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7 December 1979

Dear Mr. Herzog,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of 25 November 1979.

May I say how pleased I was to have the chance of meeting you recently, if only briefly. I am sorry that you could not come for lunch and I very much hope that the opportunity will present itself when you are next in New York.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mr. Chaim Herzog
Herzog, Fox and Company
Tel-Aviv
Israel
Dear Dr. Waldheim,

I was delighted to have met you, if only for a fleeting moment, as you performed the very civilized function of walking your dog.

It was very kind of you indeed to invite me for lunch, but as I notified your secretary, I was unfortunately not in New York on that date and could not therefore avail myself of your kindness. However, I very much appreciated your kind thought, and trust that I will have a rain check.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

C. Herzog

His Excellency, Dr. Kurt Waldheim,
Secretary-General of the United Nations,
New York, N.Y. 10017,
U.S.A.
20 November 1979

Excellency,

Further to my letter of 13 November 1979 (A/34/681-S/13625), I wish to draw your attention to still further attempts at indiscriminate murder directed against Israel civilians by the terrorist PLO:

a) Late in the evening of 18 November 1979, an Israel Navy patrol encountered a small rubber dinghy off the Mediterranean coast from Achziv, a village in the north of Israel, 3 miles south of the border with Lebanon. The dinghy had set out from the Tyre region in Lebanon and was manned by four PLO criminals.

When the rubber dinghy was spotted, it was ordered to identify itself. An exchange of fire ensued, in the course of which the dinghy capsized, two terrorists were killed and two were pulled out of the water and apprehended.

According to news agency reports, the PLO has taken responsibility for this terrorist attempt.

This attempted outrage, which could have had grave consequences, must be seen against the background of a series of related incidents.

On 22 April 1979, a sea-borne attack by PLO criminals took its tragic toll. On that occasion, four PLO terrorists succeeded in beaching a rubber dinghy at Nahariya and in the course of the ensuing violence, four Israeli civilians, including two little sisters, aged 2 and 4, died and two other civilians were wounded (see my letter of 22 April 1979 circulated as document A/34/207—S/13264).
It will also be recalled that the Israel Navy foiled similar sea-borne attempts by the PLO from Lebanon at the beginning of April this year, as well as on 4 June 1979 and the night of 17/18 August 1979 (see my letters of 22 April 1979, 5 June 1979 and 20 August 1979, circulated as documents A/34/207-S/13264; A/34/298-S/13376; and A/34/429-S/13508).

b) During the morning rush hour on 19 November 1979, two bombs exploded on public buses in Jerusalem, wounding several innocent bystanders and damaging property.

In the first instance, the device was fortunately spotted in time to evacuate the bus, which was on its way through the city centre, and hence a major tragedy was providentially averted. Nonetheless, the bus driver and two policemen were injured and considerable damage was done to stores in the vicinity.

In the second instance, which occurred shortly thereafter, an explosive device went off in an empty bus parked in a residential suburb of Jerusalem. Eight people, including two children, were wounded, while the bus was badly damaged.

As is its wont, the terrorist PLO immediately bragged of its responsibility for both of these outrages through its radio in Lebanon.

Since the PLO is a pliant instrument in the hands of those Arab States opposed to the peace process in the Middle East, it is clear that the latest incidents described in this letter were fomented in the hope of interfering with the ongoing negotiations in the Middle East.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25 and 112, and of the Security Council.
Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Dear Mr Secretary-General,

Thank you for your cable of 17 November 1979 containing General Assembly resolution 34/29.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the decision to expel Mr Bassam Shak'a, the Mayor of Nablus, is based on local regulations, in force in Judea and Samaria since 1945. This decision will be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Israel. In the course of the legal proceedings that start at the end of this week, the State Attorney will bring evidence to prove that Mr Shak'a has been acting for the murderous PLO which is bent on the destruction of Israel and is using genocidal methods through repeated attacks against civilians - men, women and children.

Lately, Mr Shak'a expressed understanding for an act which every decent human being considers to be an unspeakable atrocity, namely, the killing of thirty-four men, women and children in a bus on the main highway from Haifa to Tel-Aviv. His activities and incitement have caused unrest and the disruption of normal life and public order in Judea and Samaria.

I do not see myself free to disclose details at this stage since the case is strictly sub-judice. All relevant facts and arguments will be brought before the Supreme Court by the State Attorney and by Mr Shak'a, and the Court will decide in accordance with the due process of law.

With reference to General Assembly resolution 34/29, permit me, Mr Secretary-General, to draw your attention to the phrase "occupied Palestinian territory" repeated three times therein. The Government of Israel takes exception to and protests against this false and misleading term.

Yours sincerely,

Menachem Begin
His Excellency
Prime Minister

Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
HIS EXCELLENCY MENACHEM BEGIN

PRIME MINISTER

HAMISRAD

JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

EXCELLENCY,

ON 16 NOVEMBER, 1979, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED RESOLUTION

34/29, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

NOTING WITH CONCERN THE DECISION OF THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES
TO DEPORT THE MAYOR OF NABLUS OUTSIDE THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY,
GRAVELY CONCERNED AT THE RESIGNATION OF THE MAYORS OF CITIES AND
TOWNS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY AS A RESULT OF THE DEPORTATION
DECISION,

EXpressING GRAVE ANXIETY AND CONCERN OVER THE PRESENT SERIOUS
SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY AS A RESULT OF THE
DEPORTATION DECISION,

1. CALLS UPON THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES TO REVERSE THE
DEPORTATION ORDER;

2. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT
RESOLUTION."

AS YOU WILL NOTE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REQUESTED ME TO REPORT AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS RESOLUTION. I PROMISE SHALL

W.B. Buffum, U-S-G, PGAA
BE GREEFUL IF YOU WOULD PROVIDE ME WITH ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION.

PLEASE ACCEPT, SIR, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNIATIONS
Excellency,

I wish to draw your attention to yet another attempt at indiscriminate murder perpetrated in the town of Dimona in the Negev on 12 November 1979 by the terrorist PLO.

In the course of the morning, an explosive charge went off near the local post office. Eleven bystanders were injured.

As is its wont, the PLO, through its radio station in Lebanon, bragged of its responsibility for this act of terrorist violence.

This incident is but the latest in a series of criminal acts perpetrated by the PLO in Israel since my letter to you of 30 October 1979 (A/34/632 - S/13593). As in the case of the abovementioned incident in Dimona, PLO terrorists based in Lebanon have explicitly taken responsibility for most of these outrages:–

a) On 1 November 1979 an explosive charge went off near the entrance to the Central Bus Terminal in Tel-Aviv, killing one man. The PLO immediately boasted of its responsibility for this outrage, also through its news agency in Lebanon.

b) In the evening of 2 November 1979 a sizeable explosive device went off under the railway tracks near the Yarkon Bridge in Tel-Aviv. Minor damage was caused to the track and to an engine, but no one was injured. The PLO took responsibility for this incident through its radio in Baghdad and also on Radio Damascus.

c) Early in the morning of 7 November 1979 an explosive device went off, without causing damage or injury, at the market in the town of Kiryat Gat in the coastal plain south of Tel-Aviv. The PLO announced its responsibility for this act in a broadcast from Lebanon.
d) On the morning of 9 November 1979 another explosive device went off in the market of Yahud, another small town on the coastal plain, not far from Tel-Aviv. Once again, no damage or casualties were caused. The PLO promptly took responsibility for this act through its news agency in Lebanon.

All these cowardly acts have one thing in common. They are aimed at the mass murder of innocent men, women and children in crowded public places, such as bus terminals, railways and open markets.

The senseless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25 and 112, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
1. Iraq and the other co-sponsors have now submitted a draft resolution on the above-mentioned subject (copy attached). As indicated in my previous memorandum, the sixth operative paragraph of the draft would request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on the Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

2. In submitting the draft in the First Committee, the representative of Iraq explained that the study should shed light on Israel's nuclear activities, inter alia, to help the Security Council to adopt "appropriate measures" (see operative paragraph 5). Iraq further stated that the study should be balanced and objective, and should include:

   -- setting up a list of publications on the matter;
   -- obtaining and analyzing information on Israel's nuclear installations; and
   -- obtaining and assessing public information on Israel's nuclear armaments.

The Jordanian representative referred, among other things, to evidence that Israel possesses nuclear weapons, to its link with South Africa, to the resulting weakening of the NPT and to the responsibility of the United States in this matter.

3. The implications of the request will require further study, in the light of the development of the debate on the draft, which may lead to its revision.

4. I shall keep you informed of developments.
The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel's activities aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 A concerning military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the military and nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977 and 33/64 of 14 December 1978 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Convinced that the development of nuclear capability by Israel would further aggravate the already dangerous situation in the region and further threaten international peace and security,

1. Appeals to all States to put an end to any co-operation with Israel which may assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and also to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation that may result in providing Israel with nuclear weapons;
2. Calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer of fissionable material and nuclear technology to Israel which could be used for nuclear arms;

3. Calls upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Strongly condemns any attempt by Israel to manufacture, acquire, store, test or introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East;

5. Requests the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on the Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".
TO: The Secretary-General

Mikhail D. Sytenko
Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs

FROM: Jan Mårtenson
Assistant Secretary-General
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: Draft resolution on Israel nuclear armament

1. A draft resolution initiated by Iraq on the above subject and co-sponsored by a number of Arab and other mid-Eastern, as well as some African and Asian States, is circulating informally. In the light of "the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel's activities aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons" the resolution, if adopted, would, inter alia, request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on the Israel nuclear armament and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

2. In consultations, the Iraqi delegation has given some ideas on the proposed study:

-- it should be objective and thorough, requiring balance in the representation among the experts as well as among their qualifications. Iraq seems to favour engaging from three to five experts;

-- it should assess Israel's nuclear capabilities or the possibility of its possessing nuclear weapons;

-- Israel's present nuclear status should be analyzed on the basis of official or unofficial statements or any other evidence;

-- it should include a compilation and analysis of all available information on Israel's nuclear development, based, inter alia, on public media information, books, etc.;

1/ Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, Cuba, Iran, Afghanistan, Angola, Malaysia, Mali, Viet Nam
-- it should include consideration of the implication of Israeli armaments on the NPT and on regional and international security; and

-- it should be made in Geneva.

3. Some background information on Israel's nuclear activities is given in the attachment.
Nuclear activities in Israel

A pool-type research reactor, the IRR-1 at Rehovoth near Tel Aviv, was supplied by the United States pursuant to an agreement of 12 July 1955, subsequently amended. It is under IAEA safeguards pursuant to an agreement of 15 June 1966, extended in 1975 and 1977. The reactor contains a small amount of 20 per cent enriched uranium supplied by the United States. In the Negev Desert, Israel possesses a sizeable reactor, Demona, supplied by France. This operates on natural uranium and can produce considerable amounts of high-grade plutonium. It is not under international safeguards. It is thought to have been operating for at least 15 years, and may already have yielded several hundred Kgs of fissile material. It is supposed that there are, at the same site, facilities to extract the plutonium from the irradiated fuel. It seems that after the first fuel loadings, France has discontinued its supply of uranium to Israel and it is not known where Israel has obtained the material for subsequent refuellings. Israel does not have any known deposits of commercially exploitable uranium. Around 1965, the United States was discussing with Israel establishing a multi-purpose reactor project on the sea coast which would convert sea water into phosphates and uranium; the fresh water gained in this process would be used for irrigation purposes. This project has apparently not been realized. Proposals made by President Nixon in the early 1970s to construct power reactors in Egypt and in Israel have also been dropped.

There have been reports that in the mid-1960s Israel has obtained several hundred tons of natural uranium by buying up a shipment intended for Italy, while en route in the Mediterranean. The reported disappearance in the mid-1960s of 200 pounds of highly enriched uranium from a fabrication facility in the United States has also been connected with Israel.

