation of the Israeli government?

SG: This is something which I have to ponder very carefully.

Q: Can you tell us, after Mr. Aime's last mission, what you told the Security Council in your oral report?

SG: What I tell the Security Council I cannot share with the press. It is a matter of principle. But I hope that if the mission leaves it could contribute to clarify the situation. You know that the United Nations and myself are extremely impartial and this mission will go with very clear instructions in order to return with facts.

Q: Do you think that the Palestine issues and Kuwait issues are now (inaudible) to be linked in the Security Council?

SG: No. My position has always been that we should not link both things in the sense that one depends on the other. I think that the question of the Near East as compared with the Middle East has to be dealt with immediately after the Iraqui-Kuwait problem.

./...

END

Q: Not now?

SG: No, because it's a different problem. Of course they are more or less in the same region but I don't think we should link them. It wouldn't help either one problem or the other.

Q: Since you've decided to send a mission before the Council's debate ended and since the Council's debate ended with a condemnation of Israel do you think it is necessary to carry out an inquiry?

SG: I took my decision first and then the Security Council in a way, used my decision in their resolution. Now I think, this mission is half UN Secretary-General and half Security Council. Anyway, as I told you before, I will consider very carefully what my decision (on the mission) will be, independently of what the Security Council has done.

Q: There are some US officials that see the Security Council's Middle East ambitions as unrealistic because Israel considers the UN hopelessly biased against it and will never cooperate and also because Washington feels the Security Council should concentrate its energies on ejecting Iraq from Kuwait. Your reaction?

SG: It is not the first time that the United Nations Secretary-General sends a mission to Israel and I don't think that the Israeli government considers the Secretary-General as systematically opposed to Israeli views. That is why I think that perhaps they will be agreable to the visit of my mission there because they know that any report presented by me to the Security Council will be strictly impartial.

Q: Any comments on Mr. Gorbachev's Nobel Peace Price?

SG: I think it is richly deserved. Mr. Gorbachev has contributed in a remarkable manner to detente first, and then to enhance the role of the United Nations as a peace making and a peace keeping center.

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מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,תוזם:9367
אל:רהמש/711
מ-:המשרד,תא:151090,זח:1527,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
86448
שמור/בהול להזעיק
210.02

אל: נאו'ם - ניו יורק/ביין

דע: וושינגטון

הנדון: החלטת מועבי'ט - לקראת פגישתך עם המזכ'ל ב-21:30 (שעון ישראל).

א. כפי שהברקנוך הנך מתבקש למסור למזכ'ל את הודעת הממשלה מאתמול במלואה.

ב. הבהרנא למזכ'ל בצורה חד-משמעית שכוונת ההחלטה היא שהמשלחת מטעמו לא חוזר לא תגיע לישראל.

ג. הסבר נא למזכ'ל שיש כאן ענין סטטוטורי עקרוני ואין כל כוונה להסתרת האמת. כידוע לו ממישראל הקימה ועדת בירור לאירועי הר הבית וללא ספק היא תחשוף כל העובדות הקשורות לאירוע מצער זה.

ממנכ'ל

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים

ססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,תוזם:8443
אל:רהמש/651
מ-:המשרד,תא:141090,זח:1626,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
86355
שמור/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: נאו'ם - נ'י/ביין

דע: וושינגטון

מאת: מנהל ארב'ל 2

הנדון: החלטת מועבי'ט - 672

התקשר היועץ המדיני ליוניפי'ל OMAR HALIM ומסר שנתבקש על ידי המזכירות בניו יורק לברר, בצורה בלתי פורמלית, משמעות החלטת הממשלה שלא לקבל המשלחת מטעם מזכיר האו'ם. שאל האם הכוונה היא שממישראל WILL NOT COOPERATE או שלא תאפשר ביקור המשלחת. הגבתי שאיני חושב שהממשלה דנה בהבחנות הנ'ל.
החלטת הממשלה היתה החלטה פוליטית לפיה היא דוחה ההחלטה של מועבי'ט ולכן היא לא תקבל (WILL NOT RECEIVE) את המשלחת המזכ'ל.

מנהל ארב'ל 2

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,מזתים,
בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט

סססס

מברק נכנס מסווג

אאאא,חוזם:8680
אל:רהמש/677
מ-:ניויורק,נר:273,תא:141090,זח:1622,דח:מ,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/מיידי

אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דע: המנכל
המשנה למנכל
סמנכל צפא
סמנכל אירופה
הציר שטיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין נאום

הנדון: מועביט - ירושלים

רק לרקע - ו"קוריוז" שלא דיווחתי עליו

עם סיום ישיבת מועביט ביום ו' וקבלת ההחלטה, ניגשתי אל נשיא מועביט - שגריר בריטניה דויד האניי - ואמרתי לו כי הצהרתו בענין ירושלים - תמוהה, האם היה ברצונו לטרפד כל סיכוי שנקבל את משלחת המזכל? מה צורך מצא בהצהרה זו? האמנם דירתי בירושלים שבה אני גר כבר 40 שנה היא לדעתו שטח כבוש?

השיב כי המדובר רק בשטחים בירושלים שנכבשו ב- 67 וכי הדברים תואמו עם משלחת ארהב.

פניתי במקום גם לפיקרינג, הגיב כי מובן מאליו מן הקונטקסט שמדובר רק בשטחי ירושלים שנכבשו ב-67, אמרתי כי לא כך נאמר בדברי הנשיא - ובכלל מה הטעם להצהיר כאן במועביט.

השיב כי זו היתה מאז ומתמיד מדיניות ארהב.

עד כאן.

ברכות

יוחנן ביין

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,אירו1,
אירו2,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:8479
אל:רהמש/653
מ-:המשרד,תא:141090,זח:1659,דח:ב,סג:סב,
בבבב
סודי ביותר / בהול - ח.ר.ב.

אל: וושינגטון - הממונה

בשלנו נר 2128 (חוזם 8304) נפלה טעות בפסקה השניה של מסר בייקר.

להלן הפסקה מחדש:

WHILE I'M SURE YOU WOULD HAVE PREFERRED NO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, WE HELD THE LINE, INCLUDING THREATENING VETOS, AGAINST A MUCH TOUGHER ONE. WE SUPPORTED THIS RESOLUTION BECAUSE, FRANKLY, WE FELT ISRAEL SHOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND ABLE TO HANDLE VIOLENCE AND THE RIOT WITHOUT KILLING TWENTY PEOPLE AND WOUNDING 150. BY NOT BEING PREPARED, ISRAEL PLAYED INTO THE HANDS OF SADDAM HUSAYN.

עד כאן

מנהל מצפ'א

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,בנצור,מצפא

ססטס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:8304
אל:רהמש/647
מ-:המשרד,תא:141090,זח:1514,דח:ב,סג:סב,
בבבב
86284

ח.ר.ב
סודי ביותר/בהול לבוקר
103.05

אל: וושינגטון - הממונה

הנדון: החלטת מועב'ט
למברק ערן נר 2109 מה-13.10

1. להלן המסר מאת בייקר, שבראון מסר לידי השר הבוקר עוד לפני ישיבת הממשלה.

DAVID,

I HAVE ASKED BILL BROWN TO SEE YOU ON MY BEHALF. I FEEL IT IS IMPORTANT, ESPECIALLY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, TO CONVEY TO YOU SOME OF MY PERSONAL THOUGHTS.

WHILE I'M SURE YOU WOULD HAVE PREFERRED NO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, WE HELD THE LINE, INCLUDING THREATENING VETOS, AGAINST A MUCH TOUGHER ONE. WE SUPPORTED THIS RESOLUTION BECAUSE, FRANKLY, WE FELT ISRAEL SHOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND ABLE TO HANDLE VIOLENCE AND THE RIOT WITHOUT KILLING TWENTY PEOPLE AND WOUNDING 150. NOT BEING PREPARED, ISRAEL PLAYED INTO THE HANDS OF SADDAM HUSSAYN.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE WERE NOT PREPARED TO GO ALONG WITH UNSC ACTION THAT WOULD HAVE, OR COULD HAVE HAD THAT VERY SAME EFFECT. SADDAM HUSSAYN'S AGGRESSION IS THE ESSENTIAL ISSUE THAT MUST CONCERN THE WORLD. WE WANT TO KEEP THE FOCUS ON THAT AND SO SHOULD YOU. IF YOU ACCEPT THE MISSION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE, I BELIEVE WE CAN GET THE FOCUS BACK WHERE IT BELONGS: ON SADDAM'S AGGRESSION. YOU RECEIVED THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE, AND THUS THIS MISSION WOULD NOT BE PRECEDENTAL.

I'M CONCERNED THAT IF YOUR REJECT SUCH A MISSION NOW YOU WILL KEEP ISRAEL, NOT IRAQ, IN THE FOREFRONT OF WORLD ATTENTION. IF YOU REJECT THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, SOME WILL UNFAIRLY COMPARE YOU TO SADDAM AND HIS REJECTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS. YOU DON'T NEED THAT AND WE DON'T EITHER. LET'S GET THIS ISSUE BEHIND US. WE WANT TO GO BACK THIS WEEK TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH A NEW RESOLUTION ON IRAQI AGGRESSION. LET'S NOT LET SADDAM OFF THE HOOK.

JIM BAKER

2. מבלי להתייחס לעצם הבקשה שבמסר זה העיר השר שהחלטת מועב'ט, שבגיבושה הובילה ארה'ב והכוללת מרכיבים חמורים מבחינתנו (הגינוי החד-צדדי, אי-איזכור ההתקפה על המתפללים היהודים, ציון הר הבית בשמו הערבי ואלמנטים נוספים שיש בהם משום תקדים) גורמה לזעזוע ומורת רוח בישראל בכלל ובממשלה בפרט.

3. השר הוסיף כי נכון שצריכים להחזיר את צאדאם ל'שולחן הניתוחים' אך לצערנו הניתוח שבוצע בשבוע שעבר במועב'ט נערך על ישראל ואנו שלמנו המחיר. עוד אמר שיבדוק את הנושא (בקשת בייקר) עם עמיתיו בממשלה והציע שיפגש עוד היום (בשנית) עם בראון.

4. בראון מסר שיש לו מספר נקודות להעביר בע'פ אך בשל קוצר הזמן (לפני ישיבת הממשלה) סוכם שיעבירן לסמנכ'ל צפ'א ופר'ן (דיווח בנפרד).

5. ציין גם שהוא ער לתגובת ישראל להחלטת מועב'ט מהתקשורת. כמו כן שמע מהתקשורת שועדת החקירה שלנו תתחיל את עבודתה היום, ובאופן אישי הביע תקווה שתסיים את עבודתה 'בקרוב'. (בצאתנו מהפגישה, נתקלנו במר חיים קוברסקי ובראון חזר על תקוותו האישית הנ'ל. כששאל קוברסקי לפשר המילה ב'קרוב', חייך בראון ולא פרט).

6. גם במעמד זה חזר בראון לנושא החלטת מועב'ט, והביע תקווה שרשמנו לפנינו את דברי ההסבר של פיקרינג אחרי ההצבעה, שלדעתו מהווים מעין מקשה אחת יחד עם לשון ההחלטה. שם נאמר כי ארה'ב מגנה מעשי אלימות 'פרובוקטיביים ורה-אקטיביים' כאחת, ושארה'ב מצפה שהמשלחת מטעם המזכ'ל תבדוק נסיבות האירועים ב-8.10 ותו לא.

מנהל מצפ'א

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,בנצור,מצפא

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:8770
אל:רהמש/679
מ-:ניויורק,נר:272,תא:141090,זת:1505,דת:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול להזעיק

אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דע: לשכת שר החוץ
המשנה למנכל
סמנכל צפא
הציר שטיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין נאום

הנדון: מועביט החלטת הממשלה

1. פיקרינג התקשר הבוקר. לא ידע פרטי החלטת הממשלה וקראתי אותה בפניו.

שאל האם נקבל את המשלחת ולא נשתף פעולה, או שבכלל לא נקבל. אמרתי כי בהודעת הממשלה נאמר במפורש ש"ישראל לא תקבל...".

ברור לכן שלא יתקבלו כמשלחת ואיננני סבור כי יש טעם במשחקי מילים. המזכ'ל הרי לא ירצה לעשות צחוק ממשלחתו. החלטת מועביט היא החלטה פוליטית שאינה מורה לישראל אלא לפעול בהתאם לאמנת ג'נבה - וכמובן "מגנה במיוחד את פעולות האלימות של כוחות הבטחון של ישראל". ההחלטה מבקשת שהמזכל תוזר המזכל ימסור לה דוח עד סוף אוקטובר שיכלול את ממצאיו ומסקנותיו. כל השאר אינו מחייב - הודעת המזכל המצוטטת ע'י נשיא מועביט, וכן פרשנות הנשיא לגבי ירושלים ושטחים כבושים אינם חלק מן ההחלטה ואין להם כל כח מחייב.

אמרתי גם שיש לקרוא את מצב הרוח בישראל כשעל גבולנו, בבירות נהרגו רק אתמול כ-200 איש ע'י כוחות סוריים ואיש אינו פוצה פה ומצפצף.

סיכמנו כי יש להתרכז עתה במצב הנתון - החלטת מועביט 672 קיימת וכן החלטת הממשלה. חשוב להתרכז עתה בצעדים פרגמטיים להפגת המתח.

פיקרינג אמר כי אישית ממליץ שנאמר כי יש עתה לתת לועדת הבדיקה שלנו לבדוק ולדווח על ממצאיה והמלצותיה - ואז נחליט יחד כיצד להעביר הממצאים ובאיזו מידה נרצה לתאם אז עם המזכ'ל.

העיר כי חבל שבהחלטת הממשלה (סעיף 3) יש התיחסות ל"שטח כבוש". אמר כי טיעוננו שאין סמכות לאום בירושלים אינה משום שאין היא שטח כבוש אלא משום שהיא בירתה המאוחדת של ישראל - ובריבונות ישראל. החלטת מועביט לא טענה שירושלים היא שטח כבוש ורק נשיא מועביט בהודעתו - שאין לה כל מעמד משפטי - אמר זאת.

2. התקשר זאן קלוד איימה, מסרתי לו ההודעה. אמר שיעבירה למזכל.

תזרתי בפניו על הטיעונים בדומה לפיקרינג. הוספתי כי אין לפעול עתה יחד כדי לא להביא לעימות עם מועביט. אם המזכל רוצה לדעת העובדות - ייתן נא לועדת הבדיקה שלנו, שהחלה כבר בעבודתה, להגיע לחקר העובדות ולהמליץ המלצותיה. חשוב שמועביט תדע כבר עתה שאין לה כל סמכות בירושלים וכדאי להבהיר זאת כבר בשלב הנוכחי.

המזכל, אני מקווה, יוכל לדווח למועביט כפי שנתבקש, בסוף אוקטובר גם ללא ועדה לאיזור.

צילצל שוב כעבור שעה ואמר שהעביר למזכל, המבקש לראותנו מחר (יום ב') ב-

10:30 או ב-15:30. בחרתי כמובן באפשרות השניה כדי "להרוויח" עוד כמה שעות.

3. מצפה להנחיותיכם הבהולות לשיחה עם המזכל.

ברכות

יוחנן ביין.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארבל2,
סולטן,מזתים,סייבל,משפט,הדס,אירו1,אירו2

ססס

31

001123

12/730

672

שמור/כהול לבוקר

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2
דע: המשנה למנכל
משפט
ממ'ד
וושינגטון
מאת: אהרן יעקב

מועביט שטחים
בהמשך לשיחתנו הטלפונית

1. רצב הטיוטה אחרונה, שהוכנה אמש על ידי הנשיא התורן לבריטניה, לאור המגעים הדו צדדיים שקיים עם חברות המועצה במשך יום אתמול. כוונת הנשיא היא שטיוטה זו תתקבל על ידי המועצה יחד עם ההודעה הנשיאותית שהועברה במברקנו 1221.

2. בהשוואה לטיוטה האחרונה ששלחנו אליכם (מברקנו 1121), נעשר כטיוטה הנוכחית השינויים הבאים:

א. סעיפי המבוא הרביעי והחמישי אוחדו לכדי סעיף אחד, תוך שימוש במלות הקישור הבאות: AND IN THIS REGARD ESPECIALLY.

ב. נוסף סעיף מבוא חדש, המאזכר את הוועדת המזכ'ל כפי שתימסר לחברות המועצה (ההודעה הנשיאותית המצורפת למברקנו הג'ל).

ג. סעיף אופרטיבי 2 נוקט בלשון הרצויה לארה'ב (CONTAINING HIS CONCLUSIONS) ולא בנוסח המוצע על ידי הבלמ'ז.

3. בעם כתיבת שורות אלו מקיים הקוקוס הבלמזי התייעצויות מאחורי הקלעים בנוגע לנוסח המוצע. אחדים מבני שיחי העריכו כי על פי הנחיות אש'מ ידחה הקוקוס את הטיוטה המצורפת ויעמוד על כך שתפקיד משלחת המזכ'ל יוגדר בהחלטת מועב'יט גופא, ולא בהודעה הנשיאותית. אחרים טענו כי בתוך הקוקוס מסתמנת מחלוקת בין שלוש החברות האמריקניות, המוכנות להסכים, להצעת הנשיא, לבין ארבע האחרות, הדבקות בנוסח הבלמזי המקורי. המועצה אמורה לחדש אחה'צ את התייעצויותיה בנושא. נמשיך איפא לעקוב ולדווח.

נאום

001123

2

11 October 1990
20.00 hrs

REVISED DRAFT

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980),

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

Recalling also the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) providing for the protection of civilian population and property in occupied territories,

Alarmed by the violence which took place on 8 October at the Al Haram Al Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers, and in this regard especially condemning the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces and deploring the resulting injuries and loss of human life,

Taking note of the statement of the Secretary-General as conveyed to the Council by the President of the Council on 12 October 1990;

1. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention;

2. Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission.

END

18100

שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: מנחל ארבל 2
סגן השר - נתניהו
המנכל, המשנה למנכל, סמנכל צפא
חצ'ר/ששיין - וושינגטון

001121

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

מועביט שטחים - למברקנו 256
התפתחויות אחרונות (11/10)

1. במשך כל יום אתמול ועד לשעות הקטנות של הלילה, וכן היום, נמשכו המגעים בין חברות מועביט בנמיון להגיע לחצעת חחלטח מוסכמת.

2. לוטח הנוסח האחרון שחוכן ע'י נשיא מועביט בחתייעצות הן עם ארח'כ וחן עם חבלמז, חקטעים בסוגריים מציינים את נקודות המחלוקת בין ארחב לבלמז:

בסעיף מבוא 5: חבלמז מתנגד לגינוי האלימות בכלל ועומד על גינוי ישראל בלבד.

בסעיף אופרטיבי 2: אר'ב דורשת שד'וח המזכל למועביט יכלול את מסקנותיו ותו לא, בניגוד לבלמזיות חדורשות שחדוח יכלול חמלצות על דרכים ואמצעים לחבטחת חבטחון וחחגנח של האזרחים הפלסטינים "תחת כיבוש ישראלי" וכן חמקומות חקדושים לאיסלם ולנצרות.

3. כדי לעקוף את חילוקי הדעות חנ'ל חציע הנשיא חבריטי לאמץ את חנוסח חאמריקני ולחוסיף לו את חחודעח חנשיאותית חלוטח חמפרשת בעצם את חנוסח ברוח חדרישות חבלמזיות.

חפיסקח חאחרונח לגבי האחריות העיקרית לחגנח על הפלסטינים חיא של ישראל כ"כוח הכובש" חיא בודאי תוספת אמריקנית.

001121

4. הבלמזיות, כשלב זה, אינן מקבלות הצעה זו ועומדות על כך שהדברים יכללו בהחלטה עצמה.

5. הנשיא והאמריקניות מקיימים במשך היום סבב התייעצויות דו צדדיות מתמשכות כדי לנסות לגשר על העמדות.

6. שוחחתי מספר פעמים עם סיקרינג, ואהרון יעקב שוחח עם עמיתיו חברי מועביט.

אמש, לאחר השיחה הטלפונית עם סגן השר נתניהו אמרתי לסיקרינג כי הממשלה בארץ רואה בחומרה רבה את העובדה שארה"ב חורגת מעקרונותיה ומנהלת מו"מ על הצעת החלטה חד צדדית המגנה לא את יוזמי התקרית אלא את שלטונות ישראל, קובעת מראש ב"שלט רחוק" שחיה שימוש מופרז בכוח, ובכל זאת מבקשת לשגר ועדה וכו. כן עמדתי על השימוש במינוח "זכויות מדיניות לגיטימיות של הפלסטינאים" בהחלטה כזו, אם תעבור, תעודד אלימות ולא לחיסך. אמרתי כי התרשמויות בציבור כאן ובארץ הן חמורות ומתקבל הרושם של בגידה אמריקנית בידידתה, למען מטרה שאין לה כל שייכות לנושא - המאבק במדאם חוסיין. ישראל מאויימת ישירות, מחלקת מפות גאז לכלל התושבים, מפשה ללא תקדים בשום מדינה, ובכל זאת מחזיקה פרופיל נמוך מתוך הענות לארה'ב ולמען המטרה המשותפת: התגברות על התוקפנות העיראקית. זהו מצב חמור שאיננו זוכר כמותו מאז 1982 (גינוי אמריקני בהקשר לבנון).
סיקרינג ניסה להקל ולהבדח - וחשבתי כי זהו מסר רציני של ממישראל וזהו מתבקש להעבירו ולא להתבדח.
מאז אני עומד עמו בקשר כמה פעמים ביום וחוזר על דברים ברוח זו . שמתם לב בוודאי כי בטיוטה האחרונה הלוטה, נעדרת הקביעה שחיה שימוש מופרז בכוח, אבל בשלב זה זו הנקודה היחידה שהצלחנו בה.

7. סיקרינג סיפר כי מחמד שגרה לכאן היום את ג'והן בולטון כדי לסייע במאמצי השכנוע וטוען כי לא יזוזו מעבר לטקסט המוצע וכי הוראותיהם חם שלא לוותר על גינוי ואלימות בכל ועל המקידי חועדה. לא יסכימון, לדבריו, לניסוח שיבלול חמלצות לגבי שמירה על בטחון חפלסטינים.

8. במסדרונות האו'ם מוזכר סגן המזכל רונלד ספיירס (אמריקני) כמועמד המזכל לשליחות.

מועדים לשמחה

3
4

001121

11 October 1990
00.55 hrs

REVISED DRAFT

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980),

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

Recalling also the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) providing for the protection of civilian population and property in occupied territories,

Alarmed by the violence which took place on 8 October at the Al Haram Al Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers,

Condemning the acts of violence [including those] committed by the Israeli security forces and deploring the resulting injuries and loss of human life;

1. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention;

2. Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 [containing his conclusions] [with recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation as well as Islamic and Christian holy sites], and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission;

001121

4/4

DRAFT STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In the informal consultations of members of the Council which led up to the adoption of this resolution, the Secretary-General explained that the purpose of the mission which he would be sending to the region would be to look into the circumstances surrounding the recent tragic events in Jerusalem and other similar developments in the occupied territories. He stated that the mission would attempt to determine what might be done to enhance the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians living in the occupied territories. He recalled, however, that under the fourth Geneva convention, the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying power, namely Israel.

END

18100

שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: מנחל ארבל 2
סגן חשר - נתניהו
המנכל, המשנה למנכל, סמנכל צפא
חציר/ששיין - וושינגטון

001121

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

מועביט שטחים - למברקנר 256
התפתחויות אחרונות (11/10)

1. במשך כל יום אתמול ועד לשעות הקטנות של חלילה, וכן היום, נמשכו המגעים בין חברות מועביט בנסיון להגיע לחצעת חחלטח מוסכמת.

2. לוטח הנוסח האחרון שחוכן ע"י נשיא מועביט בחתייעצות הן עם ארה"ב וחן עם הבלמז, חקטעים בסוגריים מציינים את נקודות המחלוקת בין ארחב לבלמז:

בסעיף מבוא 5: חבלמד מתנגד לגינוי חאלימות בכלל ועומד על גינוי ישראל בלבד.

בסעיף אופרטיבי 2: אר"ב דורשת שד"וח המזכל למועביט יכלול את מסקנותיו ותו לא, בניגוד לבלמזית חדורשות שחדוח יכלול חמלצות על דרכים ואמצעים לחבטחת חבטחון וחחגנה של האזרחים הפלסטינים "תחת כיבוש ישראלי" וכן חמקומות חקדושים לאיסלם ולנצרות.

3. כדי לעקוף את חילוקי חדעות חנ"ל חציע הנשיא חכריטי לאמץ את חנוסח חאמריקני ולחוסיף לו את חחורצה חנשיאותית חלוטח חמפרשת בעצם את חנוסח ברוח חדרישות חבלמזיות.

הסיסקה חאחרונה לגבי האחריות העיקרית להחגנה על הפלסטינים היא של ישראל כ"כוח הכובש" היא בודאי תוספת אמריקנית.

001121

4. הבלמדיות, כשלב זה, אינן מקבלות הצעה זו ועומדות על כך שהדברים יכללו בהחלטה עצמה.

5. הנשיא והאמריקניות מקיימים במשך היום סבב התייעצויות דו צדדיות מתמשכות כדי לנסות לגשר על העמדות.

6. שוחחתי מספר פעמים עם סיקרינג, ואחרון יעקב שוחח עם עמיתיו חברי מועביט.

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מאז אני עומד עמו בקשר כמח פעמים ביום וחוזר על דברים ברוח זו. שמתם לב בוודאי כי בטיוטה האחרונה הלוטה, נעדרת חקביעה שחיה שימוש מופרז בכוח, אבל בשלב זח זו חנקודה היחידה שחצלחנו בח.

7. סיקרינג סיפר כי מחמד שגרח לכאן חיום את ג'והן בולטון כדי לסייע במאמצי חשכנוע וטוען כי לא יזוזו מעבר לטקסט המוצע וכי חוראותיהם חם שלא לוותר על גינוי חאלימות בכל ועל המקידי חועדה. לא יסכימו, לדבריו, לניסוח שיכלול חמלצות לגבי שמירה על בטחון חפלסטינים.

8. במסדרונות חאו"מ מוזכר סגן המזכ"ל רונלד ספיירס (אמריקני) כמועמד המזכ"ל לשליחות.

מועדים לשמחה

3
4

001121

11 October 1990
00.55 hrs

REVISED DRAFT

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980),

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END

672 12.10.90

נוסח החלטת מועצת הביטחון מיום ו'

המזכיר ישתמש בכל משאבי האו"ם כדי למלא את השליחות

מועצת הביטחון חוזרת ומאשרת, ששלום צודק וברי־קיימא לסכסוך הישראלי־ערבי, חייב להיות מושתת על החלטות 242 ו־338, באמצעות תהליך מו"מ פעיל, שייקח בחשבון את הזכות לביטחון של כל המדינות באזור, לרבות ישראל, וכן את הזכויות הפוליטיות הלגיטימיות של העם הפלשתיני.

המועצה נותנת את דעתה להצהרת המזכיר הכללי ביחס למטרות המשלחת שהוא משגר לאזור, הצהרה שהועברה למועצה על־ידי נשיאה ב־12 באוקטובר.

1. המועצה מביעה חשש מהאלימות שהתרחשה ב־8 באוקטובר בהארם אל־שריף, ומקומות קדושים אחרים בירושלים, אלימות שהביאה למותם של יותר מ־20 פלשתינים ופציעתם של יותר מ־150 אנשים, בכללם אזרחים פלשתינאים ומתפללים חפים מפשע.

2. המועצה מגנה במיוחד את פעולות האלימות שביצעו כוחות הביטחון הישראליים ושגרמו אובדן חיי אדם ופציעות.

3. המועצה קוראת לישראל – הכוח הכובש – לקיים בדקדקנות את אחריותה והתחייבויותיה החוקיות הנובעות מאמנת ז'נווה הרביעית.

4. המועצה דורשת בהקשר להחלטת המזכיר הכללי לשגר משלחת לאזור – שהמועצה מקדמת אותה בברכה – שהמזכיר יגיש למועצה עד סוף אוקטובר דו"ח שיכלול את ממצאיו ומסקנותיו ושהוא ישתמש כמתחייב, בכל המשאבים של האו"ם באזור כדי למלא את השליחות.

12.10.90

נוסח החלטת מועצת הביטחון מיום ו'

המזכיר ישתמש בכל משאבי האו"ם כדי למלא את השליחות

מועצת הביטחון חוזרת ומאשרת, ששלום צודק וברקיימא לסכסוך הישראלי־ערבי, חייב להיות מושתת על החלטות 242 ו־338, באמצעות תהליך מו"מ פעיל, שייקח בחשבון את הזכות לביטחון של כל המדינות באזור, לרבות ישראל, וכן את הזכויות הפוליטיות הלגיטימיות של העם הפלשתיני.

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מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:7900
אל:רהמש/631
מ-:המשרד,תא:131090,זח:1600,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
בלמס/בהול

אל כל הנציגויות

להלן הודעת דובר משרד החוץ בתגובה להחלטת מועביט :

ISRAEL REGRETS THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION WHICH FAILED TO CONDEMN THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGIC EVENT IN UNPRONEKED ARAB ATTACK ON JEWISH WORSHIPPERS IN THE HOLIEST SITE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE. IT IS ALSO REGRETABLE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL FELL INTO THE TRAP LEAD BY SADDAM HUSSEN AND HIS P.L.O SUPPORTERS WHO INSPIRED THE RIOTS IN ORDER TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM IRAK'S AGGRESSION IN THE GULF.
SUCH A RESOLUTION CANNOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFORTS TO RESTORE TRANQUILITY AND NORMALCY.
ONE CAN ONLY HOPE THAT THE ARAB EXTREMISTS WHO FOMENTED THESE RIOTS WILL NOT VIEW THIS RESOLUTION AS AN INTERNATIONALLY SANCTIONED LICENSE TO FURTHER VIOLENCE.

מעת

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,לעמ,ארבל1,פרנ

סססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:8795
אל:רהמש/682
מ-:המשרד,תא:151090,זח:0918,דח:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
בלמ'ס/מידי

בהול - ניו-יורק, וושינגטון

אל: כל הנציגויות

להלן הודעת הממשלה בנוגע להחלטת מועצת הביטחון 672:

הודעה שהממשלה תסמיך את סגן ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ להודיע למזכ'ל האו'ם -

1. קראנו את נוסח החלטת מועצת הביטחון 672 והודעת נשיא מועצת הביטחון שנמסרה בקשר אליה. הן אינן מקובלות עלינו מכל וכל.

2. א. בהחלטת מועבי'ט יש התעלמות גמורה מן ההתקפה על מתפללים יהודים בחג הסוכות בכותל המערבי שבהר הבית, המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי, ואין גינוי לתוקפי המתפללים. זוהי החלטה פוליטית שאין לה דבר עם המציאות האמיתית.

ב. מדינת ישראל הביעה צערה על אובדן החיים שהיה כרוך בארועים בהר הבית, בשעה שהיה על כוחות הביטחון למלא חובתם. היא גם מינתה ועדת בירור בלתי תלויה לבדיקת השתלשלותם של הארועים, גורמיהם ופעולת כוחות הביטחון. הועדה תגיש בהקדם את מסקנותיה והמלצותיה. מדינת ישראל שומרת כידוע על חופש הפולחן המלא בכל המקומות הקדושים לכל הדתות, בהתאם לחוקיה. מעולם, בכל תולדות ירושלים, לא נשמר חופש הפולחן בה לכל הדתות כמו מאז אוחדה העיר בריבונות ישראל ב-1967, ומעולם לא היתה העיר פתוחה יותר לכל.

3. ירושלים, בשום חלק מחלקיה, איננה 'שטח כבוש'. היא בירתה הריבונית של מדינת ישראל, לפיכך אין מקום למעורבות כלשהי של האו'ם בענין כלשהו הקשור בירושלים, כשם שאין האו'ם מתערב בארועים, מהם חמורים ביותר, הקורים במדינות אחרות.

4. נוכח האמור, לא תקבל ישראל את משלחת מזכ'ל האו'ם.

5. ישראל תמשיך לקיים את חובתה, לפי חוקיה, לשמירת המקומות הקדושים ולשמירת ביטחון כל התושבים בירושלים, יהודים וערבים, כמו בכל מקום אחר בשלטונה.

הסברה/מידע

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,לעמ,ארבל1,פרנ

סססס

הודעה שהממשלה תסמיך את סגן ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ להודיע למזכ"ל האו"ם

1. קראנו את נוסח החלטת מועצת הבטחון 672 והודעת נשיא מועצת הבטחון שנמסרה בקשר אליה. הן אינן מקובלות עלינו מכל וכל.

2. א. בהחלטת מועצת הבטחון יש התעלמות גמורה מן ההתקפה על מתפללים יהודים בחג הסוכות בכותל המערבי שבהר הבית, המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי, ואין גינוי לתוקפי המתפללים; זוהי החלטה פוליטית שאין לה דבר עם המציאות האמיתית.

ב. מדינת ישראל הביעה צערה על אבדן החיים שהיה כרוך באירועים בהר הבית, בשעה שהיה על כוחות הבטחון למלא חובתם. היא גם מינתה ועדת בירור בלתי תלויה לבדיקת השתלשלותם של האירועים, גורמיהם ופעולת כוחות הבטחון. הועדה תגיש בהקדם את מסקנותיה והמלצותיה. מדינת ישראל שומרת כידוע על חופש הפולחן המלא בכל המקומות הקדושים לכל הדתות, בהתאם לחוקיה. מעולם, בכל תולדות ירושלים, לא נשמר חופש הפולחן בה לכל הדתות כמו מאז אוחדה העיר בריבונות ישראל ב-1967, ומעולם לא היתה העיר פתוחה יותר לכל.

3. ירושלים, בשום חלק מחלקיה, איננה "שטח כבוש"; היא בירתה הריבונית של מדינת

ישראל. לפיכך אין מקום למעורבות כלשהי של האו"מ בענין כלשהו הקשור בירושלים, כשם שאין האו"ם מתערב באירועים, מהם חמורים ביותר, הקורים במדינות אחרות.

4. נוכח האמור, לא תקבל ישראל את משלחת מזכ"ל האו"ם.

5. ישראל תמשיך לקיים את חובתה, לפי חוקיה, לשמירת המקומות הקדושים ולשמירת בטחון כל התושבים בירושלים, יהודים וערבים, כמו בכל מקום אחר שבשלטונה.

כ"ה בתשרי התשנ"א

14 באוקטובר 1990

הודעה שהממשלה תסמיך את סגן ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ להודיע למזכ"ל האו"ם

1. קראנו את נוסח החלטת מועצת הבטחון 672 והודעת נשיא מועצת הבטחון שנמסרה בקשר אליה. הן אינן מקובלות עלינו מכל וכל.

2. א. בהחלטת מועצת הבטחון יש התעלמות גמורה מן ההתקפה על מתפללים יהודים בחג הסוכות בכותל המערבי שבהר הבית, המקום הקדוש ביותר לעם היהודי, ואין גינוי לתוקפי המתפללים; זוהי החלטה פוליטית שאין לה דבר עם המציאות האמיתית.

ב. מדינת ישראל הביעה צערה על אבדן החיים שהיה כרוך באירועים בהר הבית, בשעה שהיה על כוחות הבטחון למלא חובתם. היא גם מינתה ועדת בירור בלתי תלויה לבדיקת השתלשלותם של האירועים, גורמיהם ופעולת כוחות הבטחון. הועדה תגיש בהקדם את מסקנותיה והמלצותיה. מדינת ישראל שומרת כידוע על חופש הפולחן המלא בכל המקומות הקדושים לכל הדתות, בהתאם לחוקיה. מעולם, בכל תולדות ירושלים, לא נשמר חופש הפולחן בה לכל הדתות כמו מאז אוחדה העיר בריבונות ישראל ב-1967, ומעולם לא היתה העיר פתוחה יותר לכל.

3. ירושלים, בשום חלק מחלקיה, איננה "שטח כבוש"; היא בירתה הריבונית של מדינת

ישראל. לפיכך אין מקום למעורבות כלשהי של האו"מ בענין כלשהו הקשור בירושלים, כשם שאין האו"ם מתערב באירועים, מהם חמורים ביותר, הקורים במדינות אחרות.

4. נוכח האמור, לא תקבל ישראל את משלחת מזכ"ל האו"ם.

5. ישראל תמשיך לקיים את חובתה, לפי חוקיה, לשמירת המקומות הקדושים ולשמירת בטחון כל התושבים בירושלים, יהודים וערבים, כמו בכל מקום אחר שבשלטונה.

כ"ה בתשרי התשנ"א

14 באוקטובר 1990

אאאא,תוזם:8503
אל:רהמש/657
מ-:המשרד,תא:141090,זח:1754,דח:מ,סג:בל,
בבבב
16249

בלמ'ס/מידי

אל: כל הנציגויות

הנדון: החלטת מועבי'ט - תגובת ישראל (TALKING POINTS)

א. ממשלת ישראל דחתה את החלטת מועבי'ט בדבר שיגור משלחת לבדיקת האירועים בהר הבית. רצון כן של מועבי'ט לרדת לחקר האמת באירועי הר הבית לא היה מקדים את חריצת הדין - קרי: גינוי ישראל - ל'בדיקת העובדות'. הכוונה לשיגור המשלחת לאחר הגינוי מעידה יותר מכל על הכוונה האמיתית של שולחיה.

ב. דאגת מועבי'ט בנוגע לחופש הפולחן במקומות הקדושים מתעלמת מחופש הפולחן המלא ששומרת ישראל בכל המקומות הקדושים לכל הדתות מאז איחוד ירושלים ב-67'. מאות אלפי מתפללים מוסלמים התפללו ב-23 השנים האחרונות במסגדים מוסלמים ללא כל פגע. פרובוקציה זדונית מצד מתפללים מוסלמים שזרקו אבנים על מתפללים יהודים היא שהציתה את התבערה וגרמה לנפגעים.

ג. יתר על כן החלטה זו מתעלמת מהעובדה ששרשרת האירועים הטרגיים החלה בהתקפה על מתפללים יהודים באתר קדוש ליהדות. התקפה זו בוצעה מתוך הר הבית תוך ניצול לרעה של הערבים עצמם את מעמדו של הר הבית כמקום קדוש להם. התקפה זו כאמור לא זכתה לגינוי כלשהוא ע'י מועבי'ט.

ד. העובדה שמועבי'ט דנה בהרחבה באירועי הר הבית בהם נהרגו 21 איש אך לא טרחה כלל לדון באירועי אתמול בלבנון בהם נהרגו כ-200 איש עפ'י סוכנות הידיעות מעידה כי הדאגה לחיי אדם איננה דווקא הכוח המניע את מועבי'ט במקרה זה.

ה. האירועים בהר הבית התרחשו בירושלים בירת ישראל. הכוונה לשלוח משלחת או'ם שתבדוק אירוע כלשהוא - ובכללו אירועים אלה - מהווה התערבות בענייניה הפנימיים של מדינה ריבונית. אף מדינה ריבונית ובכלל זה ישראל לא תסבול פגיעה מעין זו.
ישראל כמדינה דמוקרטית נקטה ביוזמה משלה לבדיקת האירועים כאשר הקימה ועדת בדיקה ממלכתית שעליה נמנים אישים בעלי יוקרה ואמינות.

ו. יש לזכור כי שרשרת האירועים בירושלים החלה בהתקפה יזומה של תושבים ערביים. עובדה זו מעלה יותר מחשד כי היוזמה למעשה מקורה בפרובוקציה מתוכננת היטב ע'י אש'ף בהשראת עירק. המטרה המשותפת של עירק ואש'ף בפרובוקציה זאת היתה להסיט את דעת הקהל מהעיסוק במפרץ, החלטת מועבי'ט משרתת היטב מטרה זו. (תשומת לבכם למברק הסברה/מידע על דברי הגנרל הסעודי המייחס את הארוע בהר הבית ליוזמה של אש'ף שבאה לסייע לסדאם).

הסברה/מידע

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,לעמ,ארבל1,פרנ

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:7816
אל:רהמש/620
מ-:ניויורק,נר:267,תא:121090,זח:1806,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול לבוקר

אל: סגן שה'ח נתניהו

דע: שר החוץ, המנכל, המשנה למנכל, סמנכל צפא, מנהל ארבל 2
הציר - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: מועביט-שטחים.

לשיחותינו הטלפוניות

1. משיחותי החוזרות עם פיקרינג מסתבר שהזעם בממשל גדול. לדעתם שיחקה ישראל לידי סדאם חוסיין (ואש'פ) בכך שלא מנעה את התקרית בירושלים - ואין זה חשוב באיזו מידה היתה יזומה ועל ידי מי - ובכך שתגובתה באש חיה הביאה לקורבנות רבים.

עמדה דומה מציגים הבריטים והקנדים, כשהאפריקנים נגררים, מקבלים את עמדות המערב ומתפארים בפנינו (אתיופיה) שהצליחו להתנתק מתכתיב הבלמ'ז העויין.

2. פיקרינג אומר כי נקלעו למצב עגום, מטרתם לשמר את ה'קואליציה' נגד תוקפנות סדאם חוסיין. התקרית בירושלים, לדבריו, מאיימת על מטרה זו כשאש'פ ואחרים שואפים להציג קרע ערבי-אמריקני, ואמריקני-ישראלי.

3. אנו מנסים להסביר לכל ש"קואליציה" אין פירושה הסכמה בכל נושא. יש הסכמה במאבק נגד תוקפנות עירק, ואין הסכמה בנושא סיכסוך ישראל-ערב. אי הסכמה זו לא תפרק את הש'פ כיוון שמטרתו היא שמירה על עצם קיומן של מדינות המפרץ וסעודיה, הזקוקות להגנה האמריקנית שבלעדיה במוקדם או מאוחר יפסיקו להתקיים בכלל. ארה'ב זקוקה להם כדי להבטיח מקורות נפט - ויש כאן שותפות אינטרסים שאין בינה לבין הסיכסוך באיזורנו ולא כלום.

4. פיקרינג אומר כי אינו חולק על כמה מההנחות דלעיל אך ישראל עצמה, לדבריו, אשמה במצב שנוצר - יעתה יעדם הוא מניעת נזק ככל האפשר. חשוב להם שלא להיאלץ להטיל וטו ולכן חותרים להחלטה שאמנם לא תימצא חן בעיני ישראל אך שלהערכתם נוכל לעמוד בה, ושהיו כבר החלטות גרועות יותר שארה'ב נמנעה עליהן ולא הטילה וטו.

5. ההחלטה המתגבשת - ועדיין תלוי בהחלטת אש'פ האם יקבלוה, והסכויים לדברי פיקרינג והבריטים הם כ-60 אחוז בלבד - תביע במבוא הזדעזעות כללית מהאלימות "סביב חרם אל שריף ומקומות קדושים אחרים בירושלים" ותגנה במיוחד את "הפעולות האלימות של כוחות הביטחון הישראלים..."
תהיה בה בקשה שהמשלחת שיוזם המזכ'ל (לא מועבי'ט) תמסור דו'ח לפני סוף אוקטובר שיכלול מסקנות - ובמקביל תאוזכר בהחלטה עם ההודעה של המזכל "כפי שהועברה למועביט באמצעות נשיא מועביט".
בהודעת המזכל הנל (ולא בהחלטה של מועבי'ט) ייאמר שהמזכל הסביר לחברי מועביט שכוונתו היא שהמשלחת תבדוק את הנסיבות סביב האירועים הטראגיים וירושלים ו"התפתחויות דומות בשטחים הכבושים", וכן שהמזכל הצהיר שהמשלחת תנסה לקבוע

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO ENHANCE THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF THE PALESTINION CIVILIANS LIVING IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

זאת תוך ציון כי בהתאם לאמנת ג'נבה, ישראל, הכוח הכובש, היא הסמכות העיקרית.

6. הבלמזיות מנסות להיא לכך שיהיה גינוי רק לישראל וכי תהיה התיחסות מפורשת יותר להודעת המזכל בדבר תפקוד המשלחת והמלצותיה. האתיופי טוען כי האפריקנים החליטו לראות עצמם עצמאיים ולא מחוייבים ע'י החלטות הקוקוס הבלמז'י והם מסכימים, לדבריו, עם הגישה האמריקנית-בריטית.

7. ה"תרגיל" הבריטי-אמריקני ברור:- מנסים לגלות "גמישות" ע'י ההפרדה בין גוף הצעת ההחלטה לבין הודעת נשיא מועבי'ט שתכלול את הודעת המזכל הנ'ל. סבורים שע'י כך הולכים לקראתנו ככלי האפשר, ונותנים לנו אפשרות לגמישות במהלכינו הבאים.

