



## 安全理事会

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阿拉伯利比亚民众国常驻联合国代表  
给安全理事会主席的信

谨随函附上1996年4月10日星期三《中东日报》第6343号发表的一篇文章(附件一)。该文谈到伦敦第四号电视台将要播放的一部纪录片,内容指称1984年利比亚大使馆门前——当时那里正在进行着一场由英国当局策划监督的充满敌意的示威——英国警察伊冯娜·弗莱彻被杀是美国情报人员所为。正是此一事件导致了利、英两国切断外交关系。我并随函附上1996年4月9日英国《卫报》就同一事发表的一篇文章(附件二)。

这些事实继续显示阿拉伯利比亚民众国蒙受了不白之冤,各种指责都是美国情报人员一手炮制的。首先就是那个什么恐怖主义的指责,还有一个指责是说我国在1986年炸了西柏林一家夜总会——前总统里根就以此为借口向和平的利比亚城市进行残酷的夜袭,造成几十名妇孺老人死亡,包括利比亚革命领导人的养女儿哈那·卡扎菲。最令人遗憾的是,由于侵略者滥用否决权,安全理事会未能谴责此次袭击。

但是为了两个利比亚国民在事发三年多之后于1991年年底突然被控炸毁美国一架飞机一事,安全理事会却被用来对阿拉伯利比亚民众国人民实施禁飞及各种经济制裁,其根据只是一项没有证据的指控。为了和平解决此一争端而提出的所有建议,特别是利比亚提出的关于嫌犯在中立国家受审,甚至由苏格兰法官依据苏格兰法律进行审判的建议,都一概被拒绝。这只能说明此项指控完全是不实的。一个公平无

私的审判将会向全世界揭露这一点,也会揭露出美国对阿拉伯利比亚民众国所作的许多指责都是不实的。最近揭露的一点就是今天发表的有关英国女警被杀的消息。事实证明,是美国情报人员为了破坏我国同联合王国的关系,并拉拢联合王国来密谋对付阿拉伯利比亚民众国。在这次事件之后,联合王国的确在1986年参与和协同对利比亚的城市进行残酷的攻击。

如果你了解这些事实,将会增强我们以往为在洛克比案中被指控的两名利比亚国民所作的辩护。我们深信他们是无辜的。在没有证据支持这些指控的情况下,安全理事会会被美国拉着走,对民众国的人民施加严厉的制裁,这是不正义的。已经有许多资讯都表明,这项指责对这两个利比亚国民来说是莫须有的,它是美国情报人员炮制出来的。这解释了美国为什么冥顽不灵,为什么拒绝民众国建议的解决办法——最近利比亚接受了阿拉伯国家联盟的建议,即该案的嫌犯在海牙国际法院所在地由苏格兰法官依据苏格兰法律进行审判。这项建议得到了国际组织和区域组织的支持,因为它考虑到了所有各方的利益,并且结束受害者家属和利比亚人民的痛苦。

我们希望此一新情况将促使安全理事会检讨它针对利比亚通过的决议,促使它撤销无理施加于利比亚的制裁,并使它下令接受阿拉伯国家联盟的建议,并在联合国的主持下执行这项建议。

谨请将本函及其附件作为安全理事会的文件分发为荷。

常驻代表

穆罕默德·阿兹瓦伊(签名)

附件一

1996年4月10日星期三

《中东日报》刊载的文章

今天将要在伦敦的电视节目中播出：

指控美国在利比亚大使馆前  
杀害英国女警察

伦敦：穆罕默德·沙菲仪报道

今天英国电视台将播出一部纪录片，可能引起对1984年4月17日在利比亚大使馆建筑前英国女警察伊冯娜·弗莱彻被杀事件的争议。对于杀害弗莱彻警官的事件，该节目指责美国情报机构，并称致命的子弹来自圣詹姆斯广场一座建筑的六层楼上，而不是来自利比亚大使馆一层。