Given the existence of the Demona facility and its ancillary installations, and the high level of technical know-how in Israel, it is generally presumed that Israel is in a position to manufacture nuclear explosive devices. It has on several occasions publicly stated that "it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the area of the Middle East". Israel is a party to the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, but has repeatedly indicated that it was not intending to accede to the NPT.
Excellency,

I wish to draw your attention to an attempt at indiscriminate murder perpetrated near the coastal town of Netanya on 28 October 1979 by the terrorist PLO.

At 6.45 in the morning, a large explosive device went off on the railway tracks, 500 metres north of the railway station at Netanya, while a train was on its way from Haifa to Tel-Aviv. The tracks were badly damaged, but no one was hurt. There can be little doubt that had this attempt been successful, a major human tragedy would have occurred. Later the same day, Radio Damascus reported that the PLO took full responsibility for this attempted outrage.

This incident is but the latest in a series of terrorist attempts perpetrated by the PLO in Israel since my letter to you of 19 September 1979 (A/34/498 - S/13545). PLO terrorists have explicitly taken responsibility for all these incidents.

(a) On 25 September 1979, a time-bomb exploded in a cafe in the centre of Jerusalem, without causing any casualties. Through its news agency in Lebanon, the PLO immediately bragged of its responsibility for this incident.

(b) On 27 September 1979, an explosion occurred not far from a large open-air market in Tel-Aviv. The area, which is usually teeming with people, was relatively deserted because of a heat wave and, providentially, there were no casualties.

(c) Later the same day, at 6.45 in the evening, a bomb exploded in Allenby Street, one of the main thoroughfares of Tel-Aviv. Six people were injured. Once again, through its news agency in Lebanon, the PLO boasted of its responsibility for this incident.
(d) On the morning of 12 October 1979, a powerful explosive charge went off in a wood in the East Talpiot residential district of Jerusalem. There were no casualties. Nevertheless, according to Lebanese radio reports, a PLO spokesman in Damascus took responsibility the following day for this incident.

(e) On the morning of 25 October 1979, another explosive device was found in a bus in the central bus terminal in Tel-Aviv. The passengers were evacuated, but a police sapper who detonated the charge was wounded in the legs.

(f) On 26 October 1979, an explosive device went off behind a bus stop in Jerusalem, without causing damage.

The PLO has taken responsibility for both these last incidents.

The senseless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades, in the case of the PLO, under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 112 of the agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the plight of refugees from South East Asia which has stirred the conscience of the world, has the honour to bring the following to his attention:

The Government of Israel decided some time ago to extend medical and other humanitarian aid to the Cambodian refugees. Indeed, Israel had launched this venture even before the Secretary-General's recent appeal on behalf of those refugees, and in doing so was one of the first countries to embark upon a relief programme aimed at alleviating the plight of the refugees in question.

As a first step, medical supplies and equipment will be sent to the field clinics, which are presently located along the Thai-Cambodian border, and where a 15-man team of medical volunteers from Israel will be working.

In addition to such measures being taken at the official level, many ordinary Israelis, involved in humanitarian causes, are showing their concern for the refugees. A number of private Israeli citizens are already in Thailand, where they are assisting in relief activities by distributing food supplies.

It will be recalled that the Government of Israel offered asylum in June 1977 to 66 Vietnamese refugees. Later, in January 1979, a further 101 "boat people" from South East Asia were absorbed and rehabilitated in Israel. Furthermore, in June 1979, prior to the International Meeting on Indochinese Refugees held in Geneva in July 1979, the Government of Israel appealed to Heads of State to follow Israel's decision and to accept a number of
Indochinese refugees, in proportion to the size of their population and territory. Israel translated its appeal into action by announcing at the Geneva Meeting its readiness to absorb and rehabilitate a further 200 refugees. 197 of these refugees arrived in Israel yesterday. These figures include 41 Vietnamese "boat people" who were rescued, after being found adrift on the open sea, by the freighter "Zim Sydney" of Israel's Zim Shipping Company.

The Permanent Representative of Israel has the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 83 on the agenda.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
24 October 1979
DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL TO ENABLERE SEVEN ISRAELI
SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST BANK AT THE EXPENSE OF ARAB LAND AND ITS
RIGHTFUL OWNERS IS AN OBVIOUS BREACH OF ALL INTERNATIONAL CODES
AND CONVENTIONS BEIDES BEING AN OPEN AGRESSION THAT TOTALLY
CAPITALISES THE SO CALLED DESIRE OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT FOR THE
RATIONALISATION OF PEACE. THE ARGUMENT HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
ISRAEL TO JUSTIFY ITS SEIZURE OF ARAB LAND THAT THIS LAND IS STATE
INTERNABLE SINCE THIS LAND IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ARAB
POPULATION IS INVALID AND IS DESIGNATED FOR PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE
NEW SETTLEMENTS AND ITS FUTURE GOVERNMENT AND THE OCCUPYING ISRAELI
POWER HAS NO RIGHT OR LEGITIMACY TO TRANSFER THE OWNERSHIP OF THESE
LANDS TO EXTREMIST SETTLERS TO ERECT THEIR SETTLEMENTS ON AND
SUBJECT THEIR HOLD ON THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS OF THE
LANDS. WE CONDEMN THIS DECISION AND ASK FOR ITS ABROGATION AND
THESE ALL INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AT THE FOREFRONT OF WHICH
THE UN AND ITS SECRETARY GENERAL TO STAND FIRMLY AGAINST
IN ORDER TO HELP BRING ABOUT PEACE SOME DAY
MAYOR GAZA MUNICIPALITY
NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Counsellor Lamdan from the Israeli Mission requested today that the Secretary-General receive on 5 October (alternative dates: 8, 9 or 10 October) three Russian Jews who were recently released from a Soviet prison and allowed to emigrate to Israel (Messrs. Kuznetsow, Zalmanson and Altman). In a very vague manner, he mentioned as reason for this request an intervention by the Secretary-General in April 1979 in favour of two other Russian Jews who came from the same prison as Mr. Kuznetsov.

I consulted with Mr. Buffum who very strongly advised against accepting this request, recalling the formal Soviet protest made after he had received the wife of Mr. Scharansky. He also pointed to the inevitable media exploitation of that visit which would not help the cause of Jews wanting to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

I would therefore suggest that we decline this request pointing to the existing difficulties to accommodate them in your extremely busy schedule during this period of the General Assembly.

G. Mautner-Markhof/EF
3 October 1979
Excellency,

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a criminal outrage perpetrated in Jerusalem today by the terrorist PLO.

Just before 7 o'clock in the evening, an explosive device went off in the teeming city centre, killing two civilians and injuring 34 others, four seriously. The PLO immediately boasted of its responsibility for this incident on its radio in Lebanon.

This outrage comes in the wake of a particularly ugly incident involving the cold-blooded murder of a Jewish worshipper in Jerusalem by PLO terrorists after midnight on Saturday, 15 September 1979, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, near the Church of Gethsemane.

Within hours of that incident, the PLO shamelessly took responsibility for it on its radio in Beirut.

These outrages are only the latest in a series which has occurred since my letter to you of 22 August 1979 (A/34/435-S/13511), several of which were launched directly from Lebanon or for which responsibility was taken by PLO terrorists based in Lebanon and elsewhere.

(a) On 26 August 1979, three separate barrages of Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory at civilian centres in Western Galilee and in the Galilee "panhandle". Four civilians were wounded in the northern town of Kiryat Shmona.

(b) On 29 August 1979, an explosive charge went off near the old Government Printing Office in Jerusalem, seriously injuring one man. A terrorist group belonging to the PLO bragged of its responsibility for the outrage on Radio Monte Carlo on the same day.

(c) Also on 29 August 1979, a large explosive charge was discovered attached to the undercarriage of a bus in Jerusalem. A police sapper dismantled the charge safely and averted what may have been a major tragedy.
(d) On 5 September 1979, an explosion occurred at the rear entrance to the public swimming pool in Jerusalem, injuring a boy. The PLO boasted of its responsibility through its news-agency in Lebanon.

(e) On 15 September 1979, a young man discovered an explosive charge in Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv. It exploded a few minutes later, injuring a policeman. That day the PLO radio in Lebanon took responsibility for the incident.

(f) Today, 19 September 1979, in addition to the above-mentioned incident in Jerusalem, the police in Jaffa providentially defused a bomb in a car parked in the centre of Jaffa one minute before it was due to explode. A PLO spokesman in Damascus took responsibility for this attempted act of terror.

The senseless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades, in the case of the PLO, under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Moreover, beyond indiscriminate killing for its own sake, the declared aim of the PLO's continuing campaign of terror is to subvert the ongoing peace process in the Middle East. This was given particular expression during President Sadat's last visit to Israel when, on the night of 5-6 September 1979, a patrol of the Israel Defence Forces encountered and drove off a group of heavily-armed PLO terrorists trying to enter Israel from Jordanian territory near the village of Bet Yosef in the Bet Shean Valley.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a criminal outrage perpetrated in Jerusalem today by the terrorist PLO.

Just before 7 o'clock in the evening, an explosive device went off in the teeming city centre, killing two civilians and injuring 34 others, four seriously. The PLO immediately boasted of its responsibility for this incident on its radio in Lebanon.

This outrage comes in the wake of a particularly ugly incident involving the cold-blooded murder of a Jewish worshipper in Jerusalem by PLO terrorists after midnight on Saturday, 15 September 1979, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, near the Church of Gethsemane.

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(c) Also on 29 August 1979, a large explosive charge was discovered attached to the undercarriage of a bus in Jerusalem. A police sapper dismantled the charge safely and averted what may have been a major tragedy.
(d) On 5 September 1979, an explosion occurred at the rear entrance to the public swimming pool in Jerusalem, injuring a boy. The PLO boasted of its responsibility through its news-agency in Lebanon.

(e) On 15 September 1979, a young man discovered an explosive charge in Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv. It exploded a few minutes later, injuring a policeman. That day the PLO radio in Lebanon took responsibility for the incident.

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Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bounded, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another atrocity committed by terrorists of the so-called PLO in Israel yesterday.

At seven o'clock in the evening (local time) an explosive charge went off in an amusement park in Tel-Aviv, injuring two women. An hour later another device exploded, wounding one man. A third device was uncovered in the park and providentially dismantled, without causing injury or damage.

There were about 20,000 people in the amusement park at the time of the explosions. The same evening, Radio Damascus announced that PLO terrorists took responsibility for the blasts.

In this connection, it should also be mentioned that yesterday at about six o'clock in the morning an explosive device was discovered at a bus stop in Jerusalem and was dismantled safely by a police patrol.

The mindless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of this group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades under the banner of a national liberation movement.

Moreover, since the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty on 26 March 1979 there has been a marked increase in the number of terrorist acts against civilians in Israel, and the PLO has declared openly that its object is to try to subvert the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.
In parallel, it has become all the more obvious that the PLO is a pliant tool in the hands of certain Arab governments engaged in a concerted campaign against peace in the Middle East.

Facts such as these, rather than the attempts of the PLO at deception or the wishful illusions entertained by others, reveal the true character of the PLO and the aim it serves, and thus oblige the Government of Israel to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

Yet again, I wish to draw your attention to the ongoing attempts by PLO terrorists based in Lebanon to conduct acts of indiscriminate terror against the civilian population of Israel.

On the night of 17/18 August 1979, an Israel Navy patrol spotted and intercepted a rubber dinghy entering Israel coastal waters off Rosh Hanikra, in northern Israel. Aboard the craft were four PLO criminals dispatched to carry out acts of terror in Israel. In an exchange of fire, the dinghy was sunk, one terrorist drowned, and the three others were captured.

The following day, Saturday 18 August, Radio Sawt al-Arab broadcast a report that the terrorists aboard were sent by a group belonging to the PLO.

This criminal attempt, which could have had grave consequences, must be seen against the background of a series of related incidents. As will be recalled, the Israel Navy providentially foiled similar sea-borne attempts by the PLO from Lebanon at the beginning of April of this year and also on 4 June 1979 (see my letters of 22 April 1979 and of 5 June 1979, circulated as documents A/34/207 - S/13264 and A/34/298 - S/13376).