8. מחשבות לפעולה:

א. כפי שאמרתי לך ראוי לשקול עתה פניה בדרג גבוה (שה'ח-בייקר, או רוה'מ-בוש) ולומר כי היינו סבורים כל הזמן שענינם של האמריקנים הוא הימנעות מיצירת לינקג' ולשם כך שנתמיד במדיניות ה'פרופיל הנמוך' שלנו. מה שקורה עתה הוא שמועבי'ט וארה'ב נופלים בפח של סדאם חוסיין-ערפת, יוצרים לינקג', משלמים לערבים במטבע ישראלי, והם שמעלים את ישראל לכותרות, תוך ציפיה שאנו נחלק מסכות גאז ונמשיך להחזיק ב"פרופיל נמוך". ברורה לנו הדילמה האמריקנית, גם אנו מעונינים בשמירת האחדות נגד סדאם חוסיין, אך אין פירושו שכל חברי "הקואליציה" חייבים להסכים על כל בעיות העולם. הם מאוחדים במאבק נגד תוקפנות עירק - ואינם מסכימים בונשא הסכסוך הישראלי-ערבי.
לא נסכים לשבת בשקט, כשבמועביט מתדיינים על מחיר העור שלנו. לא כך אנו מבינים "פרופיל נמוך" תוך לקיחת סיכונים גדולים...

גם אם מהלך זה לא יביא לתוצאות מידיות, הוא יחייב צעדי רגיעה כלפינו לעתיד מצד ארה'ב.

ב. לגבי המהלכים לאחר קבלת הצעת ההחלטה:

ב1) ברורים כל השיקולים נגד קבלת שליח. אך אם אמנם נודיע שלא נקבל את שליח המזכ'ל-אזי אין ספק שתהיה תוך שבועים ישיבת מועביט נוספת שתיקרא לפעולה כדי לאלץ את ישראל לבצע הוראת מועבי'ט.
הקיצור, יתחיל תהליך - בדומה להחלטות בנושא עירק-כווית שבסופו, במקרה הרע הצעות להפעלת פרק 7 וסנקציות, בנוסף תיפתח תקופת מאבקים בינינו לבין ארה'ב. זהו ללא ספק קו החשיבה האשפי/ערבי ולכן מבקשים להכליל בגוף ההחלטה תפקידי ביצוע של משלחת המזכ"ל.

ב2) כדי לסכל מזימות אלה ניתן לראות את ההחלטה ברוח בית הילל. בהחלטה עצמה אין הוראות ביצוע. המשלחת היא לא מטעם מועב'יט ולא על פי ההחלטה הנוכחית, אלא תוצאה של החלטת המזכל שנתקבלה על פי הודעת הדובר, כבר לפני ימים אחדים. אם נודיע שאנו מסכימים לקבל את רונלד ספיירס (אמריקני, שקט ומתון שאינו רודף כותרות) שלא על בסיס החלטת מועבי'ט ונתנה את ביקורו בכך שידוח למזכ'ל ולא למועביט - ובעל פה ושה TERMS OF REFFERENCE של ההודעה הנשיאותית לא מחייבות אותנו, לא יגרם לנו כנראה שום נזק. האיש בודאי יקבע שישראל בתוקף כל האמנות הבני'ל היא האחרית, כי ראוי לקצר השת'פ עם מוסדות האום - ואן.די.פי. וססות - באיזור, וכי יש להתקדם במאמצים לשלום שרק בהם יימצא פתרון וכו.

ב3) על כל פנים עלינו לגבש עמדה כבר עתה כיוון שאין ספק שסמוך להחלטת מועביט היום או מחר, ניקרא את המזכל שימסור לנו על תכניותיו ויבקש היענותנו.

ברכות,

יוחנן ביין

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,
בנצור,מצפא,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,איר1,איר2,הדס,מאפ1

סססס

001108

101630

16787
בלמ"ם/רג'יל
210.02

אל: ארב'יל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.

הנדון: תדרוך דובר המזכ"ל היום 10/10.

מצ"ב הודעת המזכ"ל הממנה את MR. JEAN RIPERT לערוך בדיקה ולהמליץ על פתרונות אפשריים לבעיות הכלכליות של ירדן בעקבות החלטה 661 של מועבי"ט.
הממונה ישלח דיווח למזכ"ל במהלך החודש.

הדובר התייחס לסעיף בהחלטה המוצעת על ידי מועבי"ט המקדם בברכה ההחלטה של המזכ"ל לשלוח משלחת לאזור (אירועי הר הבית). הוא נשאל מתי המזכ"ל הגיע להחלטה הזאת והשיב כי לפני כמה ימים החליט החלטה עקרונית. עד ההצבעה הרשמית של מועבי"ט אין מידע לגבי הפרטים של המשלחת.

מרקו גרינברג

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.
10 באוקטובר 1990

2 12

001108

The following is attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

The Secretary-General, in response to a request contained in the letter from the President of the Security Council, dated 26 September 1990 (S/21826), has asked Mr. Jean Ripert, former Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation at the United Nations, to carry out, in co-operation with the Government of Jordan, a full assessment with suggestions for appropriate remedies to the problems resulting from measures it has undertaken to comply with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) including specially the question of supply of petroleum and its derivatives.

Mr. Ripert, assisted by United Nations officials, is already on his way to Jordan. He is expected to present his report to the Secretary-General later this month.

10 October 1990

END

001100 101500

001100 001100

16769
שמור/בהול להזעיק
210.02

בהול

אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דע: סגן שהח, המנכל, המשנה למנכל,
לשכת שהח, סמנכל הסברה, דובר המשרד,
הציר/שטיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

חנדון: <u>מועביט-שטחים: התפתחויות והסברה.</u>

1. שוחחתי זה עתה (שעה 16:00 שעונכם) עם שגריר אהב פיקרינג ועם שגריר בריטניה האניי, ואהרון יעקב שוחח במקביל עם יאן קליף ממשלחת בריטניה. פיקרינג אמר: 'שוב הערבים עוזרים לכם...' אשף ומרעיו הערבים והבלמזים אינם מסכימים לשום פשרה על נוסח הצעת ההחלטה שלהם. האניי אמר שעדיין פעיל בנסיונותיו לשכנע שההצעה הבלמזית לא תועמד להצבעה.
2. אהב והבריטים ביחד עיבדו נוסח 'מרוכך' במקצת של ההצעה האמריקנית. בשלב זה נראה שתהיינה שתי הצבעות - אחת על הנוסח הבלמזי שיהיה עליו וטו, ואחת על הנוסח האמריקני. ממשיכים לקיים חתייעצויות בילטרליות כיוון שחוששים שאם יהיה וטו אמריקני על ההצעה הבלמזית, תהיינה נמנעות רבות על ההצעה הבריטית האמריקנית וגם היא לא תעבור. מנסים לכן לשכנע שההצעה הבלמזית לא תועלה ושתהיה הצבעה רק על ההצעה הבריטית-אמריקנית, אך על כך פנים שיצביעו רבות ככל האפשר עבורה ולא תימנענה גם אם תחילה תועלה ההצעה הבלמזית. לא נקבעה עדיין שעה לכינוס מועביט בשל התמשכות ההתייעצויות.
3. לוטות טיוטות שתי הצעות ההחלטה.
4. שימו נא לב לשינויים בנוסח הבריטי-האמריקני:
א. בוטל סעיף 3 במבוא והפגיעה במתפללים שלווים נכללה בסעיף הראשון.
ב. הורדה הביקורת בסעיף 2 במבוא לגבי אי היות כוחותינו ערוכים....
ג. הנוסח לגבי שליחות שליחי המזכל שונה והדגש הושם לא על השליחות אלא על הדיווח המהיר.

001100/24 2/5

5. הערתי לפיקרינג כמובן שוב - ובמקביל לבריטי - על כל הנקודות אחת לאחת לפי קווי שיחת סגן השר נתניהו עם בראון. פיקרינג אינו רואה שיש סיכוי לשינויים, מלבד אולי ה'זכויות הפוליטיות'. אמר שיעביר הערותי וממליץ שעודד ערן ישוחח עם דן קרצר. שוחחתי עם עודד והוא יעשה זאת. הבריטי אמר, במפתיע, כי ייתכן שיצליח להשמיט ה'זכויות הפוליטיות' משום שגם מדינות 'שאינן מידידותיכם' מעוניינות בהשמטה זו.

6. <u>הסברה-תקשורת</u>:
מטרת אש"פ וסאדם חוסיין להפגין שיש, כביכול, קרע בינינו לבין אהב, להעלות יוקרת הפלסטינים ולבודד אותנו.
מטרתנו חייבת להיות הפוכה. בכל הופעותי כאן - כל התקשורת האלקטרונית כולל, הבוקר, CANADA A.M. ו-BBC, אני מדגיש לכן כי המטרה המרכזית של כולנו היא להאבק בתוקפנות סאדם חוסיין; אני מניח, לכן, שענינה הראשי של אהב הוא לשמר את הקואליציה שגובשה נגד תוקפנות עיראק.
אש"פ יזם דיון מועבים ביום ו' כשהיתה רגיעה מלאה בישיע, כתוצאה ממדיניות ממשלת ישראל, ואמרתי אז כי הוא מבקש להטעות (ו'ההטעיה הגדולה'-כמוה כישקר הגדול'), להסיט את תשומת הלב משותפותו עם סאדם חוסיין, ולשקם את יוקרתו הפגועה בעולם הערבי והתקציבים שאיבד. אמרתי במועבים כבר בדיון ביום ו' שאש"פ יבקש לעלות לכותרות באמצעות מעשי אלימות וכינוס מועבים. והנה אומנם כך פעלו כפי שחזינו. לכן גם יזמו את ההתפרעות האלימה בירושלים, כשהם מנסים להפוך נושא מדיני למלחמת דת מסוכנת. מועבים לא כונסה וסעודיה לא גונתה כשנהרגו למעלה מ-400 מתפללים במכה בסעודיה, ולא ניתן לקבוע בישלט רחוק שהיה עתה בירושלים שימוש מופרז בכוח. כדי לקבוע בדיוק מה קרה ומדוע, הוקמה ועדת חקירה בארץ והיא שתקבע ותפרסם מסקנותיה.
חבל שישראל היא שוב 'השה לעולה' המוקרב על מזבח האחדות, וחבל שאהב מוותרת על עיקרון אחד למען עיקרון אחר; אך אין ולא יהיה קרע ביחסים בין אהב לישראל וכולנו יחד נאבקים בסכנה המרכזית שהיא סדאם חוסיין - כשהחלטות מועבים על משלחת כזו או אחרת מתגמדות בחשיבותן מול סכנה זו.
מומלץ שלפי קווים דומים נפעל גם מן הארץ.
מועדים לשמחה.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

10 באוקטובר 1990

נציגת ה"אלוף" הבכיר - אשקרון

DRAFT

001100/24 3/5

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the violence which took place on 8 October in the Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred people, including innocent worshippers,

Deeply concerned that Israeli security forces responded excessively, and with deadly force, thus resulting in the tragic consequences,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Condemns the violence and particularly the excessive Israeli response;

2. Deplores the resulting injuries and loss of human life;

3. Calls upon Israeli authorities to act in strict accordance with their responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention;

4. Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he report promptly when the mission returns and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission;

5. Further calls upon all parties to refrain from any actions which could complicate efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

001100/24 4/5

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21852
8 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Expressing alarm over the indiscriminate opening of fire by members of the Israeli armed forces and other Israeli nationals against unarmed Palestinian civilians in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef in Jerusalem on 8 October 1990;

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, arising from obligations under the IV Geneva Convention,

1. Condemns the criminal act committed by Israel;

2. Holds the Government of Israel as an occupying Power, fully responsible to abide scrupulously by the obligations arising from the provision of the Charter and those arising from the IV Geneva Convention;

3. Decides to establish a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the current situation in Jerusalem;

4. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 October 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

6. Decides to keep this situation under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review it in the light of the findings of the Commission.

U.S. Presses the U.N. to Condemn Israel on Jerusalem Violence

Continued From Page A1

criticizing Israel or one which does not balance such criticism with with criticism of Palestinian actions.

The only reference to the Israeli worshipers who were injured by rock-throwing Palestinians was a sentence expressing regret "that innocent worshipers also were attacked."

Unity Against Iraq

The sharp tone of the American proposal was also widely seen as reflecting Washington's wish to maintain Arab support for sanctions against Iraq and to rebut criticism that it was encouraging the Council to deal harshly with Iraq's occupation of Kuwait while overlooking Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands in the face of General Assembly resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal.

The American draft resolution is supported by the four other permanent Security Council members — Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China. But it was not presented to the Council as a draft agreed upon by the five, as the resolutions imposing sanctions on Iraq have been in the past.

The American move came on the third day of a Security Council debate on the situation in the occupied territories that was called by the Arab group at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization just before Monday's flare-up in Jerusalem in an attempt to push home their argument that the United States cannot expect the Council to take a tough stance against Iraq while ignoring Israel's treatment of the Palestinians.

The American draft resolution, which appears to enjoy widespread Western support, "condemns the violence and particularly the excessive Israeli response" to Monday's events without saying who was responsible for the incident. Israelis have insisted that the Palestinians had provoked the Israeli attack by throwing rocks and bottles on worshipers at the Western Wall, beneath the Al-Aksa Mosque.

The draft resolution says that Israeli security forces "were ill-prepared to contain the violence and responded excessively, and with deadly force, thus resulting in the tragic consequences."

It then "calls on the Israeli authorities to assure that Israeli security forces are better prepared to handle such incidents in a manner designed to avoid casualties and to exercise restraint in their handling of such disturbances in accordance with their responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention," concerning civilians in occupied territories.

In a letter to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3rd, James Zogby, Executive Director of the Arab American Institute, said today that "the United States-led international consensus applying the rule of international law to the Gulf would be threatened by anything less than a consistent application of those principles throughout the region."

'A Sacrificial Lamb'

But Israel's acting United Nations representative, Johanan Bein, complained that: "Israel is being made a sacrificial lamb."

"The United States has the goal of maintaining a coalition against Saddam Hussein in the Gulf. To maintain that coalition some principles are being sacrificed," the Israeli delegate added, with undisguised bitterness.

Representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed unhappiness with the American proposal this evening, however, saying they want the Security Council to send a delegation to investigate conditions in the occupied territories and also to deploy observers there to protect Palestinians against abusive treatment.

A draft resolution introduced by Yemen, the Council's only Arab member, and other nations, took up some of the P.L.O.'s demands, calling on the Council to dispatch a three-member Commission to Jerusalem to prepare recommendations on protecting Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

The two conflicting resolutions produced a standoff in the Security Council tonight. The President of the Council, Britain's representative, Sir David Hannay, and the United States chief delegate, Thomas R. Pickering, negotiated late into the night with representatives of Yemen and Malaysia trying to reach a compromise.

The American move came on the third day of the Security Council debate on the occupied territories.

Israeli Withdrawal Demanded

During the debate, more than 30 speakers have condemned Israel's treatment of Palestinians, demanded that Israeli withdraw from

captured in the 1967 Middle East war and called for United Nations protection for Palestinians.

Today, Iraq accused the United States and its allies of "hypocrisy" in shielding Israel over the years and failing to condemn and punish Israeli violence against Palestinians.

Earlier, Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister spoke in sympathy with Palestinians.

"We know all too well the bitterness and sufferings of the unarmed Palestinian people under occupation, because we are passing through a similar experience," said Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah.

Amre M. Moussa, representing Egypt, which made peace with Israel and spearheaded the Arab coalition against Iraq, delivered one of the toughest speeches, citing "atrocities



Israeli Arabs in several villages joined Palestinians in the occupied territories yesterday in protesting the killings of at least 9 Arabs by Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem's Old City on Monday. Israeli Arab youths threw stones as tires burned in the background in Qalansuwa.

Unity against Iraq is said to be America's goal.

5/5 N.Y. TIMES 10/11/90 001100 -EH 24

1990-10-10 17:20 ISRAEL-CONSULATE-IN-N.Y. 01 1-00129

END

קק: 1 פתון: 7	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	זיהיות: בחול סווג: גלוי
אל: יוחנן ביין, נאו"ם ניו-יורק		תאריך ושעת תעור: 17:30 - 9.10.90
דע: בינימין אורון משת"ח / בחול לבוקר		כס' פנוק: הפשיד:
מאת: עודד ערן	1/2	1094

רצ"ב טילטה תודעת חתחלטה במוע"ט שנדונה היום בין נציגי 5 הקבועות.

ערן.

תפוצה:

1/12 697-6272.

10/9/90 1345

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1094

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DRAFT

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the violence which took place on October 8 in the Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred people,

Deeply concerned that Israeli security forces were ill-prepared to contain the violence, and responded excessively, and with deadly force, thus resulting in the tragic consequences,

Regretting that innocent worshippers also were attacked,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Condemns the violence and particularly the excessive Israeli response,

2. Deplores the resulting injuries and loss of human life,

3. Calls upon Israeli authorities to assure that Israeli security forces are better prepared to handle such incidents in a manner designed to avoid casualties, and to exercise restraint in handling such disturbances in accordance with their responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

4. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to send a mission to the region to investigate, requests him as appropriate to use all of the resources of the UN in the region, and further requests him to report promptly when the mission returns, and

5. Further calls upon all parties to refrain from any actions which could complicate efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס מ ס ו ו ג

אאאא,חוזם:6673
אל:רהמש/484
מ-:המשרד,תא:101090,זח:1348,דח:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
בהול לבוקר/שמור

אל:שגרירות וושינגטון

ניו יורק

יוחנן ביין

דע:ערן

מועב'ט, לשלך 1091

1. בשיחה הבוקר (11:30) מסר ס/שה'ח ב. נתניהו לשגריר בראון כי אם יעבור הנוסח (כבשלכם הנ'ל) ישראל תצטרך להתנגד לו וזה יגרום לחכוך בינינו שישרת את מטרותיו של סדאם.

2. הבהיר בקשתנו להוריד בכלל הסעיף אופרטיבי 4 המדבר על שגור שליח. בנוסף לכך מעונינים לצמצם את החכוך הפוליטי בינינו, ע'י תיקונים נוספים, גם אם סעיף השליח לא ירד. בכל מקרה הדגיש חוזר הדגיש שאין פרוש הדבר הסכמה שלנו לקבלת שליח, וכוונתנו בתיקונים היא רק לצמצם החכוך וחלוקי הדיעות בינינו.

3.השינויים האפשריים שהוזכרו:

א) בסעיף אופרטיבי 4: להשמיט הצורך ב-REPORT.

ב) בסעיף אופרטיבי 3: להשמיט ההתיחסות לאמנת ג'נבה ה-4.

ג) לשנות את ה-CONDEMNS במונח שאין בו גינוי.

ד) להשמיט את ה-POLITICAL RIGHTS.

4. מבקשים שתפעלו גם בוושינגטון וגם בניו-יורק בהתאם כשהכוונה היא לנסות למנוע את קבלת הצעת ההחלטה או לפחות לרככה.

לשכת ס/שה'ח

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,בנצור,מצפא,
סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים

סססס

1990-10-09 23:03 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 01

30

0923 -

001091/21

1/4

בהול

16763
שמור/בהול לבוקר
210.02

אל: מנהל ארב'יל 2

דע: המשנח למנכ"ל
משפט
חציר/שמיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין, נאו"ם.

חנדון: מועבי"ם - שסחים.
בהמשך לשיחתינו הטלפונית.

1. בינתיים ניסחו האמריקנים מחדש את הצעתם לחודעה נשיאותית - כהצעת החלטה (לוסח א').
בהצעה מופיע גינוי האלימות וביחוד יחתגובה המוגזמת הישראלית'. החצעה מקבלת בברכה את החלטת המזכ"ל לשגר משלחת לאיזור וכו' שבחזרתה אמורה לדווח (ולא מצויין למי').

2. בשעה זו (22.30) חודיע נציג אש"ם לקבוצת חבלמ"ז כי חוא דוחה מכל וכל הצעה אמריקנית זו ועומד על כך שתחיה חצבעה על חצעת החחלטה של חבלמ"ז (לוסח ב').

3. חתרשמות פיקרינג וחברי מועבי"ם אחרים חיא כי סרזי חותר לווסו אמריקני בתמיכת בלמ"זיות אחרות.

4. נשיא מועבי"ם חברימי מנסח למנוע ווסו ומקיים בשעה זו חתיעצויות בילטראליות עם חברות חמועצה במטרה לחביא לסינטזה בין שתי חצעות חחחלטה.

5. פיקרינג חעלה חאפשרות שתתקיים הצבעה על שתי חצעות חחחלטה: תחילה על חבלמ"זית - ויחיה ווסו אמריקני, ואח"כ על חצעה חאמריקנית שתתקבל ברוב קולות.

2

2/4

001091/21

6. נראה שחתתי יעצויות תתמשכנה עד השעות הקטנות של חלילה במטרה שתחיה הצבעה עוד היום. אך בשלב זה קיימת גם האפשרות לדחיה למחר (10/10).

מועדים לשימחה.

יוחנן ביין, נאו'ם.
9 באוקטובר 1990

1990-10-09 23:11 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 01

(k)

001091/21 3/4

10/9/90 1345

DRAFT

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the violence which took place on October 8 in the Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred people,

Deeply concerned that Israeli security forces were ill-prepared to contain the violence, and responded excessively, and with deadly force, thus resulting in the tragic consequences,

Regretting that innocent worshippers also were attacked,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,

1. Condemns the violence and particularly the excessive Israeli response,

2. Deplores the resulting injuries and loss of human life,

3. Calls upon Israeli authorities to assure that Israeli security forces are better prepared to handle such incidents in a manner designed to avoid casualties, and to exercise restraint in handling such disturbances in accordance with their responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

4. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to send a mission to the region to investigate, requests him as appropriate to use all of the resources of the UN in the region, and further requests him to report promptly when the mission returns, and

5. Further calls upon all parties to refrain from any actions which could complicate efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

001091/21 4/4

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21851
9 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Yemen and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the grave situation in Jerusalem arising from the incidence of violence in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef on 8 October 1990 resulting from the loss of lives of unarmed Palestine civilians,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Deploring the acts of violence committed by Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Decides to establish a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the current situation in Jerusalem;

2. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 October 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

4. Decides to keep this situation under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review it in the light of the findings of the Commission.

END

30

1/3

16738
שמור [illegible] לחוצים
[illegible]

001076

17 - 11

אל: מנהל ארב'יל 2

דע: המשנח למנכ'יל
משפט
וושינגטון

מאת: אחרן יעקב, נאו'ים.

חנדון: מועבי'ם - שמחים.

1. בעת ישיבת מועבי'ם חבוקר מסר פיקרינג לבריון מיומת חודעה נשיאותית, שחוכנח אמש וושינגטון (חמיומה מצ'יב). פיקרינג חבחיר כי כוונת חפיסקה חחמישית במיומה חיא למשלחת מקידי או'ם דוגמת איימח - ולא משלחת מועבי'ם (חמזכ'יל איננו רוצח לשגר שוב את איימח, אך גם איננו חושב על בלנשאר).

2. כמו כן מצ'יב ניייר עבודה שאושר חבוקר על ידי חקוקוס חבלמ'זי במועבי'ם וושנמסר לי על ידי חיועץ חספרדי. ניייר זח משושבן איפוא ע'י חקוקוס חבלמ'זי כולו, ולא רק ארבע חמדינות חרשומות כשושבינות, וחוא מחליף את חצעת חחחלטח שחעברנו במברקנו 1068. חשינוי חעיקרי חוא בכך שסעיף אופרטיבי בחצעת חקודמת חועבר למבוא וגם לשונו מותנח.

3. פיקרינג אמר לבריון כי אין בידיו עדיין חנחיות כיצד לנחוג אם תתקיים חצבעח על החצעח חבלמ'זית, כלומר אם מאמצי ארח'ב לחשיג חודעח נשיאותית לא יסתייעו בידח.

4. נראח לנו איפוא כי דרושח פעולח דחופח בוושינגטון. ניסיונו לייצור קשר שלפוני עמכם ועם וושינגטון, אולם חדבר לא עלח בידינו עד כח.

אחרן יעקב, נאו'ים.
[illegible] אוקטובר 1990

[illegible]

2/3

001076/17

10:10 p.m.
10/8/90

001076

The Security Council condemns the violence which took place today in the Holy Places of Jerusalem which led to over twenty deaths and to the injury of over one hundred people

There are reports of rocks and stones having been thrown at worshippers, and evidence that this attack may have been coordinated in advance as a response to rumors that an attempt might be made to lay foundations on the Haram al-Sharif. Israeli security forces were ill-prepared to contain this violence and responded with deadly force, resulting in tragic consequences. The Council condemns this cycle of violence and deplores the injuries and the loss of human life.

The Council is firmly of the view that the Israeli authorities must be prepared to handle incidents in the Occupied Territories in a manner designed to avoid injury and loss of life. It calls upon the Israeli authorities to exercise restraint in handling such disturbances in accordance with their responsibilities under the Geneva Convention.

The Council welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region to investigate and requests him to report promptly to the Council on the Mission's return and undertakes to consider the report urgently.

The Council reaffirms its determination to achieve a just and lasting solution to the arab Israeli conflict based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate. These negotiations should take into account the right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

It calls upon all parties to show the utmost restraint and to refrain from any actions which could complicate efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace.

wang # 10/140

END

001076/17

Revised
2345 Hrs. 8 October 1990

001078

3/3

COLOMBIA, CUBA, MALAYSIA AND YEMEN:
DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Security Council,

Having considered the grave situation in Jerusalem arising from the incidents of violence in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef on 8 October 1990 resulting in the loss of lives of unarmed Palestinian civilians,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Deploring the acts of violence committed by Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Decides to establish a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the current situation in Jerusalem;

2. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 October 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

4. Decides to keep this situation under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review it in the light of the findings of the Commission.

1/2

001070

09101230

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16730
בלמ"ס/מידי
215.05

אל: ארביל 2

מאת: מרקו גרינבג, נאו"ם.

חנדון: <u>הודעת חמזכ"יל בנוגע לאירועים בחר חבית.</u>

מצ"ב הודעת חמזכ"יל שנמסרה ע"י דוברת חמזכ"יל. המזכ"יל מבטא בחודעתו זעזוע ודאגה בנוגע לאלימות שחופעלה חנראית כשימוש מופרז בכוח ע"י חשלטונות חישראלים.

מרקו גרינבג, נאו"ם.
9 באוקטובר 1990

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

001070

SG/SM/4502
8 October 1990

SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN AND SHOCK AT VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED IN JERUSALEM; CITES DANGERS OF STALEMATE IN ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

The following is attributable to the spokeswoman for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

The Secretary-General has learned with grave concern of the violence which erupted today in the Old City of Jerusalem near holy sites sacred to both Muslims and Jews. According to initial press reports, 21 Palestinians were killed and 115 wounded; seven Israelis were also wounded.

The Secretary-General is shocked and greatly dismayed by the bloodshed, and by what appears to have been an excessive use of force by the Israeli authorities. In his view, today's incidents are a tragic illustration of the dangers inherent in the stalemate that has far too long characterised the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

* *** *

For information media—not an official record

דף: 1	טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק
מתוך: 2	
אל: מנהל ארבל 2	
דע: המשנה למנכל, משפט, מחו"ל	
מאת: א. יעקב - נאום	
דחיפות: מיידי	
סווג: שמור	
תז"ח: 08100290	
מס מבדיק: 14-ש"ו מס- 001068	

שמור/מיידי

אל: מנהל ארבל 2
דע: המשנה למנכל
משפט
מח"ד
וושינגטון ([redacted])

מאת: אחרן יעקב

מועבים - שטחים
מבוקנו - 1067

1. ניר העבודה של אש"ף חוסך בנתיים, בתיקונים קלים, בהצעת החלטה בכתול (מצ"ב). החצעה חוגשה על ידי קולומביה, קובה, מלזיה ותימן, וחיא קוראת, בין היתר, ליסוד ועות מועבים בת שלושה חברים, שתשלח מיידית כדי לבחון את המצב בירושלים.

2. נראה כי הצעה זו נתמכת על ידי 14 מתוך 15 חברות המועצה, כאשר המתנגדת היחידה היא ארה"ב.

3. עמיתי מאירלנד ומסרד סיפרו לי כי אש"ף ותומכיו במועצה הסיצו את ניר העבודה כהצעת החלטה רשמית משום שביקשו לחזק את מעמדו. עם זאת אין הם מתנגדים לשאת ולתת על נוסח חניר. חחתי"עצויות בין חברות המועצה נמשכות איפוא.

אחרן יעקב
נאום.

שם השולחו

1990-10-08 22:43 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 01

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001068

2/2

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21852
8 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Expressing alarm over the indiscriminate opening of fire by members of the Israeli armed forces and other Israeli nationals against unarmed Palestinian civilians in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef in Jerusalem on 8 October 1990;

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, arising from obligations under the IV Geneva Convention,

1. [Condemns] the criminal act committed by Israel;

2. Holds the Government of Israel as an occupying Power, fully responsible to abide scrupulously by the obligations arising from the provision of the Charter and those arising from the IV Geneva Convention;

3. Decides to establish a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the current situation in Jerusalem;

4. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 October 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

6. Decides to keep this situation under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review it in the light of the findings of the Commission.

1947E

END

32

001067

16722
שמור/בחול לבוקר
210.02

אל: מנחל ארב'יל 2

דע: חמנכ'יל
משפט
ממ'ד
חצ'ר/שמ'יין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ב'יין, נאו'ם.

תנדון: מועב'י'ט שמחים

1. בעקבות שיחות עם סגן השר נתניהו, חמנכ'יל ומנחל ארב'יל 2 - שוחחתי מספר פעמים עם פ'יקר'ינג ועם נשיא מועב'י'ט, שגרי'ר ברימניה - חני' וכן עם שגרירי קנדה, פינלנד ואחרים - בנסיון לשכנעם בעדיפות חודעה נשיאותית שבאמצעותה ניתן לחפגין האחדות בקרב חברות מועב'יט - לעומת הצעת החלטה שכל שתשיג חוא זריעת פרוד בינ'יהן.

2. במהלך חישיבה חזר אלי פ'יקר'ינג וסיפר על מאמצי השכנוע שלו. לדבריו מסכימים לחודעה נשיאותית בין השאר גם מצרים, סוריה ומדינות המפרץ (כשלכוית 'יחתנאי' של דחיית תרגיל כתב החאמנה - ועל כך בנפרד).

3. בעת חפסקה בדיוני מועב'י'ט וכינוס חחברות להתי'עצ'ות, פנה אלי חשגרי'ר הסוב'יטי, וורונצוב, וביקש לשוחח בארבע עינ'יים. אמר כי גם חוא משוכנע שעדיפה חודעה נשיאותית אך נראה שאין לכך סיכוי לאור התנגדות חבלמ'זיות במועצה. אמר כי התקרית שחיתה - ומצטער שחמצב יצא משליטתנו וחיו כה חרבה נפגעים - משחקת לידי צדאם חוסי'ין ופוגעת באחדות שב'ין החברות. אמרתי כמובן כי חפוגעים חם אלה שיזמו את התקרית - וחזי'תי זאת מראש בנאומי ב'יום ו' כשפ'ירטתי מסרות אש'יף בכינוס מועב'י'ט. חבל שחיו נפגעים וכמובן פ'ירטתי חסיבות. גם בברח'ם, אמרתי, במקרים דומים חיו נפגעים. חי'ד ולא חכחי'ש. חוסי'ף כי במצב חנוכחי סבור שאם נסכים לביקור ועדת מועב'י'ט לבדיקת חמצב בשמחים - נתרום לכך שלא יחי'ה קרע (ווטו) ב'ין החברות חקבועות שחרי זו מטרתו של צדאם חוסי'ין (ואש'יף, חוספתי').

END

001067

הסברתי כמובן בפירוס עמדתנו לגבי האחריות של ממשלת ישראל למצב הבטחון בישראל ובכל שטח שבשליטתה. לא נסכים לקבלת משלחת איזו שהיא מטעם מועבי'ם - ועליו לקבל זאת כנתון. אין צורך במשלחת, הכל גלוי בישראל חדמוקרטית - עליו רק לצפות בחדשות חטלויזיה כאן, וכל חפרטים על המתרחש בישראל ובישיע מתפרסם יום יום בתקשורת. אם ברצונו למנוע קרע בין החברות הקבועות - וזו כמובן גם מטרתנו - חשוב שיפעל כלפי חבלמ'זיות לקבל את הפתרון של חודעה נשיאותית. אמר שינסח אבל כדאי שגם יתנסה לשכנע את ממשלתך להסכים למשלחת'.

4. מאוחר יותר מסר רוזנשטוק (אח'ב) לאחרן יעקב כי חמגעים בנושא חודעה נשיאותית עלו על שרטון בשל התנגדות נחרצת של חבלמ'ז, וכי אש'ף ותימן הכינו נייר עבודה ובכוונתן להביא להצבעה עוד חלילה. (לוטה הנייר שנמסר לאחרן ע'י חבר משלחת מצרים). רוזנשטוק חוסיף שאם הנייר יוגש כפי שחוא - תמיל ארח'ב וומו.

5. נשיא מועבי'ם חבריטי - המנסח למנוע אפשרות זו (וומו) מקיים עתה התייעצויות דו צדדיות עם חברות חמועצה. בשלב חבא בדעתו לחדש התייעצויות כלל מועבי'ם ולכנס שוב את המועצה מאוחר חלילה במטרה לסכם חדיון חיום.

6. נראה שאש'ף ותימן מעוניינים לסיים מחר ולחביא להצבעה וומו אמריקני, על כל חמבוכח שחדבר יחא לארח'ב.

7. זה עתה (שעה 20.45) חתקשר פיקרינג. אמר כי בשל חקשיים ע'י קובה ותימן במועבי'ם נדחו החתייעצויות לשעה 1000 וקביר שתתארכנח. לא ברור עדיין מתי תתכנס מועבי'ם שוב חלילה - מניח שחדבר יחיה בשעות חקטנות של חלילה. חבטיח לחודיעני לכשיוחלט מתי לחמשיך בדיון. נבריקם המשך בבוקר.

יוחנן ביין, נאו'ם.
8 באוקטובר 1990

Working Paper 3

3 001067

The Security Council;

Expressing alarm over the indiscriminate opening of fire by members of the Israeli armed forces and other Israeli nationals against unarmed Palestinian civilians in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef in Jerusalem on 8 October 1990;

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, arising from obligations under the IV Geneva Convention;

1. Condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for the criminal act committed,

2. Decides to hold the Government of Israel fully responsible to abide scrupulously by the obligations arising from the provision of the Charter and those arising from the IV Geneva Convention;

3. Establishes a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the current situation in Jerusalem, [redacted]

4. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 October 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

6. Decides to keep this situation [redacted] under constant and close scrutiny and to review it in the light of the findings of the Commission.

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אל: מנהל ארב"יל 2

דע: חמנכ"יל
הסברה
וושינגטון
חקונסוליה, כאן.

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם.

הנדון: <u>מועבי"ם - שמחים.</u>

מצ"ב נאום השגריר ביין במועבי"ם היום.

אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם.
8 באוקטובר 1990

9/7

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-5200

001066

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY:

SECURITY COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY

AMBASSADOR JOHANAN BEIN

ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

TO THE UNITED NATIONS

8 OCTOBER 1990

NEW YORK

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Mr. President,

This Council was last convened on Friday. In my statement then, I described the the motives harbored by the PLO in convening the Security Council, not one of which was justified. Friday was the day that marked the opening shot in a new PLO drive, a service rendered to its patron, Saddam Hussein, to refocus the attention of the international community away from the Iraqi aggression. In so doing, the PLO has attempted to contrive a Big Diversion, by claiming that a "deteriorating situation" is in progress in the Judea, Samaria and Gaza, in order to divert attention, specifically in the Arab world, from its despicable cooperation and collusion in the aggression of Saddam Hussein against fellow Arab states and Israel, and to abet Saddam Hussein in his efforts to derail the united front that has mobilized against him. Furthermore, the Security Council is used by the PLO as a forum with which to breath new life into the moribund unrest, and as a primer, a curtain raiser, for the November debate on the question of Palestine.

And here it has happened. Today. As was forecasted. The PLO has got what it wanted. They have managed to touch off a deterioration in the situation in the territories.

In the tradition of the Grand Mufti and the systematic Arab riots in Jerusalem in the 1920's, in the spirit of attacking Jews on their most venerated holy days, the mass murder attempt on Israel's beaches during the Jewish holy day of Shavuoth, or the heinous murder of Jewish worshipers in the Istanbul synagogue in 1986, a premeditated ambush was perpetrated today, against thousands of Jewish worshipers at the Western Wall, the most holy place to the Jewish people on the Jewish holy day of Tabernacles.

This morning, at 10:45 local time, as thousands of Jewish worshipers converged at the Western Wall on the occasion of the holy day, thousands of Arabs stormed from the direction of the Mosques on the Temple Mount, towards the boundary bordering on the Western Wall, and from that high point, began to attack the thousands of Jewish worshipers in the square below them, with a barrage of stones, enormous rocks and other heavy objects. The torrent of flying debris was very intense, injuring 20 Jewish worshipers. The attack was well organized, being a complete surprise, with no prior provocation or warning. Israeli police and border guards units rushed to the scene and tried to repel the rioters, with rubber bullets and tear gas.

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At the same time, hundreds of youths stormed the police station on the Temple Mount with cries of "Jihad" and "Allah Akbar, while the Muezzin goaded and incited the mob with loudspeakers. The attackers burned the police station to the ground. The police tried to defend the thousands of Jewish worshipers and their own forces from the rampageous crowds with the use tear gas and rubber bullets and in the face of clear and immediate danger to their lives, with live ammunition as a last resort.

The mass assault was unprecedented in the force, the outburst of hatred and the threat it posed to the thousands of worshipers and the police.

There is no doubt that this incident was a premeditated provocation. Large stores of rocks and igniting material prepared before hand were discovered at the scene. Moreover, the very fact that thousands of Arab youths assembled on the Temple Mount on a monday, which is not a day of mass worship, and not at the prescribed time for prayer, confirms the premeditated intent of the riot's instigators. Not by coincidence, Monday was the target date, the day in which thousands of Jewish worshipers were expected at the Western Wall.

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Today's incident only confirms what I said in my statement on Friday. The only ones who gloat and will try to profit from this sad incident are the PLO and Saddam Hussein; this is the cannon fodder of the Big Diversion. I would like to remind you that this session of the Security Council was convened prior to this latest development, during a long period of calm in the territories. It is clear to anyone privy to the nature of the PLO, that this organization was not happy with the return to normalcy. This incident and today's session comes to prove that the PLO has no qualms or inhibitions to cynically exploit the shedding of blood in order to further its goals, no matter who is killed and why.

Israel expresses shock and sorrow at the loss of life and and the injuries on all sides, which resulted from this morning's riot on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. I would like to share with you the words of the mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kollek:

> "We must preserve a sense of balance in this city. An attack on a Jewish holy place cannot be countenanced any more than an attack on a christian or moslem holy site. We in Jerusalem must understand that a lack of sensitivity and understanding about the complexity of life here can only bring damage and any expectation of a one-sided solution can never be fulfilled."

"If it proves true that a background for today's rioting was the rumors about a fringe group laying a cornerstone for the third temple on the Temple Mount, I have many times condemned what I see as a dangerous and foolish intention which ... has been forbidden by Israel's High Court. No side has the right to take the law into his own hands."

"I have deep apprehensions about the uses I expect Saddam Hussein will make of this."

The President of Israel, Mr. Chaim Herzog issued the following statement:

"Today's tragic events at the Temple Mount greatly emphasized the delicate situation at the holy site, where the Israeli government has succeeded in maintaining the necessary balance and freedom of worship over the years. The preplanned attack perpetrated by Moslem extremists today was intended to disrupt the delicate balance at the site, and constituted a criminal attempt to strike at the Jewish public's freedom of worship and religion."

"We regret the loss of life, resulting from the unbridled incitement against peaceful Jewish worshipers. Leaders on both sides are called to the supreme effort of restoring order and calm."

Mr. President,

It is my assumption and hope that all of us here, with the exception of the PLO, aspire to maintain a situation which is not one of deterioration, but of calm; an atmosphere which will be conducive to peaceful negotiations. Radical statements at the Security Council will not advance the prospects of peace. We should not allow the the Security Council to be exploited as a forum for incitement.

Thank You, Mr. President.

END

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אל :מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל, אורי אורן, עליזה גורן/לשכת שר החוץ.
נתניהו-סגן שר החוץ.
מנהל הסברה, מנהל מע'ת,
הציר/ציר הסברה/ירון - וושינגטון (נר 8)
הקונכ'ל/פלסי/רותם-הקונסוליה (כאן).

מאת:אהרן יעקב - נאו'ס ניו-יורק

מועבי'ט - שמחים.

לוטה נאומו של השגריר יוחנן ביין במועבי'ט היום (5/10):

אהרן יעקב

חמשלחת חקבועח
של ישראל לאומות חמאוחדות
PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-5200

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2/17

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

SECURITY COUNCIL

STATEMENT

BY

AMBASSADOR JOHANAN BEIN

ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

TO THE UNITED NATIONS

5 OCTOBER 1990

NEW YORK

Mr. President,

It is a personal pleasure for me to be able to congratulate you on the assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. I have no doubt that your wealth of diplomatic experience will be of invaluable importance during the coming days and weeks. I would also like to congratulate Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov for the outstanding way in which he conducted the affairs of the Security Council during the preceding month.

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Mr. President,

One cannot but applaud the staunch resolve, the decisive action and the political astuteness demonstrated by the Security Council over the last two months in the struggle against Iraqi aggression. The Security Council has attained unprecedented unity enabling it to be the standard bearer in the global drive to face up to the aggressor.

The united response, however, has not been unanimous. Two dissenting members of the Security Council were the exception. They often were the spoilers in the work of the Council. One of them has requested the convening of today's session at the urging of the PLO. The PLO has many motives for convening this emergency session of the Security Council. Not one of them is justified by objective criteria.

By way of tradition, popularity in the Middle East is best attained, if only momentarily, by the nostrum of anti-Israel mobilization. The PLO has become adept at attracting attention to itself, either by committing spectacular acts of terror that snatch the headlines, or by theatrics at the Security Council. Excommunicated by many of the Arab states, the PLO has been scurrying to stave off their wrath. Diverting attention from its open alliance in collusion with Saddam Hussein's aggression, is the first motive for the PLO's headlong rush to the Security Council.

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We need not look far in search of the second motive. It too is a matter of tradition. Convening the Security Council as a primer for the General Assembly November debates on the Middle East is an inveterate ritual of the PLO. Every October and early November, without fail, the PLO and its supporters manage to unearth one flimsy excuse or another and rush with it to the Security Council. These histrionics are played out like clockwork, serving as the curtain raiser for the PLO, an occasion to prepare public opinion for its upcoming repertoire.

Mr. President,

All of us know perfectly well where the real conflict is being waged. The red herring which is dangled before us by the Saddam Hussein retinue is too transparent to be taken seriously.

Mr. President,

A variant to the Big Lie is the Big Diversion. This is the third reason for today's session. To say that Saddam Hussein and Yasser Arafat would like to deflect some of the heat which has cost them dearly in their public relations accomplishments, would be an understatement. They would much prefer to revert back to the listless routine of pointing at Israel as the black sheep, the source of all the maladies in the Middle East. No matter how strenuous their efforts, however, aside from being the favored target of Iraqi threats of mass destruction, Israel has as much to do with the maelstrom in the Gulf as the hot weather in Kuwait City.

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Mr. President,

More pernicious is the PLO attempt to sow divisions and disunity in the ranks of the international coalition mustered against the Iraqi aggression. The incessant prodding for cracks in the fortification raised against Saddam Hussein is manifesting itself on many levels, among which is the convening of the Council today. This point was expressed most bluntly by a senior French Foreign Ministry official: "...one does not have to be a genius to figure out what they are up to, which is to divide the solid front facing them." (The New York Times, 2 October 1990)

What better way to send this international coalition into a tail spin, than by shoving Israel into the fore, thereby throwing a monkey wrench into the workings of the solid front opposing Iraq, and halting it in its tracks.