该节目的根据是一个矛盾点：计算机辅助分析显示当天在使馆建筑前朝利比亚反对派示威方向射击的11发枪声，而刑事侦察员事后在广场发现了12颗弹筒。该节目还播出一位资深法医学专家的证词，他检查了弗莱彻的遗体，称子弹入角显示子弹来自高处，并非来自利比亚大使馆内。

伦敦市中心圣詹姆斯广场利比亚反对派示威期间弗莱彻警官被杀事件导致利比亚大使馆被围10天后22名外交官被驱逐，并导致两国断绝外交关系。

经《中东日报》电话采访，第四频道发言人说，纪录片展示了新的科学证据，表明杀害弗莱彻警官的子弹并非来自利比亚大使馆内，而是来自广场中心的一座高楼。

他说节目制作用了几个月时间，其中有出事时射击的录音和计算机分析。其中共有11声枪响，而刑事侦察员在广场上找到了12颗弹筒。

该节目将于今晚在第四频道播出,是“记者报道”系列节目的一部分,内容还包括北爱尔兰前资深法医休·托马斯的证词。伊冯娜·弗莱彻当时站在利比亚大使馆建筑前面,根据子弹进入其身体的角度,他说子弹来自更高的地方,而不是来自利比亚大使馆的第一层。

第四频道发言人说,为了重现1984年4月17日圣詹姆斯广场事件的情景,使用了最先进的电子技术,以便查明当天在利比亚大使馆建筑前发生的情况。

伦敦警察厅发言人也接受《中东日报》电话采访,他说目前无法置评,因为还没有看到节目并提取该节目展示的任何新证据,进而可能确定仍未绳之以法的行凶者。他还说,如果该节目确有新证据,有助于确定杀害伊冯娜·弗莱彻警官的行凶者,他们将会采取行动。

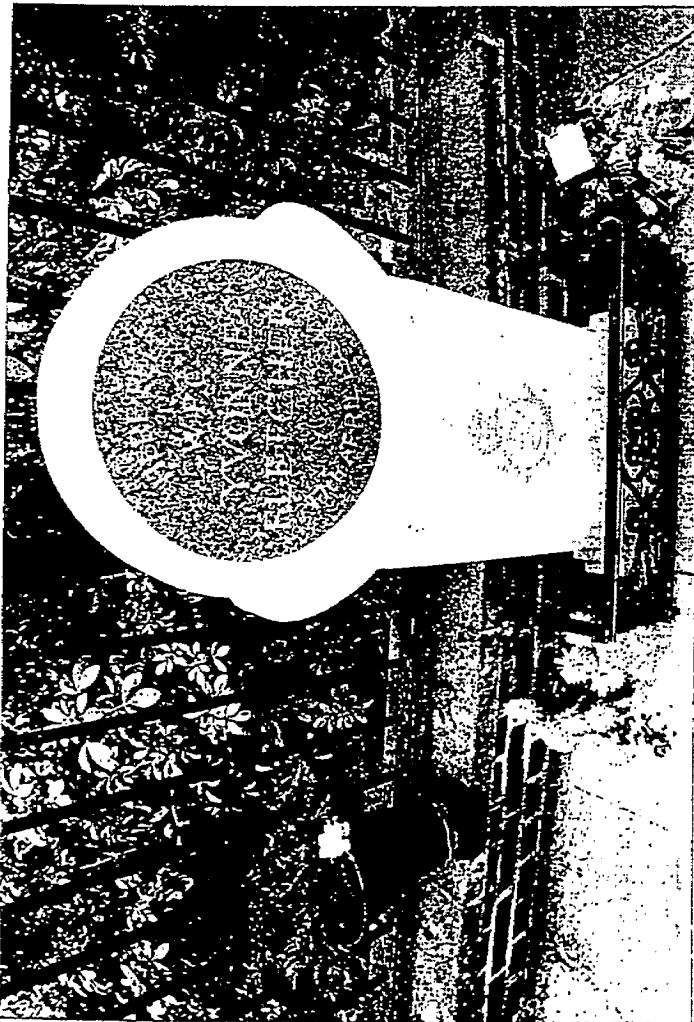
该纪录片今天将展示的新证据显示,杀害弗莱彻警官的子弹来自同一广场一座建筑的六层楼上,这一层为美国安全机构人员所使用。据称发生这一事件是为了在1986年利用英国机场空袭利比亚前保证英国各方面支持美国。该节目还显示,事件发生之前,英国情报部门已提供情报,说利比亚反对派人员示威期间将遭到来自利比亚大使馆内的射击。