On 22 April 1979, a design of this kind took its tragic toll. On that occasion, as reported to you at the time, four PLO terrorists landed by means of a rubber dinghy at Nahariya some six miles from the Lebanese border. As a result of the ensuing atrocity, four Israeli civilians, including two little sisters, died, and two other civilians were wounded (see my letter of 22 April 1979).

All these attempts are part of a concerted PLO campaign of violence being waged from Lebanon which, as you noted in your statement to the Security Council on 31 May 1979, has a direct bearing on the situation in southern Lebanon (S/PV.2146, pp.4-5).
In this context, mention should also be made of the following recent incidents which have occurred in the course of the current month:

a) On 3 August 1979, an explosive device was discovered in Jerusalem and dismantled without causing injury.

b) On 5 August, a large explosive device went off opposite the Municipal Building in Jerusalem, injuring six persons, two of them seriously (see the letter of the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Israel of 7 August, circulated as document A/34/403 - S/13490).

c) On 15 August, an explosive device went off at the Beit Lid Junction, near the coastal town of Natanya, injuring two persons.

d) On the same day, another explosive device went off in the centre of the town of Kfar Saba (inland from Tel-Aviv), injuring one person.

Beyond indiscriminate terror for its own sake, the declared aim of this campaign of violence by the PLO is to subvert the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 114 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
7 August 1979

Excellency,

Further to my letter of 27 July 1979 (A/34/386-S/13474), I wish to draw your attention to yet another outrage perpetrated in Jerusalem by PLO terrorists.

At about 0900 hours on Sunday, 5 August 1979, a large explosive device went off opposite the Municipal Building in the city centre. As a result, six persons were injured, two of them seriously. As usual, the PLO on its radio in Lebanon bragged of its responsibility for this atrocity immediately after its occurrence.

Such PLO acts of terror, irrespective of who the victim is, be it a child or a woman, or a tourist or a pilgrim in Jerusalem, underline the ruthless nature of that syndicate of murderers.

That the PLO is a terrorist instrument in the hands of certain Arab Governments engaged in a concerted campaign against the peace process in the Middle East was demonstrated recently by the appointment of a former Syrian Major-General as a director of the so-called "military department" of the PLO.

Facts such as these, rather than the PLO's attempts at deception or the wishful illusions entertained by others, reveal the true character of the PLO and the aim it serves, and thus oblige the Government of Israel to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Shamay Cahana
Ambassador
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations
Excellency,

I wish to draw your attention to yet another attempt made on 25 July 1979 by the terrorist PLO at the mass murder of civilians in Israel.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, a bomb exploded at a bus stop at the Beit Lid Junction near the coastal town of Netanya. As a result, twelve people were injured.

As is its wont, immediately after its occurrence, the terrorist PLO boasted on its radio in Lebanon of its responsibility for this outrage.

This incident is only one of several which have occurred in the course of the current month.

- On 2 July, two bombs exploded, without causing damage or injury, one in the centre of Tel Aviv and the other in a suburb of Jerusalem. Another device was detected and dismantled safely in Jerusalem.

- On 10 July, a surface-to-air missile was discovered just outside of Jerusalem, aimed at the heart of the city. Providentially, it was dismantled without causing injury or damage.

- On 12 July, a large explosive device was discovered in the market at the town of Petah Tikva and was dismantled safely.

- On 19 July, two explosive devices went off in a clothing store in the centre of Jerusalem, injuring one woman. Broadcasting from Baghdad the following day, the terrorist PLO took responsibility for this outrage.
On 21 July, a large bomb was discovered on the Netanya beach where thousands of bathers and holiday-makers were gathered. It was dismantled and thus a possibly major tragedy was averted. On the following day, on their radio in Lebanon, the PLO bragged of its responsibility.

In the light of the above, and given the true character and aims of the PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as has been indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 25 and 114 on the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Shamay Cahana
Ambassador
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.
Excellency,

Further to my letters of 28 February 1979 (A/34/101 - S/13126) and of 8 June 1979 (A/34/304 - S/13385), I wish to inform you that Bir Zeit University, near the town of Ramallah to the north of Jerusalem, was reopened on 4 July 1979 after assurances were given by the Vice-President of the university, Dr Gabi Baramki, that the institution and its students would henceforth engage solely in academic pursuits and refrain from subversive activities.

As was explained at some length in the second of my abovementioned letters, the university was closed in the light of a long record of criminal abuse of academic freedom as a cover for terroristic activities on the part of certain students at the institution, who were aided and abetted by members of its faculty and administration, and specifically in the wake of a series of student disturbances which reached a violent climax on 2 May 1979.

In this connection I wish to refer to the letter of 3 July 1979 addressed to you by the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Jordan (A/34/349 - S/13432). That letter demonstrates once again the total lack of integrity, political and intellectual, of the Jordanian authorities with regard to Bir Zeit University and the problems of education in Judea and Samaria in general.

During its nineteen years of occupation of Judea and Samaria (from 1948 to 1967) the Jordanian Government deliberately curtailed educational development there. There were no universities, and the Jordanian authorities refused to grant a university status to any institution seeking it. However, since 1967, under Israel administration, Judea and Samaria have advanced rapidly in all fields, including education. The secondary education system has flourished and two fully fledged universities and two colleges
are now functioning in the areas in question.

Israel will continue to encourage and support the development of institutions of higher education in Judea and Samaria. Moreover, in conformity with the spirit of academic freedom - and in keeping with its liberal policies, which mark it off from other régimes in the Middle East - it will not interfere in the academic affairs of those institutions. But it expects that such institutions will concentrate on advancing higher education and not on fostering terroristic activities which threaten the lives and safety of other people.

Given Jordan's unceasing hostility to Israel and its deplorable record during the nineteen years of its illegal occupation of Judea and Samaria, its abovementioned letter must be seen for what it is - yet another Jordanian attempt to manipulate the United Nations machinery in Jordan's relentless political warfare against Israel. That letter is thus the height of political hypocrisy and will no doubt be dismissed as such.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 11 June 1979 addressed to you by the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria (A/34/308) and also to his letter of 16 June 1979 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13399), and to state the following.

The dispute which is the subject of those letters and of a recent debate in the Security Council is essentially a local issue primarily between the states involved in the question of the western Sahara. It is clear therefore that the references to Israel made in the abovementioned letters and also in the Algerian statement in the Security Council on 21 June 1979 are completely irrelevant and gratuitous. They are in fact further examples of the obsession gripping certain Arab states with regard to Israel, and of their inability and unwillingness to let pass any opportunity without injecting wholly extraneous issues.

The representatives of Algeria are not alone in exhibiting this attitude. The Representative of Democratic Yemen, in addressing the Security Council on 22 June 1979, gave voice to the same obsession. His approach too is characteristic of those Arab states which invariably seek to exploit the Council and the business on its agenda for their own narrowly partisan purposes.
I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
27 June 1979

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 31 May 1979 (A/34/293), addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group with regard to the budgetary problems of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Support for the continued functioning of UNRWA and concern for its budgetary problems are shared by many members of the United Nations and particularly by those, like Israel, which give expression to their concern through financial contributions to the Agency. However, the cause of UNRWA can surely not be helped by misrepresenting the origins of the refugee problem, and by the continued manipulation of the Palestinian Arab refugees and of the General Assembly resolutions relating to them for purposes of political propaganda.

The abovementioned letter is unhelpful precisely because it is yet another attempt to exploit for political purposes the refugee problem, which is essentially a humanitarian question. The hypocrisy of countries such as the United Arab Emirates, in focusing narrowly on the issue of Palestinian Arab refugees, is highlighted when contrasted with their attitude to the desperate plight of non-Arab refugees, Asian and African.

In appraising the letter in question, the following facts should be borne in mind:

.../2
1) The refugee problem in the Middle East -- in both its aspects, involving Arab and Jewish refugees -- was created by the Arabs who resorted to the illegal use of force against the Jewish community in Palestine immediately after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and by the armies of seven Arab States which launched a war of aggression against the fledgling State of Israel on the day of its establishment (see my letter of 12 December 1978 - A/33/488*-S/12966*). Had the Arabs recognised the inalienable rights of the Jewish people to self-determination and sovereignty in its homeland, and had they not set out to destroy by force of arms General Assembly resolution 181 (II), there would have been no refugees, Arab or Jewish. Thus, responsibility for the refugee problem in the Middle East lies entirely with the Arabs.

2) Early in 1948 local Arab leaders and neighbouring Arab Governments began exhorting Palestinian Arabs to leave their homes in order to clear the way for the Arab irregular forces and later for the invading Arab armies, promising those who departed that they would soon return in the wake of a crushing Arab victory.

3) By the time Arab aggression against Israel was successfully thwarted in 1949, some 600,000 Palestinian Arabs had become refugees and found themselves in areas -- including Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District -- controlled by Arab Governments. Instead of absorbing and integrating their Palestinian brethren, the Arab host countries forced them to remain in camps and exploited them callously as a political weapon against Israel. They continue to do so to the present day.

4) The thousands of Jews who lived in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District until 1948 could not resist for long the invading Arab armies. Those of them who had survived the invasion and prison camps sought and found refuge in the State of Israel.

These Jewish refugees remained for a short time recipients of aid from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East, but soon they were fully rehabilitated and integrated into the society and economy of Israel.
5) A much larger problem of Jewish refugees was caused by Arab hostility towards the ancient Jewish communities in Arab lands. Those Jews, who at the time numbered nearly one million, had for centuries been treated as second-class citizens, subject to various forms of discrimination and persecution. Even before the defeat of the Arab armies in 1948-49, they fell victim to violence and further persecution at the hands of Arabs thirsting for revenge. Many of them were murdered. Others were thrown into prison and tortured. Hundreds of thousands were forced to flee, leaving behind considerable property and material assets. Homes and businesses were looted. Bank accounts were frozen. Communal property and priceless cultural assets were expropriated, the bulk of them by Arab Governments. Thus, 3,000 years of organised Jewish life throughout the Middle East and North Africa came to an end.

6) From 1948 to the present day -- and this process is still continuing -- more than 800,000 Jews have been forced to leave Arab countries. About 650,000 of them have come to Israel -- in most cases with only the clothes on their backs. Hence, in effect, an exchange of populations has taken place between the Arab States and Israel, triggered off by Arab aggression in 1947-48.

7) Little is heard about these Jewish refugees because they did not remain refugees for long. In contrast to the Arab Governments' treatment of the Palestinian Arab refugees, the Government of Israel, with the financial assistance of the Jewish people, made strenuous efforts to rehabilitate the Jewish refugees. They integrated themselves into Israel society. They found shelter, new lives and dignity. Today, Jews from Moslem countries and their offspring form the majority of the Jewish population in Israel.

It is Israel's position that the problem of Arab refugees in the Middle East can only find a practical solution within a framework of resettlement following the de facto population exchange that has already taken place. They should be absorbed and rehabilitated in Arab countries in the same way as the Jewish refugees have been integrated into Israel.
This has been understood even by certain Palestinian Arab observers. Speaking about the plight of Jews in Arab countries, Sabri Jiryis wrote in the Lebanese daily Al Nahar on 15 May 1975:

"There is no need now to recount the circumstances which brought about the dislodgment of the Jews from Arab States from their countries, where they lived for centuries, expelling them in the most ugly manner, after confiscating their property or seizing control of it at the cheapest price. It is impossible to justify the matter by saying that it was the past regimes in the Arab world, aided by the imperialist power which worked in coordination with Zionism who did it... The historical results ensuing from such an operation cannot be wiped out by such simple pretexts... There is no need to say that the problem of those Jews and their transfer to Israel is not merely theoretical, at least as far as the Palestinians are concerned. It has a very practical repercussion on the future of the Palestinian problem."

Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 refers to the necessity "for achieving a just solution of the refugee problem." That formulation applies equally to Jewish refugees. As is well known, attempts in the Security Council to restrict it to Arab refugees failed. Israel reserves for redress within the framework of a comprehensive peace between itself and the Arab States the settlement of all claims of Jewish refugees from Arab lands.