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To put it mildly, the waning months of summer 1990 proved to be the PLO's undoing. If the world reacted with shock to Saddam Hussein's unprovoked onslaught on Kuwait, it reacted with revulsion to his prolonged embrace with Yasser Arafat four days later. It is noteworthy that the bête noire of the Arab press these days, over and above Saddam Hussein, is Yasser Arafat. The lavish hugging and kissing incensed many commentators in Arab states and provoked an outpouring of anti-PLO invective. To illustrate:

> "With a face full of joy and with anxious eyes, Arafat ... rubbed his face in Saddam's shoulders as if he was blessing himself with the Great God and the great hero ... Saddam Hussein liked this and began to pat ... (Arafat's) back ... as if he was being nice to a small boy eager for a piece of chocolate".

The pundit concluded his column with these words: "We beseech God to save this nation from its heroes." One newspaper in the United Arab Emirates had this to say to Arafat:

> "There is some 400,000 Palestinians in Kuwait whom, through your stand on the occupation of Kuwait, you have tried to incite and spur ... You have tried to spread sedition, which is asleep. God damn him who stirs up seditions."

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According to Al khalij of Abu Dhabi: the "PLO's attitude towards the Gulf crisis is shameful and scandalous...". The paper also accused the PLO of terrorizing "anyone who tries to object to its policy (or) to criticize its practices."

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Another columnist wrote: "Arafat ... was the first to fly out to Baghdad to embrace Saddam Hussein." The writer wonders what accounted for Arafat's exuberance: "was the invasion of Kuwait the first step paving the way to the invasion of Israel, burning half of the Israeli people and throwing the rest into the sea?"

This question was prompted by the PLO's instantaneous support for Saddam Hussein's aggression. A now famous message was cabled to Saddam Hussein by the PLO Unified National Leadership on August 2nd, following the invasion of Kuwait:

> "March ahead with God's blessings, O leader. We, the eagles of the Palestinian revolution, are at leader Saddam Hussein's beck and call. May God bless you, O inspired leader Saddam, you have just taken the first step toward the liberation of Palestine."

The outcry was not long in coming: one Arab paper had this to say on August 6th:

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"This is the first time we have heard that the thorny road to the liberation of Palestine runs through another Arab state, and that this road involves an invasion by Arabs, using Arab weapons, and treading on the dead bodies of other Arabs, before reaching Israel."

These sharp reactions resulted from the shock and astonishment experienced by many of the PLO's erstwhile supporters, in Arab states as around the world.

To Israel, however, none of this was surprising. The deadly threat issued on April 1st, 1990 by Saddam Hussein, to burn half of Israel with chemical arms, had been echoed by Arafat throughout the year. Touting his mentor as the "prince", Arafat increasingly issued public calls for the use of the Iraqi missiles against Israel.

Addressing a public rally in Baghdad on March 29th, 1990 while standing beside Saddam Hussein, Arafat declared that both leaders would enter Jerusalem victoriously, with Saddam mounted on a white horse, fighting Israel with stones, rifles and the El-Abed - Iraq's long-range missiles. (A.P. 29 March, 1990)

It came as no surprise, then, that in pro-Iraqi demonstrations following the invasion of Kuwait, PLO activists called on the Iraqi ruler to "Gas the Zionists", "Strike Tel-Aviv", or "Do it with gas, O Saddam".

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It came as no surprise, then, that Baghdad became the new focal point of international terrorism, hosting thousands of Fatah men, from Force 17 to the Waddia Haddad group, together with the usual PLO and ex-PLO entourage such as Abu-Nidal, Abu-Abass, the DFLP, the PFLP, the May 15th Organization, the Arab Liberation Front, and so on.

Nor were we astounded by the words of the Achille Lauro killer, Arafat's right hand man, Abu-Abass. Sitting in his refurbished Baghdad office, surrounded with photographs of his speed boats on mission to commit mass murder on Israeli beaches, Abu-Abbas declared - listen to this - that the invasion of Kuwait is the "battle for Palestine."

Abu-Abbas made sure that the message of PLO defiance of Security Council resolutions is received loud and clear. Interviewed on A.B.C. News just three days ago, Abbas declared:

> "If the United States intercepts Iraqi planes in compliance with the air blockade, we will also intercept American planes. If the United States brings down an Iraqi plane, we will bring down an American plane".

Another great PLO humanitarian, George Habash of the PFLP, warned that "We have a finger on the trigger and we will pull it the moment Baghdad or any other part of Iraqi territory is attacked". He did not forget to add that "Kuwait is part of Iraq."

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To Israel, none of this is surprising. The PLO metamorphosis was, and remains, an optical illusion.

For those who genuinely ponder on the logic of PLO actions, Arafat has an explanation. This is what he said on September 4th 1990:

> Where does Israel stand in this confrontation? ... We can only be in the trench hostile to Zionism and its imperialist allies."

Mr. President,

The PLO would like us to forget all this. Arafat would like the Arab press to get off his back, he would like Arab states to cease their excommunication of the PLO, he would like to quell anti-Palestinian sentiments provoked by him throughout the region, he would like to stop Arab states from expelling more PLO "officials", and he would like them to continue furnishing the billions of dollars now withheld from him.

This accounts for the Big Diversion. For these reasons, we find ourselves in the Security Council today.

END

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But there is more. In the streets of Sidon in Lebanon, Arafat has been struggling to wrest control of the refugee camps. Community leaders in Sidon have called publicly for the expulsions of all the Palestinians there after hundreds of residents were killed in a brutal internecine free-for-all. It seems as if things are getting out of hand. But there is more. In the territories administered by Israel, terror has been unleashed in the cities, towns, and villages. In the last two years, over 300 Palestinians have been murdered by PLO death squads. Others have been killed in the interfactional melee between the PLO's Fatah and Hamas, and just about every other Palestinian group boasting of card members. Why? Because the PLO dislikes not being listened to. Not by coincidence, the idea of holding democratic elections among the Palestinians, as floated by Israel in its peace initiative, has terribly agitated the PLO. From then on, Palestinians began disappearing at night, and they disappeared for good. The rate of killings has increased markedly in recent months, provoking an outcry by Hamas (the other "sole legitimate representative") which is now declaring publicly that the PLO's Fatah has declared an intifada against the Palestinians on all their factions. It definitely seems as if this is not Arafat's day under the sun.

Mr. President,

The factors I have mentioned account for the convening of this session of the Security Council. Since the reason given by the PLO is the situation in the territories, let us take a brief look at what the situation really is.

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While the internecine violence is stepped up by the PLO, other facets of the unrest have long diminished, as Israel's policy of restraint has brought about a drastic reduction in the level of violence. The decreased military presence, the policy of reducing points of friction with the local population, the strict rules of engagement, and the unwillingness on the part of the Palestinian population to follow the dictates of the PLO, are the factors that have alleviated tensions and have contributed to a more peaceful atmosphere. The situation in the territories has not deteriorated. On the contrary, the situation is more peaceful than at any other point in time since December 1987.

12/17

Confidence building measures on the part of Israeli authorities have been manifold, including the release of hundreds of detainees, the reopening of all primary and secondary schools, including 16 colleges and three universities, assistance in the promotion of agricultural exports from the territories, expanding the banking system, and increasing social welfare projects.

Israel has facilitated the holding of local elections among the local professional associations, and continues a policy of holding numerous meetings between Israel's Defense Minister and prominent Palestinian leaders.

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At a time when the Gulf states are expelling Palestinians by the thousands in retaliation for the PLO's role in the Gulf crisis, it is Israel which is facilitating the entry of fleeing Palestinians while providing assistance to stranded Kuwaiti refugees. Strangely, Palestinians are streaming into the administered territories, fleeing from the very man the PLO has hailed as their savior.

Mr. President,

The calm prevailing in Judea, Samaria,and the Gaza district is perceived by Yasser Arafat as a direct threat to the PLO. The PLO is working frantically to breath new life into the moribund unrest by goading, fomenting and instigating more violence, solely in order to keep itself in the lime light and shore up its slipping grip on the international agenda. It is for this reason that the PLO prays for blood shedding, like a farmer prays for rain, no matter what the outrage involved or the cost to the people it purports to represent.

Mr. President,

A terrible murder was committed on September 20th, 1990. Like hundreds of thousands of other Israeli civilians, Amnon Pomerantz was called up for his annual reserve duty. At the time of the incident which led to his violent death, he was driving in a civilian car, dressed in civilian clothes, with no marking to indicate that he was a reserve soldier. He took a wrong turn into the el-Bureij refugee camp in the Gaza district. This was to be his fatal mistake. He was attacked by a lynch mob; hundreds of people encircled the car hurling stones and blocks. The car was doused with Kerosene and set on fire; the auto-da-fé lasted for ten long minutes, as the crowd watched Amnon Pomeranz burn alive.

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Not one local resident came to his aid. The only voice of humanity was that of an UNRWA employee who tried to persuade the mob to spare the victim's life. In tears, she provided the following eyewitness account: "I could'nt stop them, they threatened me, saying: 'if you get in our way you will die with the Jew'."

The PLO, of course, did not provide the Council with an account of this despicable murder. This omission is part of a long tradition dating back to the 1960's and 70's. It amounts to this: please don't focus on the murderers, focus your wrath instead on the response.

The outrage in el-Bureij reminds one of the biblical account of Sodom and Gomorrah. "And the Lord said, if I find in Sodom fifty righteous within the city, then I will spare all the place for their sakes." There was no righteous man to be found in el-Bureij.

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Mr. President,

Israel has been pursuing a policy of utmost restraint in the administered territories, precisely in order to ensure that the situation does not deteriorate. We are working to advance Israel's peace initiative. For this reason, we are doing everything in our power to create an atmosphere conducive to democratic elections and coexistence. The PLO, of course, is doing everything in its power to kill this process.

Following the murder in el-Bureij, the Israel Defense Forces decided to expedite existing plans to broaden the road on which the incident occurred. The camp has long been a hotbed of agitation, while the portion of the road at the entrance to the camp has been the scene of numerous attacks in the past. Certain segments of the road were broadened for clear-cut security reasons, to ensure that such lynchings are not repeated.

Since this was not a punitive action, the owners of the stores and buildings that had to be demolished will receive full financial compensation. The owners were not associated with the murder. 26 stores and 7 residential buildings were demolished. PLO allegations that 200 houses are to be demolished are preposterous. 001054 18 16/17

We continue to pursue a policy of utmost restraint even in the wake of the el-Bureij incident. PLO claims of collective punishment are ill-intentioned and unfounded. No collective punitive measures were used. The figures provided by the PLO as to the number of houses demolished and the numbers of people imprisoned are a figment of its imagination.

Punitive action has been taken against two individuals involved in the murder. Their houses were sealed in accordance with the ruling of Israel's High Court of Justice. They have been given the right of appeal. 13 individuals confessed to taking part in the lynch and remain in custody.

Mr. President,

While the PLO dickers deceptively with figures, the sword of Damocles is hanging over us.

Saddam Hussein has threatened to launch a first strike against Israel in retaliation for resolutions passed by this Council. The Security Council must not allow itself to be lulled by the Big Diversion contrived by the PLO.

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Israel stands vigilant in the face of the Iraqi threat. For the first time in history, gas masks are being distributed to the population of an entire nation. Israel is taking very high risks out of consideration to the interests of the international coalition opposing Saddam Hussein. Israel's low profile" policy stands in glaring contradiction to the high profile now being pursued by the PLO.

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Yet, Israel does not stand alone. The world has mobilized as one to fend off Saddam Hussein. It is Iraq that stands alone. While a terrible war may be unleashed at any moment, the Council is being made to waste precious time on PLO theatrics. The grave threat to international peace and security is not the situation in el-Bureij, but Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction.

The message that the Council must convey to Saddam Hussein and his flunkey should be made loud and clear: The Security Council will not be diverted from the crucial task that still lays before it.

Thank You, Mr. President.

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אל:רהמש/253
מ-:ניויורק,נר:130,תא:041090,זת:2125,דת:ב,סג:שמ,
בבבב
שמור/בהול לבוקר.

אל :מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע :המשנה למנכ'ל, לשכת שה'ח, מע''ת, הסברה.

מאת:יוחנן ביין - נאו'ם

מועבי'ט - שטחים.

היום התקשר לביתי נשיא מועבי'ט, שגריר בריטניה דויד הניי(HANNAY) .

אמר שבעקבות פנייתי הצליח לדחות ישיבת מועבי'ט בשל חג הסוכות, אך בעקבות התיעצות עם החברות הוחלט לקיימה מחר, יום ו' (5/10) אחה'צ'. הוא מניח שלא יהיה מספר רב של נואמים ועדיין לא ברור האם תהיה הצעת החלטה. השיקול לקיים הדיון ביום ו' היה גם בין השאר שבסוף השבוע ''לא זוכה הנושא להדים בתקשורת''. סיכמתי איתו שאהיה בין ראשוני המתבטאים, דהיינו כנראה נואם שלישי (לאחר התימני ופארוק קאדומי).

בנאומי אמנה כל פשעי אש'פ' כולל רצח פלשטינים בישע תוך ציטוטי עיתונות ערבית, ואסביר מניעיו לכינוס מועבי'ט:

ההצגה החוזרת מדי שנה לכינוס מועבי'ט כמה פעמים באוקטובר ונובמבר כהכנה ל''מופע הגדול'' - דיון פלסטין בנובמבר, והנסיון להסיט תשומת הלב מתוקפנות סאדם חוסיין, שאשפ' הוא בן בריתו המוצהר.

אפרט איומי סדאם חוסיין על ישראל ותמיכת אש'פ' בהם, כתגובה להחלטות מועבי'ט.

ישראל תדע להגן על עצמה אם תותקף. היא לוקחת על עצמה סיכון עצום מחושב - ובשעה שפעם ראשונה בהיסטוריה מחולקות מסכות גז לכל תושבי מדינה - היא מתמידה במדיניות ''הפרופיל הנמוך''.

ארגון הטרור אשפ' - והמדינות התומכות בתוקפנות עירק - מנסים להעלות יוקרתם ולקיים מדיניות של ''פרופיל גבוה'' באמצעות הדיון במועבי'ט.

כאן אעבור לתיאור המצב בישע כיום, מדיניותינו והירידה החדה בנפגעים, ההתנכלות לקרבן יהודי רק בשל היותו אזרח ישראל ושריפתו חיים לעיני ההמון כשלא נמצא צדיק בעיר...

אסיים בקריאה למועבי'ט שלא תתן להסיטה ממטרתה המרכזית - מאבק בתוקפנות סאדם חוסיין.

יוחנן ביין.

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סייבל,משפט,
סולטן,מזתים,הדס,אירו1,אירו2,בנצור,מצפא,רביב,מעת,הסברה

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אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם

הנדון: <u>חודעת שרי החוץ של חמש החברות הקבועות</u>

מצ"ב הודעה שפורסמה בתום פגישת שרי החוץ של חמש החברות הקבועות עם המזכ"ל ב-28/9. חלקה הגדול של ההודעה נוגע למצב במפרץ. חמצב יחמזרח חקרוב' (כלומר שאלת הסכסוך הישראלי-ערבי) זוכה בהודעה לחת"חסות קצרה בלבד.

אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם
3 באוקטובר 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council 001044

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21835
2 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA, FRANCE, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement issued following the meeting which you had on 28 September 1990 with our respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs. We should be grateful if you would have the text of this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

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English
Page 2

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Annex

[Original: Chinese, English, French and Russian]

Statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council following a meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 September 1990

On 28 September 1990, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council were the guests at a luncheon given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar. Taking part were the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen; the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France H.E. Mr. Roland Dumas; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics H.E. Mr. Eduard A. Shevardnadze; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland H.E. Mr. Douglas Hurd; and the Secretary of State of the United States of America H.E. Mr. James A. Baker III.

The Ministers welcomed the considerable successes achieved by the United Nations over the past year, in particular in Namibia, and the progress made towards settlement of conflicts in Central America, Western Sahara and Afghanistan. They agreed that the United Nations faced important new opportunities and challenges. They stressed the crucial contribution which the United Nations could make in this new era of intensified co-operation and interaction among States.

They paid particular attention to the most serious crisis the international community is facing now, caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Ministers affirmed that this aggressive action must not be tolerated. They condemned the continuing occupation of the State of Kuwait and the increasing persecution of its citizens.

They welcomed, in this regard, the firm and decisive role played by the United Nations and the good offices of the Secretary-General. They reaffirmed their support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and re-emphasised their commitment to seek together, in full compliance with them, a peaceful solution of the crisis.

They demanded that Iraq comply with the will of the international community and withdraw unconditionally and without delay from Kuwait, thus restoring Kuwait's full sovereignty under the authority of its legitimate Government, free all hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait, allow all foreign nationals wishing to leave Iraq or Kuwait to do so and respect the immunity of diplomatic personnel and the inviolability of diplomatic premises in Kuwait.

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They called upon all States to apply strictly the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The Ministers expressed their deep concern at the aggravation of tensions in the Near East. They reaffirmed their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. They agreed that such negotiations should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and should take into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Ministers also reaffirmed their strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon and renewed their support for the Taïf agreement as the basis for the resolution of the Lebanese crisis.

Finally, the Ministers welcomed the agreement by the Cambodian parties to form the Supreme National Council as well as their acceptance in its entirety of the framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodia conflict worked out by the five permanent members and the endorsement of that framework by the Security Council. They called on all Cambodians to intensify their efforts to achieve national reconciliation and reiterated, as stated in the framework document, that should Prince Norodom Sihanouk be elected by the Supreme National Council as its President, the five would welcome that decision.

They expressed the view that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia should be reconvened at the earliest possible date to elaborate and adopt a comprehensive political settlement, which will include an important role for the United Nations.

The Ministers stressed the importance of a further development of the ability of the Security Council to respond quickly to challenges to international peace and security. They reaffirmed their determination to continue to work together and with the other members of the Security Council as well as in co-operation with the Secretary-General for the prevention and resolution of international conflicts.

They noted the importance of the meeting of the Security Council at the level of Foreign Ministers on 25 September 1990 and expressed their readiness to participate in such meetings should the need arise.

They expressed again their deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his untiring efforts with regard to the cause of international peace and security. They thanked him for the invitation to the meeting, which they viewed as a very useful and positive one, and agreed to continue their consultations.

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אל: ארב יל ב

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.

חנדון: פעילות ואירועים בישראל בנוגע לפסגת חילד.
בתשובה לשלגם מדום 385.

חשבנו לידיעתך את חמידע שחעברתם במברק חנ"ל. בעקבות זאת חחליטו לפרסם -

1. נאום חנשיא חרצוג פורסם בספר - LEADERSHIP FOR CHILDREN (מצ"ב). בחוצאח חאחרונה של הספר יפרסמו גם את נאומו של ראש הממשלח שמיר (מצ"ב).

2. כמו כן בפרסומים שמוציאח פיסגת חילד לאור (UPDATE) מס' 11, ו-13 דיווחו על פעילות ישראל בקשר עם פיסגת חילד.
בגליון 11 עמ' 2 מזכירים את נסיעת ייער חשלום של חילדים'. בגליון מס' 13 עמ' 4 מציינים אירועי חמכס בבית חנשיא וגם חתייחסות מיוחדת של אמצעי התקשורת לפסגת חילד.
מצ"ב צילום חקטעים חרלוונטיים.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו"ם.
10 באוקטובר 1990

1990-10-10 11:50 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 01

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LEADERSHIP FOR CHILDREN

Personal Messages

of

Heads of State and Government

on the occasion of the

ADDENDUM 1

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants
29-30 September 1990
United Nations • New York

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001093

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL
TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
30 SEPTEMBER 1990

Of all the injuries cruelly afflicted by human beings upon their fellow men, offenses against children must be the most insufferable. We see and we know how day after day throughout the world children are killed in cold blood; they are mercilessly exploited as laborers; adults, drunk with power, mistreat them; they are made to participate in violent struggles that are not truly their concern, all too often at the cost of their [illegible]. has reached the moon and conquered deadly diseases, but calmly views televised scenes of tens of thousands of children perishing from starvation every year.

In our own region, too, we are witness to systematic exploitation of children in violent political struggles. They are manipulated by unscrupulous leaders who know how quickly children become enthusiastic and risk the gravest dangers in perilous adventures that fire their fertile imaginations. The identity of those who embroil children in strife is hidden but well known, and all of us are morally obligated to dissociate ourselves from these cynical and heartless individuals.

In the tradition of our people the child has a central role. He symbolizes the future of the nation, but at the same time he is seen as a person with rights of his own and a place in society. He is not only an object to be dealt with, but an active factor in shaping the world in which we live. This is an approach characteristic of our people's development from the beginnings of its history to the period of the Holocaust when ghetto children heroically smuggled weapons and food to the Jewish population destined to suffer the cruelest of fates.

The Jewish people has always thought of children as its most precious asset. Today, when universal attention is being directed to the problems of children, the State of Israel takes its place among all men of good will in the great endeavor to free the world's children from suffering and injustice and to assure them of a better future.

Chaim Herzog
President
State of Israel

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MESSAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL
TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
30 SEPTEMBER 1990

Every year, fifteen million children under the age of five die of diseases that can easily be prevented. Immunization, water purification, improvement of nutrition, orientation and education of the public in the field of health can prevent this tragedy from continuing.

The industrial nations are plagued by a special set of problems; poverty, parents' addiction to drugs and alcohol, child abuse, aids and more. Unfortunately, Israeli society is also afflicted by some of these problems. I must note with satisfaction, though, that Israel is well known for the services we provide for children, which are offered by government, academia and volunteer organizations. However, as we say in the Day of Atonement prayer, "The needs are many" - what is lacking are the resources to meet all those needs.

The State of Israel is determined to improve upon the situation facing the children of our nation. Certainly, today, that includes the health of the children of recent immigrants to our country. Moreover, we will continue to contribute to efforts to improve the situation of children all over the world. The Jewish people having lost a million and a half children in the Holocaust cannot be indifferent to the suffering of children.

Today, the President of Israel is hosting a ceremony in commemoration of the World Summit for Children. Last year, I myself was honored to sign the Charter of Children's Rights in Israel, which was introduced by the Israeli National Council for the Child. In November 1989, Israel joined one hundred and thirty other countries by placing our signature on the Convention on the International Rights of the Child, which awaits ratification.

UNICEF is among the leaders in advancing the cause of the child. It has helped Israel greatly since its inception, and Israel has chosen to express its appreciation of UNICEF's activities by issuing a special stamp.

We express the hope that the focus of interest in children will indeed bring about a positive development in efforts being made in the fields of nutrition, medicine, disease prevention, education and the environment. We join our voice to the declarations expressed by Heads of State today, calling for a universal coalition of countries and organisations for the benefit of children and for a better future for all humanity.

Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
State of Israel

5/9

Update #11

001093

15 September 1990

Planning Committee completes work; approves Declaration and Plan of Action for the World Summit

The Planning Committee for the World Summit for Children completed its work on 14 September with consensus approval of the draft "World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children" and its annexed "Plan of Action", which are now referred for adoption by the World Summit for Children and personal signature by all Heads of State or Government. The Planning Committee began meeting on 12 September to review all preparations for the World Summit. When it took up the Declaration and Plan of Action, as reported by a Working Group chaired by Ambassador Hans Dahlgren of Sweden, it became clear that further work was necessary to achieve documents that enjoyed a unanimous consensus among the 93 Governments considered members of the Planning Committee. The Committee therefore asked the Working Group on the Declaration to meet on 13 September. Working late into the evening, the Group reported the two documents on Friday morning to the full Planning Committee, which, after some further polishing, endorsed them by acclamation and applause. Concluding that all preparations for the World Summit requiring its guidance had been completed, the Planning Committee adjourned. Heads of State or Government not attending the World Summit will be invited to personally sign the Declaration after the Summit.

"Historic" commitments to children

Immediately following adjournment of the Planning Committee, UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant took the microphone at UNICEF House to inform all staff that two "historic" documents had just been recommended to the leaders of the world. Grant described the Declaration and Plan of Action as "powerful leverage" for all who work for better lives for children, taking the world's political commitment to children "a monumental step forward" for the 1990s and beyond. He expressed UNICEF's appreciation to all Governments which had participated in this effort and were willing to "go further than before" in affirming their obligations to give a "First Call" to the essential needs of "succeeding generations". Grant especially cited the patient leadership and skillful word-craft of Amb. Dahlgren, supported by UNICEF's Kul Gautam as secretariat for the Working Group. The texts of the Declaration/Plan of Action will not be publicly released until the time of the World Summit.

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Italy takes pre- and post-Summit initiatives

Four initiatives for children will be taken in the next two months by Italy, which will be represented by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti at the World Summit. Italian mayors will meet in the Sala della Promoteca del Campidoglio (Rome's City Hall) 22 September to adopt an appeal to the Summit urging action on the problems of children. Thousands of Italian physicians, including the president of the Medical Professional Associations and deans of medical faculties, will sign a similar appeal to be presented at a meeting in the Sala dei Duecento at Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, 27 September. A "childhood tribunal" set up by the Italian National Committee for UNICEF will meet in Rome 3 October to discuss and analyse the outcome of the Summit. The committee will hold another post-Summit colloquium entitled "What future for new generations?" in Venice, 24-27 October, to be attended by UNICEF National Committees, NGO representatives, educators, journalists and physicians.

Mali holds national seminar on children

Mali held a national seminar on children 17-21 July to prepare for its participation in the World Summit. The meeting, attended by nearly 130 people, was opened and closed by the First Lady, Mariam Traore. Issues discussed included maternal and child health, family planning, the impact of divorce on children, pre-school education, children's rights, drug addiction and juvenile delinquency. Participants urged ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child before the Summit. Three working groups - on the survival, protection and development of the Mali child - were formed.

Myanmar entertainers sing for children

An impromptu chorus of 40 of Myanmar's top entertainers sang "We Are the World, We Are the Children" in Burmese at a show in Yangon 26 August to highlight the World Summit and the country's children. Calling themselves "Myanmar Artistes for the World's Children," the group offered three encores in response to an enthusiastic audience that included senior Government officials and members of the Myanmar Film Organization. The stars later recorded two 30-second media spots for the national immunization programme and helped doctors vaccinate 50 neighbourhood children. One of the entertainers remarked that it was only children that could bring rival singers together in such a manner. "This could really be the start of something big, and I'm happy to have been a small part of it," he said.

Israel National Committee plans "peace forest"

The Israel National Committee for UNICEF intends to invite children to plant 1,000 trees to create a "Children's Peace Forest" in honour of the World Summit. According to Avraham Lavine, vice-chairman of the committee, the Jewish National Fund has approved the proposal and children from each of the country's 200-odd local authorities will participate in the planting ceremony, likely to be scheduled for the New Year for Trees on the 15th of the Hebrew month of Shevat, corresponding to 30 January 1991. The committee has also

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received approval from the Ministry of Education and Culture to hold a special UNICEF Day in primary and secondary schools throughout the country to focus discussions on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the work of UNICEF. Teachers will receive an instruction booklet containing information on the Summit and children's issues, plus a list of possible classroom activities. The committee hopes to produce a school exercise book with a special cover containing a summary of the Convention.

Bissau television reports on Summit

TV Guinea Bissau is co-producing a short documentary on children's issues with [illegible] the World Summit. The television station is already showing weekly reports on Summit-related activities.

FRG National Committee promotes Summit

The Federal Republic of Germany National Committee for UNICEF is carrying out or encouraging a series of activities this month in connection with the World Summit. It will hold a news conference on 19 September, at which Professor Rita Sussmuth, President of the Federal Parliament, will brief journalists. Prof. Sussmuth's address will be carried on ZDF, the national television network, on 28 September. ZDF will also telecast a World Children's Day spot with Joachim Fuchsberger, the National Committee's goodwill ambassador. Die Welt newspaper will publish a supplement on the Summit, an advertising campaign will be carried out in co-operation with the BSB Dorland advertising firm, and churches are planning to issue a statement on the Summit.

African symposium issues Summit appeal

Some 140 Beninese artists, intellectuals and communicators met at a symposium in Cotonou 16-19 August and appealed to African leaders and peoples to mobilize for child survival and development. Joined by 40 other participants from the region and from central and southern Africa, they urged heads of state and government to take part in the World Summit. African governments were also asked to ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to give priority to basic education, especially in the case of girls and women, to protect the environment, and to improve the health, nutrition and development of children. Conspicuous among those attending the symposium were paramount chiefs of the vodoo cult, which recently allowed immunization teams to enter sacrosanct vodoo convents to vaccinate children and mothers.

Sydney to hold rugby grand final vigil

The first Candlelight Vigil to mark the World Summit will begin in Australia on 23 September, at half-time of the Rugby League grand final at Sydney's football stadium. In addition to the 40,000 crowd, 13 million people will watch the event on television. Auckland will have the first Vigil at nightfall. In China, the Vigil song, "In Our Hands" is being translated into Chinese, recorded by a Chinese children's choir on Chinese instruments and distributed to at least seven of the country's regions. In Los Angeles, Carol

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Update #13 8/9

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4 October 1990

World Summit adopts Declaration for children in the 1990s

"There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future."

With 71 Heads of State or Government and the representatives of an additional 80 countries participating, the World Summit for Children concluded with the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. In an unprecedented show of political commitment, the leaders unanimously pledged to give a "first call" to the essential needs of children. The biggest gathering of presidents, prime ministers and other heads of nations in history ended with the signing of the Declaration "to give every child a better future" and adoption of a comprehensive Plan of Action for governments, international organizations and other agencies to take steps at the country, regional and international levels to improve child and maternal health, combat malnutrition and illiteracy and eliminate diseases that kill millions of children a year. Summit Co-Chair Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said the success of the meeting had to be measured by the changes which should come about over the next two to 10 years, but it was clear that substantial political support was garnered at the Summit. The clearest indication of this was the extraordinary number of countries - 50 - which had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the time the Summit ended. A number of leaders raised the external debt problem faced by developing countries. Co-Chairman President Moussa Traore of Mali said if conditions remained as they were, "then debt is going to be a burden, and that burden will become heavier and heavier on the children in developing countries than anywhere else." Mr. Mulroney also emphasized that the transfer of 40 billion dollars from the developing countries to the countries of the North each year cannot be tolerated. "We cannot do so without rendering the problems worse and making the social injustices worse," said Mr. Mulroney, adding that all countries including Canada were obliged to review their priorities. Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, one of the six Summit Initiators, said that it was now time for a transfer of considerable resources from the North to the South as proposed by the Brandt Commission 10 years ago. He said the level of assistance given by developed nations such as Canada and Sweden must be higher. He added: "I think now with improved East-West relations that we have resources when disarmament hopefully starts, the peace dividend could be used for the transfer from North to South. And part of that could be directed to children in the South."

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Israel commemorates the Summit

Israeli President Chaim Herzog hosted a ceremony commemorating the World Summit on 30 September at his official residence. The President and the Israel National Council for the Child took the occasion to strengthen efforts on behalf of Israel's own children and all the world's children. Israeli radio and TV devoted significant broadcast time to coverage of the Summit, and the nightly news programe "Mabat" featured excerpts from the Summit's keynote video, 341.

Kids voice their concern at forum

About 4,000 children gathered on the United Nations lawn 26 September to call on for countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was a forum to give young people a chance to express their views on issues at the Summit. Children from all over the world, from kindergarten age to teenagers, came to hear their peers voice concerns in statements and in song. Stating his opinion, 12-year-old Hussam al-Maky of Khartoum, Sudan, stressed the importance of free medicines and access to doctors. He pointed out that while "a bicycle is a want, a hospital is a need," and so is clean air and water. But one of the main appeals was for countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Kids try to make a difference

Some 300 children, from seven to 17 years old, met in an International Children's Congress in New York 25 September to reflect and share ideas on how to make the world a better place. They came from 140 countries. Organized by the non-governmental organisation Kids Meeting Kids Can Make A Difference, the gathering drafted a "statement to be shared with leaders, grown-ups and kids".

World water meeting sends plea to Summit

A major conference on water and sanitation appealed to leaders at the World Summit to enable practically everyone in the world to have safe water - as "a gift to the children of the twenty-first century". The Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, held in New Delhi 10-14 September, urged Heads of State and Government "to support and promote efforts for the achievement of universal access to, or widespread coverage with, safe water and sanitation by the year 2000". It noted that hundreds of millions of people are without safe water and sanitary means of waste disposal, thus making it difficult to achieve "health for all" by the end of the century. Pointing out that half of those unserved are children, it said the consequences are staggering in human, social and economic terms. "Over three-quarters of the unserved population reside in rural and peri-urban areas for which appropriate solutions at affordable cost are readily available, requiring only political will for action," the conference observed.

מברק נכנס גלוי

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בלמ'ס/מידי

אל: כל הנציגויות

להלן הודעת ראה'מ לרגל יום הילד הבינ'ל ב-30.9.90.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, A SPECIAL EVENT IS TAKING PLACE TODAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK, WHICH I SAW FIT TO MARK AT THE GOVERNMENT MEETING. FOR THE FIRST TIME, HEADS OF STATE ARE GATHERING TO SEEK WAYS TO COOPERATE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN.

IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 15 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE DIE ANNUALLY FROM DISEASES WHICH CAN BE PREVENTED WITHOUT MUCH EFFORT BY INOCULATION, PURIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER, IMPROVING NUTRITION AND EDUCATION IN PUBLIC HYGIENE. IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THERE ARE GRAVER PROBLEMS: POVERTY, DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE, AIDS, ETC.

UNFORTUNATELY ISRAELI SOCIETY, TOO, SHARES THESE PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, I MUST STATE WITH SATISFACTION THAT ISRAEL IS WELL KNOWN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD-CARE SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, ACADEMIA AND VOLUNTARY WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS WIZO. NEVERTHELESS, THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO NOT PROVIDE ANSWERS TO MEET ALL NEEDS. THE STATE OF ISRAEL IS DETERMINED TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS. WE ARE OF COURSE ALSO CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN WHO ARE CURRENTLY JOINING ISRAEL'S CHILDREN, AMONG WHOM THE PROBLEMS ARE PERHAPS MORE ACUTE.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO EFFORTS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE JEWISH NATION, WHICH LOST A MILLION AND A HALF CHILDREN IN THE HOLOCAUST, CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT TO THE SUFFERING OF CHILDREN. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THIS MATTER BEGAN IN 1959, WITH THE U.N. DECLARATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, CONTINUING IN 1979, WHICH THE U.N. DECLARED AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD.

IN ISRAEL, AN ASSEMBLY WAS HELD ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN, AND LAST YEAR I HAD THE HONOR OF SIGNING THE ISRAELI DECLARATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, WHICH WAS ISSUEED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD. THE LEGAL RATIFICATION OF THIS DECLARATION IS CURRENTLY BEING CONSIDERED.

UNICEF, THE UNITED NATIONS'S CHILDRENS ORGANIZATION, WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY AN ISRAELI COMMITTEE, WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO PROMOTE THIS MATTER. IT GREATLY ASSISTED ISRAEL IN ITS EARLY YEARS, AND ISRAEL DEMONSTRATED ITS APPRECIATION OF UNICEF'S LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY ISSUING A SPECIAL STAMP IN THE ORGANIZATION'S HONOR.

WE HOPE THAT FOCUSING INTEREST ON THIS MATTER WILL INDEED BRING ABOUT FURTHER POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN ALL THESE EFFORTS IN THE SPHERES OF NUTRITION, DRINKING-WATER, COMBATTING AIDS AND DRUG ABUSE, EDUCATION, CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND MORE.

WE ADD OUR VOICES TO THOSE OF THE HEADS OF STATE TODAY, WHO ARE CALLING FOR CONCERTED UNIVERSAL ACTIVITY BY COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE SAKE OF CHILDREN AND FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL HUMANITY.

הסברה/מידע

21-OCT-1990

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,
מצרים,מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,מזאר,
ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1,אירו2,
@(לעמ),ארבל1,פרנ,מקצב

ססטס

אאאא,חוזם:16132
אל:רהמש/1097
מ-:המשרד,תא:221090,זח:1224,דח:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
בלמ'ס/רגיל
217.03

אל: ניו יורק. נאו'ס.
גרינברג.

מאת: ארב'ל 1

פיסגת הילד. שלך 461.

1. תודה.

2. לסעיף 2 א': העבירונא ההצהרה בדיפ אלינו.

3. אנו נקבע כאן את כל הקשור בחתימה ונחזיר אליכם בדיפ את ההצהרה החתומה, למסירה לאוניצ'פ.

ארב'ל 1

תפוצה:@(רהמ),ברנע,ארבל1

סססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,תוזם:14818
אל:רהמש/1011
מ-:ניויורק,נר:461,תא:191090,זת:1314,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
16961
בלמ'ס/רגיל
217.03

אל: ארב'ל 1

מאת: מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ם.

הנדון: פיסגת הילד.
מברקכם תוזם 10370.

1. יוחנן ביין חתם בראשי תיבות על ההצהרה.

2. אתמול (17/10) שוחחתי עם פיטר מקדרמט' מיוניצ'ף שמטפל בנושא החתימה על הצהרת פיסגת הילד. יוניצ'ף דן באפשרויות שונות ובאספקטים החוקיים לגבי החתימה המלאה. הוא הציג בפני את האפשרויות בהם דנים עכשיו. וביקש לקבל מאיתנו האפשרות המועדפת עלינו. יוניצ'ף רוצים לערוך טכס לחתימה בהשתתפות התקשורת ועוד. להלן האפשרויות:

א. לשלוח ההצהרה בדיפ' שלנו לבירה. וכשנקבל אותה חזרה נגיש אותה ליוניצ'ף. או שהם ישלחו ההצהרה באופן ישיר, באמצעות הדואר, לירושלים.

ב. ההצהרה יכולה להמסר למנהל האיזורי של יוניצ'ף ריצארד ריד שנמצא בעמאן. שיבוא לצורך הענין לארץ.

ג. הרבה ראשי ממשלות יגיעו לעצרת בנובמבר. הם הציעו לעשות טכס בנוכחות ראשי ממשלה ויוניצ'ף ידאג לסידורים הדרושים. (נשיא המדינה כידוע יהיה באו'ם ב-21 לנובמבר).

3. בנוגע לשאלה אם דרושות שתי חתימות (ראש הממשלה והנשיא, אשר שניהם שלחו מסרים לפסגת הילד), מר מקדורמט' השיב שזה תלוי בפרוטוקול שלנו. מההיבט החוקי חתימה אחת מספיקה, אבל הוא הציע שתי חתימות כדגש להתחייבויותנו לפסגת הילד.

מרקו גרינברג, נאו'ם.

תפוצה:@(רהמ),ברנע,ארבל1

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,חוזם:10370
אל:רהמש/774
מ-:המשרד,תא:161090,זח:1150,דח:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
86504
בלמ'ס/רגיל
217.03

אל: נאו'ם - נ'י

מאת: ארב'ל 1

הנדון: 'פסגת הילד' - חתימת ישראל על ההצהרה. שלכם 1266 מ-26.9

1. האם חתמנו בראשי תיבות על ההצהרה? אם כן, מי חתם.

2. מה הסידורים עתה לגבי החתימה המלאה. מי מעביר את המסמך לחתימה של ראש הממשלה?

ארב'ל 1

תפוצה:@(רהמ),ברנע,ארבל1

סססס

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:11319
אל:רהמש/834
מ-:ניויורק,נר:343,תא:161090,זת:1535,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
16860
בלמ'ס/רגיל
217.03

אל: ארב'ל 1

מאת: אריה טנא, ניו-יורק

הנדון: פסגת הילד
לשלכם 606-612

1. עקב הגבלות חמורות על הכניסה לאו'ם ביום הפיסגה נכנסו באותו יום לבנין האו'ם רק שה'ח ופמלייתו לצורך הפגישה עם שה'ח הסובייטי שהתקיימה שם.

2. פרט לנ'ל נכנס לפיסגה רק השגריר ביין ע'מ להשתתף בישיבת אחה'צ ולחתום על ההצהרה. חתימתו של ביין נחשבת חתימה בראשי תיבות משום שייצג משלחת משקיפה בלבד ולפיכך היא חייבת עדיין חתימת קיום מלאה של רה'מ.

3. נברר ונודיעכם מתי אמור רה'מ לקבל המסמך לחתימה וכן נעבירכם כל תומר שיתפרסם על מהלך הפיסגה.

אריה טנא, ניו-יורק

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל1

סססס

מ ב ר ק נ כ נ ס ג ל ו י

אאאא,חוזם:361
אל:רהמש/20
מ-:המשרד,תא:011090,זח:1341,דח:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב
85979
בלמ'ס/רגיל
217.03

אל: נאו'ם
טנא.

דע ברנע.

מאת: ארב'ל 1

הנדון: פסגת הילד - פעילות וארועים בישראל

1. עם סיום הפיסגה ודאי יפרסמו בפרסום מיוחד את הפעילויות בארצות השונות.

2. בנפרד העברנו אליכם את המידע לגבי הפעילויות אצלנו, ומקוים שימצא ביטוי הולם.

3. לנוחיותכם להלן ריכוז המידע:
א) מסר מאת נשיא המדינה.
ב) דברי רוה'מ בישיבת הממשלה ב-30.9.
ג) ברכות מהועד הישראלי למען אוניצ'פ.
ד) טכס בבית-הנשיא (30.9) - המועצה הלאומית לשלום הילד.
ה) טכס נטיעת חורש ילדי ישראל למען ילדי העולם 30.9. (בטכס השתתפו שגרירי הולנד, פנמה, גואטמלה וצ'כוסלובקיה ונציגי שגרירויות רפ'ג, תוף-השנהב, הונדורס, ארה'ב, איטליה ויפן.
ו) הרדיו והטלביזיה הקדישו אתמול מקום בשידוריהם לנושא. הטלביזיה הקרינה במסגרת 'מבט' לחדשות קטע מהסרטון שהופק באו'ם לקראת הפיסגה.

ארב'ל 1

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל1,רביב,
מעת,הסברה

סססס

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

Communication department

מחלקת הקשר

בהול

פקסימיליה
Facsimile

Date: תאריך: 28/9/90

No. מספר (נר): 1071

To: אל: נאות גיל-ברק

Att: לידי: בשגריר יוחנן בן-ארי

Sender: השולח: מנחם אורמלן

Number of pages including cover: מספר הדפים כולל הדף הזה:

מיסמך הילך.

1. נבקש בבניין שיודעו ישובו בשבת ובמשלחה ביום ראשון 30.9.90.

2. נוי תמצו לאוסלו.

3. לאחר תדרוך לאותו שקבל ביום ראשון אישור שהבניין יוודעו, ונודיעכם מיד בית ארוחת בקשיים להפוך ניתן בעמדה לרחבת טלפון שובן הישראלי.

4. לאחר מניעה טלפונית והודעה. בניתוק. מנחם

Our com. numbers: מספרי התקשורת שלנו:

Tel: -טל
02-303365
02-528842

Telx: טלקס

English: 25224 : לועזי

Hebrew: 25241 :עברי

Fax: פקסימיליה:
972-2-303367

Area code: 91950 :אזור

מהול

אצי מנור
מנהל אגף

הצעת לדברי ראש הממשלה בעניין "הפסגה העולמית למען ילדים"

(לממשלה, י"א בתשרי התשנ"א, 30.9.90)

היום נערך במרכז האו"מ בניו-יורק אירוע מיוחד במינו, שמצאנו לנכון לציינו בממשלה. לראשונה מתכנסים ראשי מדינות לחיפוש דרכים לשיתוף פעולה לשם פתרון בעיות הילדים בתבל.

מהן בעיות אלה?

במדינות מתפתחות נפטרים מדי שנה 15 מיליון ילדים רכים, מתחת לגיל חמש, ממחלות שניתן למנען במאמץ לא גדול: חיסון, טיהור מי שתיה, שיפור התזונה, חינוך והדרכה בבריאות הציבור. במדינות מפותחות ישנן בעיות מסוג אחר: עוני, התמכרות הורים לסמים ולאלכוהול, הכאת ילדים, איידס ועוד. לצערנו לוקה גם החברה הישראלית בחלק מבעיות אלה; אמנם, עלי לציין בסיפוק, כי ישראל היא שם דבר בפיתוח שירותים לילדים על-ידי המערכת הממשלתית, האקדמיה וארגונים מתנדבים, אך כפי שאמרנו בתפילה אתמול "מרובים צרכי עמך", ולא לכל הצרכים ישנן תשובות במשאבים הולמים.

מדינת ישראל נחושה לשפר את המצב בתוכה, ובוודאי ניתנת בימים אלה גם הדעת לרווחתם של ילדי העולים הבאים ארצה. אנו נמשיך לתרום למאמץ לשיפור מצבם של ילדים בתבל ומלואה. העם היהודי, שאיבד מיליון וחצי ילדים בשואה, אינו יכול להיות אדיש כלפי כל ילדים.