Annex II



Yvonne Fletcher shot dead  
police during demonstration

Documentary  
says second  
gunman  
could have  
been behind  
killing in  
1984 which  
hardened  
British  
attitude to  
Gaddafi



The memorial to WPC Fletcher placed in St James's Square. Her family feels the whole truth has not emerged

# 'US involved' in death of WPC at Libyan embassy

Duncan Campbell  
and Richard Norton-Taylor

**Y**VONNE Fletcher, the  
policewoman shot  
dead during a demon-  
stration outside the Libyan  
Embassy more than 10  
years ago, could have been  
killed by a member of the  
American intelligence ser-  
vices to enlist British sup-  
port against Libya, accord-  
ing to a documentary to be  
shown tomorrow.

The programme claims  
that a second gunman  
could have been involved in  
the killing, and suggests  
many key facts in the case  
have been covered up.  
WPC Fletcher was on  
duty outside the Libyan  
Embassy in St James's  
Square, central London, in

April 1984 when shots were  
fired at anti-Gaddafi dem-  
onstrators. At the time it  
was believed that all the  
shots had been fired from  
the first floor of the Em-  
bassy building.

No one was charged with  
the murder. The 22 Em-  
bassy officials were  
allowed to leave the build-  
ing 10 days after the shoot-  
ing, were escorted to Heath-  
row airport and flew back  
to a heroes' welcome in  
Tripoli.

Members of Ms Fletcher's  
family have always felt that  
the whole truth has not  
emerged. Her mother,  
Queenie Fletcher, said on  
the tenth anniversary of  
her daughter's death: "I  
think the Government  
probably knew more about  
that demonstration than

anyone admits. They knew  
that there was something  
different about it but the  
message wasn't passed on.  
It should have been policed  
differently and constables  
like Yvonne should not  
have been there."

A Dispatches documen-  
tary to be shown on Chan-  
nel 1 tomorrow suggests  
that Yvonne Fletcher's  
death could have been a  
cynical murder in order to  
bring the British into line  
as part of the United Sta-  
tes' campaign against  
Libya. When the US  
bombed Tripoli in an un-  
successful attempt to kill  
Gaddafi in April 1986, it  
was vital that they had the  
use of British airbases to  
launch their attacks.  
The programme casts  
doubt on the original find-  
ing that WPC Fletcher must  
have been shot from a first  
floor window of the em-  
bassy. It suggests, with the  
backing of Hugh Thomas —  
a controversial former  
army surgeon — that the  
trajectory of the bullet that  
killed her indicates that  
she was shot from a much  
greater height.

It is also claimed that the  
security services were  
aware of the fact that Colo-  
nel Gaddafi had told those  
in the embassy that they  
could respond to the pro-  
test demonstration by Liby-  
an dissidents by opening  
fire on them. It was clear, it  
is suggested, that on the  
day WPC Fletcher was  
killed there was intelli-  
gence that a shooting  
should take place.  
The programme argues

that the fatal shot could  
have come from a handgun  
fired from the sixth floor of  
another building in the  
square which had recently  
been used by intelligence  
officers. American security  
analysts say that the shoot-  
ing drastically altered the  
British attitude to Gaddafi  
which, until then, had been  
much more relaxed than  
that within the Reagan  
administration. MP Teddy  
Conservative MP Teddy

Taylor, who has taken an  
interest in the case for a  
number of years, says in  
the programme that at-  
tempts to get the truth of  
what exactly happened that  
day have been rebuffed.  
"What we get back all the  
time is waffle," he says.  
The programme says a  
post-mortem report on Ms  
Fletcher was changed after  
the Inquest and a Cabinet  
Office report on the inci-  
dent was never published.

*The Guardian*  
Tuesday, 9 April 1996  
Page 2