Since World War II some 60 million persons have been displaced and have become refugees. Virtually all of these have found new homes and have been integrated into the host societies. The only significant exception to this almost general rule are the Arab refugees, a relatively small number by world standards, who have been forced by their brethren to live on international charity. Illustrative of the Arab States' callous approach towards the plight of these refugees is also the fact that of the 1.4 billion US dollars contributed since 1950 by the world community to UNRWA for the benefit of the Arab refugees only 5% has been provided by Arab States -- the solicitousness of the representative of the United Arab Emirates notwithstanding.
The abovementioned letter from the chairman of the Arab Group, representing a country with one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, is surely an unconscionable piece of special pleading. It comes at a time when Arab States are amassing staggering oil wealth (primarily harming the developing countries in the process), when masses of other refugees throughout the world are in desperate straits, and when new and pressing refugee problems are being created day by day. It in no way furthers the cause of UNRWA and the tasks entrusted to it.

I have the honour to request that arrangements be made to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 50 of the preliminary list.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

Further to my letter of 5 June 1979 (A/34/288 - S/13376), I wish to draw your attention to the ongoing acts of indiscriminate terror against the civilian population of Israel by PLO terrorists based in southern Lebanon. Civilian centres in the "panhandle" of northern Galilee were shelled across the border with Lebanon on 8 June, 9 June, 10 June and 19 June 1979, with considerable damage being done to property.

These repeated bombardments demonstrate the worthlessness of the so-called "renewed commitment" of the PLO not to "shell IDF or de facto forces targets from Lebanese territory unless they are attacked first," which was highlighted in paragraph 38 of the "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon" of 8 June 1979 (S/13384). As I pointed out in my statement in the Security Council on 12 June 1979, this so-called commitment is carefully phrased so as not to apply to civilians, the traditional and almost exclusive target of PLO barbarity.

In this connection, I would also like to draw attention to Associated Press reports from Beirut of last week. Those reports vividly give the lie to the much-heralded joint communiqué (also cited in the same paragraph of the Secretary-General's report mentioned above), whereby the terrorist PLO and its allies in southern Lebanon announced that "all armed forces will be evacuated from villages and towns" and "the PLO will remove all its offices from the city of Tyre."
According to the Associated Press reports,

"Life is returning to Tyre, the southern Lebanese city a week after Palestinian terrorists withdrew from there.

Terrorist officers say their units were moved to neighbouring refugee camps and the countryside in line with the PLO's plan to deprive Israel of its excuse for attacking south Lebanese villages.

The PLO maintains its presence north of the strategic Litani river which zig zags 18 - 30 kilometres north of the Israeli border.

'All PLO factions have closed down their offices in Tyre and villages of the county and set up bases in the countryside,' said Sami Daher, commander of the Lebanese police in the area. Daher's policemen were directing traffic in downtown Tyre for the first time in two years. Up to now, police functions had been performed by terrorists and their Lebanese leftist militia allies.

'I have police stations at all villages of the county and they reported the withdrawals to me,' he said. Daher refused to name the villages that housed terrorist bases....

Terrorists maintained control over three Palestinian refugee camps of Tyre's southern and eastern outskirts.

'Running the camps and handling their defenses is a PLO responsibility under existing agreements with the Lebanese government,' Major Saed (the PLO liaison officer in Tyre) explained.

Field commanders refuse to disclose the location of new terrorist bases in Tyre area after the pullout from Lebanese-populated towns.

North of the Litani, the terrorists maintained their usual presence in almost every town and village.

Young gunmen in green fatigues drove their jeeps in the inland market town of Nabatiyeh, 20 km. north of Israel, and manned sand bags at the entrance to their offices.

Nabatiyeh has been almost empty except for the terrorists and their Lebanese leftist militia allies."
As I warned in my statements in the Security Council on 12 and 14 June 1979 when the Council was discussing the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, the practical implications of that communique are virtually meaningless and it will only serve as a smokescreen for continued PLO violence both within UNIFIL's area of operation and across the border with Israel. Even if the communique were implemented, all that would happen is that some PLO operatives will be redeployed at a distance of a few kilometres from the villages in which they have taken cover thus far, apparently under pressure from the local inhabitants themselves who are no longer prepared to put up with the devastation and agony inflicted on them by the terrorist PLO. Also, as the communique makes clear, there is no intention of removing the hundreds of PLO terrorists located inside the area controlled by UNIFIL or to withdraw the 1,500 or so PLO terrorists and their weaponry from the Tyre pocket which reaches to within eight miles of Israel.

In short, the communique is nothing more than a transparent exercise in deception. The Associated Press reports prove these points.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
Excellency,

I wish to draw your attention to yet another attempt made yesterday, 24 June 1979, by the terrorist PLO at mass murder of civilians in Israel.

At about 10.00 a.m. (local time) a van containing explosives blew up in a narrow street close to the Central Bus Station in Tel-Aviv. The driver of the van and his companion were killed by the explosion. Three passersby were lightly injured. Nearby shops were damaged and many windows were shattered by the blast. The terrorist PLO immediately boasted on its radio in Lebanon of its responsibility for this incident.

The fact that this attempted outrage failed to achieve its apparent objective in no way diminishes its gravity. In common with the many other incidents, which I have drawn to your attention in recent months, particularly since the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty on 26 March 1979, this attempt was designed to take place in a teeming public facility at a time when it would be most crowded. Had it been successful, it would undoubtedly have wrought a heavy toll in human life.

The mindless killing of civilians has been the barbaric aim of the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. Its designs, whether successful or not, are characteristic of a group of international criminals of the worst kind which masquerades, in the particular case of the PLO, under the banner of a national liberation movement.

25 June 1979
Given the true character of the PLO and its violent aims, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and wishes to protest the fact that the terrorist organization calling itself the PLO was listed as a "government" in a United Nations publication (79-10901), recently produced by the "Special Unit On Palestinian Rights" within the United Nations Secretariat (see page iv and page 47 of that publication).

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations has repeatedly expressed both in oral and written communications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations its strong reservations about the establishment, staffing and activities of the special unit in question.

The very fact that a group of international criminals can be represented in a publication bearing the emblem of the United Nations as a "government" is further evidence of the fact that the integrity of the United Nations Secretariat has been gravely compromised. It is also further evidence, if such were needed, that the unit in question is a pliant tool in the hands of the terrorist PLO which manipulates the unit for illegal purposes.

The Permanent Mission of Israel requests that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 25, 53 and 99 of the preliminary list.

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York
22 June 1979
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the following:

On Friday, 15 June, 1979, at 16:30 hours (local time), a United Nations vehicle was involved in a road accident at Sha'ar Ha-Ga'i on the main highway to Jerusalem. The vehicle was driven by a Nigerian officer serving with UNIFIL, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Gom; he was accompanied by Mark Okoronkwo, also from Nigeria, who works at UNIFIL headquarters in Nagoura. The officer's behaviour aroused suspicion, and as a result an Israel police-officer decided to search two cases which were found in the car. They were discovered to contain:

- 28 sticks of explosive material, each weighing 500 grams;
- 70 "fingers" of gelignite, each weighing 100 grams;
- 60 detonators;
- 10 hand-grenades;
- 3 sub-machine-guns;
- a large quantity of ammunition.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gom admitted that he had received the cases from a PLO terrorist in Lebanon and that he was to deliver them to a PLO contact-man in Jerusalem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gom and his companion were brought before a magistrate today, Sunday, 17 June, 1979. He was remanded for 15 days and his companion for six days.
As you are aware, this is not the first time that a soldier serving with UNIFIL has been caught red-handed while attempting to smuggle into Israel arms and explosives for the terrorist PLO. I am instructed to protest vigorously and emphatically against this repeated criminal abuse of a United Nations peace-keeping force to serve as a cover for cooperation with PLO terrorists—despite assurances received from the United Nations to take action to prevent the recurrence of activities of this kind. The acts of terror carried out by PLO criminals against innocent civilians in Israel, whether successful or not, demonstrate the special gravity of such activities. Anyone aiding and abetting the PLO in its activities aimed at the indiscriminate mass murder of civilians bears a heavy responsibility, particularly if he happens to be a member, and a high-ranking officer at that, of a United Nations force.

Accordingly I must earnestly request that action be taken forthwith to prevent once and for all any recurrence of such activities which, as you will surely agree, are in flagrant violation of UNIFIL's peace-keeping mandate.

I should be grateful if arrangements could be made to have this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 on the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY
17 June 1979

Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the following:

On Friday, 15 June, 1979, at 16:30 hours (local time), a United Nations vehicle was involved in a road accident at Sha'ar Ha-Ga'i on the main highway to Jerusalem. The vehicle was driven by a Nigerian officer serving with UNIFIL, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Gom; he was accompanied by Mark Okoronkwo, also from Nigeria, who works at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura. The officer's behaviour aroused suspicion, and as a result an Israel police-officer decided to search two cases which were found in the car. They were discovered to contain:

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I should be grateful if arrangements could be made to have this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 on the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY

QUOTE

"" THE SECURITY COUNCIL,


HAVING STUDIED THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL) CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT S/13584,

ACTING IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON AND "" WITH CONCERN THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN ITS LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 7 MAY 1979 (S/13301) AND 8 MAY 1979 (S/13302),

RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. CONSIDERING the declarations and recommendations of the Secretary-General,

2. CONSIDERING that, in view of the gravity of the situation in the Lebanon, the conflict between the Lebanon and Israel, the threat to international peace and security, and the inability of the Lebanese Government to maintain law and order, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to consider what steps should be taken to ensure that the possibility of the use of armed force is eliminated and the situation is brought to an end in accordance with the Charter and the principles of the United Nations, and to report to the Security Council on the measures of assistance and mediation it would be appropriate for the United Nations to provide in this respect;

3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to continue monitoring closely all relevant developments in the Lebanon and to keep the Council informed of any new developments that may call for the adoption of further measures by the Security Council.
UPON THE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 30 MAY 1978 (S/13361) AND 11 JUNE 1979 (S/13357),
CONVINCED THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION HAS SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND IMPEDES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A JUST, COMPREHENSIVE AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE AREA,
1. STRONGLY DEPLORES ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST LEBANON THAT HAVE LED TO THE DISPLACEMENT OF CIVILIANS, INCLUDING PALESTINIANS, AND BROUGHT ABOUT DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF INNOCENT LIVES;
2. CALLS UPON ISRAEL TO CEASE FORTHWITH ITS ACTS AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, UNITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON, IN PARTICULAR, ITS INCURSIONS INTO LEBANON AND THE ASSISTANCE IT CONTINUES TO LEAD TO THE RESPONSIBLE ARMED GROUPS;
3. CALLS ALSO UPON ALL PARTIES CONCERNED TO REFRAIN FROM ACTIVITIES INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF UNIFIL AND TO CO-OPERATE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES;
5. UNILATERALLY CONDEMNS THE PERSECUTION OF ITS RELATIVES AND ADHERENTS IN LEBANON.
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT IN DOCUMENT A/12611 OF 19 MARCH 1973 AND APPROVED BY RESOLUTION 425 (1978) "IN PARTICULAR; THAT THE FORCE MUST BE ENABLED TO FUNCTION AS AN EFFICIENT MILITARY UNIT, THAT IT MUST ENJOY FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF ITS TASKS AND THAT IT MUST CONTINUE TO BE ABLE TO DISCHARGE ITS DUTIES ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED TERMS OF REFERENCE, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE."