הפעילות הבינלאומית בנושא זה החלה עוד ב-1959, בהצהרת האו"מ על זכויות הילד. המשכה היה בשנת 1979, שהוכרזה ע"י האו"מ כשנת הילד הבינלאומית. בארצנו נערכה עצרת בית הנשיא למען הילד, ואנוכי התכבדתי לחתום אשתקד על מגילת זכויות הילד בישראל, שהוכרזה ע"י המועצה הלאומית לשלום הילד. כן חתמנו בנובמבר 1989, בתוך 130 מדינות אחרות, על האמנה הבינלאומית לזכויות הילד, ועתה נבדקת האפשרות חמשפטית לאשרורה.

יוניצ"ף, ארגון האו"מ למען הילדים המיוצג על-ידי ועד ישראלי, היה בין המוביליס בקידום הנושא. הוא סייע רבות למדינת ישראל בראשיתה, ואת ההוקרה למעשיו בארץ ובתבל ביטאה ישראל בבול מיוחד שהוציאה לשם כך.

אנו מקוים כי מיקוד ההתעניינות בנושא אכן תביא להתפתחות חיובית נוספת בכל המאמצים חכלו בתחומי התזונה, מי השתיה, הרפואה, המאבק באיידס ובסמים, התינוך, זכויות הילדים, איכות הסביבה ועוד, ומצרפים קולנו לקריאת ראשי המדינות הנשמעת היום, למען שיכוב אוניברסלי של פעולות מדינות וארגונים לטובת הילדים, ולמען עתיד טוב יותר.

מברק נכנס גלוי

אאאא,חוזם:24880
אל:רהמש/1390
מ-:המשרד,תא:300990,זח:1153,דח:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב
85874
בלמ'ס/בהול לבוקר
217.03

אל: ניו יורק. ביין

מאת: מנהל ארב'ל 1

הנדון: פסגת הילד. שלנו 1071.

1. הדברים נאמרו ע'י רוה'מ בישיבת הממשלה הבוקר.

2. שני תיקונים קטנים בנוסח שהועבר אליכם ביום ששי:

א) שורה רביעית ('מהן בעיות אלה')- נא למחוק.

ב) נא להוסיף בשורה האחרונה את המלה:'לאנושות'. השורה תהיה איפא:
'וארגונים לטובת הילדים, ולמען עתיד טוב יותר לאנושות'.

3. נא לתפוצה מירבית. תודה.

מנהל ארב'ל 1

תפוצה:@(רהמ),ברנע,ארבל1,רביב,הסברה

סססס

3

1/3

1293

271530

16569
ברמ'ס/רגיל
217.03
פאקס: 972-2-382-273.

אל: יחושע עמישב - דובר לשכת חנשיא

דע: ארבל 1

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: בהמשך למברקנו 522.

ליטה לידיעתך מכתבי להנהלת הוועידה בעקבות סיכומנו כי הדברים יפורסמו גם על ידם.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

27 בספטמבר 1990

משרד הנשיא / מקור הודעה ארבל

מצרי הממשלה

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-5200

1293
2/3

27 September 1990

Mr. Peter McDermott
Documentation Coordinator
World Summit for Children
UNICEF House - H-13F
3 United Nations Plaza
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. McDermott,

Following our telephone conversation, enclosed please find message of the President of Israel to the World Summit for Children, which I understand will be published in the post-summit edition "Leadership for Children" messages.

With best wishes and every success in your endeavours on behalf of the Children of the World.

Sincerely,

Johanan Bein
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

Enc.

1293/3/3

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL
TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
30 SEPTEMBER 1990

Of all the injuries cruelly afflicted by human beings upon their fellow men, offenses against children must be the most insufferable. We see and we know how day after day throughout the world children are killed in cold blood; they are mercilessly exploited as laborers; adults, drunk with power, mistreat them; they are made to participate in violent struggles that are not truly their concern, all too often at the cost of their lives. Man has reached the moon and conquered deadly diseases, but calmly views televised scenes of tens of thousands of children perishing from starvation every year.

In our own region, too, we are witness to systematic exploitation of children in violent political struggles. They are manipulated by unscrupulous leaders who know how quickly children become enthusiastic and risk the gravest dangers in perilous adventures that fire their fertile imaginations. The identity of those who embroil children in strife is hidden but well known, and all of us are morally obligated to dissociate ourselves from these cynical and heartless individuals.

In the tradition of our people the child has a central role. He symbolizes the future of the nation, but at the same time he is seen as a person with rights of his own and a place in society. He is not only an object to be dealt with, but an active factor in shaping the world in which we live. This is an approach characteristic of our people's development from the beginnings of its history to the period of the Holocaust when ghetto children heroically smuggled weapons and food to the Jewish population destined to suffer the cruelest of fates.

The Jewish people has always thought of children as its most precious asset. Today, when universal attention is being directed to the problems of children, the State of Israel takes its place among all men of good will in the great endeavor to free the world's children from suffering and injustice and to assure them of a better future.

Chaim Herzog
President
State of Israel

26/1400

1205

1266

16522
בלמ"ס/רג'יל
217.03

אל: מנהל אוב"ל 1

מאת: סנא - נאו"ם

הנדון: <u>פסגת הילד</u>

1. להלן הנוסח הסופי של "הצהרת" הפסגה ו"תכנית הפעולה" כפי שאושרו ע"י ועדת התכנון של הפסגה.

2. כל אחד מהמנהיגים המשתתפים יחתום על ההצהרה הנ"ל ובמעמד חגיגי שיתקיים עם סיום הדיונים ביום א' אחה"צ. המשק'פים יחתמו בראשי תיבות מ[illegible] כוונה שראשי המדינה/ממשלה שלא הגיעו לפסגה יחתמו על [illegible] דך חתימה מלאה לאחר מכן.

3. מכיון שהודענו על השתתפותנו כמשלחת משק'פה בראשות שה"ח נשתתף בטקס החתימה בראשי תיבות בלבד.

סנא - נאו"ם
26 בספטמבר 1990

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PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-6200

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that His Excellency Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of the State of Israel, will be unable to attend the World Summit for Children.

At the request of His Excellency, the Prime Minister, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel has the honour to convey to the Secretary-General, as well as to Their Excellencies the Initiators of the Summit, his best wishes and every success in their great humanitarian endeavours on behalf of the Children of the World.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel would also like to inform the Secretary-General that an Israel State Observer Delegation will attend the Summit, headed by His Excellency, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Levy.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

24 September 1990
New York

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.

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29-30 September 1990
United Nations • New York

World Summit for Children • Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants • Cumbre Mundial en favor de la Infancia

مؤتمر القمة العالمي من أجل الطفل • Всемирная встреча на высшем уровне в интересах детей • 世界儿童问题首脑会议

21 September 1990

TO: Personal Representatives of Heads of State or Government attending the World Summit for Children

State Observers at the World Summit for Children

Members of the Planning Committee

Permanent Representatives to the United Nations

RE:

Final Drafts of the Declaration and Plan of Action

Excellency,

I am pleased to enclose copy of the Declaration and Plan of Action for the World Summit for Children, as unanimously approved by the Planning Committee on 14 September 1990. These texts are the final drafts to be submitted to Heads of State/Government for adoption and signature at the World Summit on 30 September 1990. No further changes are anticipated.

A printed version in booklet format will be available in each of the six official United Nations languages on 28 September 1990. It will, however, remain embargoed – not to be quoted or published – until 21:00 hrs GMT on Sunday 30 September 1990, at which time the Declaration will have been signed and can be released for publication.

It is the understanding of the six initiating Governments that all governments participating in the World Summit – whether at the Head of State or Government level, or as a State Observer – join in the consensus approval of the texts of these documents. It is assumed that each attending Head of State or Government will sign the Declaration, and it is assumed that each State Observer will sign/initial the Declaration as an indication of the intent of the respective Head of State/Government to sign the Declaration thereafter.

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On behalf of the six initiators, and of Secretariat, I express deep appreciation to all those who devoted so much effort, energy, vision and commitment to drafting these historic documents. Over 90 governments and 18 United Nations agencies and offices participated in the process to arrive at these final texts which provide the foundations for greatly enhancing the survival, protection and development of children in all countries in the 1990s and beyond.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Michael Shower
Executive Secretary

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WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Approved Draft Declaration and Plan of Action

CF/WSC/1990/WS-001
30 September 1990

NON-QUOTABLE AND EMBARGOED UNTIL SUNDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1990 5:00 PM EDT (2100 HOURS GMT)

WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

and

PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990S

NON-QUOTABLE AND EMBARGOED UNTIL SUNDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1990 5:00 PM EDT (2100 HOURS GMT)

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK
30 September 1990

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WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

1. We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal - to give every child a better future.

2. The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hope. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.

3. But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The challenge

4. Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, foreign occupation and annexation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

5. Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis - from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

6. Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation and from the effects of the drug problem.

7. These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet.

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The opportunity

8. Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to protect the lives and to diminish enormously the suffering of children, to promote the full development of their human potential and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.

9. Recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international co-operation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields - to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of fatal and crippling diseases and to achieve greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military ones. Improving the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The task

10. Enhancement of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which solutions are now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world, but can be lowered dramatically with means that are already known and easily accessible.

11. Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.

12. Strengthening the role of women in general and ensuring their equal rights will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.

13. At present, over 100 million children are without basic schooling, and two thirds of them are girls. The provision of basic education and literacy for all are among the most important contributions that can be made to the development of the world's children.

14. Half a million mothers die each year from causes related to childbirth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all possible ways. Emphasis must be placed on responsible planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

15. All children must be given the chance to find their identity and realize their worth in a safe and supportive environment, through families and other care-givers committed to their welfare. They must be prepared for responsible life in a free society. They should, from their early years, be encouraged to participate in the cultural life of their societies.

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16. Economic conditions will continue to influence greatly the fate of children, especially in developing nations. For the sake of the future of all children, it is urgently necessary to ensure or reactivate sustained and sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and also to continue to give urgent attention to an early, broad and durable solution to the external debt problems facing developing debtor countries.

17. These tasks require a continued and concerted effort by all nations, through national action and international co-operation.

The commitment

18. The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

19. We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

20. We have agreed that we will act together, in international co-operation, as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following 10-point programme to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

(1) We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched world-wide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

(2) We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal care and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.

(3) We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

(4) We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing, breastfeeding and safe motherhood.

(5) We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children and will support the efforts of parents, other care-givers and communities to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

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(6) We will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; that prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i.e. through vocational training; and that enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

(7) We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances - as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; the displaced children and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child and for the abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

(8) We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We will promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquillity and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

(9) We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future.

(10) We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all states, through national action and international co-operation. That calls for transfers of appropriate additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

The next steps

11. The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to take up that challenge.

12. Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

13. We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

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24. We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that Plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

25. We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

New York, 30 September 1990

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PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990s

I. INTRODUCTION

II. SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Child health

Food and nutrition

Role of women, maternal health and family planning

Role of the family

Basic education and literacy

Children in especially difficult circumstances

Protection of children during armed conflicts

Children and the environment

Alleviation of poverty and revitalization of economic growth

III. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND MONITORING

Action at the national level

Action at the international level

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Plan of Action is intended as a guide for national Governments, international organizations, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and all other sectors of society in formulating their own programmes of action for ensuring the implementation of the Declaration of the World Summit for Children.

2. The needs and problems of children vary from country to country, and indeed from community to community. Individual countries and groups of countries, as well as international, regional, national and local organizations, may use this Plan of Action to develop their own specific programmes in line with their needs, capacity and mandates. However, parents, elders and leaders at all levels throughout the world have certain common aspirations for the well-being of their children. This Plan of Action deals with these common aspirations, suggesting a set of goals and targets for children in the 1990s, strategies for reaching those goals and commitments for action and follow-up measures at various levels.

3. Progress for children should be a key goal of overall national development. It should also form an integral part of the broader international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. As today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world, their survival, protection and development is the prerequisite for the future development of humanity. Empowerment of the younger generation with knowledge and resources to meet their basic human needs and to grow to their full potential should be a primary goal of national development. As their individual development and social contribution will shape the future of the world, investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation for national development.

4. The aspirations of the international community for the well-being of children are best reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. This Convention sets universal legal standards for the protection of children against neglect, abuse and exploitation, as well as guaranteeing to them their basic human rights, including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being. The Declaration of the World Summit calls on all Governments to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention.

5. In the past two years, a set of goals for children and development in the 1990s have been formulated in several international forums attended by virtually all Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and major NGOs. In support of these goals and in line with the growing international consensus in favour of greater attention to the human dimension of development in the 1990s, this Plan of Action calls for concerted national action and international co-operation to strive for the achievement, in all countries, of the following major goals for the survival, protection and development of children by the year 2000.

(a) Reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates by one third or to a level of 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;

(b) Reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;

(c) Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;

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(d) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;

(e) Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children;

(f) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;

(g) Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

6. A list of more detailed sectoral goals and specific actions which would enable the attainment of the above major goals can be found in the appendix to this Plan of Action. These goals will first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources. The strategies for the achievement of the goals may also vary from country to country. Some countries may wish to add other development goals that are uniquely important and relevant for their specific country situation. Such adaptation of the goals is of crucial importance to ensure their technical validity, logistical feasibility, financial affordability and to secure political commitment and broad public support for their achievement.

II. SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

7. Within the context of these overall goals, there are promising opportunities for eradicating or virtually eliminating age-old diseases that have afflicted tens of millions of children for centuries and for improving the quality of life of generations to come. Achievement of these goals would also contribute to lowering population growth, as sustained decline in child death rates towards the level at which parents become confident that their first children will survive is, with some time lag, followed by even greater reduction in child births. To seize these opportunities the Declaration of the World Summit for Children calls for specific actions in the following areas:

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

8. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, contains a comprehensive set of international legal norms for the protection and well-being of children. All Governments are urged to promote earliest possible ratification of the Convention, where it has not already been ratified. Every possible effort should be made in all countries to disseminate the Convention and, wherever it has already been ratified, to promote its implementation and monitoring.

Child health

9. Preventable childhood diseases - such as measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and diptheria, against which there are effective vaccines, and diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections that can be prevented or effectively treated through relatively low-cost

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diseases - are currently responsible for the great majority of the world's 14 million deaths of children under 5 years and disability of millions more every year. Effective action can and must be taken to combat these diseases by strengthening primary health care and basic health services in all countries.

10. Besides these readily preventable or treatable diseases and some others, such as malaria, which have proved more difficult to combat, children today are faced with the new spectre of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic. In the most seriously affected countries HIV/AIDS threatens to offset the gains of child survival programmes. It is already a major drain on limited public health resources needed to support other priority health services. The consequences of HIV/AIDS go well beyond the suffering and death of the infected child and include fears and stigmas that affect parents and siblings and the tragedy of "AIDS orphans". There is an urgent need to ensure that programmes for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, including research on possible vaccines and cures that can be applicable in all countries and situations, and massive information and education campaigns, receive a high priority for both national action and international co-operation.

11. A major factor affecting the health of children as well as adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. These are not only essential for human health and well-being, but also contribute greatly to the emancipation of women from the drudgery that has a pernicious impact on children, especially girls. Progress in child health is unlikely to be sustained if one third of the developing world's children remain without access to clean drinking water and half of them without adequate sanitary facilities.

12. Based on the experience of the past decade, including the many innovations in simple, low-cost techniques and technologies to provide clean water and safe sanitary facilities in rural areas and urban shanty towns, it is now desirable as well as feasible, through concerted national action and international co-operation, to aim at providing all the world's children with universal access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal by the year 2000. An important related benefit of universal access to water and sanitation combined with health education will be the control of many water-borne diseases, among them elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis), which currently afflicts some 10 million children in parts of Africa and Asia.

Food and nutrition

13. Hunger and malnutrition in their different forms contribute to about half of the deaths of young children. More than 20 million children suffer from severe malnutrition, 150 million are underweight and 350 million women suffer from nutritional anaemia. Improved nutrition requires (a) adequate household food security, (b) healthy environment and control of infections and (c) adequate maternal and child care. With the right policies, appropriate institutional arrangements and political priority, the world is now in a position to feed all the world's children and to overcome the worst forms of malnutrition, i.e. drastically to reduce diseases that contribute to malnutrition, to halve protein-energy malnutrition, virtually to eliminate vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders and to reduce nutritional anaemia significantly.

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14. For the young child and the pregnant woman, provision of adequate food during pregnancy and lactation; promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, including frequent feeding; growth monitoring with appropriate follow-up actions; and nutritional surveillance are the most essential needs. As the child grows older, and for the adult population as a whole, an adequate diet is an obvious human priority. Meeting this need requires employment and income-generating opportunities, dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production and distribution. These are key actions within broader national strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Role of women, maternal health and family planning

15. Women in their various roles play a critical part in the well-being of children. The enhancement of the status of women and their equal access to education, training, credit and other extension services constitute a valuable contribution to a nation's social and economic development. Efforts for the enhancement of women's status and their role in development must begin with the girl child. Equal opportunity should be provided for the girl child to benefit from the health, nutrition, education and other basic services to enable her to grow to her full potential.

16. Maternal health, nutrition and education are important for the survival and well-being of women in their own right and are key determinants of the health and well-being of the child in early infancy. The causes of the high rates of infant mortality, especially neonatal mortality, are linked to untimely pregnancies, low birth weight and pre-term births, unsafe delivery, neonatal tetanus, high fertility rates, etc. These are also major risk factors for maternal mortality claiming the lives of 500,000 young women each year and resulting in ill-health and suffering for many millions more. To redress this tragedy, special attention should be given to health, nutrition and education of women.

17. All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many or too frequent. Pre-natal care, clean delivery, access to referral facilities in complicated cases, tetanus toxoid vaccination and prevention of anaemia and other nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy are other important interventions to ensure safe motherhood and a healthy start in life for the newborn. There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health programmes and family planning together in that, acting synergistically, these activities help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates, and contribute more to lowering rates of population growth than either type of activity alone.

Role of the family

18. The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values and norms of their society begins in the family. For the full and harmonious development of their personality, children should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Accordingly, all institutions of society should respect and support the efforts of parents and other care-givers to nurture and care for children in a family environment.

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19. Every effort should be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their family owing to force majeur or in their own best interest, arrangements should be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing in his or her own cultural milieu. Extended families, relatives and community institutions should be given support to help to meet the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcast from society.

Basic education and literacy

20. The international community, including virtually all the Governments of the world, have undertaken a commitment at the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, to increase significantly educational opportunity for over 100 million children and nearly 1 billion adults, two thirds of them girls and women, who at present have no access to basic education and literacy. In fulfilment of that commitment, specific measures must be adopted for (a) the extension of early childhood development activities, (b) universal access to basic education, including completion of primary education or equivalent learning achievement by at least 80 per cent of the relevant school age children with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls, (c) the reduction of adult illiteracy by half, with emphasis on female literacy, (d) vocational training and preparation for employment and (e) increased acquisition of knowledge, skills and values through all educational channels, including modern and traditional communication media, to improve the quality of life of children and families.

21. Besides its intrinsic value for human development and improving the quality of life, progress in education and literacy can contribute significantly to improvement in maternal and child health, in protection of the environment and in sustainable development. As such, investment in basic education must be accorded a high priority in national action as well as international co-operation.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

22. Millions of children around the world live under especially difficult circumstances - as orphans and street children, as refugees or displaced persons, as victims of war and natural and man-made disasters, including such perils as exposure to radiation and dangerous chemicals, as children of migrant workers and other socially disadvantaged groups, as child workers or youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, as disabled children and juvenile delinquents and as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation. Such children deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international co-operation.

23. More than 100 million children are engaged in employment, often heavy and hazardous and in contravention of international conventions which provide for their protection from economic exploitation and from performing work that interferes with their education and is harmful to their health and full development. With this in mind, all States should work to end such child-labour practices and see how the conditions and circumstances of children in legitimate employment can be protected to provide adequate opportunity for their healthy upbringing and development.

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24. Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children - including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and intergovernmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people.

Protection of children during armed conflicts

25. Children need special protection in situations of armed conflict. Recent examples in which countries and opposing factions have agreed to suspend hostilities and adopt special measures such as "corridors of peace" to allow relief supplies to reach women and children and "days of tranquillity" to vaccinate and to provide other health services for children and their families in areas of conflict need to be applied in all such situations. Resolution of a conflict need not be a prerequisite for measures explicitly to protect children and their families to ensure their continuing access to food, medical care and basic services, to deal with trauma resulting from violence and to exempt them from other direct consequences of violence and hostilities. To build the foundation for a peaceful world where violence and war will cease to be acceptable means for settling disputes and conflicts, children's education should inculcate the values of peace, tolerance, understanding and dialogue.

Children and the environment

26. Children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment and its judicious management for sustainable development as their survival and development depends on it. The child survival and development goals proposed for the 1990s in this Plan of Action seek to improve the environment by combating disease and malnutrition and promoting education. These contribute to lowering death rates as well as birth rates, improved social services, better use of natural resources and, ultimately, to the breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.

27. With their relatively low use of capital resources and high reliance on social mobilization, community participation and appropriate technology, the programmes designed to reach the child-related goals of the 1990s are highly compatible with and supportive of environmental protection. The goals for the survival, protection and development of children as enunciated in this Plan of Action should therefore be seen as helping to protect and preserve the environment. Still more action is needed, of course, to prevent the degradation of the environment in both the industrialized and the developing countries, through changes in the wasteful consumption patterns of the affluent and by helping to meet the necessities of survival and development of the poor. Programmes for children that not only help to meet their basic needs but which inculcate in them respect for the natural environment with the diversity of life that it sustains and its beauty and resourcefulness that enhance the quality of human life, must figure prominently in the world's environmental agenda.

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Alleviation of poverty and revitalization of economic growth

28. Achievement of child related goals in the areas of health, nutrition, education, etc., will contribute much to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty. But much more will need to be done to ensure that a solid economic base is established to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development.

29. As affirmed by the international community at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1990), a most important challenge for the 1990s is the need for revitalization of economic growth and social development in the developing countries and to address together the problems of abject poverty and hunger that continue to afflict far too many people in the world. As the most vulnerable segment of human society, children have a particular stake in sustained economic growth and alleviation of poverty, without which their well-being cannot be secured.

30. To foster a favourable international economic environment, it is essential to continue to give urgent attention to an early, broad and durable solution to the external debt problems facing developing debtor countries; to mobilize external and domestic resources to meet the increasing needs for development finance of developing countries; to take steps to ensure that the problem of the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries does not continue in the 1990s and that its impact is effectively addressed; to create a more open and equitable trading system to facilitate the diversification and modernization of the economies of developing countries, particularly those that are commodity-dependent; and to make available substantial concessional resources, particularly for the least developed countries.

31. In all of these efforts the fulfilment of the basic needs of children must receive a high priority. Every possible opportunity should be explored to ensure that programmes benefiting children, women and other vulnerable groups are protected in times of structural adjustments and other economic restructuring. For example, as countries reduce military expenditures, part of the resources released should be channelled to programmes for social and economic development, including those benefiting children. Debt-relief schemes could be formulated in ways that the budget reallocations and renewed economic growth made possible through such schemes would benefit programmes for children. Debt relief for children, including debt swaps for investment in social development programmes, should be considered by debtors and creditors. The international community, including private-sector creditors, are urged to work with developing countries and relevant agencies to support debt relief for children. To match increased efforts by developing countries themselves, the donor countries and international institutions should consider targetting more development assistance to primary health care, basic education, low-cost water and sanitation programmes and other interventions specifically endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

32. The international community has recognized the need to stop and reverse the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries, including most countries of sub-Saharan Africa and many land-locked and island countries that face special development problems. These countries will require additional long-term international support to complement their own national efforts to meet the pressing needs of children over the 1990s.

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III. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND MONITORING

25. Effective implementation of this Plan of Action will require concerted national action and international co-operation. As affirmed in the Declaration, such action and co-operation must be guided by the principle of a "first call for children" - a principle that the essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as in good times, at national and international as well as at family levels.

26. It is particularly important that the child-specific actions proposed must be pursued as part of strengthening broader national development programmes combining equitable economic growth, poverty reduction, human resource development and environmental protection. Such programmes must also strengthen community organizations, inculcate civic responsibility and be sensitive to the cultural heritage and social values which support progress without alienation of the younger generation. With these broad objectives in mind, we commit ourselves and our Governments to the following actions:

Action at the national level

(i) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as NGOs, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help to implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action;

(ii) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action;

(iii) Each country is urged to re-examine in the context of its particular national situation, its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments;

(iv) Families, communities, local governments, NGOs, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children;

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(v) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children - such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrolment and achievement and literacy rates - which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to alert policy makers quickly to any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development;

(vi) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries that do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary;

(vii) Progress towards the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilization and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and the industrialized countries of the world.

Action at the international level

39. Action at the community and national levels is, of course, of critical importance in meeting the goals and aspirations for children and development. However, many developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most indebted ones, will need substantial international co-operation to enable them to participate effectively in the world-wide effort for child survival, protection and development. Accordingly, the following specific actions are proposed to create an enabling international environment for the implementation of this Plan of Action.

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(i) All international development agencies - multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental - are urged to examine how they can contribute to the achievement of the goals and strategies enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Actions as part of more general attention to human development in the 1990s. They are requested to report their plans and programmes to their respective governing bodies before the end of 1991 and periodically thereafter;

(ii) All regional institutions, including regional political and economic organizations, are requested to include consideration of the Declaration and this Plan of Action on the agenda of their meetings, including at the highest political level, with a view to developing agreements for mutual collaboration for implementation and ongoing monitoring;

(iii) Full co-operation and collaboration of all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international institutions is requested in ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of the national plans envisaged in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. The governing bodies of all concerned agencies are requested to ensure that within their mandates the fullest possible support is given by these agencies for the achievement of these goals;

(iv) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant United Nations statistical offices, the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action;

(v) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The governing bodies of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

38. The goals enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Action are ambitious and the commitments required to implement them will demand consistent and extraordinary effort on the part of all concerned. Fortunately, the necessary knowledge and techniques for reaching most of the goals already exist. The financial resources required are modest in relation to the great achievements that beckon. And the most essential factor - the provision to families of the information and services necessary to protect their children - is now within reach in every country and for virtually every community. There is no cause which merits a higher priority than the protection and development of children, on whom the survival, stability and advancement of all nations - and, indeed, of human civilization - depends. Full implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action must therefore be accorded a high priority for national action and international co-operation.

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Appendix

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The following goals have been formulated through extensive consultation in various international forums attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant United Nations agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and a large number of NGOs. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources, with respect for cultural, religious and social traditions. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action.

I. MAJOR GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

(a) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate by one third or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births respectively, whichever is less;

(b) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half;

(c) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half;

(d) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;

(e) By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children;

(f) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy;

(g) Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. SUPPORTING/SECTORAL GOALS

A. Women's health and education

(i) Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women;

(ii) Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many;

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(iii) Access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies;

(iv) Universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls and accelerated literacy programmes for women.

B. Nutrition

(i) Reduction in severe, as well as moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half of 1990 levels;

(ii) Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10 per cent;

(iii) Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one third of the 1990 levels;

(iv) Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders;

(v) Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness;

(vi) Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding, with complementary food, well into the second year;

(vii) Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s;

(viii) Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

C. Child health

(i) Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000;

(ii) Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995;

(iii) Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run;

(iv) Maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90 per cent of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age;

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(v) Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate;

(vi) Reduction by one third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years.

D. Water and sanitation

(i) Universal access to safe drinking water;

(ii) Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal;

(iii) Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000.

E. Basic education

(i) Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family- and community-based interventions;

(ii) Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls;

(iii) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy;

(iv) Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change.

F. Children in difficult circumstances

Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

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אל: ארב"ל 1

מאת: אריה סנא - נאו"ם

חנדון: <u>פסגת הילד</u>

להלן מכתב מזכ"ל יוניצף המבקש תרומות חמדינות גם לתקציב הפסגה עצמה וגם לתקציב הפעולות חכרוכות בפסגה. כן מצ"ב מכתב רשימת המדינות שהתחייבו לתרום במסגרת תקציבים אלו.

2. מאחר ולא נשתתף בפסגה איננו רואים צורך מיוחד בתרומתנו. אם מאידך נשתתף במשקיפים או נרצה לצאת ידי חובה אפשר לשקול התחפות סמלית של כמה אלפי דולר.

אריה סנא - נאו"ם
24 בספטמבר 1990

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unicef

United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

UNICEF HOUSE
Three United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 326-7000
Telex 175697TRT

17 September 1990

Excellency,

As you will recall, I wrote to you in January and May of this year requesting that you kindly convey to your Government our appeal for contributions against the two budgets of the World Summit for Children: the Summit meeting itself, and the Mobilization activities related to the Summit.

I am happy to inform you that as of today, over seventy heads of state or government have indicated their intention to participate in the Summit. This largest-ever gathering of world leaders will even further reinforce the unique character of the event, and enhance the opportunity for wider commitment and action on behalf of children worldwide.

I attach a list of contributions received or pledged as of 10 September 1990. As you can see, a total of fifty governments have already made contributions to the Summit budgets, including countries where the head of state or government will not be able to attend. A number of least developing countries are also among the donors, affirming their conviction of the importance of the World Summit.

As you may be aware, due to the unprecedented magnitude of the Summit, on 7 September 1990, the UNICEF Executive Board approved revised estimates for the two budgets of the Summit, bringing the totals to $US 2,994,762 for the Summit meeting, and $US 2,139,683 for the mobilization activities.

I am therefore writing again to request your Government to kindly consider making contributions to both of the above-mentioned budgets. It would be most useful if such contributions could be made allowing flexibility for the Secretariat to decide on the ultimate allocation of the funds according to needs. This would not only help to cover the costs of the Summit itself, but also ensure that the mobilization activities are appropriately carried out. Please note that contributions can be received even after the Summit.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

James P. Grant
Executive Director

His Excellency
Mr. Johanan Bein
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations
New York

World Summit for Children
Sommet mondial pour les Enfants
29 - 30 September 1990
United Nations - New York

END

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Programme Funding Office - Monitoring Unit

0 September 1990

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED/RECEIVED

		SUMMIT BUDGET	MOBILIZATION ACT.BUDGET
	US$	2,994,762	2,139,683
Confirmed Contributions			
Albania Govt.*		1,000	2,000
Bangladesh Govt.**		500	
Barbados Govt.*		5,000	
Bhutan Govt.*			10,000
Byelorussian SSR Govt.**		208,333	
Canada Govt.*		1,045	
Chad Govt.*			5,000
Chile Govt.*		25,000	29,000
China Govt.*			100,000
Czech and Slovak Fed.Rep.Govt.*		1,000	
Djibouti Govt.**			50,000
Egypt Govt.**		5,000	
El Salvador Govt.**		174,376	76,000
Finland Govt.*			5,000
Holy See *		1,000	29,000
India Govt.*/**		20,000	30,000
Indonesia Govt.*		150,270	
Ireland Govt.*		250,000	
Italy Govt.* (a)		5,000	
Jordan Govt.**			50,000
Korea, Rep. Govt.*		5,000	
Liberia Govt.**		50,000	
Malaysia Govt.**		500	1,000
Maldives Govt.**		57,592	
Mali Govt.*		75,000	
Mexico Govt.*			1,000
Nepal Govt.*		100,000	
Netherlands Govt.*		50,000	
Nigeria Govt.*		50,000	
Pakistan Govt.*		2,500	
Philippines Govt.*			20,000
Senegal Govt.**		10,000	
Singapore Govt.*		200,000	
Sweden Govt.*		25,000	
Turkey Govt.**			30,000
Uganda Govt.*			15,000
Ukrainian SSR Govt.**			100,000
USSR Govt.**			48,167
Venezuela Govt.*			20,000
Yugoslavia Govt.*		50,000	
Zimbabwe Govt.**			5,000
Austria NC **			10,000
Belgium NC *			50,000
Canada NC **			49,561
France NC *			49,195
Italy NC *			103,333
Japan NC *			2,857
Luxembourg NC *			150,000 ***
Netherlands NC **			2,500
Poland NC **			

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WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED/RECEIVED

	SUMMIT BUDGET	MOBILIZATION ACT.BUDGET
Confirmed Contributions:cont'd		
Portugal NC *		2,502
San Marino NC *		811
Spain NC **		100,000
Sweden NC **		25,000
Turkey NC *		25,000
UK NC *		84,459
US NC *		100,000
US NC **		200,000
Yugoslavia NC *		1,932
US Ambassador to the UN, Geneva *	800	
SUBTOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS	1,533,196	1,382,297
Pledges		
Brazil Govt.	15,000	15,000
France Govt. (a)	107,143	
Gambia Govt. (a)	3,000	
Japan Govt. (a)	200,000	2,174 (KSHS 50,000)
Kenya Govt.	2,318	
Myanmar Govt.	1,851	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Govt.	100,000	
UK Govt. (a)	150,000	
US Govt. (a)		2,475 (Leva 5,000)
Bulgaria NC		629
New Zealand NC		
SUBTOTAL PLEDGES	579,312	20,278
GRAND TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS/PLEDGES	2,112,508	1,402,575
UNFUNDED BALANCE	882,254	537,108

* Funds already deposited into UNICEF Account
** Written confirmation received from donor
*** In addition to above amount, US$50,000 has been earmarked by the Netherlands NC to support international mobilization activities outside the Summit budget.
(a) Exact allocation for Summit/mob.to be confirmed by donor.

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אל: ארב"ל 1

רע: ממנכ"ל
לשכת רוח"מ

מאת: אריה טנא - נאו"ם

הנדון: <u>פסגת הילד</u>

1. מצ"ב בקשת מזכיר הפסגה לאשר לו השתתפות רוח"מ בארוחת הערב 29/9 והשתתפותה של רעייתו בביקור.

2. מניחים שתערכנו בעגלא ובזמן קריב.

אריה טנא - נאו"ם

17 בספטמבר 1990

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29-30 September 1990
United Nations • New York

World Summit for Children • Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants • Cumbre Mundial en favor de la Infancia

مؤتمر القمة العالمي من أجل الطفل • Всемирная встреча на высшем уровне в интересах детей • 兒童問題世界首腦會議

1319G

10 September 1990

TO: Permanent Mission focal points
for the World Summit for Children

FROM: Michael Shower
Executive Secretary

RE: Information on attendance at 29 September dinner
and on presence of Spouses of Heads of State or Government

It is most important that you confirm to the Summit Secretariat as soon as possible that your Head of State/Government will be attending the dinner on Saturday evening, 29 September, at the United Nations, so that proper arrangements can be made. Please remember that the dinner is exclusively for Heads of State or Government. A formal invitation from the six initiators is forthcoming.

It is also important that you advise the Summit Secretariat as to whether the Spouse of your Head of State or Government will be accompanying him/her to New York for the Summit. As you will note in Arrangements Note No. 8, which is now being circulated, a number of activities are available for 'First Spouses' on Saturday evening and Sunday, 29-30 September. It is most important that we learn immediately which Spouses will be present in New York so that individual invitations can be extended to them by the various hosts, and so that we may provide seating in the General Assembly Hall.

Please telephone your Summit Focal Point immediately with this information.

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בבבב
שמור/מיידי

אל: ארב'ל 1

דע: ממנכ'ל
לשכת רוה'מ

מאת: אריה טנא - נאו'ם

הנדון: פסגת הילד

1. להלן מפרייברג - יש להם כבר אישורים של 81 מנהיגים שישתתפו. בימים אלה אמורה ועדת התכנון לאשר סופית את טיוטת ההצהרה שתוגש לאישור הפסגה והוא מקווה שהערבים לא ינסו להכניס ברגע האחרון משהו על ילדים פלסטינים. לכן בינתיים הם משתדלים שלא לתת פרסום רב מדי להשתתפות רוה'מ עד שהשם יתפרסם ברשימת המשתתפים המתעדכנת מידי זמן. הסברתי לו שאם הערבים ירצו, יעשו זאת ללא כל קשר להשתתפות רוה'מ.

2. במקביל נמסר לי מהמזכירות שהשתתפות בדיונים תלויה אך ורק בהחלטת ועדת שש היוזמות. אם ברצוננו להבטיח התבטאות רוה'מ יש לפנות ישירות ועל בסיס בילטרלי לאחת היוזמות.
(מומלץ לעשות זאת עם קנדה שהיא אחת משני יושבי הראש בדיונים. היו'ר האחר הוא מאלי.)

3. מאבטחים יקבלו אישור כניסה נפרד מיתר חברי המשלחת וסידורי בטחון יטופלו באמצעות שרות הבטחון של האו'ם בלבד.

4. חוזרים ומבקשים טיפולכם בכל יתר הפרטים על פי מברקנו 1246 והטפסים שקיבלתם. אין כל סיבה שלא לטפל בסידורים הארגוניים מתוך הנחה שרוה"מ יבוא וללא קשר להחלטה הסופית לגבי נסיעתו. אפשר תמיד לבטל בשלב מאוחר יותר.

אריה טנא - נאו"ם

תפוצה:@(רהמ),ברנע,ארבל1

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אל: ארב"ל 1

דע: לשכת רוה"מ - לשכת ממנכ"ל

מאת: טנא - נאו"ם

הנדון: פסגת הילד

מצ"ב חשובתנו לפנייתך המוזכ"ל המוריעה על כוונת רוה"מ להשתתף בפסגה.

טנא - נאו"ם
12 בספטמבר 1990

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PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351 5300

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to acknowledge the latter's communication to His Excellency Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of the State of Israel, dated 14 February 1990.

At the request of His Excellency the Prime Minister, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel has the honor to inform the Secretary-General of the Prime Minister's intention to participate in the World Summit for Children beginning on the evening of 29 September 1990 at United Nations Headquarters.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

11 September 1990
New York

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

14 February 1990

Excellency,

I write to Your Excellency at the request of Their Excellencies Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, President Moussa Traoré of Mali, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, Prime Minister Mohtarama Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden. Their Excellencies have proposed that a World Summit for Children be organized to enhance political commitment for the benefit of children, nationally and internationally. This initiative was endorsed by the Executive Board of UNICEF at a special session last December.

The World Summit for Children will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on the evening of Saturday, 29 September 1990, and all day Sunday, 30 September, if necessary continuing on the morning of Monday, 1 October, for the presentation of the Summit communiqué.

The purpose of the World Summit for Children is to bring attention and promote commitment, at the highest political level, to goals and strategies for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children as key elements in the socio-economic development of all countries. The aim is to stimulate new initiatives in all countries, and among the international community, to address those issues that most critically affect children for the decades ahead. It is expected that the meeting will result in a declaration on achieving these goals in the 1990s. The Initiators believe, in particular, that the Summit can accelerate ratification and implementation of the new Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989.

Experience in recent years with the approaches known generally as the "child survival and development revolution" has demonstrated that dramatic progress can be achieved in reducing child mortality and

His Excellency
Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of the State of Israel

4/6 -2- 1115

improving child health and well-being. The necessary mobilization of multiple sectors of government and society to achieve this progress invariably requires the personal and active commitment of national leaders. It has also been demonstrated that this improvement in the survival of children through the involvement of parents contributes to a greater voluntary reduction in births.

The growing impact on children of several critical global problems - notably war and violence, poverty, debt, degradation of the environment, and drugs - must also be a major concern for all political leaders. These issues present a challenge which demands concerted international action.

The Initiators have asked that I convene this World Summit for Children on their behalf by inviting the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the United Nations or its specialized agencies to participate personally. I am pleased to respond with the good offices of the United Nations in support of this historic initiative. I very much hope that Your Excellency will be able to attend.

I would view a new commitment by the world's leaders to protect the lives of children and to promote their well-being as a reaffirmation of our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations". Making the survival and well-being of children a measure of successful development efforts would reaffirm that the ultimate purpose of development is to enhance human capabilities and the human condition.

The Initiators would be grateful if Your Excellency would advise me at your earliest convenience as to whether you intend to participate in the World Summit for Children.

The UNICEF Secretariat, led by Executive Director James P. Grant, will serve as the secretariat of this meeting under the guidance of the Initiators and the Planning Committee for the Summit.

The Initiators, with the support of the UNICEF Executive Board, encourage voluntary contributions by Governments and non-governmental organizations towards the costs of the Summit and related activities. In due course, the Secretariat will forward additional information to your appropriate authorities.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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בבבב
16610
שמור/רגיל

אל: יועץ רה'מ לתקשורת
יועצת שה'ח לתקשורת

דע: מע'ת
ארבל 2

מאת: עיתונות/ ניו יורק

הנדון: בתי מלון לעיתונאים בזמן העצרת

1. לאור ההשתתפות הצפויה של עשרות ראשי מדינה בפסגת הילד על נילוויהם הרבים פרט לביקורי שרי החוץ נודע לנו שרוב בתי המלון במנהטן יהיו בתפוסה מלאה.

2. לאור הערכתינו שעיתונאים יבקשו להצטרף מהארץ ומוושינגטון החלטנו להזמין 5 חדרים ליחיד במלון סן-קרלוס.

3. נודה לכם אם תודיעונו בהקדם האפשרי אם ומי יגיע בפמליה בביקורים הצפויים בעצרת.

4. הנ'ל על דעת מנהלה.

עיתונות/ ניו יורק
יובל רותם

תפוצה:@(רהמ),שהח,רביב,מעת,ברנע,ארבל2

ססס

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מ-:המשרד,תא:280890,זת:1917,דת:מ,סג:סו,
בבבב
סודי/מיידי

אל: השגריר, הציר וושינגטון
קונכ'ל, נאו'ם

1. כידוע לכם תתכנס בניו-יורק ב-30.9 עצרת מיוחדת למען הילד. הוזמנו ראשי מדינה או ראשי ממשלה בלבד, ועד כה הודיעו כ-70 מוזמנים על השתתפותם. רה'מ הנחה שנשיב עקרונית בחיוב להזמנה, אך ההחלטה אם לנסוע תפול רק סמוך למועד העצרת. בין אלה שהודיעו על השתתפותם נכללים הנשיא בוש, נשיאי צרפת, מצרים וכן רה'מ קנדה, יפן, בריטניה ואיטליה.

2. קרן ז'בוטינסקי שבראשה עומד אריק ספקטור החליטה להעניק את פרס ירושלים השנה לראש הממשלה שמיר. הטקס ייערך בניו-יורק ב-9.12 ורה'מ קבל ההזמנה והסכים להשתתף במעמד.

3. הנ'ל לידיעתכם בלבד.

לשכת רה'מ

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),מנכל,ממנכל,בנצור,מצפא,ארבל1

סססס

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

Communication department

מחלקת הקשר

חנין אטון

פקסימיליה
Facsimile

Date: תאריך:	28/8/90
No. מספר:	4044

To: אל: [illegible]

Att: לידי: [illegible]

Sender: משלח: אורבך ר

Number of pages including cover: מספר הדפים כולל הדף הזה: 3

הנדון: פסגת הולב

אבקש לדווח מיהם נציגי ישראל בפסגה הנ"ל, מי הוזמן מטעם הפעולה ומשרדו לקראת הפסגה הולב,

נודה לכם אם תעבירו אותם פרטים הפעולה בקומוניקט עם הפסגה.

אורבך ר

רפת כשלח אורבך
ר

ע.מ

Our com. numbers: מספרי התקשורת שלנו:

Tel: טל:	Telx:	Fax: פקסימיליה:
02-303365	English: 25224 :לועזי	972-2-303367
02-528842	Hebrew: 25241 :עברי	Area code: 91950 מיקוד

August 27, 1990

Ms. Louise Talbot
UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
U.S.A.

RE: Update on activities undertaken by the Israel National Committee toward the Children's Summit

Dear Ms. Talbot,

In answer to your communication to us of 25, July, 1990, I am happy to inform you of the following steps taken by our Committee to mark the Children's Summit:

1. A letter was sent by our Committee to some 100 voluntary organisations working on behalf of children in Israel explaining the nature of the Summit, inviting the organisations to mark the event with activities of their own and to report to us on any activity that takes place.

2. A request was sent to the President of the State of Israel that he mention the World Summit for Children in his traditional New Year Greeting to the Nation on 19th September 1990, which is the eve of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year.

3. A request was sent to the Speaker of the Knesset to mark the Summit in remarks from the podium of the Knesset.

4. A press release was sent to all papers describing the background to the Summit and mentioning plans of the Israel National Committee to mark the occasion.

5. We have just received approval from the Ministry of Education and Culture to hold a special UNICEF day in the primary and secondary schools throughout the country. The Summit will provide a focal point of discussion on this day, as well as the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the

work of UNICEF throughout the World. Teachers will receive an instruction booklet containing information on all of the above subjects, as well as a list of possible activities to be carried out in the classroom with the children.