AFFIRMS THE VALIDITY OF THE GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND LEBANON IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS RELEVANT PROVISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AND CALLS UPON THE PARTIES TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO REACTIVATE THE MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION AND THEREFORE TO ENSURE FULL RESPECT FOR THE SAFETY AND FREEDOM OF ACTION OF THE UNMILITARY MILITARY PROGRAMME OF ORGANIZATION (UNMIL):

UPTO ALL MEMBER STATES WHICH ARE IN A POSITION TO DO SO TO BRING THEIR INFLUENCE TO BEAR ON THOSE CONCERNED SO THAT THEY CAN DISCHARGE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES FULLY AND HARMLESSLY:

FURTHER TO RENEW THE MANDATE OF UNIFIL FOR SIX MONTHS, THAT IS, UNTIL 15 DECEMBER 1979:

AFFIRMS ITS DETERMINATION, IN THE EVENT OF CONTINUING OBSTRUCTION OF UNIFIL'S MANDATE, TO EXAMINE PRACTICAL MEANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE UNRESOLVED UNMILITARY UNMILITARY PROGRAMME TO SECURE THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 425 (1978):

RESERVES TO REMAIN DETERMINED OF THE QUESTION "UNCONFIRMED CONSIDERATION," HERBERT WALDHEIM SECRETARY-GENERAL

A/11977 15 1979 (7197) 174 A/1333 7 11 (=713331) 30 1979
Excellency,

Further to my letter of 28 February 1979 (A/34/101-S/13126) I should like to clarify the background to the closure of Bir Zeit University near the town of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem.

As will be recalled, under the Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1957 there were no universities in Judea and Samaria, and the Jordanian authorities refused to grant university status to any institution seeking it. However, under Israel administration since 1967, rapid strides have been made in the educational field, and there are now two full-fledged universities and two colleges in Judea and Samaria.

Bir Zeit, a secondary school during most of the Jordanian occupation, was accorded university status in 1973. Since then its student body has risen to 1,200 and its faculty to over 100. Recently, approval was given for the opening of new faculties, the enlargement of the board of Governors and a large-scale building programme.

The institution enjoys complete academic freedom. There is no interference in its programme of studies and no administrative restrictions are imposed on the running of its day-to-day affairs. For the current academic year, work permits were granted for all the 32 foreign lecturers, for whom application was made.

Taking advantage of Israel's liberal policies, terrorist organisations based in Arab countries have endeavoured to plant agents among the student body and recruit accomplices.
Elections to the Student Council at Bir Zeit were conducted on the basis of membership in terrorist organisations. Students from the University have incited high school pupils in Ramallah and elsewhere, as well as students from other institutions of higher learning, to conduct violent demonstrations against the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty and the peace process. They have harrassed students from other institutions who refused to demonstrate or strike. Organised groups of students from Bir Zeit were recently apprehended on their way to agitate for demonstrations in the Gaza District.

Several faculty members from abroad and Arab lecturers with foreign nationality support the students' illegal activities and have taken an active part in their demonstrations. By engaging in local politics and subversive activities they have abused their permits as visitors to reside and work in the area.

The University authorities have hung maps on the premises showing "Palestine" as embracing the whole of the State of Israel. They have conferred preferential conditions and privileges on politically active students who have been convicted of or detained for security offences.

These facts demonstrate beyond any doubt that there have been attempts to engage in terrorist activity at Bir Zeit, hiding behind academic freedom, just as other PLO terrorists take cover behind other Arab civilians, when and where it suits their purposes.

Israel will continue to encourage and support the development of institutions of higher education in Judea and Samaria, and in conformity with the spirit of academic freedom -- and, in keeping with its liberal policies which mark it off from other regimes in the Middle East -- it will not interfere in the academic affairs of those institutions. But it expects that such institutions will concentrate on the furtherance of higher education and not on the fostering and promoting of terroristic activities which threaten the lives and safety of other people. If any institution of higher learning deviates from the functions for which it was accorded recognition, the Israel authorities will be bound to take all appropriate measures.
I have the honour to request that this letter be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
Note for the Secretary-General for meeting with Ambassador Blum

1. The joint communique of the Forces of the Palestine Revolution and the Lebanese National Front reads as follows:
   i) The PLO will remove all of its offices from the city of Tyre.
   ii) All armed forces will be evacuated from villages and towns.
   iii) A commission will be created to compensate Palestinians as well as Lebanese for damage inflicted on their properties.

2. In addition, PLO have informed UNIFIL of its decision to stop shelling de facto forces and IDF targets from Lebanese territory unless attacked first, in which case PLO would respond in self-defence.

3. Evacuation of Tyre should certainly constitute an improvement in the situation from Israel's point of view. So should the undertaking on shelling from Lebanese territory if it is strictly observed. On the other hand, the communique as a whole is not so reassuring in terms of Israel's security preoccupation because it does not give any undertaking with regard to PLO commando activities. There is also a risk that Israel may see PLO move as a reason to renew Israeli bombardment.

4. It might be wise, therefore, to have the talk with Blum in the context of your desire to make progress with UNIFIL's task with the full co-operation of the parties, your talks with Siilasvuo and your report to the Security Council. You might then say that the latest PLO move
is being followed up and that you hope it may represent an improvement in the overall situation which would make it possible for Israel to consider further co-operative moves in relation to the deployment of UNIFIL.

5. You might also take the opportunity to say that you are planning to propose a six month extension of UNIFIL and that you assume that Israel will concur in this recommendation.

Brian Urquhart
Excellency,

I wish to draw your attention to ongoing and increasing attempts by PLO criminals based in Lebanon to conduct acts of indiscriminate terror against the civilian population of Israel.

On 4 June 1979, a coastal patrol of the Israel Navy intercepted a speed-boat attempting to enter Israel waters off Rosh Hanikra on the border with Lebanon. A number of missiles were spotted aboard, and the boat was ordered to stop. When it resisted and tried to make off, it was engaged in an exchange of fire in the course of which it was sunk. In the wreckage a floating rocket launcher was found with a delaying device which could be operated after the "mother ship" had returned to its base in Lebanon.

This criminal attempt must be seen against the background of a series of related events. As will be recalled, the Israel Navy foiled a similar PLO attempt against Israel civilians at the beginning of April when the 500-ton cargo ship, Stephanie, was intercepted off Israel's Mediterranean coast. The six heavily armed terrorists aboard all admitted that they belong to Fatah, headed by Yasser Arafat, and that the object of their mission was to engage in mass murder (see my letter of 22 April 1979 -- A/34/207 - S/13264).

On 22 April 1979, a design of this kind took its tragic toll. On that occasion, as reported in the same letter, four PLO terrorists landed by means of a rubber dinghy at Nahariya some six miles from the Lebanese border. As a result of the ensuing violence, four Israel civilians, including two little sisters, died, and two other civilians were wounded.

All these attempts are part of a concerted PLO campaign of violence which, as you noted in your statement to the Security Council on 31 May 1979, has a direct bearing on the situation in southern Lebanon, even though they take place outside the UNIFIL area of operations (S/PV.2146, pp. 4-5).
In the morning and evening of 24 May 1979, civilian centres in northern Galilee were shelled from across the Lebanese border. Two persons were injured.

Also on 24 May 1979, an explosion occurred in a supermarket in Jerusalem, and one man was injured.

On 28 May 1979, an explosive device went off on a bathing beach in Haifa, injuring one woman.

On 3 June 1979, an explosion occurred in a book store in Jerusalem, and as a result three people were injured.

As is its wont, the PLO boasted of its responsibility for all these incidents within hours of their occurrence, through its news-agency in Lebanon, its radio station in Baghdad and on radio Damascus.

Moreover, on 30 May 1979, a cache of sabotage matériel was found near Har-Dov on the Lebanese border. The cache, apparently meant to be used by PLO criminals, included Kalachnikov assault rifles, Karl Gustav machine guns, hand-grenades, and several sabotage devices.

Beyond indiscriminate terror for its own sake, the purported aim of this campaign of violence by the PLO is to subvert the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

Given the true character and aims of the terrorist PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
Excellency,

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a terrorist outrage perpetrated in the town of Petah Tikvah this morning by the terrorist organization known as the PLO.

At 10.00 hours local time, an explosive device, placed on the roof of a bus shelter, went off and resulted in seventeen casualties. These included three fatalities (a mother and her infant child, and another woman) and fourteen persons injured, two seriously.

It should also be pointed out that some hours earlier, terrorist bombs went off in Hebron without causing damage or casualties, and another bomb was dismantled in Jerusalem, providentially averting another atrocity.

According to Radio Monte Carlo as well as the Reuters News Agency in Damascus, the terrorist PLO has already boasted of its responsibility for all these incidents.

As I pointed out in my letter of 22 April 1979 (A/34/207 - S/13264), 19 children had been victims of PLO outrages since the beginning of this year, including two fatalities. Since that date, five children were injured on 29 April 1979 when an explosive device went off behind the bus station in Kfar Saba (my letter of 9 May 1979 - S/13312); and two boys were killed in Tiberias on 14 May 1979 when an explosive charge, hidden in a rubbish bin, went off in a main thoroughfare in that town (see my letter of the same date - S/13320). And today, as indicated above, a baby fell victim to indiscriminate PLO terror.

The United Nations has declared 1979 the International Year of the Child. The terrorist PLO has chosen its own murderous way to mark this year -- with the slaughter and injury of innocent children. This is the work of international criminals of the worst kind bent on the mass murder of civilians, while masquerading under the banner of a national liberation movement.

/..
Their latest atrocity in Petah Tikvah this morning serves as a violent and unconscionable reminder of the PLO's continued commitment to indiscriminate terror against defenceless civilians in Israel and elsewhere.

The time has surely come for Members of the United Nations to recognise the implications and consequences flowing from any form of co-operation with the terrorist PLO both within and without the framework of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, given the true character of the criminal PLO and its violent aims, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with further reference to document C.N.262.1978.Treaties-6, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of accession to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963, was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity.
The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
26 April 1979
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with further reference to document C.N.61.1978. Treaties-2, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973, was deposited with the Secretary-General by the Government of Iraq on 20 February 1978.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.

The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with further reference to document C.N.245.1978.Treaties-5, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of accession to the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972, was deposited with the Secretary-General by the Government of Iraq on 25 September 1978.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.
The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
25 April 1979
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with further reference to document C.N.250.1978.Treaties-ll, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of acceptance of the amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, signed on 22 July 1946, which were adopted by the Twenty-Ninth World Health Assembly on 17 May 1976, was deposited with the Secretary-General by the Government of Iraq on 25 September 1978.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.
The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
26 April 1979
9 May 1979

Excellency,

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the following information in connection with negotiations that have been taking place between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On 26 March 1979, a treaty of peace was concluded between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The treaty had previously been approved by the Knesset on 22 March 1979 by an overwhelming majority and was ratified unanimously by the Government of Israel on 1 April 1979. This treaty is binding without regard to action or inaction of any other party. On 25 April 1979, instruments of ratification were exchanged, thereby bringing the treaty into force.

The negotiation and ultimate signature of the treaty was carried out in implementation of an earlier agreement -- "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel" -- signed at Camp David on 17 September 1978 by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar El-Sadat, and witnessed by President Jimmy Carter. This framework sets out the basic principles to be incorporated in the treaty of peace. These include the termination of the state of war between Israel and Egypt, and the establishment of peace and of normal peaceful relations between them. Israel and Egypt have stated in the treaty that its conclusion is an important step in the search for a comprehensive peace, and have invited the other Arab parties to the dispute to join the peace process with Israel.
On 17 September 1978, another agreement was also signed between Israel and Egypt, entitled "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David". This agreement establishes, inter alia, the principle of a self-governing authority (administrative council) to be set up in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and of negotiations to be commenced between Egypt, Jordan and Israel on this subject. Both Governments have invited the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to join them in the peacemaking process. However, to date, there has been no acceptance by the Jordanian Government. Notwithstanding this fact, in a joint letter signed by Israel and Egypt, dated 26 March 1979, it was agreed that negotiations for the implementation of the provisions of this document relating to the autonomy for the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza would commence one month after the exchange of instruments of ratification of the peace treaty, that these negotiations would be carried out continuously and in good faith, in order to conclude them at the earliest possible date, and that Israel and Egypt set themselves the goal of completing the negotiations within one year so that elections would be held as expeditiously as possible after agreement had been reached between the parties.

I should like to point out some of the principles contained in the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David" and in the joint letter.