In addition, we hope to produce an exercise book for school children with a special cover containing a summary version of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

6. We have received approval from the Jewish National Fund to plant a Children's Peace Forest of 1,000 trees. We intend to invite children from every local authority in Israel, there are about 200 - to participate in the planting ceremony in honour of the Summit. The details have still to be worked out, but we will probably schedule the planting ceremony for the New Year for Trees on the 15th of the Hebrew month of Shevat, which falls next year on Wednesday, the 30th of January, 1991.

We will keep you informed of events surrounding the Summit as they develop.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Avraham Lavine
Vice-Chairman

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אל: מנהל ארב"ל 1
דע: ממנכ"ל - השגריר וושינגטון - הקונכ"ל-נ"י

מאת: אריה טנא - נאו"ם

חנדון: פיסגת הילד - לשלך 1302

1. קיבלנו מפרייברג את המצ"ב:-
א) טיוטת הצהרה שהוכנה לאישור הפיסגה.
ב) טיוטת תכנית הפעולה לאישור הפיסגה.
ג) תכנית ולוח זמנים מעודכנים של הפיסגה.
ד) רשימת המשתתפים הידועים עד עתה ורשימת האחרים על פי סיכויי השתתפותם. פרייברג ביקש לשמור בסוד מטמך זה שאסור לו למסור לנו. ישראל תעבוד עכשיו לרשימת המדינות שאישרו השתתפותן אך למרות הכל אין בטחון עד לרגע האחרון אם אמנם המלך חוסיין או פחד ישתתפו בטופו של דבר. מאידך נודע לו שפידל קסטרו המדיט להשתתף בעצמו.

2. מכתב תמיכה של נשיא אוניברסיטת ישיבה "המכשיר" את תאירוע. המארגנים הזמינו מכתב זה כדי להתגונן באמצעותו בפני התקפות מחוגים יהודיים שהתלוננו על סמיכות תאריכי הפיסגה ליום כיפור.

3. רוה"מ יכול כמובן להשיב בעצמו למזכ"ל האו"ם. אולם לדעתנו אין צורך בכך ועדיף לנסח כאן איגרת תשובה בשמו המודיעה על השתתפותו. אנא אישורכם.

4. טרם נקבעו סדרי התבטאויות המנהיגים וסביר שההסדר הטופי יתמהמה. כל עוד לא יודעים סופית ובמדויק מי חמשתתפים. ברור שלאור ריבוי המשתתפים ומיעוט הזמן, לא יוכלו כל המנהיגים להתבטא. אך ראוי לשים לב, שיהיו שני סוגי התבטאויות בדיונים הרשמיים הפתוחים לקהל ולתקשורת: נאומים שישאו מספר מנהיגים להצגת הנושאים השונים, והתבטאויות של מנהיגים אחרים במתלך הויכוח. גם אלה וגם אלה יצטרכו לחיות קצרים ביותר.

5. אם רוה"מ מעונין בהתבטאות במסגרת הפיסגה, צריך יהיה להפעיל לחץ בכיוון זה. יש כמובן לקחת בחשבון תגובה ערבית אפשרית לעצם התבטאות רוה"מ בויכוח. וכן העלאת הנושא הפלשתיני בידי משתתף ערבי או בלמו"י. בכל מקרה כדאי לבוא בדברים עם הקנדים ואולי גם המצרים החברים בועדת השישה על מנת לנסות ולהבטיח מראש שלא תהיינה התבטאויות חריגות או נסיונות לתקן את הנוסחים הסכלליים של ה"הצהרה" ו"תכנית הפעולה" בצורה שתפגע באוירת הקונצנזוס.

אשרונא אם בכוונת רוה"מ להתבטא כדי שנוכל לרשום אותו פורמלית על רשימת ראשי המדינה הרוצים להתבטא.

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5. מכל מקום יש לדאוג להכנת עמדה ישראלית שתופץ כ-NATIONAL PAPER.

6. יש לקבוע רשימת חמשת החברים שישתתפו במשלחת הרשמית (OFFICIAL DELEGATION) ואלו שישתתפו במשלחת הנלווית (ACCOMPANYING PARTY). המאבטח האישי הצמוד לרוה"מ יצטרך לחירשם במשלחת הרשמית הקרובה ביותר לרוה"מ במרבית האירועים - פרט לאותם אירועים סגורים שבהם משתתפים אך ורק המנחיגים. פרטים ב-ARRANGEMENTS NOTE NO. 1 שקיבלתם.

7. יש למנות נציג אישי PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE של רוה"מ (בדרך כלל בדרג שגריר) שייצגו עוד לפני פגישת הפיסגה באירועים שונים, מציעים - שביין ישמש כנציג אישי וכן כחבר במשלחת הרשמית. אשרונא.

8. מציעים שטנא ימונה כאיש קשר טכני (FOCAL POINT OFFICER) למזכירות המארגנת לצורך המשך הטיפול. - אשרונא מירית.

9. הבריקונא אם רעיית רוה"מ תתלווה אליו שכן יש תכנית מיוחדת לרעיות.

10. בעת הפיסגה עדיין אמור לשהות כאן שח"ת דוד לוי. פרייברג הסב תשומת לבנו, שגם שרים משתתפים במשלחות הרשמיות ואם יש ענין בכך יוכל שח"ת להשתתף ולשבת לצד רוה"מ ביום ראשון 30/9 בישיבות הבוקר ואחה"צ הפומביות. אנא שיקולכם.

11. התוכנית למנחיגים תסתיים למעשה בישיבת אותב ביום ראשון בשעה 17:00. מסיבת העתונאים אח"כ מיועדת ליושבי הראש בלבד ועל קבלת הפנים בערב יותרו מרבית המנחיגים לאחר יום עבודה מלא. עם זאת ממליץ פרייברג שנשקול השתתפות רוה"מ בישיבת העצרת למחרת ב-1/10, שבה ינאמו נשיאי ארה"ב, בריה"מ, צרפת ומכסיקו, ויוצגו בפני האו"ם ההצהרה והתכנית שנתקבלו יום קודם.

12. <u>חשוב מאד</u> לקבוע בהקדם ולשריין המלון עבור רוה"מ וממלייתו, לאור השתתפות מנחיגים ומשלחות רבות שבודאי ימלאו את בתי המלון, המלונות חעיקריים לשהות המשתתפים יהיו לדברי פרייברג ח- U.N. PLAZA ו-ה"וולדורף-אסטוריה". בודאי תקחו בחשבון הצורך לשכן את רוה"מ קרוב לבית-כנסת עקב יום הכיפורים.

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13. מניחים כי בודאי יהיה לביקור גם פן תקשורתי. יהודי ומדיני-אמריקני ויש לדאוג לתיאום ולקשירת כל הקצוות.

אריה טנא - נאו"ם
28 באוגוסט 1990

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT DECLARATION

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1248/62

CF/WSC/1990/PC-031 Rev. 1
31 July DRAFT

World Declaration
on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children

1) We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal -- to give every child a better future.

2) The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.

3) But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The Challenge

4) Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid and foreign occupation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

5) Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis -- from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness, and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

6) Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including AIDS, from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation, and from the effects of the drug problem.

7) These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet.

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The Opportunity

8) Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to diminish enormously the suffering of children, to promote the full development of their human potential, and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.

9) Recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international co-operation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields -- to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of fatal and crippling diseases, and to achieve greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military ones. Improving the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The Task

10) Enhancment of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which solutions are now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved, every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world, but can be lowered dramatically with means that are already known and easily accessible.

11) Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.

12) Strengthening the role of women in general, and ensuring their equal rights, will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.

13) At present, over 100 million children are without basic schooling, and two-thirds of them are girls. The provision of basic education and literacy for all are among the most important contributions that can be made to the development of the world's children.

14) Half a million mothers die each year from causes related to child birth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all possible ways. Emphasis must be placed on responsible planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

15) All children must be given the chance to find their identity and realize their worth in a safe and supportive environment, through families and other care-givers committed to their welfare. They must be prepared for responsible life in a free society. They should, from their early years, be encouraged to participate in the cultural life of their societies.

16) Economic conditions will continue to influence greatly the fate of children, especially in developing nations. For the sake of the future of all children, it is urgently necessary to ensure or reactivate sustained and sustainable economic growth and development in all countries, and also to give a broad and durable solution to the serious external debt problems of developing countries.

17) These tasks require a continued and concerted effort by all nations, through national action and international co-operation.

The Commitment

18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international co-operation -- as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following 10 point programme to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

i. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

ii. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal care, and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.

iii. We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

iv. We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing and safe motherhood.

v. We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children, and will support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

vi. We will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; that prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i.e. through vocational training; and that enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

vii. We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances — as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; the displaced children and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for the abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

viii. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We will promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

ix. We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future.

x. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international co-operation. That implies transfers of additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

Next Steps

21) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to take up that challenge.

22) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

23) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for a greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

24) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

25) We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

New York, September 30, 1990
/a

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

CF/WSC/1990/PC-032
31 July DRAFT

1248/62

8

Plan of Action
for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s

I. Introduction

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- Role of the Family
- Basic Education & Literacy
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I. Introduction

1. This Plan of Action is intended as a guide for national governments, international organisations, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and all other sectors of society in formulating their own programmes of action for ensuring the implementation of the Declaration of the World Summit for Children.

2. The needs and problems of children vary from country to country, and indeed from community to community. Individual countries and groups of countries, as well as international, regional, national and local organizations, may use this plan of action to develop their own specific programmes in line with their needs, capacity, and mandates. However, parents, elders and leaders at all levels throughout the world have certain common aspirations for the well-being of their children. This plan of action deals with these common aspirations, suggesting a set of goals and targets for children in the 1990s, strategies for reaching those goals, and commitments for action and follow-up measures at various levels.

3. Progress for children should be a key goal of overall national development. It should also form an integral part of the broader international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. As today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world, their survival, protection and development is the pre-requisite for the future development of humanity. Empowerment of the younger generation with knowledge and resources to meet their basic human needs and to grow to their full potential should be a primary goal of national development. As their individual development and social contribution will shape the future of the world, investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation for national development.

4. The aspirations of the international community for the well-being of children are best reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. This Convention sets universal legal standards for the protection of children against neglect, abuse and exploitation, as well as guaranteeing to them their basic human rights, including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being. The Declaration of the World Summit calls on all Governments to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention.

5. In the past two years, a set of goals for children and development in the 1990s have been formulated in several international fora attended by virtually all Governments, relevant UN agencies and major non-governmental organizations. In support of these goals and in line with the growing international consensus in favour of greater attention to the human dimension of development in the 1990s, this Plan of Action calls for concerted national action and international cooperation to strive for the achievement of the following major goals for the survival, protection and development of children by the year 2000.

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i. Reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates in all countries by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;
ii. Reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;
iii. Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;
iv. Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
v. Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children;
vi. Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;
vii. Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

6. A list of more detailed sectoral goals and specific actions which would enable the attainment of the above major goals can be found in the Annex to this Plan of Action. These goals will first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources. The strategies for the achievement of the goals may also vary from country to country. Some countries may wish to add other development goals that are uniquely important and relevant for their specific country situation. Such adaptation of the goals is of special importance to ensure their technical validity, logistical feasibility, financial affordability and to secure political commitment and broad public support for their achievement.

II. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development

7. Within the context of these overall goals, there are promising opportunities for eradicating or virtually eliminating age-old diseases that have afflicted tens of millions of children for centuries, and for improving the quality of life of generations to come. Achievement of these goals would also contribute to lowering population growth, as sustained decline in child death rates towards the level at which parents become confident that their first children will survive is, with some time lag, followed by even greater reduction in child births. To seize these opportunities the Declaration of the World Summit for Children calls for specific actions in the following areas:

Convention on the Rights of the Child

8. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, contains a comprehensive set of international legal norms for the protection and well-being of children. All Governments are urged to promote earliest possible ratification of the Convention, where it has not already been ratified. Every possible effort should be made in all countries to disseminate the Convention and, wherever it has already been ratified, to promote its implementation and monitoring.

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Child Health

9. Preventable childhood diseases -- such as measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and diptheria, against which there are effective vaccines, and diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections which can be prevented or effectively treated through relatively low-cost remedies -- are currently responsible for the great majority of the world's 14 million deaths of children under 5 years, and disability of millions more every year. Effective action can and must be taken to combat these diseases by strengthening primary health care and basic health services in all countries.

10. Besides these readily preventable or treatable diseases and some others, such as malaria, which have proved more difficult to combat, children today are faced with the new spectre of the AIDS pandemic. In the most seriously affected countries HIV/AIDS threatens to offset the gains of child survival programmes. It is already a major drain on limited public health resources needed to support other priority health services. The consequences of HIV/AIDS go well beyond the suffering and death of the infected child, and include risks and stigmas which affect parents and siblings, and the tragedy of "AIDS orphans". There is an urgent need to ensure that programmes for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, including research on possible vaccines and cures which can be applicable in all countries and situations, and massive information and education campaigns, receive a high priority for both national action and international cooperation.

11. A major factor affecting the health of children as well as adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. These are not only essential for human health and well-being, but also contribute greatly to the emancipation of women from the drudgery that has pernicious impact on children, especially girls. Progress in child health is unlikely to be sustained if one-third of the developing world's children remain without access to clean drinking water, and half of them without adequate sanitary facilities.

12. Based on the experience of the past decade, including the many innovations in simple, low-cost techniques and technologies to provide clean water and safe sanitary facilities in rural areas and urban shanty towns, it is now desirable as well as feasible, through concerted national action and international cooperation, to aim for providing all the world's children with universal access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal by the year 2000. An important related benefit of universal access to water and sanitation combined with health education will be the control of many water-borne diseases, among them elimination of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis), which currently afflicts some 10 million children in parts of Africa and Asia.

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Food and Nutrition

13. Hunger and malnutrition in their different forms contribute to about half of the deaths of young children. More than 20 million children suffer from severe malnutrition, 150 million are underweight and 350 million women suffer from nutritional anemia. Improved nutrition requires a) adequate household food security, b) healthy environment and control of infections, and c) adequate maternal and child care. With the right policies, appropriate institutional arrangements and political priority, the world is now in a position to feed all the world's children, and to overcome the worst forms of malnutrition, viz. to drastically reduce diseases which contribute to malnutrition, to halve protein-energy malnutrition, to virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders, and to significantly reduce nutritional anemia.

14. For the young child and the pregnant woman, provision of adequate food during pregnancy and lactation; promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, including frequent feeding; growth monitoring with appropriate follow-up actions, and nutritional surveillance, are the most essential needs. As the child grows older, and for the adult population as a whole, an adequate diet is an obvious human priority. Meeting this need requires employment and income generating opportunities, dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production and distribution. These are key actions within broader national strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Role of Women, Maternal Health and Family Planning

15. Women in their various roles play a critical part in the well-being of children. The enhancement of the status of women and their equal access to education, training, credit and other extension services constitute a valuable contribution to a nation's social and economic development. Efforts for the enhancement of women's status and their role in development must begin with the girl child. Equal opportunity should be provided for the girl child to benefit from the health, nutrition, education and other basic services to enable her to grow to her full potential.

16. Maternal health, nutrition and education are important for the survival and well-being of women in their own right, and are key determinants of the health and well-being of the child in early infancy. The causes of the high rates of infant mortality, especially neonatal mortality, are linked to untimely pregnancies, low birth weight and pre-term births, unsafe delivery, neonatal tetanus, high fertility rates, etc. These are also major risk factors for maternal mortality claiming the lives of 500,000 young women each year, and resulting in ill health and suffering of many millions more. To redress this tragedy, special attention should be given to health, nutrition and education of women.

17. All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many or too frequent. Pre-natal care, clean delivery, access to referral facilities in complicated cases, tetanus toxoid vaccination and prevention of anemia and other nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy are other important interventions to ensure safe motherhood and a healthy start in life for the newborn. There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health and family planning programmes together in that, acting synergistically, these programmes help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates, and contribute to population stabilisation sooner and at lower levels than either type of programme alone.

Role of the Family

18. The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values and norms of their society begins in the family. For the full and harmonious development of their personality, children should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Accordingly, all institutions of society should respect and support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children in a family environment.

19. Every effort should be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their family due to force majeur or in their own best interest, arrangements should be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing in his or her own cultural milieu. Extended families, relatives and community institutions should be given support to help the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcaste from society.

Basic Education and Literacy

20. The international community, including virtually all the governments of the world, have undertaken a commitment at the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, to significantly increase educational opportunity for over 100 million children and nearly 1000 million adults, two-thirds of them girls and women, who at present have no access to basic education and literacy. In fulfilment of that commitment, specific measures must be adopted for a) the expansion of early childhood development activities, b) universal access to basic education, including completion of primary education or equivalent learning achievement by at least 80 per cent of the relevant school age children with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls, c) the reduction of adult illiteracy by half, with emphasis on female literacy, d) vocational training and preparation for employment, and e) increased acquisition of knowledge, skills and values through all educational channels, including modern and traditional communication media, to improve the quality of life of children and families.

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21. Besides its intrinsic value for human development and improving the quality of life, progress in education and literacy can contribute significantly to improvement in maternal and child health, in protection of the environment and in sustainable development. As such, investment in basic education must be accorded a high priority in national action as well as international cooperation.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

22. Millions of children around the world live under especially difficult circumstances -- as orphans and street children, as refugees or displaced persons, as victims of war and natural disasters, as children of migrant workers and other socially disadvantaged groups, as child workers or youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, as disabled children and juvenile delinquents and as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation. Such children deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation.

23. More than 100 million children are engaged in employment, often heavy and hazardous and in contravention of international conventions which provide for their protection from economic exploitation and from performing work that interferes with their education and is harmful to their health and full development. With this in mind, all states should look again at the needs of young children, to see how their condition and circumstances can be changed to provide adequate opportunity for their healthy upbringing and development.

24. Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children -- including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and inter-governmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people.

Protection of Children During Armed Conflicts

25. Children need special protection in situations of armed conflict. Recent examples in which countries and opposing factions have agreed to suspend hostilities and adopt special measures such as "corridors of peace" to allow relief supplies to reach women and children and "days of tranquility" to vaccinate and to provide other health services for children and their families in areas of conflict need to be applied in all such situations. Resolution of a conflict need not be a prerequisite for measures to explicitly protect children and their families to ensure their continuing access to food, medical care and basic services, to deal with trauma resulting from violence, and to exempt them from other direct consequences of violence and hostilities. To build the foundation for a peaceful world where violence and war will cease to be acceptable means for settling disputes and conflicts, children's education should inculcate the values of peace, tolerance, understanding and dialogue.

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Children and the Environment

26. Children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment and its judicious management for sustainable development as their survival and development depends on it. The child survival and development goals proposed for the 1990s in this Plan of Action seek to improve the environment by combating disease and malnutrition and promoting education. These contribute to lowering death rates as well as birth rates, improved social services, better use of natural resources and, ultimately, to the breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.

27. With their relatively low use of capital resources and high reliance on social mobilization, community participation and appropriate technology, the programmes designed to reach the child related goals of the 1990s are highly compatible with and supportive of environmental protection. The goals for the survival, protection and development of children as enunciated in this Plan of Action should therefore be seen as helping to protect and preserve the environment. Still more action is needed, of course, to prevent the degradation of the environment in both the industrialised and developing countries, through changes in the wasteful consumption patterns of the affluent and by helping to meet the necessities of survival and development of the poor. Programmes for children that not only help meet their basic needs but which inculcate in them respect for the natural environment with the diversity of life which it sustains, and its beauty and resourcefulness which enhance the quality of human life, must figure prominently in the world's environmental agenda.

Alleviation of Poverty and Revitalization of Economic Growth

28. Achievement of child related goals in the areas of health, nutrition, education, etc., will contribute much to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty. But much more will need to be done to ensure that a solid economic base is established to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development.

29. As affirmed by the international community at the 18th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1990), a most important challenge for the 1990s is the need for revitalization of economic growth and social development in the developing countries, and to address together the problems of abject poverty and hunger that continue to afflict far too many people in the world. As the most vulnerable segment of human society, children have a particular stake in sustained economic growth and alleviation of poverty without which their well-being cannot be secured.

30. To foster a favourable international economic environment, it is essential to reach an early and durable solution to the serious external debt problems facing many developing countries; to reverse the net transfer of resources from the developing to the developed countries; to create a more open and equitable trading system to facilitate the diversification and modernisation of the economies of developing countries, particularly those that are commodity-dependent; and to make available substantial concessional resources, particularly for the least developed countries.

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31. In all of these efforts the fulfilment of the basic needs of children must receive a high priority. Every possible opportunity should be explored to ensure that programmes benefitting children, women and other vulnerable groups are protected in times of structural adjustments and other economic restructuring. For example, as countries reduce military expenditures, part of the resources released should be channelled to programmes for social and economic development, including those benefitting children. Debt relief schemes could be formulated in ways that the budget reallocations and renewed economic growth made possible through such schemes would benefit programmes for children. Debt relief for children, including debt swaps for investment in social development programmes, should be considered by debtors and creditors. The international community, including private sector creditors, are urged to work with developing countries and relevant agencies to support debt relief for children. To match increased efforts by developing countries themselves, the donor countries and international institutions should consider targetting more development assistance to primary health care, basic education, low-cost water and sanitation programmes and other interventions specifically endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

32. The international community has recognised the need to stop and reverse the increasing marginalisation of the least developed countries, including most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and many land-locked and island countries that face special development problems. These countries will require additional long-term international support to complement their own national efforts to meet the pressing needs of children over the 1990s.

III. Follow-up Actions and Monitoring

33. Effective implementation of this Plan of Action will require concerted national action and international cooperation. As affirmed in the Declaration, such action and cooperation must be guided by the principle of a "first call for children" -- a principle that the essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as in good times, at national and international as well as at family levels.

34. It is particularly important that the child-specific actions proposed must be pursued as part of strengthening broader national development programmes combining revitalised economic growth, poverty reduction, human resource development and environmental protection. Such programmes must also strengthen community organisations, inculcate civic responsibility and be sensitive to the cultural heritage and social values which support progress without alienation of the younger generation. With these broad objectives in mind, we commit ourselves and our Governments to the following actions:

Action at National Level

a) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as non-governmental organisations, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action.

b) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

c) Each country is urged to re-examine its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments.

d) Families, communities, local governments, non-governmental organisations, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children.

e) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children -- such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrollment and achievement, and literacy rates -- which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to quickly alert policy makers of any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision-makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development.

f) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries which do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary.

g) Progress toward the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilisation and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and industrialised countries of the world.

Action at International Level

35. Action at the community and national levels is, of course, of critical importance in meeting the goals and aspirations for children and development. However, many developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most indebted ones, will need substantial international cooperation to enable them to participate effectively in the worldwide effort for child survival, protection and development. Accordingly, the following specific actions are proposed to create an enabling international environment for the implementation of this Plan of Action.

a) All international development agencies -- multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental -- are urged to examine how they can contribute to the achievement of the goals and strategies enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Actions as part of more general attention to human development in the 1990s. They are requested to report their plans and programmes to their respective governing bodies before the end of 1991 and periodically thereafter.

b) All regional institutions, including regional political and economic organizations, are requested to include consideration of the Declaration and this Plan of Action on the agenda of their meetings, including at the highest political level, with a view to developing agreements for mutual collaboration for implementation and on-going monitoring.

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c) Full cooperation and collaboration of all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international institutions is requested in ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of the national plans envisaged in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. The governing bodies of all concerned agencies are requested to ensure that within their mandates the fullest possible support is given by these agencies for the achievement of these goals.

d) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant UN statistical offices, the specialised agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action.

e) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialised agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The Governing bodies of the relevant specialised agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions, and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

36. The goals enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Action are ambitious and the commitments required to implement them will demand consistent and extraordinary effort on the part of all concerned. Fortunately, the necessary knowledge and techniques for reaching most of the goals already exist. The financial resources required are modest in relation to the great achievements which beckon. And the most essential factor — the provision to families of the information and services necessary to protect their children — is now within reach in every country and for virtually every community. There is no cause which merits a higher priority than the protection and development of children, on whom the survival, stability and advancement of all nations — and, indeed, of human civilisation — depends. Full implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action must therefore be accorded a high priority for national action and international cooperation.

30 September 1990
New York

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Annex

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The following goals have been formulated through extensive consultation in various international fora attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant UN agencies including WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and IBRD, and a large number of non-governmental organisations. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action.

I. Major Goals for Child Survival, Development and Protection

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate in all countries by one-third or to 50 and 70 per 1000 live births respectively, whichever is less.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half.
- Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school age children.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy.
- Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. Supporting/Sectoral Goals

1. *Women's Health and Education*

- Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies which are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.
- Access by all pregnant women to prenatal care, trained attendants during child birth and referral facilities for high risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies.
- Universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls, and accelerated literacy programmes for women.

2. *Nutrition*

- Reduction in severe as well as moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half of 1990 levels.
- Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10%.
- Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one-third of 1990 levels.
- Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders.
- Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness.
- Empowerment of all women to exclusively breast-feed their child for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding with complementary food well into the second year.
- Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalised in all countries by the end of the 1990s.
- Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

3. *Child Health*

- Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000.
- Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.
- Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.
- Maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90% of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child bearing age.
- Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years; and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate.
- Reduction by one-third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years.

4. *Water and Sanitation*

- Universal access to safe drinking water.
- Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000.

5. *Basic Education*

- Expansion of early childhood development activities including appropriate low-cost family and community based interventions.
- Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half the 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy.
- Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication, and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change.

6. *Children in Difficult Circumstances*

- Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Draft Revised Schedule of the World Summit for Children and Related Events

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CF/WSC/1990/GEN-019
21 August 1990

Thursday, 27 September

10:00 AM - final meeting of the Planning Committee

Friday, 28 September

8:30 AM - 5:30 PM The Summit Forum

Saturday, 29 September

6:30 PM - 7:30 PM arrivals of Heads of State/Government at UNHQs

7:30 PM - 9:30 PM Dinner [informal] for Heads of State/Government only, in North Lounge
-- welcoming comments and toasts

Sunday, 30 September

7:30 AM - 9:15 AM arrivals at UNHQs

informal consultations among Heads of State/Government

Convention on Rights of Child available for signature

buffet breakfast available

9:15 AM - 9:30 AM official photograph

9:30 AM - 10:30 AM Opening Session in General Assembly Hall
(with invited audience and media coverage)
Co-Chair A presiding

-- welcoming statement by the Secretary-General
-- overview statement by Co-Chair B
-- perspectives on the Summit by Initiators D and E
-- introduction of video by Executive Director
-- video presentation

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10:30 AM - 10:45 AM — transfer to ECOSOC Chamber

10:45 AM - 1:30 PM — Morning Discussion Session in ECOSOC Chamber (with audience of delegations and media coverage) Co-Chair A presiding

THEME 1: CHILD SURVIVAL
-- introductory statements by 2 Heads of State/Government
-- responding commentaries by 4 Heads of State/Government
-- general discussion

THEME 2: CHILD PROTECTION
-- introductory statements by 2 Heads of State/Government
-- responding commentaries by 4 Heads of State/Government
-- general discussion

THEME 3: CHILD DEVELOPMENT
-- introductory statements by 2 Heads of State/Government
-- responding commentaries by 4 Heads of State/Government
-- general discussion

1:45 PM - 2:45 PM — Private Working Luncheon in North Lounge

3:00 PM - 4:00 PM — Afternoon Discussion Session in ECOSOC Chamber (with audience of delegations and media coverage) Co-Chair B presiding

THEME 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENT
-- introductory statements by 2 Heads of State/Government
-- responding commentaries by 4 Heads of State/Government
-- general discussion

4:00 PM - 4:15 PM — transfer to GA Hall

4:15 PM - 5:00 PM — Concluding Session in General Assembly Hall (with invited audience and media coverage) Co-Chair B presiding

-- summary statement by Co-Chair A
-- presentation of the Declaration by Initiator F
-- signature of the Declaration by Heads of S/G, witnessed by children and presented to them
-- reading of the Declaration [or personal commentaries] by 6 children
-- concluding remarks by Co-Chair B

~~5:00 PM - 6:00 PM — Official Press Conference~~

5:00 PM - 7:00 PM — Executive Director's Reception

Monday, 1 October

9:45 AM - 10:00 AM — Presentation of the Declaration/Plan of Action to United Nations General Assembly by the Co-Chairs

Bush - Gorb. Takeo, Mitterand

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EXPECTED SUMMIT ATTENDANCE

24 AUGUST 1990, 6.30 P.M.

CONFIRMED : 73	LIKELY : 18	UNCERTAIN : 28	UNLIKELY : 18	WILL NOT ATTEND : 28	SPECIAL
1. ANGOLA	42. NEPAL	1. ALGERIA	1. ALBANIA	1. AFGHANISTAN	1. AUSTRIA	1. NIGERI
2. ARGENTINA	43. NETHERLANDS	2. AUSTRALIA	2. ANTIGUA & BARBUD	2. BELIZE	2. BAHRAIN	
3. BANGLADESH	44. NICARAGUA	3. CUBA	3. BAHAMAS	3. COTE D'IVOIRE	3. BHUTAN	
4. BARBADOS	45. NORWAY	4. GUINEA	4. BURKINA FASO	4. DOMINICAN REP.	4. BOLIVIA	
5. BELGIUM	46. PAKISTAN	5. GUYANA	5. BURUNDI	5. ETHIOPIA	5. BOTSWANA	
6. BENIN	47. PANAMA	6. INDIA	6. COMOROS	6. GERMAN DEM. REP	6. BRUNEI DARUSALAAM	
7. BRAZIL	48. PARAGUAY	7. KOREA REP. OF	7. CONGO	7. KOREA DEM. REP.	7. CAMEROON	
8. BULGARIA	49. PERU	8. LEBANON	8. FIJI	8. KUWAIT	8. CAPE VERDE	
9. BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	50. RWANDA	9. LESOTHO	9. GREECE	9. LIBERIA	9. CHAD	
10. CAMBODIA	51. ST. KITTS & NEVIS	10. MAURITANIA	10. GRENADA	10. LIBYA	10. CHINA	
11. CANADA	52. ST. LUCIA	11. MOROCCO	11. HAITI	11. MALAWI	11. CYPRUS	
12. CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	53. ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES	12. NIGER	12. IRAN	12. MAURITIUS	12. DJIBOUTI	
13. CHILE		13. POLAND	13. ISRAEL	13. MONGOLIA	13. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
14. COLOMBIA	54. SAMOA, WESTERN	14. ROMANIA	14. KIRIBATI	14. MOZAMBIQUE	14. GABON	
15. COSTA RICA	55. SAUDI ARABIA	15. TANZANIA	15. MADAGASCAR	15. MYANMAR	15. GHANA	
16. CZECH & SLOVAK REP.	56. SENEGAL	16. U.S.S.R.	16. MONACO	16. SOMALIA	16. HUNGARY	
17. DENMARK	57. SIERRA LEONE	17. VIETNAM	17. NEW ZEALAND	17. SWITZERLAND	17. INDONESIA	
18. DOMINICA	58. SUDAN	18. ZAMBIA	18. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	18. ZAIRE	18. IRAQ	
19. ECUADOR	59. SURINAME		19. PHILIPPINES		19. JAMAICA	
20. EGYPT	60. SWAZILAND		20. PORTUGAL		20. LAOS	
21. EL SALVADOR	61. SWEDEN		21. QATAR		21. LUXEMBOURG	
22. FINLAND	62. TOGO		22. SAO TOME & PRIN.		22. OMAN	
23. FRANCE	63. TURKEY		23. SPAIN		23. SAN MARINO	
24. GERMANY F.R.	64. UGANDA		24. SRI LANKA		24. SEYCHELLES	
25. GAMBIA	65. UKRANIAN S.S.R.		25. SYRIAN ARAB REP.		25. SINGAPORE	
26. GUATEMALA	66. UNITED ARAB EMIRA		26. TONGA		26. SOLOMON ISLANDS	
27. GUINEA BISSAU	67. UNITED KINGDOM		27. TRINIDAD & TOBA		27. THAILAND	
28. HOLY SEE	68. U.S.A.		28. YEMEN		28. TUNISIA	
29. HONDURAS	69. URUGUAY					
30. ICELAND	70. VANUATU					
31. IRELAND	71. VENEZUELA					
32. JAPAN	72. YUGOSLAVIA					
33. ITALY	73. ZIMBABWE					
34. JORDAN						
35. KENYA						
36. MALAYSIA						
37. MALDIVES						
38. MALI						
39. MALTA						
40. MEXICO						
41. NAMIBIA						

1245/62

Yeshiva University / *Office of the President*

24

August 16, 1990

Dr. R. Y. Freiberg
UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Dear Dr. Freiberg:

I write to commend you for your splendid work as Secretariat Coordinator of the World Summit for Children. I am pleased that the Summit is scheduled to begin as our Yom Kippur Holy Day will have been concluded, and that there will be no conflict for Jewish participants who will be part of this commendable project.

I wholeheartedly support the objectives of the World Summit for Children. It is a source of anguish to us that some 14 million children needlessly die each year. The theme of our Day of Atonement is At-One-Ment with God and with fellow man. We will particularly pray on this Yom Kippur for at-one-ment with those who are dedicating their efforts to alleviate the suffering of children the world over.

May the Almighty respond to our prayers, and may the efforts of the World Summit for Children be crowned with success.

Cordially yours,

NORMAN LAMM
President

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The World Summit for Children and Yom Kippur

This note pertains both to the specific concern that members of the Jewish faith, and potentially the Government of Israel, may be disturbed and reactive against the World Summit for Children due to its scheduling on the evening immediately at the conclusion of Yom Kippur (sundown Saturday), as well as to our general interest in encouraging inter-faith action for children in relation to the Summit.

The unique nature of Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) - which is the most sacred observance of the Jewish faith does not "lend" itself to a "this year's theme" or other programmatic approach to linking the High Holy Day with a particular cause. Yom Kippur is unique unto itself, with its own very distinct theme and ritual, and is not given to adaptation. The core sense of the Day of Atonement is the acknowledgement of the fact that "we are (each one of us) our brother's keepers". On Yom Kippur, when Jews ask G-d to forgive, they recite a long, set of sins, irrelevant to the fact whether an individual has actually committed them or not; someone in the community may have and all of the members of the community are responsible for it, as a whole. G-d atones the whole community. This deeply human and social dimension of Judaism sets the individual within a community of which he/she is an organic part, investing him/her with a deep sense of responsibility towards others.

Other Jewish holidays have a different character. For example, Pessah (Passover) - commemorating the deliverance from Egyptian bondage - was "adapted" by many during the 1980s to support a theme of appeal for the emigration of Soviet Jews; Hannukah - also a festival of freedom celebrating the restoration of The Temple and liberation of ancient Israel - is often given a theme in support of modern-day liberty and freedom causes.

However, a principal integral tenet of Yom Kippur is that, at the end of the day, G-d closes "The Book of Life" in which He has inscribed the names of all those who will live through the year until the next High Holy Days (the ten day period of Rosh Hashanah - the New Year's Day - through Yom Kippur). It would be possible to respectfully link this conviction to the cause of children and the World Summit by remembering the over one million Jewish children who perished during the Shoah (The Holocaust). It could also be linked to developing a theme of an appeal to G-d that the names of 14 million children who die each year, mostly of preventable child diseases, hunger and conflicts created by humankind should not, needlessly, be omitted from the Book of Life for the coming year.

משרד החוץ

התאריך: 5/8/90

אל: ~~[illegible]~~

מאת: עוזי מנור, מנהל ארב'יל !

ל/ שלום !

בהמשך לשיחתנו, נא הע"י
הרצה.

בברכה

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שמור/מידי
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אל: ארב"ל 1

דע: ממנכ"ל

מאת: דוד מתני, נאו"ס, ניו-יורק

הנדון: פיסגה למען הילד

ביין דובק והה"מ שוחחנו עם פרייברג לגבי הנדון.

א. פרייברג מסר לנו והם מצ"ב לידיעתכם:

1. תמצית דיוני אוטבה (לא פורסמו ולכן לא לציטוט עדיין).
2. טיוטה ראשונית של ההצהרה (לא פורסמה ולכן לא לציטוט עדיין) שימונא לב שמוזכר בעקיפין סבל הילדים תחת כיבוש.
3. UPDATE מס' 8 בקשר לפיסגה.
4. הורעת דובר על ראשי המדינה/ממשלה המשתתפים (60 במספר).

ב. יוניצ"ף סבורים שעד 13.8 (ערב המפגש הבא של המארגנים) מספר ראשי המדינה/ממשלה יגיע ל-100.
הכוונה היא שבערב הפתיחה שני היו"רים (בהוטו ומלרוני) יזמינו רק את ראשי המדינה/ממשלה לא"ע חגיגית באחד מאולמות האו"ם.
הישיבה בדיונים תהיה בשני מעגלים:
במעגל הפנימי רק לאותם ראשי מדינה/ממשלה שמשתתפים, במעגל החיצוני האחרים.
PRIVATE SESSIONS- יוזמנו רק ראשי מדינה/ממשלה.

ג. על מנת לעקוף בואו של ראש אש"פ מדובר רק על הזמנת מדינות חברות האו"ט או סוכנויותיו (כך שהקוריאות הוטיקן יוכלו לבוא). הפקיסטאנים (המארגנים) לא נגעו בנושא וחקנדים מתנגדים אך פועלים בזהירות, המצרים וקפים בנושא ורק השוודים מתעקשים להזמין משקיפים. מגש בזה שהנושא ערם הוכרע סופית וקיימת הסכנה יוזמנו משקיפים, כולל ה-EEC, הליגה וכו' ואז בוודאי אש אש"פ ירצה לקפוץ על העגלה והדבר לפי פרייברג ייצור עיות הבות.

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ד. לדברי פרייבורג תהיה בעיה גם עם מספר ראשי מדינה, אם יחליטו לבוא כגון: קסטרו, קראפי מובוטו או לי פנג הסיני. מניחים שהעיראקי יסרב לבוא.

ה. בשל ריבוי ראשי המדינה סבורים שיגבילו ההצהרה הפומבית לכל ראש מדינה/ממשלה ל-2-3 דקות אך את דברי ראשי המדינה/ממשלה יועברו במלואם בכתב.

ו. יתקיימו עדיין 2 ישיבות ארגוניות: האחת ב-14-15 באוגוסט בשטוקהולם או לונדון, והשניה ב-28 באוגוסט באסלאמאבאד.

ז. נודה לכם אם תדאגו שהחלטה שלנו תבוא לפני חוזר לפני ה-13 באוגוסט.

דוד מתני, נאו"ם, ניו-יורק

2 באוגוסט 1990

1016 3/92

29-30 September 1990
United Nations • New York

World Summit for Children • Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants • Cumbre Mundial en favor de la Infancia

مؤتمر القمة العالمي من أجل الطفل • Всемирная встреча на высшем уровне в интересах детей • 世界儿童问题首脑会议

2 August 1990
PR/14/90

Summit for Children to be Largest Meeting of World Leaders

The Heads of State or Government of 60 countries have already agreed to attend the World Summit for Children at the United Nations this September, organizers announced today. Confirmations of attendance continue to arrive daily, and the total number of attending leaders is expected to be substantially larger. Some 80 leaders have yet to respond. The Summit for Children will be the largest gathering of world leaders in history.

38 Presidents, 20 Prime Ministers and two Kings have confirmed that they will participate in the World Summit on 29-30 September, according to Canadian Ambassador L. Yves Fortier, co-chair of the Summit Planning Committee. Ambassador Fortier was speaking on behalf of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, co-chairs of the Summit meeting, and the four other initiators. The World Summit was called at the initiative of Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden, with the encouragement and assistance of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. UNICEF has been asked to serve as the Secretariat of the summit meeting.

The Summit will focus on universal problems affecting children, including protection of their health from readily preventable diseases, adequate nutrition, education, homelessness and abandonment, drugs, the impact of AIDS, child labour and exploitation, and basic community services. The Summit Planning Committee, whose membership has grown from the original six Initiators to over 70 countries, has been working since January on a Declaration and Plan of Action for the 1990s to be proposed to the Summit.

One of the primary objectives in calling for the Summit is already well on its way toward achievement. The six Initiating Governments sought to accelerate the normal pace of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted last November by the United Nations General Assembly, but which must be acted upon by individual countries. The Convention will enter into force after it has been ratified by 20 countries. Eighteen have already acted, making it likely that the Convention will be in force before the Summit convenes. No other human rights treaty has ever come

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Personal Representatives of the Heads of State or Government who plan to attend the Summit met in Ottawa on Friday, 27 July, to review and discuss the organization and format for the meeting. A further meeting was held in New York on 30-31 July to review drafts of the proposed Declaration and Plan of Action to be adopted by the World Summit.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto will co-chair the Summit. The other Initiators of the Summit are President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, President Moussa Traore of Mali, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden.

The Heads of State or Government of the following States have to date confirmed their intention to attend the World Summit: Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico and Namibia.

Also: Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar will also participate on behalf of the United Nations.

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orld Summit for Children
ret Mondial pour les Enfants

Expected attendance at the World Summit for Children as of 2 August 1990

The Initiators and/or the Secretariat have been notified by Governments that the following Heads of State or Government intend to participate in the World Summit for Children.

1. BANGLADESH
   President Hussain Muhammad Ershad
2. BARBADOS
   Prime Minister L. Erskine Sandiford
3. BENIN
   President Mathieu Kérékou
4. BRAZIL
   President Fernando Collor
5. CAMBODIA
   Prime Minister Son Sann
6. CANADA
   Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
7. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
   President André Kolingba
8. CHILE
   President Patricio Aylwin
9. COLOMBIA
   President(-elect) Cesar Gaviria
10. COSTA RICA
    President Rafael Angel Calderon-Fournier
11. CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC
    President Vaclav Havel

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12. DOMINICA
Prime Minister Mary E. Charles

13. ECUADOR
President Rodrigo Borja-Cevallos

14. EGYPT
President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

15. EL SALVADOR
President Felix Cristiani-Burkard

16. FRANCE
President François Mitterrand

17. GAMBIA
President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara

18. GUATEMALA
President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo

19. GUINEA BISSAU
President Joao Bernardo Vieira

20. HOLY SEE
Secretary of State [Head of Government] Agostino Cardinal Casaroli

21. HONDURAS
President Rafael Leonardo Callejas

22. IRELAND
Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey

23. JORDAN
King Hussein Ibn Talal

24. KENYA
President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi

25. LUXEMBOURG
Prime Minister Jacques Santer

26. MALAYSIA
Prime Minister Dato'Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad

27. MALDIVES
President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom

28. MALI
President Moussa Traoré

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29. MALTA
Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami

30. MEXICO
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari

31. NAMIBIA
President Sam Nujoma

32. NEPAL
Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai

33. NETHERLANDS
Prime Minister R.F.M. Lubbers

34. NICARAGUA
President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro

35. NORWAY
Prime Minister Jan P. Syse

36. PAKISTAN
Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto

37. PARAGUAY
President Andrés Rodriguez

38. PERU
President Alberto Fujimori

39. RWANDA
President Juvenal Habyarimana

40. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
Prime Minister Kennedy A. Simmonds

41. ST. LUCIA
Prime Minister John G.M. Compton

42. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Prime Minister James F. Mitchell

43. SAMOA
Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana

44. SAUDI ARABIA
King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud

45. SENEGAL
President Abdou Diouf

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46. SOMALIA
President Mohamed Siad Barre

47. SUDAN
President Omar Hassan Ahmed El Bashir

48. SURINAME
President Ramsewak Shankar

49. SWEDEN
Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson

50. TURKEY
President Turgut Ozal

51. TOGO
President Gnassingbé Eyadema

52. UGANDA
President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

53. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
President Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan

54. UNITED KINGDOM
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

55. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
President Ali Hassan Mwinyi

56. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
President George Bush

57. VANUATU
Prime Minister Walter H. Lini

58. VENEZUELA
President Carlos Andrés Pérez

59. YUGOSLAVIA
President Borislav Jovic

60. ZIMBABWE
President Robert G. Mugabe

* * * * * * * *

עבור: מנכ"ל ממר"ה

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אל: ארב"ל 1

דע: ממנכ"ל

מאת: דוד מתני, נאו"ם, ניו-יורק

הנדון: פיסגה למען הילד

ביון דובק וחח"מ שוחחנו עם פרייברג לגבי הנדון.

א. פרייברג מסר לנו וחם מצ"ב לידיעתכם:

1. תמצית דיוני אוטבה (לא פורסמו ולכן לא לציטוט עדיין).
2. טיוטה ראשונית של החצהרה (לא פורסמה ולכן לא לציטוט עדין) שימונא לב שמוזכר בעקיפין סבל הילדים תחת כיבוש.
3. UPDATE מס' 8 בקשר לפיסגה.
4. הורעת דובר על ראשי המדינה/ממשלה המשתתפים (60 במספר).