1. The objective of the negotiations is the establishment of a self-governing authority (administrative council) in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants.

2. The self-governing authority is to be established and inaugurated within one month after it has been elected. The Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn, to be replaced by the self-governing authority (administrative council). A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will then take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

3. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbours.
Israel will fulfill all the commitments it undertook in accordance with the Camp David agreement:

1. Full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs, inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District will be the just solution of this problem.

2. Under no circumstances will Israel contemplate or permit the establishment of a "Palestinian State" in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. Such a state would constitute a mortal danger to the civilian population of Israel and to her security. It would also be a peril to the free world.

3. Jerusalem is and will always remain one indivisible city — the eternal capital of our country, as it has been ever since King David transferred the seat of his kingdom from Hebron to Jerusalem more than 3,000 years ago. Under Israel's sovereign jurisdiction, Jew, Christian, and Moslem alike have always enjoyed and will continue to enjoy free and unhindered access to the Holy Places. This was not the case during the nineteen years of Jordanian occupation. During that entire period, Jews were unable to pray at the Western Wall, as they have done for centuries.

Now and forever, nobody, whatever his faith, will be hindered from praying at his holy shrines.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
7 May 1979

Excellency,

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the following information in connection with negotiations that have been taking place between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On 26 March 1979, a treaty of peace was concluded between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The treaty had previously been approved by the Knesset on 22 March 1979 by an overwhelming majority and was ratified unanimously by the Government of Israel on 1 April 1979. This treaty is binding without regard to action or inaction of any other party. On 25 April 1979, instruments of ratification were exchanged, thereby bringing the treaty into force.

The negotiation and ultimate signature of the treaty was carried out in implementation of an earlier agreement — "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel" — signed at Camp David on 17 September 1978 by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar El-Sadat, and witnessed by President Jimmy Carter. This framework sets out the basic principles to be incorporated in the treaty of peace. These include the termination of the state of war between Israel and Egypt, and the establishment of peace and of normal peaceful relations between them. Israel and Egypt have stated in the treaty that its conclusion is an important step in the search for a comprehensive peace, and have invited the other Arab parties to the dispute to join the peace process with Israel.
On 17 September 1978, another agreement was also signed between Israel and Egypt, entitled "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David". This agreement establishes, inter alia, the principle of a self-governing authority (administrative council) to be set up in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and of negotiations to be commenced between Egypt, Jordan and Israel on this subject. Both Governments have invited the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to join them in the peacemaking process. However, to date, there has been no acceptance by the Jordanian Government. Notwithstanding this fact, in a joint letter signed by Israel and Egypt, dated 26 March 1979, it was agreed that negotiations for the implementation of the provisions of this document relating to the autonomy for the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza would commence one month after the exchange of instruments of ratification of the peace treaty, that these negotiations would be carried out continuously and in good faith, in order to conclude them at the earliest possible date, and that Israel and Egypt set themselves the goal of completing the negotiations within one year so that elections would be held as expeditiously as possible after agreement had been reached between the parties.

I should like to point out some of the principles contained in the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David" and in the joint letter.

1. The objective of the negotiations is the establishment of a self-governing authority (administrative council) in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants.

2. The self-governing authority is to be established and inaugurated within one month after it has been elected. The Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn, to be replaced by the self-governing authority (administrative council). A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will then take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

3. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbours.
Israel will fulfill all the commitments it undertook in accordance with the Camp David agreement:

1. Full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs, inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be the just solution of this problem.

2. Under no circumstances will Israel contemplate or permit the establishment of a "Palestinian State" in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Such a state would constitute a mortal danger to the civilian population of Israel and to her security. It will also be a peril to the free world.

3. Jerusalem is and will always remain one indivisible city -- the eternal capital of our country, as it has been ever since King David transferred the seat of his kingdom from Hebron to Jerusalem more than 3,000 years ago. Under Israel's sovereign jurisdiction, Jew, Christian and Moslem alike have always enjoyed and will continue to enjoy free and unhindered access to the Holy Places. This was not the case during the nineteen years of the Jordanian occupation. During this entire period, Jews were unable to pray at the Western Wall, as they have done for centuries.

Now and forever, nobody, whatever his faith, will be hindered from praying at his holy shrines.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated to all member states.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with further reference to document C.N.45.1978.Treaties-1, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of accession to the Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Material of 22 November 1950, adopted at Nairobi on 26 November 1976, was deposited with the Secretary-General by the Government of Iraq on 13 April 1978.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.
The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
25 April 1979
19 April 1979

Excellency,

On instructions, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter to you from the Prime Minister of Israel in reply to your letter of 15 April 1979.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
Excellency,

I thank you for your communication of 15 April 1979, conveyed to me through Ambassador Blum, which I read with great attention. The brief delay in my reply is occasioned by our Passover festival, just ended.

Meanwhile, the Government of Israel considered the situation. I was empowered by the Government to inform the United States Ambassador in Israel of our unreserved agreement to the deployment of the Lebanese battalion in accordance with the plan which the Ambassador had presented to us. We made it clear that the security zone under the control of Major Hadad and his compatriots will in no way be impaired. This decision, in both its parts, was accepted by the U.S. Ambassador.

I must, in all candour, take exception, Mr. Secretary-General, to the passage in your communication which states: "That move is now opposed with threats of violence both to the Lebanese Army and to UNIFIL by Major Hadad, whose position is apparently supported by the Israeli Government." The Government of Israel has never at any time supported "threats of violence" by Major Hadad. I wish to make it absolutely clear that whilst we do exercise influence, we are not in a position to issue orders to Major Hadad. There is, therefore, absolutely no basis for the assumption that Israel is to be held responsible for the decisions or actions taken by the militias or their leaders.

What Israel has done is to save the Christian minority from the threat of physical annihilation at the hands of the Syrian army of occupation and those professional killers, the so-called PLO. This is the reality. It is so transparent that I sometimes wonder why the United Nations, which adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, has not itself taken the measures necessary to prevent a religious minority in the Middle East from being physically wiped out. That minority, its men, women and children, has been the target of endless attacks by tanks and heavy artillery which have repeatedly shelled Christian villages, quarters and homes, resulting in a terrible and widespread loss of innocent civilian life.

19 April 1979
I must also draw your attention, Mr. Secretary-General, to the fact that since UNIFIL was deployed in Lebanon twenty one of its personnel have been killed by the fire of the so-called PLO. I understand that this truth is not widely known, but fact it is, and it warrants the attention of all United Nations members.

The Government of Israel wants peace in and with Lebanon. For this purpose we have, and will continue to make, all endeavours possible.

Yours sincerely,

Menachem Begin

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the terrorist outrage perpetrated in the town of Nahariya early this morning, 22 April 1979, by a criminal gang dispatched by the organization known as the PLO, which resulted in the deaths of four Israeli civilians, including two sisters of three and four years of age, and the wounding of two other civilians.

At 02.30 hours (local time) four terrorists landed by means of a rubber dinghy at the town of Nahariya on the Mediterranean coast some six miles from the Lebanese border. The terrorists tried to enter a private home. A police patrol was alerted and in the ensuing exchange of fire a police officer was killed and a volunteer in the civil guard was wounded.

The terrorists headed back in the direction of the shoreline, and on the way entered another house and took hostage a man and his four-year-old daughter. The mother hid with her three-year-old daughter in a suitcase and clasped her hand over the child's mouth to prevent her from making any sounds which might lead to their detection by the terrorists. As a result the child died from strangulation.

Police and army forces caught up with the terrorists on the beach close to the point where they had landed. In the firing which followed, the terrorists murdered their two hostages; a soldier and a civilian were wounded. Two of the terrorists were killed, and the two others were captured, one wounded.
Some hours after this atrocity, the terrorist PLO boasted about this crime on its radio in Lebanon.

Only three weeks ago the Israel Defence Forces foiled a similar attempt by the PLO against Israeli civilians, when the 500-ton cargo ship, Stephanie, belonging to the PLO was intercepted off Israel's Mediterranean coast. In addition to the five-man crew, six heavily armed terrorists were found aboard together with a rubber dinghy in which they planned to reach the shore. They all admitted that they belonged to Fatah, headed by Yasser Arafat.

In an interview broadcast on Israel Television and Radio on 8 April, the leader of the gang, Haled a-Zafi, disclosed that the six had been dispatched from Lebanon by the head of Fatah operations, Abu Jihad. He described the purpose of his mission as follows:

A-Zafi: "The mission...was to infiltrate into Israel in order to murder old people and children and every one we came across."

Question: "You mean civilians?"

A-Zafi: "Yes, civilians."

Question: "You mean a mission of mass murder?"

A-Zafi: "Yes, mass murder. Everyone who crossed our path was to have been killed."

These criminal activities reflect the barbaric pattern regularly followed by the terrorist PLO throughout its existence. They are the work of international criminals of the worst kind, bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians, while masquerading under the banner of a national liberation movement.

More recently, and especially since the signing of the Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt on 26 March 1979, the PLO has also been acting in conjunction with others both in the Middle East and beyond to subvert the ongoing peace process and all efforts at peace and reconciliation in the region.
The atrocity at Nahariya was perpetrated by the same PLO which is euphemistically called "armed elements" in United Nations reports about the situation in Southern Lebanon. This is the terrorist organisation which is directly challenging UNIFIL in the fulfilment of its mandate, by continuing to use southern Lebanon as a launching ground for murderous attacks against Israel, whether by repeated shellings across the northern border from Lebanese territory, or by attempts at penetrating the border by land and sea from Lebanon. In recent months, I have brought to your attention repeated incidents of these kinds in my letters 18 January 1979 (S/13028*), 16 April 1979 (A/34/184 - S/13249), and 19 April 1979 (A34/204 - S/13261).

Despite its criminal designs, the PLO has been granted irregular privileges in the United Nations, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations. Last year the Headquarters of the United Nations were abused for the housing of an exhibition mounted by the PLO which was reminiscent of Nazi propaganda against the Jewish people (my letter of 21 December 1978, circulated as document A/33/545). The means and machinery of the United Nations have also been exploited for the dissemination of a series of publications, prepared by the Secretariat and containing little more than thinly disguised PLO propaganda against a Member State (my letters of 16 November 1978 and 20 December 1978, circulated as documents A/33/376 and A/33/543).

People of conscience throughout the world are marking this week to commemorate the six million Jews - including a million and a half children - who were exterminated during the Holocaust. It should be recalled that the United Nations has declared 1979 the "International Year of the Child." The terrorist PLO has chosen its own murderous way to mark this year - with the slaughter and injury of innocent children.

Since the beginning of this year, seventeen children have been casualties of PLO outrages, in addition to those killed today in Nahariya:
On 18 January 1979, a girl of 10 was wounded when a bomb exploded in the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem (my letter of 18 January -- S/13041);

On 19 January, a boy of 10 in Kfar Giladi on the northern border was wounded by Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory.

On 28 January, an infant aged 10 months and a toddler of 3 years were wounded when a bomb exploded in Netanya (my letter of 29 January -- S/13058).

On 27 February, a little girl of 3 and a boy of 11 were wounded by an explosive device which went off in the Mahane Yehuda Market in Jerusalem (my letter of 28 February -- A/34/102 - S/13127).

On 23 March, a girl of 3 and a boy of 4 were wounded by an explosive device in Zion Square in Jerusalem (my letter of 25 March -- A/34/131 - S/13192).

On 5 April, three children were wounded by a bomb at a bus stop in Jerusalem (my letter of 10 April -- A/34/175 - S/13239).

On 10 April, six children of between 6 and 10 years of age were wounded by an explosive device which exploded in the Carmel Market in Tel Aviv (my letter of 10 April -- A/34/175 - S/13239).

The time has surely come for Members of the United Nations to recognize the implications and consequences flowing from any form of cooperation with the terrorist PLO both within and without the framework of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, given the true character of the PLO and its violent aims, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.
22 April 1979
p. 5

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Menahem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel.