ב. יוניצ"ף סבורים שעד 13.8 (ערב המפגש הבא של המארגנים) מספר ראשי המדינה/ממשלה יגיע ל-100.
מכוונה היא שבערב הפתיחה שני היו"רים (בחוטו ומלרוני) יזמינו רק את ראשי המדינה/ממשלה לא"ע חגיגית באחד האולמות האו"ם.
הישיבה ביוניים תחיה בשני מעגלים:
במעגל הפנימי רק לאותם ראשי מדינה/ממשלה שמשתתפים, במעגל החיצוני האחרים.
PRIVATE SESSIONS- יוזמנו רק ראשי מדינה/ממשלה.

ל מנת לעקוף בואו של ראש אש"פ מדובר רק על הזמנת דינות חברות האו"ם או סוכנויותיו (כך שהקוריאות הוטיקן יוכלו לבוא). הפקיסטאנים (המארגנים) לא נגעו נושא והקנדים מתנגדים אך פועלים בזהירות, המצרים קמים חנושא ורק חשוודים מתעקשים להזמין משקיפים. הגע בזה שחנושא טרם חוכרע סופית וקיימת חסכנה יוזמנו משקיפים, כולל ח-EEC, הליגה וכו' ואז בוודאי אש"פ ורצח לקפוץ על חעגלה וחדבר לפי פרייברג ייצור עיות חבות.

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ד. לדברי פרייברג תהיה בעיה גם עם מספר ראשי מדינה, אם יחליטו לבוא כגון: קסטרו, קראפי מובוטו או לי פנג חסיני. מניחים שחעיראקי יסרב לבוא.

ה. בשל ריבוי ראשי המדינה סבורים שיגבילו ההצהרה הפומבית לכל ראש מדינה/ממשלה ל-2-3 דקות אך את דברי ראשי המדינה/ממשלה יועברו במלואם בכתב.

ו. יתקיימו עדיין 2 ישיבות ארגוניות: האחת ב-14-15 באוגוסט בשטוקהולם או לונדון, והשניה ב-28 באוגוסט באסלאמאבאד.

ז. נודה לכם אם תדאגו שההחלטה שלנו תבוא לפני חוזר לפני ה-13 באוגוסט.

דוד מתני, נאו"ם, ניו-יורק

2 באוגוסט 1990

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29-30 September 1990
United Nations • New York

World Summit for Children • Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants • Cumbre Mundial en favor de la Infancia

مؤتمر القمة العالمي من أجل الطفل • Всемирная встреча на высшем уровне в интересах детей • 世界儿童问题首脑会议

2 August 1990
PR/14/90

Summit for Children to be Largest Meeting of World Leaders

The Heads of State or Government of 60 countries have already agreed to attend the World Summit for Children at the United Nations this September, organizers announced today. Confirmations of attendance continue to arrive daily, and the total number of attending leaders is expected to be substantially larger. Some 80 leaders have yet to respond. The Summit for Children will be the largest gathering of world leaders in history.

38 Presidents, 20 Prime Ministers and two Kings have confirmed that they will participate in the World Summit on 29-30 September, according to Canadian Ambassador L. Yves Fortier, co-chair of the Summit Planning Committee. Ambassador Fortier was speaking on behalf of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, co-chairs of the Summit meeting, and the four other initiators. The World Summit was called at the initiative of Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden, with the encouragement and assistance of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. UNICEF has been asked to serve as the Secretariat of the summit meeting.

The Summit will focus on universal problems affecting children, including protection of their health from readily preventable diseases, adequate nutrition, education, homelessness and abandonment, drugs, the impact of AIDS, child labour and exploitation, and basic community services. The Summit Planning Committee, whose membership has grown from the original six Initiators to over 70 countries, has been working since January on a Declaration and Plan of Action for the 1990s to be proposed to the Summit.

One of the primary objectives in calling for the Summit is already well on its way toward achievement. The six Initiating Governments sought to accelerate the normal pace of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted last November by the United Nations General Assembly, but which must be acted upon by individual countries. The Convention will enter into force after it has been ratified by 20 countries. Eighteen have already acted, making it likely that the Convention will be in force before the Summit convenes. No other human rights treaty has ever come into force so quickly.

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UNICEF House • 3 United Nations Plaza • New York, New York 10017 • 212/326-7622 • telex: 175989 • fax: 212/326-7464

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Personal Representatives of the Heads of State or Government who plan to attend the Summit met in Ottawa on Friday, 27 July, to review and discuss the organization and format for the meeting. A further meeting was held in New York on 30-31 July to review drafts of the proposed Declaration and Plan of Action to be adopted by the World Summit.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto will co-chair the Summit. The other Initiators of the Summit are President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, President Moussa Traore of Mali, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Swedan.

The Heads of State or Government of the following States have to date confirmed their intention to attend the World Summit: Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Iraland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico and Namibia.

Also: Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swedan, Turkey, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emiratas, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar will also participate on behalf of the United Nations.

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

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Expected attendance at the World Summit for Children as of 2 August 1990

The Initiators and/or the Secretariat have been notified by Governments that the following Heads of State or Government intend to participate in the World Summit for Children.

1. BANGLADESH
   President Hussain Muhammad Ershad
2. BARBADOS
   Prime Minister L. Erskine Sandiford
3. BENIN
   President Mathieu Kérékou
4. BRAZIL
   President Fernando Collor
5. CAMBODIA
   Prime Minister Son Sann
6. CANADA
   Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
7. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
   President André Kolingba
8. CHILE
   President Patricio Aylwin
9. COLOMBIA
   President(-elect) Cesar Gaviria
10. COSTA RICA
    President Rafael Angel Calderon-Fournier
11. CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC
    President Vaclav Havel

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12. DOMINICA
Prime Minister Mary E. Charles

13. ECUADOR
President Rodrigo Borja-Cevallos

14. EGYPT
President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

15. EL SALVADOR
President Felix Cristiani-Burkard

16. FRANCE
President François Mitterrand

17. GAMBIA
President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara

18. GUATEMALA
President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo

19. GUINEA BISSAU
President Joao Barnardo Vieira

20. HOLY SEE
Secretary of State [Head of Government] Agostino Cardinal Casaroli

21. HONDURAS
President Rafael Leonardo Callejas

22. IRELAND
Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey

23. JORDAN
King Hussein Ibn Talal

24. KENYA
President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi

25. LUXEMBOURG
Prime Minister Jacques Santer

26. MALAYSIA
Prime Minister Dato'Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad

27. MALDIVES
President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom

28. MALI
President Moussa Traoré

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29. MALTA
Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami

30. MEXICO
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari

31. NAMIBIA
President Sam Nujoma

32. NEPAL
Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai

33. NETHERLANDS
Prime Minister R.F.M. Lubbers

34. NICARAGUA
President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro

35. NORWAY
Prime Minister Jan P. Syse

36. PAKISTAN
Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto

37. PARAGUAY
President Andrés Rodriguez

38. PERU
President Alberto Fujimori

39. RWANDA
President Juvenal Habyarimana

40. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
Prime Minister Kennedy A. Simmonds

41. ST. LUCIA
Prime Minister John G.M. Compton

42. ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Prime Minister James F. Mitchell

43. SAMOA
Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana

44. SAUDI ARABIA
King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud

45. SENEGAL
President Abdou Diouf

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46. SOMALIA
President Mohamed Siad Barre

47. SUDAN
President Omar Hassan Ahmed El Bashir

48. SURINAME
President Ramsewak Shankar

49. SWEDEN
Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson

50. TURKEY
President Turgut Ozal

51. TOGO
President Gnassingbé Eyadema

52. UGANDA
President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

53. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
President Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan

54. UNITED KINGDOM
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

55. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
President Ali Hassan Mwinyi

56. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
President George Bush

57. VANUATU
Prime Minister Walter H. Lini

58. VENEZUELA
President Carlos Andrés Pérez

59. YUGOSLAVIA
President Borislav Jovic

60. ZIMBABWE
President Robert G. Mugabe

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JULY 31 DRAFT

THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

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(1) We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal -- to give every child a better future.

(2) The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and cooperation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.

(3) But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The Challenge

(4) Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign occupation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon homes and roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

(5) Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis -- from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from the degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness, and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries and particularly in the least developed.

(6) Each day, 40 000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including AIDS, from lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation, and from the effects of the drug problem.

(7) These are challenges which we as political leaders must meet.

The Opportunity

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(8) Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to diminish enormously the suffering of children, to promote the full development of their human potential, and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention of the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.

(9) The recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international cooperation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields -- to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of mortal and crippling diseases, and to reach greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military. To improve the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The Task

(10) Enhancement of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which there are solutions now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved, every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world -- but can be dramatically lowered through means that are already known and easily accessible.

(11) Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.

(12) To strengthen the role of women in general, and to ensure their equal rights, will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.

(13) At present, over one hundred million children are without basic schooling -- of whom two-thirds are girls.

The provision of basic education and literacy for all is, among the most important contributions which can be made to the development of the world's children.

(14) Half a million mothers die each year from causes related to child birth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all possible ways. Emphasis must be placed on responsible planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

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(15) All children must be given the chance to find their identity and worth in a safe and supportive environment, through families and other caregivers committed to their welfare. They must be prepared for responsible life in a free society. They should from their early years be encouraged to participate in the cultural life of their societies.

(16) Economic conditions will continue to influence greatly the fate of children, especially in developing nations. For the sake of the future of all children, it is urgently necessary to ensure or reactivate sustained and sustainable economic growth and development in all countries, and also to give a broad and durable solution to the serious external debt problems of developing countries.

(17) These tasks require a continued and concerted effort by all nations, through national action and international cooperation.

The Commitment

(18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

(19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

(20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international cooperation -- as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following ten point programme, to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

1. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

2. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal maternal care, and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.

3. We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

4. We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing and safe motherhood.

5. We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children, and will support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

6. We will work for programmes which reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; which prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i.e. through vocational training; and which enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

7. We will work for ameliorating the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -- as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; displaced and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and abused, the socially disadvantaged and exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

8. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war, and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We shall promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special

relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

9. We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can have a safer and healthier future.

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10. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all states, by national action and through international cooperation. That implies transfers of additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments which promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

Next Steps

(21) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to answer that challenge.

(22) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

(23) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for a greater involvement of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

(24) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

(25) We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

New York, September 30, 1990

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Issues from the Ottawa Meetings

(miscellaneous issues; not in particular order)

1. On the basis of information available to the Initiators, it is likely that the number of Heads of State/Government participating in the World Summit will exceed 80-90.

2. The Summit is a summit; the Initiators do not intend to accept the participation of countries represented by other than their Head of State or Government. The Secretariat was advised that it need not plan for the participation/representation of other States.

3. Announcement of the current list of Expected Attendance will be made on Thursday, 2 August. An advisory has been sent [on Monday, 30 July] to all Governments which have not yet RSVPed suggesting that they take this into account in their decision-making process, and that, whether or not they reply by 2 August, they make every effort to reply by 13 August to allow for reasonable planning.

4. Despite strong proposals to expand the schedule of the Summit (ie, starting earlier Saturday; continuing on Monday), the Initiators are not inclined to do so, except for minor adjustments. They are restoring the post-luncheon discussion session on Sunday, and will delay the concluding session accordingly.

5. The Summit Forum is regarded as an integral part of the World Summit, and essential to provide opportunity for full public discussion of the issues of the Summit agenda and to demonstrate the wide array of leading institutions and allies, particularly of the international community, in addressing the needs of children.

6. It is likely that all of the meetings of the Summit will be open for media coverage. Only the Dinner, Informal Consultations/Breakfast, and the Luncheon are likely to be private.

7. There was a general conclusion that between the opening session and the concluding session there should be time and a format for serious discussions and real interchange among Heads, and not simply formal speeches.

8. Given the numbers involved, it will not be possible for every Head to have a distinct speaking "slot". The programme for discussion is likely to be a mixture of representative Heads invited to introduce themes or to speak on behalf of others sharing a similar perspective/context, and free-exchange discussion. Criteria for identifying "featured" speakers will include geographic distribution, child population, economic diversity, and Initiators.

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9. The Initiators will meet again on 14-15 August, following consultation with their Heads and with other Governments, to determine the exact plan for the featured speakers and discussions, as well as to review a detailed scenario for the Summit. The full meeting of Personal Representatives accepted the necessity for the Initiators to take these decisions on their own, and to report them in mid-August to all participating Governments.

10. There was an overwhelming positive reaction to the use, in Ottawa, of a single (modular) table, in which all participants 'faced' each other. It was strongly requested that effort be made to achieve a similar arrangement for the Summit, as is normal for a summit. This would be used for the discussion sessions, which would not be in the General Assembly Hall.

11. The Initiators agreed that only the 5 named-Delegates would have access to the meeting floor; access badges will not be transferable to other members of the Accompanying Party.

12. The Initiators decided that an "informal protocol" should apply throughout the Summit. There should be minimal "order of precedence"; the Heads should move as a group.

13. UNICEF was asked to produce the keynote video for presentation during the opening session, using its own judgement in periodic consultation with the Initiators.

14. The Initiators will collectively and formally request arrangements to allow the results of the Summit to be presented to the General Assembly on Monday morning, 1 October.

15. The Official Press Conference will likely be on Sunday evening (simultaneous with the concluding reception) rather than Monday morning.

16. The Initiators are not inclined toward an official Spouses programme; they would prefer to leave any such programme(s) to the initiative of individual Spouses and/or the Host City Mayor and/or Mrs. Perez de Cuellar.

17. The Saturday dinner and Sunday luncheon should be set at 7 round tables, each hosted by an Initiator or the Secretary-General. The size of the 7 tables will be determined by the ultimate number of attending Heads.

18. One or two statements may be made at each meal function, for which a sound system should be available. Consecutive E/F translation might be arranged, or printed texts in multi-languages might be distributed. Electronic interpretation is not requested.

19. The Delegates Dining Room should be open for business throughout the weekend, with access restricted to Official Delegations and executive heads of international organizations, on a first-reserved, first-served basis. All other persons will be served in the staff cafeteria(s) and/or impromptu snack/sandwich services.

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20. The podium for the meetings should provide seating at the table for the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with back-up seating for the Personal Representatives of the Co-Chairs and possibly the additional members of the Pakistan/Canada delegations.

21. "Featured" speakers will speak from the rostrum; discussion interventions will be from the speaker's seat.

22. The Initiating Heads of State/Government will meet for lunch on Saturday to prepare for the Summit. Location undetermined.

23. Verbatim records of the Opening Session and Concluding Session are not necessary. If the Discussion Sessions are private, there should not be verbatim records; only notes. If the Discussion Sessions are public, there should be verbatim records and continuous taping.

24. The Secretariat should produce a report of the Summit which includes general description of the discussions, but without individual attribution.

25. Governments should be advised that publication, translation and distribution of "National Papers" and/or the text of Heads' statements is the responsibility of each Government; the Secretariat should not undertake this responsibility.

26. The Initiators are prepared to ask the UNICEF Executive Board for authority to commit an additional contingency fund above the existing $1.5 million authority.

27. The Secretariat should secure an insurance policy to cover liability for the Summit.

28. The Initiators agreed to the Secretariat's initial sketch of criteria and numbers for the invited audience for the opening/closing sessions.

World Summit for Children

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Update #8

21 July 1990

Update is a periodic compilation by UNICEF of developments, events and activities undertaken by governments, organizations, institutions and others in relation to the World Summit for Children. It also reports on official preparations for the World Summit.

Likely Summit attendance rises to over 70

On the basis of formal notifications and/or private information that the Head of State or Government expects to attend the World Summit for Children in September, Personal Representatives of over 70 Heads of State/Government have been invited by Prime Minister Bhutto and Prime Minister Mulroney to Ottawa on 27 July to review preparations for the Summit, develop plans for the speaking programme, and finalise the planned Programme and Schedule for the Summit. Confirmations of additional attendance continue to arrive, and many more are expected in the weeks ahead, making the World Summit the largest leadership meeting in history.

OAU Summit adopts seven child-related resolutions

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State and Government meeting in Addis Ababa adopted a record seven resolutions pledging support for child survival, protection and development following nine days of intense debate aimed at sustaining strategies for children into the 21st century. African leaders expressed strong commitment to the World Summit for Children and urged special measures to protect children in conflict areas and times of distress. Other resolutions called for actions for AIDS prevention and control, adoption of an African charter for child rights and welfare, and support for the Decade of the African Child, immunisation in Africa, and follow-up activities to the World Conference on Education for All. The leaders also recognised the Bamako Initiative for health financing as the cornerstone for health programmes in Africa and urged acceleration of its implementation. African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter were special guests of the OAU and voiced strong support for African [illegible] children and the World Summit for Children.

Leaders at the London NATO Summit and the summit of G-7 Western Industrialized States in Houston are reported to have discussed the World Summit positively.

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Arab mini-summit adds to momentum

Fifty delegates representing 16 countries met in an Arab "mini-summit" in Tunis, 23-24 June, to finalize a declaration on child survival, development and protection to be submitted to the World Summit for Children. Hosted by the League of Arab States and co-sponsored by the Arab Council of Childhood and Development and the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa regional office, the meeting attracted ministers, under-secretaries, technical experts and national NGO leaders. Delegates pledged to urge Governments to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to persuade Arab Heads of State or Government to attend the World Summit.

Venice to host post-Summit colloquium

The Italian Committee for UNICEF will hold an International Colloquium on the theme "What future for new generations?" in Venice, 24-27 October, in follow-up to the World Summit. To be attended by representatives from other National Committees, NGOs, development education groups and the mass media, the conference will examine the outcome of the Summit as it relates to strategies for the 1990s, the rights of the child, basic education, development education and the role of Europe. According to Arnoldo Farina, President of the Italian Committee, the purpose is to "search together for new undertakings capable of achieving what the world conscience now believes urgent and essential for granting the new generations a future". The colloquium will be organized with the technical co-operation of UNICEF's International Child Development Centre in Florence.

Special State of World's Children available soon

A special Summit edition of The State of the World's Children report will be distributed in the next several weeks. The 50-page edition, a condensed and updated version of the SWC'90 report with an introduction on the World Summit and several new feature panels, is intended as a background contribution to the opportunity which the World Summit offers for children. The English edition will be distributed at the end of July as part of UNICEF's Information Kit on the Summit; other languages will be available in August.

Pledges and contributions top $2.9 million

Pledges and contributions to the two Summit accounts (the Summit Meeting, and the Summit-related Mobilization programme) now exceed $2.9 million of the required $3.5 million. Recent contributions (since the 27-28 June Planning Committee meeting) include US$15,000 from the Byelorussian SSR; US$5,000 from Chile; US$100,000 from the Czech & Slovak Federal Republic; US$5,000 from El Salvador; US$20,000 from Singapore; US$15,000 from the Ukrainian SSR; and US$100,000 from the USSR. The U.S. Committee for UNICEF has promised an additional US$200,000 for mobilization activities (following an earlier contribution of US$100,000).

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Goal for children scored at World Cup

Spectators saw a goal scored for children as well as exciting soccer action during the recent 1990 World Cup in Italy. Several initiatives were taken by UNICEF and endorsed by FIFA and the organizing committee to keep children's issues visible and to promote the World Summit during matches telecast to hundreds of millions around the globe. Billboards at all the stadiums flashed messages, a lottery called "A Goal for UNICEF" organized by the Italian Committee offered players' jerseys and autographed soccer balls as prizes for a 2,500-lire ticket, and children took part in pre-game ceremonies, including the final match in Rome between the Federal Republic of Germany and Argentina. The official World Cup programme also published a half-page presentation promoting the World Summit and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At a FIFA press conference on 7 July, journalists were urged to focus on the cause of children and to support the Summit.

Utility companies to light the way to the Summit

The U.S. Committee for UNICEF has persuaded electricity companies in major cities to help spread the word about the World Summit. Pamphlets included with electricity bills mailed to millions of customers will inform them of the Summit and encourage them to take part in the Candlelight Vigils scheduled around the world on 23 September 1990. Customers will also be asked to write to their representatives in Congress to ask for Town Meetings on the Summit and on children's issues in each state and congressional district.

Child rights still lead Summit efforts

Most of the UNICEF field offices which have submitted reports to the Summit Programme Mobilization Unit in New York say they are using the Summit as an opportunity to support the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. 31 of the 45 offices reporting from all regions are engaged in Convention ratification efforts. Universal child immunization is the focus of Summit momentum in 13 countries. 43 national conferences, mini-summits, NGO forums or youth seminars are known to be in planning in countries with UNICEF programme cooperation. Field offices are planning other Summit-related activities including advocacy for Education for All, 1990s goals and strategies, the girl child and adjustment with a human face; promotion of the Facts For Life guide, private fund-raising, and special and media events. The Unit appeals to field offices to keep it informed of Summit-related efforts and also to plan post-Summit activities.

Ecuador's children vote for their rights

Children in Ecuador consider not the right to play but the right to protection from drugs, sexual abuse and all forms of violence as the most important. In a national poll on 30 June, 150,000 children between 6-12 years old asked the Government to make children's rights known to all, to comply with them and ensure that others respect them as well. The children marked their ballots

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on a ballot containing 14 categories of rights enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Ecuador has ratified. Children cast their votes in official election ballot boxes at electoral district centres. The poll was sponsored by the Ecuadorean Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the Central Bank of Ecuador's Working Children's Programme, Defence for Children International and UNICEF.

Peru President-elect talks about children

President-elect Alberto Fujimori of Peru met UNICEF Executive Director James Grant on 28 June to discuss a number of child-related topics, including the World Summit. Mr. Fujimori confirmed that he would attend the Summit, before which, he said, he wanted to announce his Government's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child - which he proposes as the first official act of the new Parliament. Mr. Grant expressed the hope that an extra effort in child vaccination will be made so that Peru could be among the countries announcing the achievement of the 1990 Universal Child Immunisation goal during the Summit. The President-elect reiterated his concern for children and reassured Mr. Grant that steps are being taken to put children at the centre of social investments, despite the very tight economic adjustment facing the country, which is suffering from a serious drought.

Summit Town Meeting initiative catches on

The initiative led by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF to hold Town Meetings on the Summit and on children's issues is spreading across the United States. It has taken on a variety of forms, growing from primarily an effort focused on the U.S. Congress to one reaching a much broader community. The coalition of organizations promoting these meetings has increased to more than 60. In addition to the Town Meetings programme, many cities plan to take advantage of the Summit to stimulate direct action for children. New York City, Washington, DC, and Baltimore, Maryland, plan city-wide activities, with Baltimore planning Immunisation Days the weekend of the World Summit. The U.S. Committee has sent out more than 500 kits on how to organize town meetings. To request a kit, call Leslie Whitworth at (202) 547-7946.

Vigil song to be sung at Goodwill Games

Spectators at the Goodwill Games in Seattle this summer will hear "In Our Hands" - the official World Summit for Children Candlelight Vigil song - which was premiered in Washington, DC, last month. Candlelight Vigil themes will be included in the Games' closing ceremony. The song, written and donated by David Shire and David Pomeranz, is being sent to Vigil countries for translation, and discussions have begun with a recording company to release it under a major label. The song includes the chorus: "In our hands/ There's a world in our care/ In our hands/ Lies the power we share/ In our hands/ It can grow/ Even more than we know/ If we all understand/ All that is in our hands." A similar event will be staged in New York City combining poetry, inspirational songs and dramatic readings on the cause of children. For mo

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information and guidance on the Candlelight Vigils, which are scheduled for Sunday, 23 September, please contact: Children's Vigils, 236 Massachusetts Ave NE, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20002, USA, (202) 546-1900, Fax (202) 546-3228. An organizer's manual and other materials are available.

Iran to launch literacy campaign

Iran will launch a literacy campaign for two million people, primarily women and girls, to coincide with the World Summit for Children and as a follow-up to the World Conference on Education for All (which was held in Jomtien, Thailand, in March). Organized by the Ministry of Education and the country's literacy movement, the campaign will begin among urban illiterates this summer and move to rural areas in the winter, when the harvest is in. Television and radio will broadcast daily lessons and special programmes, incorporating Facts for Life and area-specific messages. The Government has allocated 25 billion rials (US$360 million) to the campaign, which is being run by a council chaired by the President.

Children in President Cristiani's plans

President Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador has indicated his intention to announce at the World Summit the achievement of 80 per cent immunization coverage of Salvadoran children. The Cristiani Government is implementing a structural adjustment programme based on social policies designed to help the poor and vulnerable in such concerns as health, primary education and children's rights.

Actor promotes Summit along with movie

Movie star Raul Julia, an active supporter of children's causes, spoke at length on the World Summit for Children and the Candlelight Vigils when he briefed about 90 journalists on his next film - "Presumed Innocent" - on 7-8 July. The journalists were from the United States, Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Feedback on media coverage requested

With the media showing increasing interest in the World Summit for Children, readers are requested to submit copies of reports on the Summit appearing in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in their countries. Please fax or pouch these, together with the publication's cover masthead or logo, to Samuel Koo, World Summit Mobilization, UNICEF House, New York. Editorials, commentaries and Op-Ed articles on the Summit are especially relevant. Brief descriptions of radio and television items on the Summit and, if available, sound and video clips of these will also be helpful in monitoring the evolving media impact of the Summit. A global report on media coverage of the Summit and Summit mobilization activities will be compiled.

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INQUIRY

Topic: SAVING CHILDREN

James Grant, 68, is executive director of the United Nation's Children's Fund. Prior to joining UNICEF in 1980, Grant, a former foreign service officer, served president of the Overseas Development Council. Grant is serving as the secretariat for the World Summit For Children that will be held at the United Nations in September. He was interviewed by USA TODAY's editorial board.



James Grant

0,000 children die eedlessly every day

SA TODAY: About 40,000 ldren die every day nd the world. How many ives could be saved?

RANT: The biggest obsern in the world is that twods of them die from causes are readily preventable at costs.

SA TODAY: For instance?

RANT: Today, about 8,000 die because they don't enough vaccines in them revent against six diseases. ther 7,000 will die because r parents do not know how deal with the dehydration diarrhea that is the single est killer of children in the ld. Another 7,000 will die use they don't have a dolworth of antibiotics when come down with acute iratory infections. Nearly her 1,000 children will go today because they didn't access to 20 cents worth itamin A.

SA TODAY: What then is biggest barrier to saving s?

RANT: The real challenge inform the families. We e learned that if you can ture the media — print, television — if you can get priests and the school chers involved, that in a relely short time, you can go n 10% immunization to up to 90% immunization in a few years. The out-of-pocket cost is relatively small.

USA TODAY: What's being done?

GRANT: Last November, the United Nations adopted a resolution — the Convention on the Rights of the Child — but it doesn't come into any legal effect until 20 countries have ratified it. This is the year to try to get the 20 countries to ratify. A summit meeting of world leaders in September is designed to give it a big push. The summit also will put the spotlight on some problems that need more attention: AIDS, drugs, the debt crisis for Latin America and Africa which impacts heavily on the poor.

USA TODAY: What do you mean by "the rights of the child"?

GRANT: At the end of the summit, we hope the world society would adopt the principle that children should have a first call on the resources of society that are essential for their survival, development, protection. These are the broad goals. Giving children a future and overcoming these 40,000 deaths a day is a measure of our society, our culture, our civilization.

USA TODAY: Are there spinoff benefits from helping children?

GRANT: No country in the world has managed to cope with its population explosion until it has dramatically reduced its child death rates so that parents are reasonably sure that their children will survive. When that happens, birth rates plummet everywhere in the world.

USA TODAY: What countries give their children first call on their resources?

GRANT: If you look at Japan, Korea, Singapore, and post-war Europe, those countries have given greater attention to the health and education of their children than any society in modern history. They put it up front and it has not been at the cost of their economic development.

USA TODAY: And in the USA?

GRANT: When you look at New York City, you see 40% of children living in families below the poverty line, and the safety net for these children is weaker today than it was 10 years ago. We have on top of that the problem of AIDS and drugs. That's why New York Mayor Dinkins is holding mini-summits to go along with the world summit to cope with problems of children in New York. It is a global problem, as well as a U.S. problem.

USA TODAY: What will be President Bush's role in this world summit?

GRANT: Presidents Bush and Gorbachev indicated they would like to be part of the planning, which is being done by 30 countries. If Bush were to announce now that he was coming, it would be a major way for America to give leadership for the world.

USA TODAY: How much of an investment is needed by countries, such as the USA, to begin fighting the health crisis?

GRANT: To reduce the world death toll of children from 40,000 a day to half of that in the '90s would mean an additional investment of about $2.5 billion a year by the mid-'90s. A majority would come from developing countries themselves, and a third or more from the industrial world.

USA TODAY: That is a lot of money at a time of huge U.S. budget deficits?

GRANT: It is what U.S. tobacco companies spend on advertising in the U.S. in one year. It is what the Russians spend on vodka in one month. And it is less than what the world spends on arms in one day. At a time when the Cold War is ending dramatically, it should be possible.

USA TODAY: How does the revamping of society underway in Eastern Europe affect the well-being of children there?

GRANT: The Soviet Union thought they were doing well by children. But as they have gone through perestroika and glasnost, they have found themselves on the infant mortality list, down to No. 50 in the world. The USA has shifted down from No. 8 or 9 20 years ago to No. 20 or 21 today. There have been some big aberrational black holes, such as with the abuse of orphans in Rumania. As socialism revamps, there is a great danger that existing safety nets for children and mothers will get lost in the shuffle unless there is a spotlight on them.

USA TODAY: For example?

GRANT: In China when they made the shift in the early '80s from the communist system in the rural areas, to the more or less open market farming system, over two-thirds of the pre-schools closed in two years. A quarter of the doctors vanished as they moved from being a communist-supported system to a service system. Prenatal care was virtually reduced by half in the rural areas.

USA TODAY: What was the major shortcoming affecting children in the Soviet Union?

GRANT: In the Soviet Union, there were a number of things. One was that abortion became the primary method of family planning. And there were some six to seven abortions per woman. And this affected the situation of giving birth to children. Secondly, in the '70s and early '80s, as the purchasing power went up, there was a lack of goods, and consumption of alcohol in the Soviet Union went up tremendously. And this impacts on pregnant women. Also cigarette smoking went up tremendously. And third, the Soviet Union, which has pioneered in many ways in the late '20s and '30s, '40s and '50s mass health systems, bureaucratic systems, became very rigid.

USA TODAY: Why do we have such a problem in the USA when the country is so rich compared to the rest of the world?

GRANT: In the United States, it is a fact that we have not found an effective technique for pulling all of our children and our young families into the health system for a sizeable part of society. It is noteworthy that the highest child mortality in the United States is in Washington, D.C., which is one of the wealthiest per capita. But the industrialized countries tend to have very much lower infant mortality rates than most others.

150 million to die in '90s

Worldwide, children are dying at alarming rates — most in Third World countries. According to UNICEF, many of those fortunate enough to survive are victims of malnutrition and illness. Among the facts provided by UNICEF to promote a World Summit for Children:

Each day:

- 8,000 children die from preventable diseases like measles, whooping cough and tetanus.
- 7,000 die from dehydration.
- 6,000 die from pneumonia, which can be treated by low-cost antibiotics.

At this rate, 150 million children will die in the course of the 1990s.

Only half the children in the developing world have access to clean drinking water, and fewer have access to sanitary waste disposal facilities.

Nearly 100 million children of primary school age are not taking part in any education program.

In the United States, one of four children is born into welfare.

UNITED NATIONS SETS CONDITIONS FOR GULF PEACE
(Text: Security Council resolution 686)

United Nations -- Following is the text of U.N. Security Council resolution number 686 which was approved on March 2, setting forth conditions for peace in the Gulf.

The sponsors of the resolution were the United States, Belgium, France, Romania, U.S.S.R, United Kingdom and Zaire.

(Begin text)

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990), and 678 (1990),

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution 661 (1990) regarding assistance to the Government of Kuwait and paragraph 3 (c) of that resolution regarding supplies strictly for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs,

Taking note of the letters of the Foreign Minister of Iraq confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all of the resolutions noted above (s/22275), and stating its intention to release prisoners of war immediately (s/22273),

Taking note of the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990),

Bearing in mind the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and the objective in resolution 678 (1990) of restoring international peace and security in the region,

Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member states cooperating under paragraph 2 of Security council resolution 578 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of the resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the charter,

1. Affirms that all 12 resolutions noted above continue to have full force and effect;

2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all 12 resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq;

(a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any loss, damage, or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(c) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies, or Red Crescent Societies, all Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals so detained; and

(d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period;

3. Further demands that Iraq;

(a) Cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all Member States including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;

(b) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;

(c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990); and

(d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;

4. Recognizes that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) remain valid;

5. Welcomes the decision of Kuwait and the Member States

cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to provide access and to commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war as required by the terms of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

6. Requests all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system, to take all appropriate action to cooperate with the Government and people of Kuwait in the reconstruction of their country;

7. Decides that Iraq shall notify the Secretary-General and the Security Council when it has taken the actions set out above;

8. Decides that in order to secure the rapid establishment of a definitive end to the hostilities, the Security Council remains actively seized of the matter.

(End text)

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SCHWARZKOPF: ALLIES, IRAQ IN ACCORD AT GULF TALKS
(Transcript: Briefing with Khalid in Iraq)

Washington -- The allied commander of Operation Desert Storm, General Norman Schwarzkopf, says the coalition and Iraqi forces "agreed on all matters" at their meeting March 3 on how to stop hostilities between the two sides.

At a briefing March 3 in Safwan, Iraq, Schwarzkopf said the most important point agreed to by the two sides was the immediate release of all prisoners of war.

"We have agreed that the details of this release must be worked out by the International Red Cross," Schwarzkopf said. "Both sides have agreed that we will do everything we can to work with the Red Cross to, as rapidly as possible, determine locations and times. We have also asked that as a token of good faith on both sides that we have a symbolic release immediately. And, I feel sure, based upon our discussions, that such a symbolic release should take place."

Also speaking at the briefing was Lt. General Khalid Bin Sultan, commander of the Joint Arab Forces, who agreed with Schwarzkopf that the "attitude" at the meeting was excellent.

"We have all the answers for all our questions," Khalid said. "The delegation -- the Iraqi delegations -- were willing to, not only to answer, but to satisfy us in every request we had."

Following is an unofficial transcript of the briefing:

(BEGIN TRANSCRIPT)

GEN. SCHWARZKOPF: Let me just say that we have just completed what I think were very frank, very candid and very constructive discussion with the Iraqi military. The purpose of this meeting, as stated previously by the President of the United States, was so that we could agree on certain conditions that were necessary to continue with a cessation of hostilities and the cessation of coalition offensive operations.

I am very happy to tell you that we agreed on all matters. Some of the subjects that were discussed were control measures to ensure that units -- armed units -- of the coalition do not come in contact with armed units of the Iraqi military that result in any more deaths.

We have received information on the location of mine fields in Kuwait and mine fields in international waters so that we can begin operations immediately to make those areas safe.

We have also made it very clear that upon the signing of a cease-fire, but not before, all coalition forces will be drawn

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אל: מנהל ארב"ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל
משפט
וושינגטון

מאת: אחרן יעקב, נאו"ם

<u>נדון: מועביט: עיראק - כוית</u>

1. מועביט התכנסה אחה"צ לישיבה רשמית, כשבתפקיד הנשיא משמש מזכיר המדינה בייקר. 13 מתוך 15 חברות המועצה יוצגו על ידי שרי החוץ, בעוד תימן וחו"ש מיוצגות ע"י השגרירים לאו"ם.

2. התבטאו: כוית ועיראק.

3. הסברים לפני ההצבעה: תימן, קולומביה, זאיר, אתיופיה, קובה וסין.

4. הצעת ההחלטה (מצ"ב) בשושבינות קנדה, ברה"מ, בריטניה וארה"ב חועמדה להצבעה: בעד-12, נגד-2 (תימן וקובה) נמנעת -1 (סין). ההצעה התקבלה כהחלטת מועביט 678.

5. החברות שלא הסבירו הצבעתן לפני ההצבעה, הסבירו אותה לאחריה.

אחרן יעקב, נאו"ם
29 בנובמבר 1990

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/21969
28 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990) and 677 (1990),

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligation to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the above subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Council,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;

2. Authorizes Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;

3. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 of this resolution;

4. Requests the States concerned to keep the Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

מברק נכנס גלוי

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HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)
BT
56247-11

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH THE TEXT OF
RESOLUTION 678 (1990) ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL
AT ITS 2963RD MEETING ON 29 NOVEMBER 1990.

QUOTE
THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
RECALLING AND REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990), 661
(1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990)
669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990) AND 677 (1990),
NOTING THAT, DESPITE ALL EFFORTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS, IRAQ
REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH ITS OBLIGATION TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION
660 (1990) AND THE ABOVE SUBSEQUENT RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, IN
FLAGRANT CONTEMPT OF THE COUNCIL,
MINDFUL OF ITS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CHARTER
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY,
DETERMINED TO SECURE FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ITS DECISIONS,
ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. DEMANDS THAT IRAQ COMPLY FULLY WITH RESOLUTION 660 (1990)
AND ALL SUBSEQUENT RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS AND DECIDES, WHILE
MAINTAINING ALL ITS DECISIONS, TO ALLOW IRAQ ONE FINAL OPPORTUNITY
AS A PAUSE OF GOODWILL, TO DO SO SEMICOLON

2. AUTHORIZES MEMBER STATES CO-OPERATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT
OF KUWAIT, UNLESS IRAQ ON OR BEFORE 15 JANUARY 1991 FULLY IMPLEMENTS
, AS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH 1 ABOVE, THE FOREGOING RESOLUTIONS
TO USE ALL NECESSARY MEANS TO UPHOLD AND IMPLEMENT SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION 660 (1990) AND ALL SUBSEQUENT RELEVANT RESOLUTION
S AND TO RESTORE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE AREA
SEMICOLON

3. REQUESTS ALL STATES TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SUPPORT
FOR THE ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS
RESOLUTION SEMICOLON

4. REQUESTS THE STATES CONCERNED TO KEEP THE COUNCIL REGULARLY
INFORMED ON THE PROGRESS OF ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS
2 AND 3 OF THIS RESOLUTION SEMICOLON

5. DECIDES TO REMAIN SEIZED OF THE MATTER.

UNQUOTE

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNATIONS NEW YORK

COL CKD M4729
G.SCHLITTLER 3520A SMI

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,בנצור,
מצפא,סייבל,משפט

ססס

IRAQ GIVEN "ONE FINAL OPPORTUNITY" TO LEAVE KUWAIT
(Text: U.N. Security Council resolution 678)

United Nations -- Demanding that Iraq comply fully with United Nations resolutions requiring it to withdraw from Kuwait and restore Kuwait's legitimate government, the U.N. Security Council has approved a further resolution which will allow Iraq "one final opportunity" to do so.

The resolution was approved by the council November 29 by a vote of 12 to 2 with China abstaining. Cuba and Yemen voted against the measure.

The resolution states that unless Iraq fully implements the foregoing resolutions by January 15, 1991, member states are authorized "to use all necessary means" to uphold them and "to restore international peace and security" to the Persian Gulf region.

Following is the text of the Security Council resolution:

(BEGIN TEXT)

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990) and 677 (1990),

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligation to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the above subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Council,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;

2. Authorizes member states cooperating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and

During his talks on the future of UNIMOG, Iraq had strongly preferred that the mandate be renewed for six months at full strength, while Iran wanted a two-month renewal with the observer strength reduced to no more than 60 military observers. Both sides agreed that during the next two months UNIMOG should try to resolve the remaining border problems, arrange a minefield information exchange, and help negotiations on areas of separation and arms limitations.

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS VIOLENCE AGAINST DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

The General Assembly November 28 overwhelmingly condemned acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, singling out Iraq's actions in occupied Kuwait.

The vote was 148-1 in favor with Iraq the only vote against. There were no abstentions.

The resolution called for an immediate end to the violations and asked states to consider being parties to the international instruments designed to protect diplomatic missions and representatives.

The resolution also recalled Security Council Resolutions 664, 667 and 674, passed since Iraq invaded Kuwait, which concern Iraq's violation of international law in occupied Kuwait. (Resolution 664 condemned Iraq for its treatment of foreign nationals, including diplomatic personnel; 667 condemned Baghdad for acts of violence against foreign embassies and their personnel; and 674 demanded foreign embassies be given food, water and basic services.)

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security in the area;

3. Requests all states to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 of this resolution;

4. Requests the states concerned to keep the Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

(END TEXT)

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U.N. ACTS ON KEEPING POPULATION DATA ON KUWAIT
(Text: UNSC Resolution 677 passed on 11/28/90)

United Nations -- The United Nations Security Council has unanimously agreed to have the United Nations keep Kuwait's population records.

The council adopted a resolution November 28 that condemned Iraq's attempt to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate government of Kuwait. The resolution also mandates Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to take custody of the copy of Kuwait population register which covers population registration up to August 1, 1990, the day before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Following is text of the resolution as released for general distribution:

(BEGIN TEXT)

Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, Kuwait and Zaire:

draft resolution

The Security Council.
Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 and 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990.
Reiterating its concern for the suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.
Gravely concerned at the ongoing attempt by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Condemns the attempts by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. Mandates the Secretary-General to take custody of a copy of the population register of Kuwait, the authenticity of which has been certified by the legitimate Government of Kuwait and which covers the registration of population up to 1 August 1990.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, in cooperation with the legitimate Government of Kuwait, an Order of Rule and Regulations governing access to and use of the said copy of the population register.
(END TEXT)
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NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS MOVE BY BRAZIL, ARGENTINA HAILED

President Menem of Argentina and President Collor of Brazil "have acted boldly to enhance regional and world stability" with their announcement November 28 that their countries will use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes, the White House says.

In a statement November 29, White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said the United States applauds the announcement that the two Latin American countries will work with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to apply safeguards to all nuclear facilities and activities within their borders.

"The prospects for a Latin America forever free from the dangers of nuclear weapons have brightened," the press secretary said.

Following is the text of Fitzwater's statement:

(begin text)

The United States applauds the November 28 announcement by Argentina and Brazil to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to apply safeguards to all nuclear facilities and activities in their countries and to bring into force the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which establishes a nuclear weapon-free zone in Latin America. The prospects for a Latin America forever free from the dangers of nuclear weapons have brightened.

President Menem and President Collor have acted boldly to enhance regional and world stability in pledging to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes. We anticipate that yesterday's (November 28) announcement of mutual inspections and negotiations with the IAEA will lead to the early implementation of a full-scope IAEA safeguards agreement. This will facilitate peaceful nuclear cooperation with Brazil and Argentina, while broadening their access to other advanced technologies.

We also welcome and commend the commitment by the governments of Argentina and Brazil to bring the Treaty of Tlatelolco into force. We urge them to do so swiftly. We also urge those countries in Latin America which have not done so to bring the treaty into force as Argentina and Brazil are pledging to do, and to support the international community's nonproliferation regime.

President Bush will visit the region next week and looks forward to discussing these issues in greater detail with Presidents Menem and Collor.

(end text)

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מברק נכנס גלוי

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EATPRIORITE
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)
DT
45322-09

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HERE WITH THE TEXT OF RESOLUTION 670 (1990) ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 2943 RD

MEETING ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1990.- QUOTE -

THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990) ,661(1990) ,
662(1990) ,664(1990) ,665 (1990) ,666(1990) ,AND 667(1990)
CONDEMNING IRAQS CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT ,ITS FAILURE
TO RESCIND ITS ACTIONS AND END ITS PURPORTED ANNEXATION AND
ITS HOLDING OF THIRD STATE NATIONALS AGAINST THEIR WILL IN
FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990) 662 (1990)
664(1990) AND 667(1990) AND OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN
LAW,
CONDEMNING FURTHER THE TREATMENT BY IRAQI FORCES OF KUWAIT
NATIONALS. INCLUDING MEASURES TO FORCE THEM TO LEAVE
THEIR OWN COUNTRY AND MISTREATMENT OF PERSONS AND
PROPERTY IN KUWAIT IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN THE PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS TO
EVADE THE MEASURES LAID DOWN IN RESOLUTION 661(1990)
FURTHER NOTING THAT A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE LIMITED THE
NUMBER OF IRAQI DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN
THEIR COUNTRIES AND THAT OTHERS ARE PLANNING TO DO SO.
DETERMINED TO ENSURE BY ALL NECESSARY MEANS THE STRICT
AND COMPLETE APPLICATION OF MEASURES LAID DOWN IN
RESOLUTION 661(1990)
DETERMINED TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR ITS DECISIONS AND THE
PROVISIONS OF ARTICLES 25 AND 48 OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ,AFFIRMING THAT ANY ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
IRAQ WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED RESOLUTIONS
OR TO ARTICLES 25 OR 48 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED
NATIONS,SUCH AS DECREE NO.377 OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND
COUNCIL OF IRAQ 16 SEPTEMBER 1990,ARE NULL AND VOID.
REAFFIRMING ITS DETERMINATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE
WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS BY MAXIMUM USE OF
POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC MEANS,

WELCOMING THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S USE OF HIS GOOD OFFICES TO ADVANCE A PEACEFUL SOLUTION BASED ON THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND NOTING WITH APRECIATION HIS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO THIS AND.
UNDERLINING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ THAT ITS CONTINUED FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF RESOLUTIONS 660(1990) 661(1990) 662(1990) 664(1990) 666(1990) AND 667(1990) COULD LEAD TO FURTHER SERIOUS ACTION BY THE COUNCIL UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,INCLUDING UNDER CHAPTER VII,
RECALLING THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 103 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

1.CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO CARRY OUT THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO ENSURE STRICT AND COMPLETE COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION 661 (1990) AND IN PARTICULAR PARAGRAPHS 3,4 AND 5 THEREOF,

2.CONFIRMS THAT RESOLUTION 661(1990) APPLIES TO ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORT,INCLUDING AIRCRAFT.

3. DECIDES THAT ALL STATES ,NOTWITHSTANDING THE EXISTENCE OF ANY RIGHTS OR OBLIGATIONS CONFERRED OR IMPOSED BY ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT OR ANY CONTRACT ENTERRED INTO OR ANY LICENCE OR PERMIT GRANTED BEFORE THE DATE OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION,SHALL DENY PERMISSION TO ANY AIRCRAFT TO TAKE OFF FROM THEIR TERRITORY IF THE AIRCRAFT WOULD CARRY ANY CARGO TO OR FROM IRAQ OR KUWAIT OTHER THAN FOOD IN HUMANITARIAN CIRCUMSTATNCES,SUBJECT TO AUTHORIZATION BY THE COUNCIL OR THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661(1990)AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 666(1990) OR SUPPLIES INTENDED STRICTLY FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR SOLELY FOR UNIIMOG.

4.DECIDES FURTHER THAT ALL STATES SHALL DENY PERMISSION TO ANY AIRCRAFT DESTINED TO LAND IN IRAQ OR KUWAIT,WHATEVER ITS STATE OF REGISTRATION,TO OVERFLY ITS TERRITORY UNLESS.
(A) THE AIRCRAFT LANDS AT AN AIRFIELD DESIGNATED BY THAT STATE 0UTSIDE IRAQ OR KUWAIT IN ORDER TO PERMIT ITS INSPECTION TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS NO CARGO ON BOARD IN VIOLATION OF RESOLUTION 661 (1990) OR THE PRESENT RESOLUTION,AND FOR THIS PURPOSE THE AIRCRAFT MAY BE DETAINED FOR AS LONG AS NECESSARY OR
(B) THE PARTICULAR FLIGHT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) OR

(C) THE FLIGHT IS CERTIFIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AS SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSES OF UNIIMOG

5. DECIDES THAT EACH STATE SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT ANY AIRCRAFT REGISTERED IN ITS TERRITORY OR OPERATED BY AN OPERATOR WHO HAS HIS PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN ITS TERRITORY COMPLIES WITH THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 661(1990) AND THE PRESENT RESOLUTION.

6.DECIDES FURTHER THAT ALL STATES SHALL NOTIFY IN A TIMELY FASHION THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661(1990) OF ANY FLIGHT BETWEEN ITS TERRITORY AND IRAQ OR KUWAIT TO WHICH THE

REQUIREMENT TO LAD IN PARAGRAPH 4 ABOVE DOES NOT APPLY,AND THE PURPOSE FOR SUCH A FLIGHT.

7.CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO CO-OPERATE IN TAKING SUCH MEASURES AS MAY BE NECESSARY,CONSISTENT WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW,INCLUDING THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 661 (1990) OR THE PRESENT RESOLUTION

8. CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO DETAIN ANY SHIPS OF IRAQI REGISTRY WHICH ENTER THEIR PORTS AND WHICH ARE BEING OR HAVE BEEN USED IN VIOLATION OF RESOLUTION 661 (1990), OR TO DENY SUCH SHIPS ENTRANCE TO THEIR PORTS EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES RECOGNIZED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD HUMAN LIFE,

9. REMINDS ALL STATES OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER RESOLUTION 661 (1990) WITH REGARD TO THE FREEZING OF IRAQI ASSETS, AND THE PROTECTION OF THE ASSETS OF THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF KUWAIT AND ITS AGENCIES, LOCATED WITHIN THEIR TERRITORY AND TO REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 661 (1990) REGARDING THOSE ASSETS,

10. CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO PROVIDE TO THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) INFORMATION REGARDING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THEM TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS LAID DOWN IN THE PRESENT RESOLUTION,

11. AFFIRMS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE TERMS OF RESOLUTION 661(1990) AND THIS RESOLUTION,

12. DECIDES TO CONSIDER, IN THE EVENT OF EVASION OF THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 661 (1990) OR OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION BY A STATE OR ITS NATIONALS OR THROUGH ITS TERRITORY, MEASURES DIRECTED AT THE STATE IN QUESTION TO PEVENT SUCH EVASION,

13. REAFFIRMS THAT THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION APPLIES TO KUWAIT AND THAT AS A HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE CONVENTION IRAQ IS BOUND TO COMPLY FULLY WITH ALL ITS TERMS AND IN PARTICULAR IS LIABLE UNDER THE CONVENTION IN RESPECT OF THE GRAVE BREACHES COMMITTED BY IT, AS ARE INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMIT OR ORDER THE COMMISSION OF GRAVE BREACHES.'' -UNQUOTE

- HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.
JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

COL 45322-09
GBS NAV M9507

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,בנצור,
מצפא,הדס,אירו1,אירו2

ססס

UNITED NATIONS IMPOSES AIR EMBARGO ON IRAQ

(Text: Security Council resolution)

United Nations -- The U.N. Security Council September 25 adopted a resolution that would impose an air transport embargo against Iraq and occupied-Kuwait.

Resolution 670 passed by a vote of 14 to 1; Cuba voted against the measure, and there were no abstentions.

The U.N. resolution requires that each member state "take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory" or operated by someone residing in its territory "complies with the provisions" of the United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq.

The resolution was sponsored by the United States, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Rumania, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and Zaire.

Following is the text of the resolution:

(begin text)

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), and 667 (1990),

Condemning Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law;

Condemning further the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait In violation of international law,

Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

Further noting that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and the

provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as Decree No. 377 of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 16 September 1990, are null and void,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990) 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter of the United Nations, including under Chapter VII;

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the council or the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for UNIIMOG;

4. Decides further that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly its territory unless:

(a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State

outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

(b) The particular flight has been approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990); or

(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of UNIIMOG;

5. Decides that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. Decides further that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. Calls upon all States to cooperate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. Calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) regarding those assets;

10. Calls upon all States to provide to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. Affirms that the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and this resolution;

12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. Reaffirms that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.

(end text)

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בלמ"ס/מידי
ערק 210.02

אל: מנהל ארב'יל 2

דע: המשנח למנכ'יל, כאן.
משפט
מס'ד
וושינגטון

מאת: אחרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

חנדון: מועבי'ס: עיראק - כוית.

1. מועבי'ס קיימח אחח'צ ישיבח רשמית בנדון. הנשיא חתורן (שה'ח הסובייטי) חודיע כי בישיבח משתתפים שרי החוץ של המדינות חבאות: ארה'ב, בריטניח, צרפת, סין, קנדה, אתיופיח, תימן, רומניח, מלזיח, פינלנד, זאיר, קולומביה וכמובן ברח'מ. חו'ש וקובח יוצגו על ידי שגריריחן באו'ם.

2. על שולחן המועצח חונחח חצעת החלטח חמצורפת בשושבינות חמדינות חבאות: קנדח, חו'ש, פינלנד, צרפת, רומניח, ברח'מ, בריטניח, ארה'ב וזאיר. עיקריח של חחצעח חם כדלקמן:

א. קביעח כי החלטח 661 (עיצומים) חלח גם על תעבורח אוירית.

ב. קביעת הפרמסרים של חמצור האוירי נגד עיראק.

ג. קריאח לכל חמדינות לעצור אוניות עיראקיות חמפירות העיצומים.

ד. קריאח לכל חמדינות לחקפיא את חנכסים של עיראק.

ח. החלטח לשקול צעדים נגד מדינות חמפירות את חוראות החלטח 661.

ו. אישור מחודש כי אמנת ג'ינבח חרביעית חלה בכוית.

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3. התבטאו לפני ההצבעה: תימן וקובה (שניהם התייחסו לשאלת פלסטין, לרמת הגולן, ולדרום לבנון).

4. נערכה הצבעה, שתוצאותיה היו כדלקמן: בעד - 14, נגד - 1 (קובה), ללא נמנעות. הצעת ההחלטה נתקבלה כהחלטת מועבי"ט 670.

5. התבטאו לאחר ההצבעה: ארה"ב, צרפת, קנדה, בריטניה, פינלנד, זאיר, סין, קולומביה, חוש, מלזיה, אתיופיה, ברה"מ וכוית.

6. בנפרד ח - Takem של ישיבת מועבי"ט מחיום.

אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם.
25 בספטמבר 1990

1253/47 3/5

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL*

S/21816
25 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), and 667 (1990),

Condemning Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law;

Condemning further the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

Further noting that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as Decree No. 377 of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 16 September 1990, are null and void,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

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Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter of the United Nations, including under Chapter VII;

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Council or the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for UNIIMOG;

4. Decides further that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly its territory unless:

(a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

(b) The particular flight has been approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990); or

(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of UNIIMOG;

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5. Decides that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. Decides further that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. Calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) regarding those assets;

10. Calls upon all States to provide to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. Affirms that the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and this resolution;

12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. Reaffirms that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21774
16 September 19

ORIGINAL: ENGL

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990),

Recalling the Vienna Conventions of 18 April 1961 on diplomatic relations and of 24 April 1963 on consular relations, to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the immunity and privileges of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council the international Conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Security Council and the provisions of the Conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who wer present in these premises,

Considering that the above actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of th conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter o the United Nations,

Further considering that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a ne escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

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17 SEP '90 11:08 FOREIGN MINISTRY JERUSALEM P.1/2

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...r to under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who were present in those premises;

2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

3. Further demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) of the Security Council, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and international law;

4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of resolutions of the Council and of international law.

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17 SEP '90 11:08 FOREIGN MINISTRY JERUSALEM

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UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21774
16 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLIS

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990),

Recalling the Vienna Conventions of 18 April 1961 on diplomatic relations and of 24 April 1963 on consular relations, to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the immunity and privileges of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international Conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Security Council and the provisions of the Conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

Considering that the above actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of th conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter o the United Nations,

Further considering that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a ne escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

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2
2

...ing under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who are present in those premises;

2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

3. Further demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) of the Security Council, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and international law;

4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of resolutions of the Council and of international law.

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אאאא,חוזם:25762
אל:רהמש/1659
מ-:ניויורק,נר:588,תא:280890,זח:1527,דח:ר,סג:שמ,
בבבב
16192
שמור/רגיל
210.01

אל: מנהל ארב"ל 2

דע: המשנה למנכ"ל
משפט
ממ"ד

מאת: אהרן יעקב

הנדון: החלטת מועב"ט 665 - הערות

1. החלטת מועב"ט 665 נתקבלה בתום מו"מ שנמשך כשבוע ימים, כולל נסיון אמריקאי להעביר החלטה דומה ב-20/8, שנכשל.
בעיקרה משקפת ההחלטה את תוצאות המגעים שהתנהלו בין חמש החברות הקבועות. במהלך המגעים הללו התפצלו החמש לשתי קבוצות: מצד אחד ארה"ב ובריטניה, ובמידה פחותה גם צרפת, שדרשו לקבל החלטה המתירה שימוש בכוח צבאי; ומצד שני בריה"מ וסין, שהסתייגו מדרישה זו. צרפת, שנקטה תחילה עמדה מסוייגת כלפי המהלכים האמריקאים/בריטיים, הסירה מאוחר יותר חלק מהסתייגויותיה, וסופה שהצטרפה לשושבינות ההצעה שנתקבלה.

2. עיקר הויכוח נסוב על המלים "שמוש בכוח מינימלי", שנכללו בטיוטה האמריקאית המוקדמת. על פי דרישת בריה"מ וסין הושמטו המילים הללו ובמקומן קראה המועצה למדינות המקיימות כוחות ימיים באזור המפרץ לנקוט ב"אמצעים השקולים כנגד הנסיבות המסויימות". למרות שינוי זה מקובל על הכל כי ארה"ב השיגה בעצם את מבוקשה: ההחלטה שנתקבלה מתירה למעשה את השימוש בכוח ופיקרינג נתן לכך ביטוי ברור בנאומו במועצה. בריה"מ הסתייגה בנאומה מאפשרות השימוש בכוח, אולם בהתייעצויות הבלתי רשמיות אמר נציגה, כי הביטוי "אמצעים השקולים כנגד הנסיבות המסויימות", שהוצע על ידי משלחת בריה"מ, מתיר בעצם את השימוש בכוח (כך לדברי רוברט גריי ממשלחת ארה"ב).

3. אצל החברות הבלתי קבועות, בעיקר הבלמזיות, נותר משקע שלילי לנוכח מה שנראה בעיניהן כניהול בלעדי של מועב"ט על ידי חמש הקבועות. יצויין בהקשר זה כי דווקא הבלמזיות שהיו הקולניות ביותר בהסתייגותן מהמהלכים האמריקאים במועצה (קובה, תימן, מלזיה, קולומביה), אימצו בנאומיהן את הפירוש האמריקאי, לפיו ההחלטה שנתקבלה היא בגדר הרשאה לשימוש בכוח. זאת, כמובן, לא מתוך רצון לתמוך בעמדה האמריקאית, אלא מתוך כוונה להבעיש את ריחה של ההחלטה שנתקבלה.

4. סעיף אופרטיבי 1 בהחלטה פותח במילים "קוראות לכל המדינות המשתפות פעולה עם כווית וכו'". רוברט גריי סיפר כי סייג זה נכלל לבקשת נציגים ערבים, שהביעו חשש כי בהעדרו תראה ישראל בהחלטת מועב"ט אור ירוק לחסימת נמל עקבה, ואף לשיגור חיל הים שלה לאזור המפרץ. ברור עם זאת כי הנוסח הנ"ל עולה בקנה אחד גם עם האינטרס של ארה"ב, ובשיחות פרטיות אומרים נציגיה כי הביטוי "המשתפות פעולה עם כווית" מרמז לסעיף 51 במגילה, אף כי סעיף זה אינו מאוזכר בהחלטה.

5. שאלת התפקיד שנועד ל-MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE עוררה פרשנויות שונות, וזאת לאור הנוסח המעורפל של סעיף אופרטיבי 4 בהחלטה. רוברט גריי סיפר כי בהתייעצויות בין החמש הוחלט כי המדינות הנוגעות בדבר לא תתייעצנה עם ה-MSC בתור שכזו אלא עם חבריה בלבד (זאת כדי להמנע מאזכור סעיף 42 במגילה, שהוא בגדר תנאי להפעלת ה-MSC). לצורך זה יזומנו חברי ה-MSC מדי פעם לאזור (לא פירט לאן) ויקבלו דיווחים מהמדינות המקיימות כוחות ימיים באזור המפרץ. לאחר ההתיעצות ביניהם, ועם הבירות, יחליטו חברי ה-MSC מה מתוך המידע שהגיע אליהם ידווח למזכ"ל או למועב"ט.

אהרן יעקב

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,סייבל,
משפט,בנצור,מצפא

ססס

אאאא,חוזם:23039
אל:רהמש/1504
מ-:שונות,נר:@,תא:250890,זת:1000,דת:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב

25223 CHUTS IL

IIX2508101-1401(UNNY:WUCB1401)
TXT284 92225223
WUCB1401 NYKT834 UNNY:WUCB1401
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ETATPRIORITE
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
KNESSET
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)
BT
40696-08 I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH THE TEXT
OF RESOLUTION 665 (1990) ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL
AT ITS 2938TH MEETING ON 25 AUGUST 1990.
QUOTE
''THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
RECALLING ITS RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662
(1990), AND 664 (1990) AND DEMANDING THEIR FULL AND
IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION.
HAVING DECIDED IN RESOLUTION 661 (1990) TO IMPOSE
ECONOMIC SANCTIONS UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS.
DETERMINED TO BRING AN END TO THE OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT
BY IRAQ WHICH IMPERILS THE EXISTENCE OF A MEMBER STATE AND
TO RESTORE THE LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY, AND THE SOVEREIGNTY,
INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF KUWAIT WHICH
REQUIRES THE SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABOVE
RESULUTIONS.
DEPLORING THE LOSS OF INNOCENT LIFE STEMMING FROM THE
IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT AND DETERMINED TO PREVENT FURTHER
SUCH LOSSES.
GRAVELY ALARMED THE IRAQ CONTINUES TO REFUSE TO COMPLY
WITH RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) AND 664
(1990) AND IN PARTICULAR AT THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF IRAQ IN USING IRAQI FLAG VESSELS TO EXPORT OIL.
1. CALLS UPON THOSE MEMBER STATES CO-OPERATING WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF KUWAIT WHICH ARE DEPLOYING MARITIME FORCES TO
THE AREA TO USE SUCH MEASURES COMMENSURATE TO THE SPECIFIC
CIRCUMSTANCES AS MAY BE NECESSARY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO HALT ALL INWARD AND OUTWARD
MARITIME SHIPPING IN ORDER TO INSPECT AND VERIFY THEIR

CARGOES AND DESTINATIONS AND TO ENSURE STRICT
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS RELATED TO SUCH SHIPPING
LAID DOWN IN RESOLUTION 661 (1990):
2. INVITES MEMBER STATES ACCORDINGLY TO CO-OPERATE AS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS
OF RESOLUTION 661 (1990) WITH MAXIMUM USE OF POLITICAL AND
DIPLOMATIC MEASURES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 1 ABOVE:
3. REQUESTS ALL STATES TO PROVIDE IN ACCORDANCE WITH
CHARTER SUCH ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE STATES
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS RESOLUTION:
4. FURTHER REQUESTS THE STATES CONCERNED TO CO-ORDINATE
THEIR ACTIONS IN PURSUIT OF THE ABOVE PARAGRAPHS OF THIS
RESOLUTION USING AS APPROPRIATE MECHANISMS OF THE MILITARY
STAFF COMMITTEE AND AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT REPORTS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
AND ITS COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 661 (1990)
TO FACILITATE THE MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS
RESOLUTION:
5. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER.''
UNQUOTE
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.
JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

FOR LATEST NEWS ON IRAQ-KUWAIT CRISIS, TELEX USA 472222 CODE
N5

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,בנצור,מצפא

סססס

27-08-1990 נתקבל

1212 מברק יוצא

AAAA
אל:המשרד,
מ-זני,נר:1212,תא:250890,זת:1345,דת:ב,סג:בל,
בבבב

בלמס/בהול.

בהול

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2 (נא להזעיק)

דע: המשנה למנכ'ל
משפט, ממ'ד, וושינגטון (נר 57).

מאת:אהרן יעקב

מועבי'ט: עיראק-כווית.

1. לאחר משא ומתן שנמשך כל יום אתמול, והלילה שאחריו, התכנסה מועבי'ס לפנות בוקר (שעה 0330) לישיבה רשמית.

2. למועצה הוגשה הצעת החלטה (מצ'ב) בשושבינות המדינות הבאות: קנדה, חו'ש, פינלנד, צרפת, בריטניה, ארה'ב וזאיר. ההצעה קוראת לכל המדינות המקיימות כוחות ימיים באזור לנקוט ב'אמצעים השקולים כנגד הנסיבות המיוחדות'', תחת סמכות מועבי'ם, כדי לאכוף את הסנקציות. שימונא לב כי בהצעה זו חלו שינויים אחדים לעומת הטיוטה שהועברה במברקנו 1183. השינוי החשוב ביותר חל בסעיף אופרטיבי 1, בו הוחלפו המילים
TO USE SUCH MINIMUM FORCE
במילים:
TO USE SUCH MEASURES COMMENSURATE TO THE SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

3. התבטאו לפני ההצבעה: נציגי תימן וקובה (הביעו הסתייגות מן ההצעה).

4. התקיימה הצבעה, שתוצאותיה היו כדלקמן: בעד - 13, נגד - 0, נמנעו - 2 (תימן וקובה). הצעת ההחלטה נתקבלה כהחלטה 665.

5. התבטאו לאחר ההצבעה: ארה'ב (קבע כי בהחלטתה הסמיכה המועצה את המדינות המקיימות כוחות ימיים באזור להשתמש בכוח צבאי - אם גם מינימלי ובמדת הצורך - כדי לאכוף את הסנקציות), צרפת, קנדה, מלזיה, זאיר, בריהמ', פינלנד, בריטניה, חו'ש, אתיופיה, סין, רומניה, כווית, עומן (בשם המשפ'מ) ועיראק.

6. ארה'ב ועיראק השתמשו בזכות התשובה. הישיבה ננעלה בשעה 0555.

7. מצ'ב ה- TAKES של ישיבת מועבי'ט.

נאו'ס

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

2/14

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this morning to continue consideration of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Letters dated 24 August from Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, Italy and Federal Republic of Germany request that the Council consider "the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) (documents S/21634, 5, 6, 7 and 8). In addition, a letter also dated 24 August, from the representatives of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman (document S/21639), requests that the Council discuss "the situation between Iran and Kuwait, for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures required to implement Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990).

Before the Council is a draft resolution, sponsored by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire (document S/21640), which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and demanding their full and immediate implementation,

"Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Determined to bring an end to the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq which imperils the existence of a Member State and to restore the legitimate authority, and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait which requires the speedy implementation of the above resolutions,

"Deploring the loss of innocent life stemming from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and determined to prevent further such losses,

"Gravely alarmed that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,

"1. Calls upon those Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

"2. Invites Member States accordingly to co-operate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

(more)

"3. Requests all States to provide in accordance with the Charter such assistance as may be required by the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

"4. Further requests the States concerned to co-ordinate their actions in pursuit of the above paragraphs of this resolution using as appropriate mechanisms of the Military Staff Committee and after consultation with the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Security Council and its Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of this resolution;

"5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

(END OF TAKE 1)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 4/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

The President, AUREL DRAGOS MUNTEANU (Romania), called the meeting to order to 3:28 a.m.

In accordance with the Council's decision taken at an earlier meeting, the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait were invited to take seats at the Council table, and the representatives of Italy and Oman were invited to take the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT said he understood that the Council was ready to vote on the draft resolution.

ABDALLA SALEH AL-ASHTAL (Yemen) said since the crisis had begun Yemen had called for solutions without the use of force and military confrontation. Yemen was making efforts to contain the crisis within the region, and hoped those efforts would soon meet with success.

He believed that with the draft resolution, matters had been taken "a little fast towards the use of force". The embargo was functioning effectively and would lead to negotiations as called for in resolution 660 (1990). Since the first report of the Secretary-General on implementation of resolution 660 was not yet due, "why does the Council not wait?" he asked.

As for the substance of the draft resolution, he said that for the first time in the history of the United Nations, unclear powers were being granted for the undertaking of unspecified acts without a clear definition of the role of the Security Council.

Such powers were "rather ambiguous", he said, since every State in the area, according to the draft, would have the right to perform whatever act it saw fit.

To resort to measures requiring some use of force could lead to war in the area. He could therefore not vote in favour of the draft, while, nevertheless, approving the objectives sought by it.

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 S/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

RICARDO ALARCON DE QUESADA (Cuba) said Cuba had voted for resolution 660 (1990) in support of Kuwait's territorial integrity and the withdrawal of Iraq. It had voted also for 662 (1990) and 664 (1990). Cuba had abstained on 661 (1990) but had taken steps to comply with it, he said.

The new draft resolution gave rise to many questions and caused Cuba to raise objections to it. Even with the changes that had been made, the draft was unacceptable.

The Security Council had not yet ascertained the need for the use of any forces to implement its resolutions. Nor was the Council waiting for the Secretary-General's first report on the implementation of resolution 661 (1990), due on 6 September.

Now the Council was being called on to act in a way that was not in accordance with the Charter. The Council had not called for an end to a situation which constituted a grave threat.

A "strange and tortuous wording" had been resorted to, he said.

Reference was made to using forces, but it was not known how those forces were composed, nor who commanded them. He suspected it was a high-level commander of the United States forces in the region. However, the Council should be the one to designate such a commander, he stated. Further, the draft resolution did not indicate against whom the forces would operate, and to whom they would be responsible.

If the Security Council were really to act responsibly and seriously it would have drawn on those Articles of Chapter VII which clearly specified what action to be taken and in what circumstances, he said, citing in particular Article 43.

In adopting the draft resolution, the Security Council would be allowing the perpetuation of an illegitimate situation. Giving a resolution number to actions already being taken did not change that illegitimacy, he said.

It was a matter of disquiet and alarm to the world to see the Council acting in a manner not in accord with its functions.

Further, he went on, the United States forces in the area could in fact add to the conflict. He was far from being convinced that the Council's approach was appropriate. No decision of the Council could give it the moral authority to take inhuman actions. He referred, he said, to the deprivation of thousands of women and children of food and medical supplies.

In conclusion, he said he would not vote for the draft resolution.

(END OF TAKE 3)

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Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 6/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA (Colombia) said there could be no doubt that this was a historic moment for the United Nations. For the first time the Security Council had acted as had been envisaged by its creators to prevent and control a regional conflict. He was gratified that thanks to détente, the five Permanent Members had reached agreement on the situation concerning Iraq and Kuwait.

Colombia believed that the international community must send a very clear message in this case, for the sake of the future, that the international community was willing to ensure the similar situations would be prevented. He did not deceive himself that in seeking to implement the resolution, the Council would be creating, in effect, a naval blockade.

He understood the concerns of Yemen and Cuba that the Council was delegating authority without indicating who would receive it or to whom that entity would be accountable. The lack of preparedness to confront the present situation must not be allowed to recur in the future, so that the Council would not be faced again with a fait accompli.

A clear message must be sent to Iraq that the international community would act to prevent violations of the existing sanctions, and for that reason Colombia would vote in favour of the draft.

The draft resolution was adopted, by a vote of 13 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba, Yemen), as Security Council resolution 665 (1990).

(END OF TAKE 4)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 7/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

-- SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

THOMAS R. PICKERING (United States) said that at no time since 1945 had the Council been asked to take on the kind of responsibility it was assuming today under conditions where a large majority of its members had co-operated in a strong sense of harmony. The Charter had empowered the Council to act to safeguard international peace and security, including the authority to decide to use armed force. The authority granted in the resolution just adopted was sufficiently broad to use armed force -- indeed, minimum force -- depending upon the circumstances which might require it. On only a few occasions in the past had that authority ever been exercised. This was therefore a historic and significant decision. Under the circumstances, no lesser decision by the Security Council would have been appropriate, he stated.

Over the last three and a half weeks all the diplomatic approaches undertaken by this Council had "disturbingly and sadly" fallen on deaf ears in Baghdad. Today the Council had decided to tighten the application of the sanctions regime set up by resolution 661 which was being exploited by Iraq. Indeed, in blatant defiance of Security Council resolution 661, Iraq was now sending its ships to sea laden with oil and other contraband. Its agents were working to suborn citizens of other nations to abet violations of sanctions, even to obtain military supplies from abroad. It had been those actions by Iraq to confront the Council and to evade its resolutions that had forced the Council to take this deeply serious and most significant step of its history. The international community must "draw a firm line in the sand" while at the same time providing every conceivable encouragement to find a rapid and peaceful solution.

The United States welcomed all efforts being made to bring about a solution to the problem, but no solution could be reached without the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

By the resolution adopted today the members of the Council had no intention of encouraging a military escalation. The resolution applied strictly to efforts to ensure that the trade sanctions were not violated. United States naval forces, in co-ordination with other naval forces in the area, would use minimum force only as necessary to accomplish that purpose. In accordance with its responsibilities under the resolution and at the request of the legitimate Government of Kuwait, his Government would co-ordinate its actions with those of the many other nations which had sent naval forces to the region. The United States would continue discussions with other Council members on how best to apply the economic sanctions. His delegation was also ready to discuss an appropriate role in that process for the Military Staff Committee.

(END OF TAKE 5)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 8/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 6

PIERRE-LOUIS BLANC (France) said it had been clear for several days that attempts to violate the embargo, at the initiative of Iraq, were taking place and were threatening to reduce considerably the scope of the sanctions imposed by the Council. Those sanctions had been the sole peaceful means of compelling Iraq to comply with the relevant Council resolutions. As the President of France had said on 21 August, "an embargo without sanctions would be a fiction". France therefore went along with the need to apply constraint to ensure the implementation of the embargo.

The resolution should not be seen as carte blanche for the indiscriminate use of force. It was concerned with obtaining respect for the embargo imposed by the Council.

The resolution provides for measures to verify cargoes and destinations including the possibility of the minimal use of force. However, such intervention would be used only as a last resort when strictly necessary. The use of force in each case would be made the subject of a report of the Security Council.

If the international community had the responsibility to ensure respect for the universally recognized principles governing relations among States, it was within the framework of the Arab community that a concrete solution to the crisis could best be found. As a traditional friend of the Arab countries, France had the will to support their efforts to seek a solution based on the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

L. YVES FORTIER (Canada) said the vote marked an historic occasion. There had been no choice but to take such a step which had been made necessary by Iraq's persistent refusal to abide by the decisions of the Security Council.

Rather than restore Kuwait's sovereignty, Iraq had chosen to annex it. Since then it had continued to pretend that Kuwait no longer existed, and had stepped up actions against all foreign nationals in Kuwait.

The Council members could not ignore their responsibility to the international community. They had had no choice but to take the action just taken. It had been one of the most difficult decisions the Council had ever taken. He hoped Iraq would respond by now freeing all foreign nationals.

The situation was the most serious the Council had faced throughout its history. Iraq's actions were a flagrant violation of the Charter and of international law.

(END OF TAKE 6)

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Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 9/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 7

RAZALI ISMAIL (Malaysia) said the text finally achieved did not satisfy everyone. No definitive assurance had been given about the action provided by the resolution.

The course of action called for implied the crossing of a clear line, to the use of force for applying sanctions. The non-aligned countries were against the use of force, and he hoped the reasons for the use of forces in this instance would quickly disappear.

Malaysia would have preferred a more assertive role for the United Nations. However, to ensure that "a country did not disappear before our eyes", Malaysia had supported the resolution.

He said he wished to underline the necessity of continuing diplomatic initiatives. He called on the Secretary-General and the Security Council to make "even greater efforts".

LUKABU KHABOUJI N'ZAJI (Zaire) said that, in voting for the sanctions against Iraq, his delegation had expressed its resolve that military force should not be used to suppress a weaker State.

Iraq must be made to respect the principles of international law as well as the resolutions of the Council. The step just taken by the Council was unprecedented and he hoped the resolution would succeed in its purpose. Indeed the freedom of a people knew no price, he said.

VALENTIN V. LOZINSKIY (Soviet Union) said his country had condemned Iraq from the day it had invaded Kuwait -- there had been no other choice in the circumstances.

The Soviet Union's support of all the draft resolutions in this matter were a demonstration of its determination to act within international law to bring about a resolution of the situation.

The Soviet Union would take every step possible to ensure implementation of Security Council resolutions. Clearly, attempts to violate the Council's action could not contribute to a resolution of the crisis. He called on Iraq to make a "serious change" in its current policies.

His country was seriously concerned about the situation of Iraq and Kuwait which must be solved as quickly as possible. He called on Iraq to take "very careful account" of the situation in the world resulting from its actions.

Dialogue must continue in the search for a solution, he said. He wished to draw special attention to the need for "a high unity of action" by Council members, which would further strengthen the Organization and enhance the prestige of the Security Council, he said.

The Soviet Union was prepared to make full use of the Military Staff Committee and of the Sanctions Committee. Prudence and caution were important. The acuteness of the current situation called for all to bear in mind the fate of the world, he stated.

(END OF TAKE 7)

1990-08-25 14:56 KESHER*NEW-YORK 1409144 07

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 10/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 8

KLAUS TORNUDD (Finland) said that in view of the worsening crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, it was important that the international community maintain its determination to control the situation. While in the past disagreements and lack of political will had prevented effective action by the Council, this time the whole international community was determined to show that collective security worked and that the aggressor did not benefit from aggression. The international community still demanded as it had done three weeks ago that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally from the territory of Kuwait. That was the only way to return to peace and stability.

Finland had joined other countries in demanding that Iraq give up its policy of keeping foreign nationals -- including a sizeable number of Finns -- trapped in Iraq and in occupied Kuwait against their will.

The new resolution now adopted authorized further measures at sea by Member States in order to ensure strict enforcement of resolution 661. This was a decision without precedent and had far-reaching implications. Therefore, any concrete action by the naval forces concerned would require close attention to ensure that they served the purposes intended by the Council. He saw the new measures as strictly limited to the framework of resolution 661. He hoped that the resolution, together with those previously adopted, would facilitate the return of peace to the region.

Sir CRISPIN TICKELL (United Kingdom) said the reaction of the Council was exemplary and showed a creative approach of the international community to dealing with an unprecedented crisis. Now the means available to States for dealing with the situation were enlarged. He hoped that the use of force would not be necessary. It was important that ships in the area co-operate in the inspection of their cargoes, he said.

There was mounting evidence of breaches of sanctions on a large scale. If such open acts of defiance were to succeed, the authority of the Council would be gravely undermined.

The resolution just adopted did not cover all aspects of the problem. Further Council action would depend primarily on the Government of Iraq.

The focus had steadily become sharper and clearer. "Let no one, least of all Iraq", fail to see the determination of the international community to bring about a resolution of the situation, he stated.

(END OF TAKE 8)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 11/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 9

N'ZI ANET (Côte d'Ivoire) said that in supporting the text at hand he felt that only the word "defiance" could describe Iraq' position in relation to the recently adopted resolutions. Iraq must be compelled to terminate its illegal actions. So far the international community had failed in that task because the means with which the Council had equipped itself to implement its resolutions had been insufficient.

The present resolution was intended not only to fill the gaps in previous measures, but also to communicate to Iraq that the international community would not continue to see itself mocked.

TESFAYE TADESSE (Ethiopia) said the Council had come a long way to discharging its responsibility in the situation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

It was imperative that the Council take action aimed at forcing Iraq's compliance with the Council's decisions. The resolution provided enforcement measures to ensure compliance with resolution 661 (1990). In that context, Ethiopia had supported the resolution, he said.

LI DAOYU (China) said that as the tension in the Gulf region continued his delegation was "very anxious and concerned". He supported the Arab countries in their search for a political solution and respected their demand for strengthened capabilities of defending themselves.

In order to prevent further worsening of the situation and to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, the mechanisms of the United Nations should be fully utilized and the Secretary-General should use his good offices in that regard.

In the interest of averting escalations of the armed conflict, China, in principle, opposed the military involvement by the big Powers, as well as the use of force in the name of the United Nations. That would not help solve the crisis, but, rather, would hinder a political solution, leading to further aggravation and complication of the situation. Therefore, China held that measures must be taken within the framework of resolution 661 which did not provide for the use of force, and it would not allow force to be used to implement that resolution. Based on those considerations, his delegation had proposed to delete the reference to the "minimum use of force" from the previous draft resolution. The present resolution as amended by various parties was limited to the implementation of resolution 661. Based on that understanding, China had voted in favour of the resolution.

(END OF TAKE 9)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 12/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 10

AUREL DRAGOS MUNTEANU (Romania) said he had voted in favour of the resolution on the basis of his Government's stated position on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. Romania opposed the use of force to violate the territorial integrity of States and believed that Iraq should comply with the recent resolutions of the Security Council and with the principles of international law. In an effort to implement the Council's decisions, Member States should take no action which could further aggravate the situation.

MOHAMMAD A. ABULHASAN (Kuwait) said that in adopting the resolution the Council had laid a solid basis for peace and the safeguarding of the rights of peoples. Five resolutions had now expressed the conscience of the world in its condemnation of Iraq's flagrant disregard of the fundamentals of human and international relations.

Iraq had now been "placed in a dark corner" -- its regime was an outlaw regime, not to be trusted by the international community, he stated.

The boycott would not have been enforced had the Council not acted in line with the principles of justice and law, he said.

Kuwait, along with the international community, had hoped that the Iraqi regime would awake from "a dream of senseless adventure" and withdraw from all Kuwaiti territory, restoring its legitimate Emir.

However, the Council's action was now the safest way to force Iraq's compliance, he said. The loopholes in the sanctions needed to be addressed lest they give longer life to Iraq's occupation and looting of Kuwait.

Kuwait would follow the road of peace to secure its rights, he said. The Council's adoption of resolution 665 was a clear message to the Iraqi regime that all measures would be taken to bring about implementation of the Council's resolutions on the situation.

Peace in the region could be achieved only by addressing the core of the problem, he stated.

Recalling earlier references to the necessity for an "Arab solution", he said that it had been sought. However Iraq had rejected such an approach. Further, any endeavour to invoke humanitarian precepts were a "pretext for malicious designs", he said.

Today's action by the Council had contributed to the restoration of freedom to Kuwait and its people, he concluded.

(END OF TAKE 10)

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

1212 13/14

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 11

SALIM BIN MOHAMMED AL-KHUSSAIBY (Oman), speaking on behalf of the States of the Gulf Co-operation Council, said he had hoped Iraq would have responded positively to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Instead Iraq had persisted in occupying Kuwait. For that reason the Gulf States had joined other countries in asking for the present meeting. The Gulf States welcomed today's action and urged Iraq to comply with the recently adopted Council resolutions in the interest of finding a peaceful solution to the crisis.

ABDUL AMIR A. AL-ANBARI (Iraq) said he had asked to speak before the vote but his request had been denied. However, Cuba had underlined the illegality of the resolution for him. The resolution was unjustifiable and contradictory.

He said resolution 661, was based on a Charter article which stated clearly that no force should be involved in the application of economic measures.

The representative of China had said he had voted for the resolution while convinced that it did not allow the use of force to implement resolution 661's measures. However, several representatives had said that minimum force should be used to enforce the economic measures. Any use of force fell under the provisions of Article 42 and was governed by subsequent Charter articles, he said.

The sponsors of the resolution had not been able to wait for the Secretary-General's report. They had endeavoured to undermine the Security Council's authority and to circumvent the Charter's provisions. Haste and pressure in producing the resolution had been aimed at major military aggression by United States forces.

The resolution was void in substance and detail, he said. Further, it was very dangerous, since it had not laid down any logical basis for the use of force. Nor had it given any United Nations body the authority to supervise such force. There were no real limits or boundaries ensuing the proper use of force on the high seas.

The use of force by the United States or any of its allies or puppets would lead to a number of explosions "which would burn all in their path", he said.

The resolution represented an American admission that United States military acts against Iraq since the adoption of resolution 660 were aggressive. America continued to act arrogantly and to insist on its right to use force, showing the real attitude of that country towards the United Nations and the Security Council. It was using the Organization to cover up its acts of aggression, while refusing to pay its debts to the Organization, now over $500 million, he said.

The United States had used the Security Council to ensure the implementation of its plan to use force against Iraq in the service of its own interests as well as of the expansionist policies of Israel in the region.

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(END OF TAKE 11)

1212 14/14

Security Council
2938th Meeting (AM)

Press Release SC/5207
25 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 12

Continuing, Mr. AL-ANBARI (Iraq) said American behaviour in requesting Security Council action with such haste provided no opportunity for dialogue. He wished to draw attention to the "massive deployment of troops" by the United States, the United Kingdom and their allies.

He wished to "clearly warn of aggression against Iraq". The United States forces had not come to defend anyone, but were there to take over the oil resources of the region.

Mr. PICKERING (United States) said the absolutely bizarre and warped statement just heard could not be dignified with a reply. It had not even been short as promised. It only demonstrated the need for the resolution adopted today.

Mr. AL-ANBARI (Iraq) said the United States representative had recently accused Iraq of not being good at public relations, which he admitted. However, the representative of the United States had shown that he was a "real master", and his comment had demonstrated that, he said.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:55 a.m.

(END OF TAKE 12 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5207)

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HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
KNESSET
JERUSALEM

37960-08

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH THE TEXT OF RESOLUTION 662 (1990) ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 2934TH MEETING ON 9 AUGUST 1990.

-QUOTE-

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
RECALLING ITS RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990) AND 661 (1990),
GRAVELY ALARMED BY THE DECLARATION BY IRAQ OF A 'COMPREHENSIVE AND ETERNAL MERGER' WITH KUWAIT,
DEMANDING, ONCE AGAIN, THE IRAQ WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY ALL ITS FORCES TO THE POSITIONS IN WHICH THEY WERE LOCATED ON 1 AUGUST 1990,
DETERMINED TO BRING THE OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT BY IRAQ TO AN END AND TO RESTORE THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF KUWAIT,
DETERMINED ALSO TO RESTORE THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGITIMATE GOVENMENT OF KUWAIT,

1. DECIDES THAT ANNEXATION FO KUWAIT BY IRAQ UNDER ANY FORM AND WHATEVER PRETEXT HAS NO LEGAL VALIDITY, AND IS CONSIDERED NULL AND VOID.

2. CALLS UPON ALL STATES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES NOT TO RECOGNIZE THAT ANNEXATION, AND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION OR DEALING THAT MIGHT BE INTERPRETED AS AND INDIRECT RECOGNITION OF THE ANNEXATION.

3. FURTHER DEMANDS THAT IRAQ RESCIND ITS ACTIONS PURPORTING TO ANNEX KUWAIT.

4. DECIDES TO KEEP THIS ITEM ON ITS AGENDA AND TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO PUT AN EARLY END TO THE OCCUPATION.

- UNQUOTE -

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY GENERAL

COL 37960-08
GBS 3520 NAV M9868

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רם),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,סייבל,
בנצור,מצפא

סססס

2. CALLS UPON ALL STATES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES NOT TO RECOGNIZE THAT ANNEXATION, AND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION OR DEALING THAT MIGHT BE INTERPRETED AS AND INDIRECT RECOGNITION OF THE ANNEXATION.

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SECRETARY GENERAL

COL 37960-08
GBS 3520 NAV M9868

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אל: ארבל 2

מאת: אפרים רובק - נאום

בהול

חנדון: כווית/מועביט

1. חבוקר התכנסה שוב מועביט, לפי בקשת כווית וחמפרציות, כדי לדון בסיפוח כווית ע"י עיראק. רצב החלטה של מועביט שהתקבלה וח-TAKES של הישיבה.
2. החחלטה חד-משמעית ואינח משאירח מקום לפירושיט. התקבלה ללא דיון (התקיימח כמובן לפני כן ישיבה בלחי-פורמלית) והנציגים התבטאו רק בהסבר הצבעה. החחלטה עברה פה אחד (חיינו גם קובח ותימן התצטרפו).
3. בדברי פיקרינג נכללה חודעה רשמית על הענות ארחב ואחרים לבקשת סעודיה לשגר כוח התראה, והדגיש שהעולם למד היטב שיעור שנות ה-30. הסובייטי קרא לכינוס מיידי של הוועדה הצבאית וקרא לארצות ערב לפעול לפתרון הבעיה. נציג בריטניה אמר שגם ארצו משתתפת בכוח ההתראה, והדגיש שנוכחות כוחות ימיים בריטיים באזור תתרום ליישום החלטה 661 (סנקציות).
4. רצב גם ראיון קצר עם המזכל ממנו משחמע שברחמ חודיעה שתשתתף בכוח ההתראה רק אם יחיה תחת פיקוד מועביט והוועדה הצבאית.

אפרים רובק - נאום

9 באוגוסט 1990

2/8 1085

Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

The President, AUREL DRAGOS MUNTEANU (Romania), called the meeting to order at 11:26 a.m.

In accordance with the Council's decision at an earlier meeting, the PRESIDENT invited the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to take seats at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT said he had received a request from the representative of Oman that it be invited to participate in the Council's proceedings. There being no objection, that representative was invited to take the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT said he understood that the Council was ready to vote on the draft resolution.

The draft was adopted unanimously as Security Council resolution 662 (1990).