A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Albert Rohan
Director
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

His Excellency
Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations
New York
Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I thank you for your letter of 19 April in reply to my communication of 15 April. I note your unreserved agreement to the deployment of the Lebanese battalion in the UNIFIL area of operations in southern Lebanon and I wish to express to you my appreciation for your efforts to facilitate this important move. As you know, the United Nations' position concerning both the deployment of UNIFIL and the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government is very clear in regard to the territory of southern Lebanon.

I regret that you should have taken exception to the statement in my letter that "that move is now opposed with threats of violence both to the Lebanese Army and to UNIFIL by Major Haddad, whose position is apparently supported by the Israeli Government". I wish to tell you that I wrote my letter of the 15th of April immediately after receiving a full account of Defense Minister Weizman's talk with General Siilasvuo. In that talk it was made very clear by Mr. Weizman that he opposed the move of the Lebanese battalion and was not prepared to make any move to curb the threatened actions of Major Haddad. I am particularly grateful therefore that in the light of my letter and other approaches to you, you were good enough to reformulate the position of the Israeli Government in a positive way. I take note fully of your statement that while you do exercise influence you are not in a position to issue orders to Major Haddad. May I say, Mr. Prime Minister, how much I also have appreciated the efforts of the Israeli Government in regard to the very critical situation which arose during the militia attack on UNIFIL headquarters on the night of 21 April.

In conclusion, Mr. Prime Minister, I wish to draw your attention to the true facts concerning UNIFIL.

His Excellency
Mr. Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel
casualties. The facts are that of twenty-four fatal casualties so far in UNIFIL only five have been the result of exchanges of fire with the PLO or other armed elements. The remainder have been from other causes which are set out in the attached definitive list. I might also point out that the difficulties which UNIFIL has had with some of these elements which have led to these casualties only emphasizes its determination to carry out its mandate concerning infiltration of its area of operations.

Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, I take note of your statement concerning the desire of the Government of Israel for peace in and with Lebanon. I hope that in this spirit we shall be able to increase the co-operation between the United Nations and the Government of Israel with this common end in view. In particular I would appreciate your urgent and favourable consideration of the formal request concerning Naqoura and the control of the coastal road which I made through Ambassador Blum on 19 April.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Cause</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1978</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>mine explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>mine explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>3 Senegalese</td>
<td>mine explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>firing near Tyre (source of firing: armed elements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>firing near Tyre (source of firing: armed elements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>Senegalese</td>
<td>firing near Tyre (source of firing: armed elements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 May</td>
<td>Senegalese</td>
<td>explosion of fragmentation grenade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>accidentally shot</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 August</td>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>vehicle accident</td>
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<td>16 September</td>
<td>Nigerian</td>
<td>natural causes</td>
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<td>4 October</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>accident</td>
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<td>15 October</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>vehicle accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 December</td>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>vehicle accident</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 February 1979</td>
<td>2 Fijians</td>
<td>firing near Qana (source of firing: armed elements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 February</td>
<td>4 Norwegians</td>
<td>helicopter accident (hit power line)</td>
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<td>29 March</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>firing at Naqoura (source of firing: de facto forces)</td>
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<td>13 April</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>firing near Dhour (source of firing: undetermined)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 April</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>shelling Ebel es Saqi (source of shelling: undetermined)</td>
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</table>
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to an attempt made on 15 April 1979 by a group of terrorists belonging to the organization known as the PLO to cross the River Jordan into Israel in the vicinity of Kibbutz Tirat Zvi in the Beit Shean Valley.

The group of four terrorists, armed with rifles and hand grenades, was intercepted by the Israel Defence Forces and, in an exchange of fire, all four were killed. There is evidence that they planned to carry out an attack on civilians.

The responsibility for the dispatch of these terrorists was taken by the PLO the same day. A broadcast on the so-called "Voice of Palestine" from Lebanon on 15 April indicated that this group was sent in pursuance of the policy of escalating terrorist activities with a view to subverting the ongoing peace process in the Middle East.

This is the second attempt by PLO terrorists to cross the River Jordan in recent weeks. On 10 March 1979 the Israel Defence Forces detected and eliminated four other terrorists who had crossed the Jordan south of the Adam bridge. They were armed with weapons and explosive materials. According to Baghdad Radio the same day, the PLO took responsibility for sending this group in a statement which was published in Beirut on 10 March. Reuters reporting from Beirut confirmed this.

These terrorist acts are clearly the work of international criminals of the worst kind, bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians, while masquerading under the banner of a national liberation movement. The PLO is but an instrument in the hands of the opponents of peace in the Middle East and beyond who are determined to frustrate any progress towards peace in the Middle East, particularly in the light of the Peace Treaty signed between Israel and Egypt on 26 March 1979.
Given the true intentions of the terrorist PLO and the criminal methods of operation favoured by it throughout its existence, the Government of Israel is duty bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the infiltration of Israel from Lebanese territory on 16 April by terrorists belonging to the organization calling itself the PLO, as well as to the shelling of northern Israel, also from Lebanese territory, on 18 April.

At about 23:00 hours on 16 April a group of six terrorists was encountered by the Israel Defence Forces near the village of Zar'it on the northern border of Israel. Fire was exchanged and all the terrorists were killed. Responsibility for their dispatch was taken by the PLO in a broadcast on its radio in Lebanon on 17 April.

In the morning of 18 April, Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory in the direction of western Galilee. As a result, one person was injured and damage was caused to property. In the afternoon and evening of the same day further barrages of Katyusha rockets were fired, once again from Lebanese territory, at the northern tip of Galilee.

These outrages underline the fact that the task of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of restoring international peace and security, as set out in Security Council resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, is being directly challenged by the same subversive elements which have consistently endeavoured to use Lebanese territory for the purpose of launching attacks on Israel, thus undermining international peace and security throughout the region. This situation flows from the conditions prevailing not only in the south of Lebanon, but also in the country as a whole, which have been exacerbated by the massive presence and machinations of the PLO.

These criminal acts are also designed to give violent expression to the implacable opposition of the terrorist PLO and of other opponents of peace, both in the Arab world and beyond, to any step forward in the direction of peace and reconciliation. In their
19 April 1979

attempts to undermine the ongoing peace process in the Middle East, most recently manifested by the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty, on 26 March 1979, the opponents of peace use as their instrument the terrorist PLO, which has been granted irregular privileges at the United Nations, in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and other organs of the Organization.

In these circumstances, the Government of Israel is duty-bound to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
I have the honour to enclose herewith a message addressed to Your Excellency from His Excellency Dr. Sadoon Hammadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I would kindly request that this message be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24 and 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI
Permanent Representative
Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General

We have learned that attempts are currently being made to associate the United Nations in one way or another with the separate peace treaty concluded between Egypt and the Zionist entity at the instigation of the United States of America and to make the international Organization share in bearing the responsibility for the implementation of the provisions of that unjust treaty, which ignores all the decisions of the United Nations concerning the question of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people - such as their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, the withdrawal of the forces of occupation from Arab territories unconditionally and without gains and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people - and which guarantees the aggressors enjoyment of the fruits of their aggression and consecration of their usurpation of all the territory of Palestine and other Arab territories.

All the contacts, consultations and discussions which took place between Egypt and the Zionist entity, with the assistance of the United States of America, took place outside the sphere of the United Nations, not through it, and, consequently, they denied the role of the international Organization and the validity of its resolutions, although the international Organization has played a fundamental role with regard to the question of Palestine since the beginning and has dealt with it in numerous resolutions relating both to the rights of the Palestinian people and to the Zionist entity's occupation of the Arab territories. The Arab community has rejected the Camp David accords from the start, just as it has vehemently rejected the peace talks agreed on between Egypt and the Zionist entity, regarding them as an irresponsible step entailing extensive damage to the rights and interests of the Arab community. At the summit meetings of the Arab States and the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Economic Affairs held at Baghdad (see A/34/160-S/13248 and Corr.1), the participants declared officially and definitively the Arab community's rejection of the Camp David accords and the peace talks and condemned Egypt, the Zionist entity and the United States of America for this treaty. They also decided to have no dealings with the parties and to reject all the political, economic, legal and other effects of this treaty.

For all the above reasons and in order to preserve the role and prestige of the United Nations, the Organization must keep its distance absolutely from this treaty, because it is rejected by the Arabs at the official and the popular levels and also at the Palestinian level. The United Nations too must hold it rejected, because it was concluded entirely without its participation and contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions relating to the question of Palestine.
Iraq considers that to associate the United Nations with this treaty in any way would entail consequences likely to upset relations between the United Nations and the Arab States, which have collectively rejected the treaty, and also the Organization’s relations with the group of non-aligned States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, since they support and sympathize with the positions adopted by the Arab States, which have rejected the treaty.

(Signed) Saadoun Hammadi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq
Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I feel obliged to contact you urgently concerning the current situation in south Lebanon. As you know, one of the main objectives of the Security Council since the creation of UNIFIL has been the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in south Lebanon. This objective was most recently reaffirmed on 19 January 1979 when the Council called upon the Government of Lebanon to draw up, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in south Lebanon. I have to submit a report on this matter to the Security Council by 19 April.

One of the main aspects of the restoration of Lebanese authority in the south has always been the deployment of units of the Lebanese Army. A first attempt to do this was thwarted by force last August by the de facto forces of Major Haddad. In discussions at that time and later the Israeli authorities objected to the route chosen by the Lebanese Government but stated that another route, which did not traverse the Christian enclaves, would not be objectionable.

Since January last I, my representatives and the Commander of UNIFIL have been in continuous consultations with the Lebanese Government as required by the Security Council. It was well known that one aspect of these consultations was the sending of further Lebanese Army personnel to the south. On the afternoon of Friday 13 April the Lebanese Government announced its decision to send a
2.

contingent of about 400 to the south on 16 or 17 April via the coastal road. On arrival in the UNIFIL area of operations these troops would come under the operational control of UNIFIL. A platoon would be detailed to each of five UNIFIL contingents and the remainder would be quartered in the UNIFIL area of operations.

This intended move, which had been under consideration for many weeks, was made known to your Permanent Mission to the United Nations on Saturday morning, 14 April. General Sillassvuo, who had a pre-arranged meeting with Defence Minister Weizman for Sunday 15 April, was to take that opportunity to brief the Israeli authorities more fully on the move. In addition, appropriate meetings were to be arranged to inform Major Haddad.

I was profoundly surprised to learn today, Sunday 15 April, of the completely negative reaction of the Israeli Defence Minister to General Sillassvuo's presentation. I was also shocked to learn of the intemperate and threatening reaction of Major Haddad and his refusal, with threats of physical violence, to meet with the Acting Commander of UNIFIL unless an undertaking was given by UNIFIL in advance that no Lebanese Army troops would come south. I shall not here elaborate on Major Haddad's reactions, threats and military measures, which are unacceptable and a source of grave concern.

I wish to emphasize, Mr. Prime Minister, the seriousness of the situation we now face. The move of Lebanese Army troops to the south is a rightful decision of a sovereign Government on its own territory. Furthermore it is a move which has been repeatedly urged by the Security Council and is an essential part of the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on southern Lebanon. That move is now opposed with threats of violence both to the Lebanese Army and to UNIFIL by Major Haddad, whose position is apparently supported by the Israeli Government.

In these circumstances, in which the personnel of the Lebanese Army and of UNIFIL are threatened with
violent resistance in carrying out their duties, in full
defiance of the decisions of the Security Council, I have
no alternative but to refer the situation to the Security
Council as a matter of urgency. Before I do that, however,
I wish to appeal to you to reconsider the position of the
Government of Israel as outlined to General Siilasvuo by
Minister Weizman. I would not ask you to do this if I did
not believe that Israel's cooperation with UNIFIL at this
vital juncture is also in Israel's own long term interest
and would pose no threat to Israel's security. I would be
most grateful therefore if you would consider this matter
with the utmost urgency and let me have an answer at the
earliest possible time.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim
15 April 1979

My dear Ambassador,

I would be grateful if you would transmit, 10 January

the attached message from the Secretary-General

to Prime Minister Begin.