THOMAS R. PICKERING (United States), speaking in explanation of vote, said "the United States does not recognize Iraq's outrageous and unlawful declaration that Kuwait is part of Iraq".

As Security Council resolution 661 affirmed, he said, Article 51 of the Charter [concerning the right of individual or collective self-defence in the face of an armed attack] applied in this case. "The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the large military presence on the Saudi frontier creates grave risks of further aggression in the area. This being the case, my Government and others are, at the request of Saudi Arabia, sending forces with which to deter further Iraqi aggression."

Iraq was attempting to extinguish the sovereignty of a Member State of the United Nations, he said. There was "something repugnant, chilling and vaguely familiar" about the statement issued yesterday by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council. "We have heard that sort of rhetoric before. It was used about the Rhineland, the Sudetenland, about the Polish Corridor, about Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia and about the Marco Polo Bridge in China." The world community had not reacted and the result had been global conflagration. "We have finally learned the grim lesson of the 1930s, which was succinctly articulated by a Soviet Foreign Minister of that era, Maxim Litvinov. He said 'Peace is indivisible.' We agree."

He said resolutions 660 and 661 should be used not only to contain "this cancerous act of aggression" but also to require Iraq to withdraw its forces immediately, unconditionally and totally. He noted that the Council had also again called for the restoration of the legitimate authority, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

By the resolution just adopted, the international community had again reaffirmed that the crisis was not a regional matter alone, he said. "We cannot allow sovereign State Members of the United Nations to be swallowed up. The United States stands ready to return to the Council as circumstances warrant to seek further Council action to implement resolution 660."

(END OF TAKE 2)

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Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

8/13 1085

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this morning "to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in the light of recent developments". The meeting is being held at the request of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, all members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (document S/21470).

Before the Council is a draft resolution (document S/21471) which was prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990),

"Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a "comprehensive and eternal merger" with Kuwait,

"Demanding, once again, that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990,

"Determined to bring the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

"Determined also to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

"1. Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;

"2. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

"3. Further demands that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

"4. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the occupation."

(END OF TAKE 1)

Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

AD 4/8 1085

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

PIERRE-LOUIS BLANC (France) said the situation was unfortunately quite clear. Despite the international call for Iraq's withdrawal and the announcement of a withdrawal by that country, the occupation had continued. Iraq had announced yesterday the merger of Iraq and Kuwait, which was a position of extreme seriousness. France was prepared for any subsequent Council resolutions to bring about Iraq's compliance with resolutions 660, 661 and 662, he said.

VALENTIN V. LOZINSKIY (Soviet Union) said his country wished to maintain its friendly ties with Iraq, even at this time. However, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait must be restored. Corrective action must be taken in conflict situations, he stressed. The United Nations machinery must be utilized to the fullest.

Common sense and wisdom must prevail, he went on. The Soviet Union would favour entrusting this acute problem exclusively to the Security Council. The Military Staff Committee should be convened immediately.

The efforts of the Arab countries could also play an important role, he added. He hoped the outcome of the Arab summit in Cairo today would make an important contribution to resolving the situation.

He called on States to behave responsibly and show their concern for the fate of the world.

PHILIPPE KIRSCH (Canada) said the resolution was clear -- it stated that Iraq's annexation of Kuwait had no basis in international law and was null and void. Canada continued to recognize the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

The international community, through the Security Council, had condemned Iraq's actions and imposed sanctions on that country. Iraq's announcement yesterday was in defiance of the international community and could not be tolerated. He called upon Iraq to rescind its annexation of Kuwait.

(END OF TAKE 3)

Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

8/15 1085

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

Sir CRISPIN TICKELL (United Kingdom) said it felt as though the world were in a "time warp", returned to the 1930s, when "dictators strutted on the world stage and seized the territories of others".

The international community had been "misled in a lavish and dramatic fashion". It had been told that Iraq would not invade Kuwait, but Iraq had invaded; it had been told that Iraq would withdraw its troops on Sunday, but that had not been done. Now, the international community was told that Iraq had no designs on other States in the region. It must regard such assertions "with legitimate suspicion and doubt".

He said further that Iraq had announced the formation of a free, provisional Kuwait government before resorting to annexation. That government, he said, had been "neither free nor Kuwaiti, but certainly provisional".

It was not too late for Iraq to implement the provisions of resolution 660 and avoid the sanctions imposed by resolution 661, he said.

He called on States to support the efforts of the League of Arab States and expressed hopes for a positive outcome of the Arab summit. Any solution must encompass full restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty.

The United Kingdom had given legislative effect to resolution 661 as of midnight last night. Also, under Article 51 of the Charter, his Government was contributing forces to a multinational force at the request of Saudi Arabia. The presence in the region of British forces, particularly naval forces, would contribute significantly to the effective implementation of resolution 661. Monitoring maritime traffic would be a key element. Information gathered by British forces would be passed on to the Security Council Monitoring Committee which would be meeting for the first time this afternoon.

(END OF TAKE 4)

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6/8 1085

Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

TESFAYE TADESSE (Ethiopia) said it saddened him that Iraq had emerged as a new international pariah. Iraq had defied the will of the international community that it immediately withdraw from Kuwaiti territory.

"We are watching an act of utter lawlessness", he said, which was reminiscent of the 1930s when "might meant right".

He condemned "in the strongest possible terms" Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This outrage must be nullified, he said.

He called on Iraq to comply with resolution 660 and reiterated his support for the full restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

RAZALI ISMAIL (Malaysia) said his country was "disappointed and alarmed" by Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. All States, regardless of size or power, must abide by Charter principles. No principle was more sacred than that of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States.

He appealed to Iraq not to doubt the United Nations' determination to ensure the implementation of resolution 660. The world was poised on a precipice. He stressed the importance of affirming the central role of the United Nations and of eschewing unilateral action.

LI DAOYU (China) said he was shocked at the recent actions by Iraq. The sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait must be restored and respected, and resolution 660 must be implemented immediately and effectively. Iraq must withdraw all its troops from Kuwait immediately and unconditionally. The annexation of a sovereign State constituted a gross violation of the Charter and the basic norms governing international relations, which, therefore, could not be allowed.

He was pleased that an emergency Arab summit would be held today. He hoped that that summit would yield positive results, so as to help reach a peaceful solution to the current dispute. He called upon all concerned parties to exercise restraint and for refrain from taking any actions that might further complicate the situation, in order to restore peace and stability in the Gulf region.

(END OF TAKE 5)

8/H 1085

Security Council
2934th Meeting (AM)

Press Release SC/5202
9 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 6

RICARDO ALARCON DE QUESADA (Cuba) said he had no difficulty supporting the resolution. However, he believed someone was attempting to misinform others about purported attempts of Cuba to delay adoption of the resolution. Cuba was profoundly convinced that the Council and the international community must act promptly to prevent the conflict from spreading. It could not be ignored that certain Powers were taking actions not in accordance with the resolution. Rather, they corresponded to hegemonistic designs in the Middle East.

Certain great Powers had sought to use the Council in their aggressive interests, he said. The Council must reject any approach which was solely designed to benefit certain great Powers. He was speaking of the United States, he stated.

The idea had been advanced of using the naval forces of certain States to ensure compliance with the sanctions. He looked forward to hearing about similar action vis-A-vis the arms embargo against South Africa, he said.

He hoped that the Arab summit would be helpful, and he would convey to the Kuwaiti representative a message from President Castro supporting a resolution of the conflict. A resolution of the conflict would shut the doors in the faces of those who were attempting to extend their influence in the area, he concluded.

MARJATIA RASI (Finland) regretted that resolutions 660 and 661 had not elicited a responsible and serious reaction from Iraq. Finland considered the annexation to be null and void.

She said she had noted with satisfaction that the Arab countries were sparing no effort to alleviate the situation. She hoped the Arab summit would yield positive results.

She appealed to Iraq and others concerned to exercise restraint. The annexation must not be allowed to stand; the lessons of history must be heeded.

(END OF TAKE 6)

8/8 1085

Secretary-General's remarks on leaving the Security Council.
Thursday 9 August 1990 (at approx. 1 p.m.).

I must say that I am pleased by the decision of the Council. I am proud of the way in which the Council has dealt with this very complicated problem. In less than 8 days they have produced three resolutions which is evidence of the sense of responsibility of the members of the Council.

Q. Do you think that the moral authority of the Security Council is going to be enough to dissuade Iraq?

SG. Well, it is my hope. It is Iraq's obligation to comply with the resolution of the Security Council. It is inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations, and Iraq is a member of this organization.

Q. What are your reactions to the Soviet announcement that they would participate in a multinational force only if the Security Council coordinated it?

SG. It is a position which of course I respect.

Q. Do you think that a multinational force under the UN is the next step if Iraq does not comply?

SG. It is for the Security Council to move from Article 41 to Article 42 of the Charter. It is not for me to decide.

(Question and answer in Spanish Not transcribed.)

Q. If Iraq does not heed this resolution, if the words are not enough, would you favour a United Nations force?

SG. I favour whatever is said in the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter of the United Nations refers to the two possibilities, one in Article 41, the other in Article 42. It is for the Council to decide.

Q. Do you welcome the Soviet idea that the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council should become involved in the matter?

SG. I think it is an interesting idea which deserves full consideration.

* * *

מברק נכנס גלוי

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אל:רהמש/613
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HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
KNESSET
JERUSALEM

37960-08

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH THE TEXT OF RESOLUTION 662 (1990) ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 2934TH MEETING ON 9 AUGUST 1990.

-QUOTE-

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
RECALLING ITS RESOLUTIONS 660 (1990) AND 661 (1990),
GRAVELY ALARMED BY THE DECLARATION BY IRAQ OF A 'COMPREHENSIVE AND ETERNAL MERGER' WITH KUWAIT,
DEMANDING, ONCE AGAIN, THE IRAQ WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY ALL ITS FORCES TO THE POSITIONS IN WHICH THEY WERE LOCATED ON 1 AUGUST 1990,
DETERMINED TO BRING THE OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT BY IRAQ TO AN END AND TO RESTORE THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF KUWAIT,
DETERMINED ALSO TO RESTORE THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGITIMATE GOVENMENT OF KUWAIT,

1. DECIDES THAT ANNEXATION FO KUWAIT BY IRAQ UNDER ANY FORM AND WHATEVER PRETEXT HAS NO LEGAL VALIDITY, AND IS CONSIDERED NULL AND VOID.

2. CALLS UPON ALL STATES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES NOT TO RECOGNIZE THAT ANNEXATION, AND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION OR DEALING THAT MIGHT BE INTERPRETED AS AND INDIRECT RECOGNITION OF THE ANNEXATION.

3. FURTHER DEMANDS THAT IRAQ RESCIND ITS ACTIONS PURPORTING TO ANNEX KUWAIT.

4. DECIDES TO KEEP THIS ITEM ON ITS AGENDA AND TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO PUT AN EARLY END TO THE OCCUPATION.

- UNQUOTE -

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY GENERAL

COL 37960-08
GBS 3520 NAV M9868

תפוצה:שהח,סשהח,@(רהמ),@(שהבט),מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,
@(רס),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,סייבל,
בנצור,מצפא

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אאאא,חוזם:9516
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@(רס),אמן,ממד,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,סייבל,
בנצור,מצפא

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אל: מנהל ארבל 2

דנ: המשגה למנכל, השגריר/הציר/שטיין - וושינגטון

מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאום

הנדון: מועביט - עיראק.

לאחר התייעצויות לא פורמליות של מועביט התכנסה מועביט היום 6 דנא בצהריים, בנשיאות רומניה ובנוכחות המזכל, לאישור הצעת החלטה 661 (לוטה).

1. פתחו את הדיון כווית ועיראק.
נציג כווית הציג מדינתו כשוחרת שלום, מוכנה תמיד למו"מ, ושאם עתה הציעה מו"מ בבגדאד או בכווית. גינה בחריפות התקפתה של עיראק ללא פרובוקציה ומעשי חוועה שלה. שיבח אחדות הקהילייה הבינ"ל, שמהווה ערובה בפני תוקפנות לכל מדינה קטנה וחשופה.
נציג עיראק טען שהצעת ההחלטה עומדת בניגוד להחלטה 660, מכיוון שעיראק הודיעה שהיא מתכוונת להתחיל בנסיגה החל מ-8 באוגוסט, ובכך עשו, טען שההחלטה פוגעת בשת"פ בין מדינות המפרץ ומונעת נסיגת כוחות עיראק. טען שאהב הופכת את מועביט למשרד החוץ הפרטי שלה, בעוד שהיא חייבת לאום 125 מיליון דולר. כן טען שההחלטה תפגע בעיקר במדינות המתפתחות ביוון שתביא לעליית מחירי הדלק.
2. קודם להצבעה התבטאו כל חברות מועביט (לוטה התבטאות אחב).
סין קראה לכל המדינות לפעול לפי עקרונות מגילת האום, כדי למנוע החמרת המשבר במפרץ, והביע תקוה שמדינות ערב תמשכנה במאמצי תיוך לפתרון בשלום. הודיע שסין תצביע בעד ההחלטה.
ברה"מ קראה גם היא לליגה הערבית, לבלמז ולוועידה האיסלמית לפעול בדי להביא לנסיגה. אמר שהפעילות העיקרית חייבת להיות ע"י מדינות ערב, וברה"מ מוכנה לפעול עם כל מדינה שתפעל למען השלום והיציבות באזור.
קובה טענה לאי-התערבות בעניינים פנימיים של מדינות וליישוב סיכסוכים בדרכי שלום, תוך הכרה בריבונות ושלמות של כל מדינה. קובה תמשיך ביחסי ידידות עם עיראק ועם כווית ועם ממשלותיהם, ולכן הצביעה בעד החלטה 660. אלא, טען, אינם יכולים לתמוך בהחלטה הנוכחית, כיוון שהסנקציות המוצעות רק תסבכנה את המצב בשעה שעיראק הודיעה שהתחילה בנסיגה, ותאפשר פעולות התערבות באזור במוצע ע"י אהב ותהיה זו פגיעה במאמצי ההבוצה הערבית. למעשה מתבקשת מועביט, טען, לאשר צעדים שכבר ננקטו חד-צדדית ע"י מדינות המערב ומעצמות. אהב אינה פועלת

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מתוך דאגה לכבוד אלא מתוך רצונה להתערב במזה"ת. אהב שלחה יחידת מרינס לליבריה מבלי שהוזמנה ע"י ליבריה ולא היתה החלטת גינוי של מועבים. לא היתה החלטת סנקציות של מועבים נגד ישראל על כיבוש שטחים פלסטינים, וחנה לפני 3 חודשים סיכמה מועבים בישיבה לא רשמית פעולה לגבי השטחים, אך לא היתה כל פעולה רק בשל התערבות אהב. אנגולה היתה בבושה 15 שנה ע"י דרום אפריקה ולא היו סנקציות.

12 שנה כבושה דרום לבנון ע"י ישראל ורק לפני שבוע נפגשה מועבים בנושא חידוש מנדט יוניפיל, אך הגבילה את עצמה רק לחידוש המנדט והצהרה נשיאותית. על אף שישראל לא שיתפה פעולה וגם נהרגו אנשי יוניפיל - לא היו סנקציות ואפילו לא הובע צער שאחרי 12 שנה ישראל אינה מצהירה על נכונותה לנסיגה.

לפני מספר חודשים היתה פלישה של אהב לפנמה והיה כאן חידוש - ממשלה חדשה הושבעה בבסיס צבא אמריקאי, אך לא היתה קריאה לסנקציות נגד אהב. עצרת האום אמנם קיבלה החלטה, אך 4 מהמדינות השושבינות במועבים היום הצביעו נגדה. אסור שמועבים תהיה סלחטיבית מתי והיכן לקבל עקרונות לפי סלקציה אמריקנית. ההחלטה הנוכחית לא תביא לנסיגת עיראה ולעצמאות כווית, אלא תנוצל להעמקת התערבות אהב באזור. צריך שמשום כך אהב השמיטה בנאומה את המלים שבהודעתה לעיתונות: "NOT HERE NOT EVER".

תימן הודיעה כי תמשיך במאמציה להגביל (CONTAIN) את הסיכסוך וליישבו במסגרת "המשפחה הערבית", בדי לשמור על סולידריות ערבית נגד התערבות מבחוץ. צריך שנשיא תימן, סלאח, ביקר בעיראק, מצרים וסעודיה וקיבל את תהא יאסין רמאדאן, שמסר לנשיא סלאח אגרת מסדאם חוסיין. הדגיש את הצורך בנסיגה מכווית, וצריך שתימן תמשיך במאמציה להגבלת הסכסוך ולסיומו. למרות שהפסגה בג'דה לא בונסה לא נשמעו המאמצים-הבינערביים. תימן לא תנקוט עמדה במועבים העלולה לפגוע במאמציה וביכולתה לפעול ביעילות.

3. היתה והצבעה . הצביעו 13 בעד, לא היו מתנגדים, נמנעו תימן וקובה.

4. ביציאה ממועבים נכחו כל כלי התקשורת. ראיינו את מזכר האום, שגאתב פיקרינג ואותי. היתה זו הזדמנות להדגיש עמדותינו:

החשיבות לפתרון טיפטובים בדרכי שלום, הסכנה מן השת"פ בין דיקטטורים וטרוריסטים במזה"ת, ישראל היא משקל נגד לאיומי עיראה אבל מגיחים שגם סדאם חוסיין יודע שישראל אינה כווית, זו האוירה שבה אנו חיים והיא מפגינה שוב מה הן חהדימויות האמיתיות במזה"ת, בעיית הפלסטינים וישע חשובה ויש לחתור לשתרון באמצעות יוזמת השלום של ישראל, אך הסכנה האמיתית והמיידית ליציבות האזור ולשלום היא מסדאם חוסיין ועיראה, מניח שהכל מכירים היום שאסור לחזור על שגיאות שנות ה-30 ופעולה מאוחדת רק היא יכולה למנוע תוקפנות ללא כל פרובוקציה, חשוב לזכור גם סכנת אלשחה נשק למדינות פגיעות באזור. כל הנשק חמתוכחם חמערבי שבידי כווית חוא בעת בידי עיראה.

יוחנן ביין - נאום

6 באוגוסט 1990

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL

S/21441
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990),

Deeply concerned that this resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction,

Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Determines that Iraq so far has failed to comply with operative paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. Decides, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with operative paragraph 2 and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

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3. Decides that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of this resolution;

6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of this resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

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- (b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this resolution;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of this resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for the purpose;

9. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 through 8, nothing in this resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

- (a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies; and

- (b) Not to recognize any régime set up by the occupying power;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

11. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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New York, N.Y. 10017

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PRESS RELEASE

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Press Release USUN 61-(90)
August 6, 1990

Statement by Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering, United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, in the Security Council, on United Nations Sanctions against Iraq, August 6, 1990

Mr. President, my government has joined nine other countries in sponsoring the resolution before us today in response to Iraq's blatant aggression against Kuwait, a sovereign member state of the United Nations, and Iraq's unacceptable failure to comply with Resolution 660, a mandatory resolution which is binding on all member states. By his actions, Saddam Hussein has plunged into crisis the strategically critical area of the Persian Gulf. Thirty percent of the region's oil production is now under Iraqi control as a result, thus threatening international economic health and stability.

These actions follow Iraq's declarations eleven days ago that it would not invade Kuwait. Events have proven this untrue. Friday, Radio Baghdad announced it would withdraw from Kuwait on Sunday. This too was false. Today, Iraqi troop deployments in Kuwait are enhanced, consolidated, and dangerously provocative to other states in the region. The family of nations does not believe anything the Baghdad regime has to say on this matter.

The international community, by this resolution, demands immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 660. The many statements from individual states around the world, the European Community, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, and the Non Aligned condemn the Iraqi invasion. We will, by our resolution today, give effect to their condemnations of this invasion, and their - and our - calls for immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

There are some who hope that Baghdad's purported promises to withdraw immediately and unconditionally will be implemented without international insistence. Reality indicates the contrary. "Promises" not to invade, and subsequent "promises" to withdraw already have been proven to be lies. In a matter of six hours, Iraq took over Kuwait; in a matter of twenty-four hours, Iraq established

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a marionette "provisional government"; in a matter of forty-eight hours, Iraqi troops - upwards of 100,000 strong - were "volunteered" to serve the quickly cobbled puppets and moved south to the Saudi border. Moreover, Iraq has effectively held hostage and threatened over one million foreigners, and Iraq's puppets have declared they will not behave honorably would the international community seek to respond to Iraqi aggression.

Iraq has rejected United Nations Security Council Resolution 660, the calls from its own region, and the Non Aligned. Its response to the world community has been scorn. The United Nations Security Council states unequivocally today that the family of civilized nations will not tolerate this behavior. (Not here, not ever.) By this resolution, we declare to Iraq that we will use the means available to us provided in Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter to give effect to United Nations Security Council Resolution 660. Iraq must learn that its disregard for international law will have crippling political and economic costs, including but not limited to arms cutoffs. Our concerted resolve will demonstrate that the international community does not - and will not - accept Baghdad's preference for the use of force, coersion and intimidation.

Mr. President, today's resolution is binding upon all member states of the United Nations. As you know, my government acted swiftly to freeze all Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets, and barred all trade with Iraq, and we welcomed the issuance of many governments' decisions to cease all arms transfers to Iraq. Today, the Council acts to consolidate and enforce all of our actions. Iraq's aggression must be - and will be - stopped, lest Iraq, or others, conclude that its will can prevail. Our obligation to Kuwait, a sovereign member state of this body, is to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 660, and restore Kuwait's legitimate authority, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. By our action today, we pledge to the legitimate Government of Kuwait that there will be international redress for the Iraqi invasion. And, by our action today, we declare for all that we will not countenance the continuation or repetition of this aggression.
Thank you, Mr. President.

* * * * *

END

זבזבזב 01595(01595)07 17:37 בב 11 החצב חבצל מנמת ארכנ(2) רלשק ראמנ
קמנר מחקר(2) אספפ בקרה מחבש(2) רזמר ענ20(2) ענ22 ענ23 ענ30(2) בלכל
מקשח דברצ בקמז וקסמ תושב מגדל מוסד רוהמ שהבט משהח רמכל סרמט
מאת: חומנ 01526(01526)
שמור
070555 070555 בהול

זמח=070558

הוסף על ידי מפעיל מנמת מס: 86 בתאריך 071736

מנמת-ארכיון,מנמת רמ''ד דווח . , מנמת-ארכיון,מנמת רמ''ד דווח . ,

חישוק-קריה , רלש ראמן,ע.אישי לראמנ , קמנר,

רח''ט מחקר, מפקד מנמת , רח''ט מחקר, מפקד מנמת ,

מחלקת איסוף , אמ''נ - רמ''ח בקרה ,

מחבש - רע'נ 3, מחבש - רע'נ 3, ראש זירת מרכז . , רען 20,

רען 20, ראש ענף 22 .. ראש ענף 23 ,

חמ''ל 30 , חמ''ל 30 ,

רע''נ כלכלי . , מחלקת קש''ח רמ''ח , דובר צה''ל,

פיקוד מרכז - קמ''נ, וקס מרכז, תושב, יח' 8200, מוסד ,

מזכ''צ ראש הממשלה מזכ''צ - שהב''ט, שר החוץ .. רמטכ''ל,

סגן רמטכ''ל ,

סכסבסכ

שמור // מיידי

אל: מנמ''ת
הוצב
חבצל

מאת: מנמ''ת - חוליית סוכנויות

מ'ד: 673/0571/1 07/08/90

מקור: רויטר+או.פי.

מבוע:1.נוסח ההחלטה — 661
2.נציג עיראק באו"מ
תז''ק: 0005

תז''ח: 2305

הנדון: נוסח החלטת מועב'ט
==========

טלטלטלטל

1. להלן נוסח ההחלטה שאימצה מועב"ט היום: ההחלטה קוראת לסנקציות כלכליות ואמברגו על הנשק נגד עיראק וכווית המוחזקת ע"י עיראק.
מועב"ט המאשרת מחדש את החלטתה 660 (משנת 1990) מודאגת מאד כי ההחלטה האת לא יושמה וכי התוקפנות העיראקית נגד כווית נמשכת עמ אובדן נוסף בחיי אדם והרס חומרני.
בנחישותה לשים קצ לפלישה ולכיבוש העיראקי את כווית ולהשיב את הריבונות, עצמאות והשלמות הטריטוריאליות לכווית.
ובהזכירה כי ממשלתה הלגיטימית של כווית הביעה את נכונותה לשתף פעולה עמ החליטה 660 (1990).
בהתחשבה באחריותה לשמור על השלום והבטחון הלאומי.
באשרה את זכותם של אידיבדואל או קבוצה להגנה עצמית ,בתגובה להתקפה מזוינת ע"י עיראק נגד כווית ובתאום עמ סעיף 51 של הצ'ארטר.כשהיא פועלת תחת סעיף V11 של הצארטר של האו"מ,מועב"ט.
1. קובעת כי עיראק לא צייתה להחלטה 660 והשתלטה על הממשלה החוקית של כווית.
2. החליטה כי כתוצאה מכך ינקטו האמצעים הבאים בכדי להבטיח שעיראק תציית להחלטה (פיסקה 2) ולהשיב את השלטון הלגיטימי לכווית.
3. מחליטהכי על כל המדינות למנוע :
א. את היבוא לשטחיהג של כל המוצרים המגיעים מעיראק או מכווית.
ב למנוע כל פעילות ע"י בני לאומיהג או בשטחג ,המיועדת לקדם יצואאו הובלות של כל מוצר מעיראק או מכווית, ולמנוע כל עסקות שהג ע"י עמג או ע"י ספינות הדגל שלהג או בשטחג הכוללות בתוכנ מוצרים מעיראק או מכווית ובמיוחד כל העברות ממונ לעיראק או לכווית למטרת עסקות שכאלו או פעילויות כאלו .
ג למנוע מכירת או הספקת מוצרים כולל נשק או כל ציוד צבאי שהוא לכל גוף בעיראק ובכווית (לא כולל מוצרים המיועדים למטרות בריאותיות בלבד).
4. מחליטה שכל המדינות לא תאפשרנה ממונ או משאבים כלכליים כספיים לממשלת עיראק או לכל מתקנ מסחרי ,תעשייתי או עממי שבכווית או שבעיראק ותמנענה מבני- לאומיהג או מכל אדם שנמצא בשטחג מלאפשר לממשלה זאת או למתקנים הנזכרים לע"ל כל מונ או משאבים וכי' (לא כולל תשלומים אקסקלוסיביים שנועדו למטרות הומניטריות או בריאותיות בלבד.)
5. מועב"ט קוראת לכל המדינות כולל אלו שאינג חברו באו"מ לפעול בקפדנות בהתאם לסעיפי החלטה זאת .
6. מועב"ט החליטה להקים ועידה שתכלול את כל חברי מועב"ט אשר תבצע את המשימות הבאות ואשר תדווח עלכך למועצה :
א. הועידה תכחג את הדיווחים אודות התקדמות ישומה של החלטה זאת, אשר תמסר ע"י המזכ"ל.
ב תבקש מידע נוסף מכל המדינות בנוגע לישומ את ההחלטה.
7. קוראת לכל המדינות לשתף פעולה עמ הועידה בביצוע משימותיה, כולל סיפוק מידע כזה כפי שעשוי להתבקש ע"י הועידה .
8. מבקשת שהמזכ"ל יספק את כל הסיוע הנחוצ לועידה ויעשה את הסידורים ההכרחיים למטרה זאת.
9. שומ דבר בהחלטה זאת לא ימנע סיוע לממשלתה החוקית של כווית וקוראת לכל המדינות :
א לנקוט באמצעים המתאימים להגן על הנכסים של ממשלתה הלגיטימית של כווית וסוכנויותיה
ב לא להכיר בכל שלטונ שיוקמ ע"י הכוח הכובש.
10. מבקשת שהמזכ"ל ידווח למועצה על התקדמות יישומ החלטה זאת. יש למסור את הדיווח הראשונ תוכ 30 יומ .
11. החליטה להמשיכ כמאמציה בכדי לשימ קצ מוקדמ לפלישת עיראק.
12. נציג עיראק באו"מ עבד אלאנבארי אמר למועב"ט כי ההחלטה מחריפה את המשבר במפרצ ומונעת את נסיגת הכוחות . הוא אמר כי זה מצער לראות שארה"ב מנסה להשתמש באו"מ ובמטרותיו באילו מועביט היא בסה"כ משה"ח שלה.

(צ) נוסח ראשוני, גירסה מלאה מופצת במקביל.

סוף ממנמ"ת. אתי + גיתית

ללללל

(REPEAT FOR REFERENCE)

FOR THE RECORD: UNSC RESOLUTION 660
(Text: Resolution 660 afM1 M08/02/90)

United Nations -- The U.N. Security Council, by a vote of 14 to 0 August 2, 1990, condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of forces.

Co-sponsoring the resolution were Canada, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Following is the text of the resolution:

(BEGIN TEXT)

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations;

1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on August 1, 1990,

3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the Arab League.

4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

(END TEXT)

NNNN

EDITORIAL: SADDAM'S BUNKER PLOY

(Following is an editorial, broadcast by the Voice of America February 15, reflecting the views of the U.S. government.)

The systematic destruction of Iraq's military capability proceeds. Among the targets recently struck was a Baghdad command-and-control center located in a hardened concrete bunker that had been camouflaged to prevent detection. The accuracy of the pilots who flew the mission was remarkable. Two bombs struck the bunker, one going down the airshaft. The next day, Iraqi officials brought journalists to take pictures of some 40 bodies placed on display near the bunker. Falsely claiming that the bunker was a civilian bomb shelter, the Iraqis claimed that hundreds of civilians had been killed inside.

The loss of civilian lives in time of war is tragic and saddening. But if civilians were killed in the bombing of the Baghdad command-and-control bunker, it was because Saddam Hussein wanted them killed and deliberately put them inside a military target. No civilians could have gotten into a wellprotected command-and-control bunker in Baghdad without permission of Saddam's military.

Iraq's claims that this was a civilian shelter and that the United States is targeting civilians are lies being spread for propagandistic purposes. The truth of the matter is that the command-and-control bunker was a legitimate military target struck by precision guided munitions. The bunker had been feeding instructions directly to the Iraqi war machine for several weeks. During that time, only military traffic was observed entering the bunker. There was no indication of civilian use.

It is well known that Saddam Hussein does not share the value Americans place on the sanctity of life. Time and again, Saddam has shown a willingness to sacrifice civilian lives to further his war aims. In November and December, he moved civilian hostages to Iraqi military sites. Since then, allied prisoners of war have reportedly been placed at military locations. Iraqi command-and-control centers have been located in schools and public buildings. Tanks and artillery have been placed beside private homes in villages. In the world's oldest inhabited city, Ur, the Biblical birthplace of Abraham, two Iraqi MiG-21 aircraft have been parked next to the Ziggurat, a pyramid-like structure that predates the pyramids of Egypt. Finally, Saddam Hussein has launched Scud missiles at innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia.
Saddam Hussein kills civilians intentionally and with purpose. His savagery will bring his defeat.
NNNN

15983
בקמ"ט/רגיל
ערק 210.02

1/4 1029

031700

אל: ארב'ל 2

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.

הנדון: מועבי'ט: עיראק - כווית.

מצ'ב, למען הסדר הטוב, מכתבי הבקשה של ארה'ב וכווית, שבעקבותיהם התכנסה מועבי'ט ב-2/8, וכן ההחלטה שקיבלה מועבי'ט (החלטה 660).

אהרן יעקב, נאו'ם.
3 באוגוסט 1990

UNITED NATIONS

2/4 1029

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21424
2 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In light of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces and the request of the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (S/21423), the United States urgently requests an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING

3/4 -29

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21423
2 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in the early morning of 2 August 1990.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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1 1029

UNITED NATIONS

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/660 (1990)
2 August 1990

RESOLUTION 660 (1990)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2932nd meeting, on 2 August 1990

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

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

1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990;

3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States;

4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution.

02/230 1/8

1008

בהול

15954
בהמ"ס/בהול לבוקר
עורק 210.01

אל: מנהל ארב'ל 2

דע: ממ"ד
וושינגטון

מאת: אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם.

תנדון: דיון מועבי"ט בפלישת עיראק לכווית.

1. מועבי"ט התכנסה הבוקר (שעה 0500 לפי שעון ניו יורק) לישיבת חירום כדי לדון בפלישת עיראק לכווית. זאת לבקשת כווית וארח'ב.

2. למועצה הוגשה הצעת החלטה בשושבינות חמדינות חבאות: קנדה, קולומביה, חוש, אתיופיה, פינלנד, צרפת, מלויה, בריטניה וארח'ב. ההצעה מגנה את פלישת עיראק, תובעת את נסיגת עיראק לקוי ח-1/8 וקוראת לפתיחת מו"מ מיידי. כן נאמר בה כי המועצה מחליטה לשוב ולהתכנס בענין זה בהתאם לצורך.

3. התבטאו: כווית, עיראק (טען כי המתרחש בכווית הוא ענין פנימי, שאינו צריך להעסיק את מועבי"ט. כן טען כי ממשלה הזמנית בכווית מנסה להשיב את הסדר על כנו וכי עיראק מסייעת לה בכך. עיראק תסיג את כוחותיה לאחר שהסדר יושב), ארח'ב (אזכר את חודעת חבית חלבן הקוראת לנסיגת עיראק ללא תנאים. אמר כי ארח'ב תעמוד לצד כווית 'כתף אל כתף'), קולומביה, קנדה, צרפת, מלויה, בריטניה, פינלנד, ברה"מ, סין, רומניה ותימן.

4. הצעת החחלטה נתקבלה בקולות 14 ' מחברות המועצה. נציג תימן לא השתתף בהצבעה בטענה שלא קיבל הנחיות מבירתו.

5. מצ"ב ת - TAKES של ישיבת מועבי"ט הכוללים גם את נוסח החחלטה שהתקבלה.

שהה משהה רחמ מנכ ממנכ מצב ברנע ארה"ב סודן
בנעדר מפקד רומרכן ממף רם אמ/ שהבכ סיב
אהרן יעקב, נאו"ם.
2 באוגוסט 1990

END

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Security Council
2932nd Meeting
AM SUMMARY

SC/5199
2 August 1990

1005/4
2/8

SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

Convenes at 5 a.m.; Vote Is 14 In Favour to None Against; Yemen Does Not Participate

In an emergency meeting convened just before dawn, the Security Council condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait some 11 hours earlier and demanded that Iraq immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces to the positions they had occupied yesterday.

The resolution of condemnation was adopted by 14 votes in favour, with no negative votes and no abstentions. Yemen was the only Council member not participating; its representative explained that he had not yet received instructions from his Government.

The text calls for Iraq and Kuwait immediately to begin intensive negotiations to resolve their differences and expresses support for all efforts in that regard, with particular reference to the efforts of the Arab League.

Before the resolution was adopted, the Council was addressed by the representatives of both parties to the dispute. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait) said Iraq had announced its intention to overthrow his Government. Kuwait had expressed its willingness to continue bilateral negotiations. The situation was a test for the Council and was important to the peace and security of all nations, particularly those which were small and insecure.

Sabah Talat Kadrat (Iraq) insisted that this was an internal matter which should not have been brought before the Council. Iraq was helping the new provisional Government of Kuwait to restore domestic order, and would withdraw its forces as soon as that goal was achieved.

Statements were also made by the United States, Colombia, Canada, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, Finland, the Soviet Union, China and Romania. Yemen spoke just prior to the vote, in explanation of its non-participation.

The Council remains seized of the matter and, according to the resolution, intends to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with its wishes.

(A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING APPEARS IN TAKES 1-6 OF THIS RELEASE)

Security Council
2932nd Meeting (AM)

1009/4
3/8

Press Release SC/5199
2 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this morning in response to Kuwait's request that it consider "The Iraqui invasion of Kuwait in the early morning of 2 August 1990" (document S/21423), as well as a similar urgent request from the United States (document S/21424).

The President, AUREL DRAGOS MUNTEANU (Romania), called the meeting to order at 5:08 a.m.

The President said that the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait had requested that they be invited to participate in the discussion.

The Council granted both requests, and both representatives were invited to take seats at the Council table.

MOHAMMAD A. ABULHASAN (Kuwait) said he was bitter and embarrassed to be in the situation of speaking about a military invasion by a friendly country. Relations had always been cordial between the two countries in the past.

The people of Kuwait were being subjected to the situation -- a people who loved peace and were attached to all peaceful instruments and agreements. Kuwait's sacred land had been exposed to the military forces of a friendly country, he said.

Kuwait had always accepted and practised civilized dealings with others, and had destroyed its military structures, he said. However, Iraqi forces had penetrated Kuwait and reached the populated area.

The government headquarters had been shelled, crossroads occupied, and Iraq had announced that the target of its invasion was to overthrow the Kuwaiti Government, he said.

He said the Emir of Kuwait and the head of Government were in control of the country, and were defending the peace and security of the country.

Iraq's pretence for invasion was false, flimsy and unwarranted. That kind of action should be exposed by the Council.

It was appalling that the invasion was by an Arab country with a number of historic ties with Kuwait, he said. It was appalling, too, that this had occurred one day after a round of high-level negotiations between the two countries.

Kuwait had expressed its willingness to continue bilateral negotiations in order to reach a solution agreeable to both countries, he said. The problem must be solved by peaceful means, not by force.

The invasion was a flagrant violation of the Charter, in particular, its Article 2, he said. 'The Council was responsible for the protection of Kuwait and for its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

(END OF TAKE 1)

Security Council
2932nd Meeting (AM)

Press Release SC/5199
2 August 1990

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Continuing, Mr. ABULHASAN (Kuwait) said the Council must ask Iraq to immediately withdraw unconditionally to its position before the invasion, he stated. Kuwait's strength came from its international legitimacy. The situation was a test for the Council and was important to the peace and security of all nations, particularly those which were small and insecure.

Kuwait appealed to the Council in the name of justice and the Charter to adopt a resolution in conformity with the Charter and with international norms, he concluded.

SABAH TALAT KADRAT (Iraq) said the events in Kuwait related to an internal matter that was not a matter of concern for the Council. The free provisional Government of Kuwait was seeking to restore domestic order, and Iraq was assisting it in that regard. Iraq was serving no interests of its own, and intended to withdraw as soon as order was restored.

Now that there was a new Government in Kuwait, he said, the previous speaker represented no one. He further took exception to the intervention of the United States, which was in collusion with the previous regime in Kuwait. It was up to the Kuwaiti people to choose their own destiny.

THOMAS R. PICKERING (United States) said that at about 6:30 p.m. in New York -- shortly after midnight in Kuwait and Iraq -- Iraqi forces had moved into Kuwait, according to reports from the American Embassy there. Those forces had reportedly crossed into Kuwaiti territory all along the frontier and had proceeded rapidly to Kuwait City, where they were currently located. He was not yet aware of the extent of casualties, but had been informed that Kuwaiti forces were resisting the advance of the Iraqis. He had learned with great happiness that the Emir and the Crown Prince were safe and were directing that resistance.

"While the Iraqi invasion was carefully planned and professionally executed, the Iraqis at one salient point made a serious mistake", he said. Instead of staging a coup d'état before the invasion, they got it the wrong way around. They invaded Kuwait and then staged the coup d'etat in a blatant and deceitful effort to try to justify their action."

Within the last two hours, the White House had issued a statement strongly condemning the invasion and calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces. It had conveyed that message to the Iraqi Ambassador in Washington and to the Iraqi Government through the Embassy in Baghdad.

"The United States has made clear that it will stand shoulder to shoulder with Kuwait in this time of crisis", he said.

(END OF TAKE 2)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

Continuing, Mr. PICKERING (United States) said his Government understood that the present aggression had been completely unprovoked. Its policy had been to support every diplomatic effort to resolve the present crisis. Thus it had not arrived lightly at its position of calling for a Security Council meeting or seeking an immediate resolution which would condemn the Iraqi invasion, call for the immediate unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops, and support a process of negotiated solution, with particular reference to the efforts being undertaken by the Arab League.

He added: "We have been in touch with many States in the region in an effort to seek their additional support for the action of the international community to bring about an end to this heinous act of the use of military force contrary to the Charter, international law, and all the fully accepted forms of international behaviour."

He said the Council had seldom faced a more blatant use of force, and should act immediately. The United States was proposing a draft resolution for immediate adoption by the Council.

"We ask the Council to accept its full responsibilities and to support Kuwait in its hour of need. It is time for peace and diplomacy, not the time for war and aggression. The world is now watching what we do here and will not be satisfied with vacillation and procrastination."

ENRIQUE PENALOSA (Colombia) said his Government's position, over more than a century of non-interference in the affairs of other States, was well-known. Colombia had always opposed the use of force for any reason.

Colombia was convinced that in the near future the sovereignty and security of small States would be jeopardized if the use of force were to be condoned in any way.

For reasons similar to those related to its condemnation of the invasion of Panama, Colombia was a sponsor of the draft resolution today, he concluded.

(END OF TAKE 3)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

At this point, the following draft resolution (document S/21425) was circulated in the Council, sponsored by Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom and the United States:

"The Security Council,

"Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

"Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

"Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

"2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on August 1, 1990;

"3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the Arab League;

"4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution."

L. YVES FORTIER (Canada) said the Council's early morning meeting was an expression of its concern of the situation before it.

The blatant Iraqi aggression against Kuwait was totally unacceptable and was a flagrant violation of the Charter and of international law, he said.

The international response must be stern and unambiguous. Canada had called for complete Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Canada had co-sponsored the draft resolution which was in complete accord with its own stated position, and which he hoped would be adopted unanimously by the Council.

PIERRE-LOUIS BLANC (France) said his Government was convinced that dialogue was the only means by which to resolve the dispute. He condemned the Iraqi invasion. France was a sponsor of the draft resolution, he noted.

M. KUSHAIRI REDZVAN (Malaysia) stressed his Government's opposition to aggression and the use or threat of force in international relations. Such principles were of particular concern to small States. The situation was grave and demanded urgent and forthright action by the Council. He called for Iraq immediately and unconditionally to withdraw, and to the parties to resolve their differences peacefully.

(END OF TAKE 4)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

Sir CRISPIN TICKELL (United Kingdom) said "this is an ugly moment in world affairs". He said the United Kingdom strongly condemned the breach of the United Nations Charter and that of the Arab League. The Security Council must take action.

This was not the first time Iraq had invaded the territory of a neighbour. There had been an invasion from outside, a phony coup d'etat from within, and an invasion.

There had been differences between the two countries for a long time -- why violent crisis now? he asked. The negotiations had not broken down and should have been resumed. However, plans for the invasion had been taking place at the same time.

The Security Council must protect the small, the vulnerable and the defenceless, he said. The Council was the way in which the international community could mobilize itself to see that such acts did not succeed.

He wished to express not only dismay but also disgust that such an action could occur in 1990, he concluded.

MARJATTA RASI (Finland) said the invasion was a clear violation of the Charter. Finland condemned the use of force and so had joined in sponsoring the draft. She urged Iraq to withdraw its forces and urged both parties to strive for a negotiated solution.

VALENTIN V. LOZINSKIY (Soviet Union) said he had hoped that negotiations and Arab mediation would yield positive results in this situation. He was concerned over the reports of bloodshed, and urged the Council to act decisively and promptly, so that the Iraqi forces would be withdrawn and negotiations resumed.

LI DAOYU (China) said disputes between States should be settled not by force, but peacefully. He wished to express regret at Iraq's action; its troops should be withdrawn.

He appealed to both countries to solve their differences peacefully, through negotiations.

The President then made a statement as the representative of his country.

Mr. MUNTEANU (Romania) pledged his Government's full support to the draft resolution. The use or threat of force should not be invoked to solve international disputes. He hoped that both parties would henceforth do their utmost to uphold the principles of the Charter.

The PRESIDENT said he understood the Council was ready to vote on the draft resolution.

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 6

ABDALLA SALEH AL-ASHTAL (Yemen) said his delegation would not participate in the vote since it had not received instructions from its capital.

Yemen felt sorrow and embarrassment over the situation being discussed. Yemen emphasized its respect for the Charter and its respect for the right of all States to its protection. His country condemned all forms of intervention against other countries and called for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Accordingly, he called for the peaceful solution of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

The draft resolution was then put to the vote, and adopted by 14 votes in favour, to none against and none abstaining, with Yemen not participating.

The PRESIDENT declared the text adopted as Security Council resolution 660 (1990).

The PRESIDENT said the Council would remain seized of the matter.

The meeting adjourned at 6:05 a.m.

(END OF TAKE 6 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5199)