Yours sincerely,

Brian E. Urquhart

His Excellency
Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

New York
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to a bomb outrage perpetrated in Jerusalem by the terrorist organization known as the PLO on Friday, 23 March 1979.

An explosive charge was set off in Zion Square in the heart of the city's teeming commercial centre. The explosion took place at 3 p.m. local time just as large numbers of the city's residents were making their way to their homes in preparation for the Sabbath. As a result, a 72 year old man was killed, and fourteen were wounded, some seriously. These include a girl of three, a boy of four and three women.

Later the same day, the radio station operated in Lebanon by the terrorist PLO announced that the said organization took responsibility for this atrocity. The radio commentator went on somewhat grotesquely to applaud this attempt at mass murder as a demonstration against the peace process in the Middle East and the peace treaty about to be signed between Israel and Egypt.

There can be no doubt therefore that this act was staged and timed, as was the recent debate initiated by Jordan in the Security Council, with the specific purpose of disrupting and subverting the ongoing peace process. As I pointed out in my statement before the Security Council on Thursday, 22 March 1979, the bellicose designs directed against Israel from Baghdad, Damascus and more recently from Amman, "are translated on the ground into attempts at subversion, as
well as into acts of terror perpetrated by the so-called PLO and, in the international arena, into the manipulation of the United Nations" (S/PV. 2134, p. 72).

This is by no means the first time that terrorist outrages have been attempted in and around Zion Square in Jerusalem, nor is it the first time that they have been deliberately designed to give violent expression to the implacable opposition of the opponents of peace, both in the Arab world and beyond, to any step forward in the direction of peace and reconciliation. In their attempts to undermine the ongoing peace process in the Middle East, the opponents of peace use as their instrument the terrorist PLO - which incongruously masquerades as a national liberation movement and which has been granted irregular privileges at the United Nations, in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Given the violent aims of the criminal PLO, the Government of Israel is duty-bound, as I have indicated in previous letters, to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I should be grateful if arrangements could be made for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
28 February 1979

Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to a PLO terrorist crime which occurred in a Jerusalem market yesterday, 27 February 1979, as well as to an attempted outrage also at the same location, the day before, which providentially was averted.

On 27 February, at 14.34 hours, an explosion occurred in the midst of the Mahane Yehuda open market. As a result five people were injured. The owner of the stall near which the explosion took place was severely injured. The others injured were a man, as well as a woman and her two children (a girl of three and a boy of eleven).

According to the Iraqi news agency, the terrorist organization calling itself the PLO which masquerades under the banner of a national liberation movement took responsibility for this crime.

Moreover, the previous day, a sizable explosive charge was discovered also at the same location. A police sapper neutralised it in time and thus a major catastrophe was prevented.

It will be recalled that the Mahane Yehuda open market in Jerusalem has been repeatedly subjected to terrorist atrocities over the years, the purpose being to cause havoc and indiscriminate murder among shoppers, consisting mainly of women and children going about their daily chores. The last such incident occurred on 18 January 1979 (S/13041 of the same date).
Both of the incidents occasioning this letter follow the pattern reflected in the series of criminal activities referred to in my letters of 23 November 1978 (A/33/388), 21 December 1978 (S/12978 and S/12979), 14 January 1979 (S/13028*), 17 January 1979 (S/13037), 18 January 1979 (S/13041), 24 January 1979 (S/13053), and 29 January 1979 (S/13058). All these crimes have one thing in common: they aim at the indiscriminate mass murder of civilians, which is the declared objective of the terrorist organization in question.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item number 25 on the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of 31 January 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jordan (A/34/72), concerning the University of Bir Zeit, north of Jerusalem.

As is well-known, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regards itself as being in a state of war with Israel. In 1948, it invaded the districts of Judaea and Samaria, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, with the avowed purpose of destroying the fledgling State of Israel. Despite the terms of the 1949 Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement, it consistently refused to make peace with Israel between 1949 and 1967.

On 5 June 1967 King Hussein spurned an official message from Israel, delivered through a United Nations intermediary, inviting him to stay out of the Six Day War which began that day. Instead, the Jordanian army opened fire on Jerusalem and all along the armistice line with Israel and, as a result of that renewed aggression, lost Judaea and Samaria. Since 1967, Jordan has resolutely resisted all overtures to negotiate peace with Israel.

The present Jordanian letter must be seen in this context -- as an act of political warfare against Israel, and as yet another effort to manipulate the United Nations machinery for propaganda purposes. It is also designed to give expression to Jordan's ongoing but illegal pretensions to Judaea and Samaria. (On the invalidity of Jordan's claims to these areas, I have the honour to refer to my letter of 22 November 1978: A/33/386-S/12933).

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York
The Jordanian letter certainly does not reflect genuine concern for the well-being of the population in the areas in question — for Jordan has never entertained such concern. During the nineteen years in which it occupied those areas, the Jordanian Government deliberately curtailed their economic and educational development, so that they could not compete with the primacy of the territory which became the Kingdom of Transjordan in 1946, and which had previously been the eastern part of mandated Palestine. Hence, from 1948 to 1967, agriculture in the areas concerned was kept at a subsistence level. Industry was virtually non-existent, and no infrastructure was developed. Similarly, there were no universities, and the Jordanian authorities refused to grant university status to any institution seeking it.

However, since 1967, under Israeli administration, Judaea and Samaria have advanced rapidly in all fields, including education. Agriculture has been greatly boosted with the introduction of modern methods, mechanisation, improvement programmes, convenient loans and widened markets. Produce is now exported, and income from this branch has gone up over ten-fold. Industry has also surged forward, and scores of factories are in operation. Moreover, there are now two fully fledged universities and two colleges in Judaea and Samaria where, as indicated above, none existed during the Jordanian occupation. They are:

a) Bir Zeit University: granted university status in 1973; student body, about 600.

b) Bethlehem University: established in 1973; student body, about 650.

c) The Najjah College and Teachers' Seminary in Nablus: originally opened as a high school and constituted as a college in 1976; student body, about 1400.

d) The Islamic Academy in Hebron: founded in 1971; student body, about 450.
What has become Bir Zeit University under the Israel administration had been a secondary school during most of the Jordanian administration. Only in 1966 did it begin to offer higher education courses. It is a private institution, and enjoys full academic freedom. In the five years since it has been given degree-granting status by the Israeli authorities, its student body has doubled. Recently, approval has been given for the opening of new faculties, the enlargement of the University's Board of Trustees and a large-scale building programme. Similarly, the Government has authorised the employment of foreign lecturers at the University. For the current academic year, a list of 32 foreign lecturers was presented and all were granted work permits.

Israel does not impose any academic or administrative restrictions on the university. There is no interference in its programme of studies or in the running of its day-to-day affairs.

In recent years, Bir Zeit University has been the scene of student unrest and agitation. Terrorist organisations, with headquarters in Arab countries, have tried to take advantage of Israel's liberal attitude in order to plant their agents among the students and recruit accomplices. The security authorities cannot of course overlook these activities and are duty bound to take the appropriate steps. It is regrettable that through a web of distortions and falsities the Government of Jordan should attempt to cover up and condone these terrorist designs.

The Government of Jordan knows full well that the five students from Bir Zeit in detention were not apprehended because of normal activities within the established academic framework, and not because of any desire to limit their academic freedom or even because of their political opinions. The sole reason for their arrest was because of their membership in the so-called "Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine," a constituent of the terrorist organisation known as the PLO, which, as is well known, has been responsible for numerous acts of indiscriminate terror against civilian targets in Israel and elsewhere.
The students concerned admitted immediately on their arrest that they belonged to the "Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine." Two of them also admitted that they had undergone military training in a terrorist base in Syria. Most of them had previous criminal records, and three had received suspended sentences.

These facts demonstrate that there have been attempts to form terrorist cells among the student body at Bir Zeit, hiding behind academic immunity, just as other terrorists take cover behind other Arab civilians, when and where it suits their purposes.

These facts once again underscore the need for the Government of Israel to take all measures necessary to prevent the exploitation of academic freedom for criminal purposes.

Given Jordan's unrelenting hostility to Israel and its deplorable record during its nineteen years of illegal occupation in Judaea and Samaria, its present letter is the height of political hypocrisy and should be dismissed as such.

I have the honour to request that this letter be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item number 25 on the provisional agenda, and also as an official document of the Security Council.

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations
NOTE FOR THE FILE

The Ambassador of Israel called the Secretary-General this morning at home to inform him that the Israeli authorities did arrest a Senegalese member of the United Nations Peace Force, at D'Acre, near Haifa, where he was trying to hand over to a Palestinian a quantity of explosives. An official announcement of the incident will be made at 7.00 o'clock local time by the Government of Israel.

The Ambassador conveyed to the Secretary-General a protest of his government against the behavior of a member of the United Nations Peace Force.

The Secretary-General took note of the information and promised to give all instructions to the Command of the Peace Keeping Forces in order to clarify the matter.
The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to Document C.N.303. 1978 Treaties-19, has the honour to state the following:

The Government of Israel takes note that an instrument of ratification by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic of the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976, was deposited with the Secretary-General.

The Instrument deposited by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity.

The Government of Israel requests that the text of this note be communicated to all States signatory to the Convention and to all States ratifying or acceding hereto.

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York
24 January 1979
Excellency,

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to an attack perpetrated by Arab terrorists operating from Lebanon against a guest-house in the town of Ma'alot near the border with Lebanon.

On Saturday, 13 January 1979, at approximately 7 o'clock in the morning (Israel time), an attempt was made by three terrorists to commandeer the guest-house and hold hostage its visitors for the purpose of political and terrorist blackmail. Having penetrated the building, they were engaged by a unit of the Israel Defence Forces and in the exchange of fire which ensued the three terrorists were killed.

There were 230 men, women and children in the guest-house at the time. Some of them tried to flee by leaping out of first and third storey windows. In so doing, one woman fell to her death and two others were wounded. A soldier was also injured.

On the bodies of the terrorists were found Kalachnikov automatic rifles, a carbine pistol, explosives, hand-grenades, a loud-speaker and leaflets, identifying them as members of a group calling itself the "Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (PDFLP), which is a part of the so-called PLO.

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
On the same day, radio stations in Syria and Iraq broadcast a statement from the PFLP openly taking responsibility for the action. According to the Arab Press Agency, a leader of the group held a press conference in Baghdad on 13 January, in which he described the operation as part of a campaign to escalate armed attacks on Israel and as being connected with the meeting of so-called "Palestinian National Council", opening in Damascus on Monday, 15 January. He particularly noted that Yasser Arafat and all the constituents of the PLO applauded the operation. This fact reveals the true character of the terrorist leaders, whose aim is to sabotage the peace process, in a manner which bears no relation to the moderate image which has been attributed to them of late.

This is the second time that Arab terrorists have chosen to attack a civilian target in the town of Ma'alot in the full knowledge that it was occupied by large numbers of unarmed civilians. On 15 May 1974 a school building was the object of a terrorist outrage, in which 21 school boys and girls were murdered and another 70 wounded (S/11290 & S/11295). This latest incident, as well as the recent shelling of the town of Kiryat Shmonah on 21 December 1978 (S/12970), are indicative of the concerted efforts in recent months to increase the infiltration of Arab terrorists and arms and ammunition into Southern Lebanon, with a view to using the area as a base for operations against civilian targets in Israel, as it had been for several years in the past.

This development underlines the fact that UNIFIL'S task of restoring international peace and security, as set out in Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) of 18 March, 1978, not only remains unfulfilled, but is also directly challenged by the same subversive elements which have consistently endeavoured to use Lebanese territory for the purpose of launching attacks on Israel, and thus undermining international peace and security throughout the area. This situation flows from the conditions prevailing not only in southern Lebanon but also in the country as a whole which have been exacerbated by the massive presence and machinations of the PLO.

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In these circumstances, the Government of Israel is duty bound to take all measures necessary to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a letter of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, under the item entitled the "Situation in the Middle East" on the provisional agenda.

Shamay Cahana
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations