

"The security of the whole area is threatened by the presence of Israel in Palestine. I implore Almighty God on this great day to cleanse Jerusalem of the Jews and the Zionists."

These are the attitudes and policies that Israel has to cope with on the part of the Libyan Arab Republic and other Arab States. Israel will continue to cope with them with the same tenacity as in the past until under-

standing and peace are attained between the States of the Middle East.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH  
Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/10702

Letter dated 16 June 1972 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1972]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Israel on 13 June 1972 [S/10696].

It has never been our intention to persist in a polemic with the representative of Israel, who has abused his privilege of addressing letters to the President of the Security Council. In a continued series of such letters, he has not only avoided addressing himself to the true facts but has chosen to follow a dubious course in order to mislead the members of the Council. He evidently relishes the letter-writing duel he has initiated, while maintaining and even escalating his false accusations and allegations.

This action is in keeping with a wilful campaign of slander initiated by the Israeli authorities against my Government. Such a campaign is aimed at laying the responsibility for the Lod incident upon Lebanon. The Lebanese Government has already affirmed that the three Japanese who perpetrated the outrage at Lod airport never set foot on Lebanese soil.

Let us recall the case brought by Argentina against Israel concerning the abduction of Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory by Israeli citizens.<sup>20</sup> Argentina complained of this action as a breach of her sovereignty. Yet Mrs. Meir, then Foreign Minister of Israel, maintained that her Government was not responsible for the actions of Israeli citizens outside Israeli territory.

By what twisted form of logic, therefore, can Lebanon be held responsible for the actions of "non-Lebanese" travelling to Israel from a foreign country on a foreign airline?

Furthermore, in my letter of 12 June 1972 [S/10695] I cited the various crimes committed by Israel against the people of Lebanon and its violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity. The representative of Israel lightly dismissed these acts as having been undertaken "in legitimate self-defence". How can he so easily forget, however, that what he terms acts of self-defence have been found by the Security Council to be acts of premeditated violence and have thereby earned the Council's condemnation upon three occasions (resolutions 262 (1968), 270 (1969) and 280 (1970))?

In the aforementioned letter, the Israeli representative has once again attributed false statements to the former President of Lebanon, Mr. Charles Hélou. It is deplorable that the representative of Israel persists in his practice of misquotation and in the fabrication of reports—a practice which I have already exposed in my letter of 8 June [S/10689].

In addition, the Israeli representative relies on quotations from concocted reports. For in this same letter [S/10696], he refers to an interview conducted by Igor Mann with a so-called person named "Saleem" and published in the Rome daily newspaper *La Stampa* on 10 June 1972. "Saleem" was alleged to be the editor-in-chief of *Al-Hadaf*, the newspaper of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

I wish to bring to the attention of the Council the true facts concerning this report:

(a) There is no such person by the name of "Saleem"—either real or assumed—who is the editor-in-chief of *Al-Hadaf*;

(b) There is no hide-out for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine on Corniche Mazraa in Beirut;

(c) The *Al-Hadaf* newspaper has its offices on Corniche Mazraa in Beirut;

(d) The *Al-Hadaf* newspaper is owned and edited by Ghassan Kanafani;

(e) Ghassan Kanafani is not Palestinian—he is Lebanese. Neither he nor his newspaper speaks on behalf of the Popular Front. Mr. Kanafani prints his own ideologies in Lebanon, where freedom of the press is fully respected. The Lebanese Government is certainly not responsible for the views of various newspapers printed in Lebanon;

(f) We have been informed that Mr. Kanafani was outraged by Mr. Mann's report—a report that was full of lies. Mr. Kanafani has asked his lawyers to study the means by which he can bring legal action against Mr. Mann and *La Stampa* for attributing to him declarations which he has never made.

It is on this basis of the misrepresentation of facts that the Israeli representative has presented his unfounded accusations against Lebanon, in what he terms

<sup>20</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2, chapter V.

the "prestigious form of letters to the Security Council". It is a well-known fact that the Israeli representative's only aim in addressing such letters and in participating in the Council's debates is to afford his Government another means of spreading its vilifying propaganda.

It is impossible to give credence to letters emanating from the representative of Israel, who once accused

the Security Council of "moral, political and juridical bankruptcy" [1462nd meeting, para. 118].

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/10704\*

#### Letter dated 20 June 1972 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[21 June 1972]

I have the honour to confirm my two letters to you of 5 and 21 January 1972 [S/10495 and S/10518], and my letters to your predecessor of 12 December 1968 [S/8928], of 16 January 1969 [S/8971] and of 5 June 1970 [S/9823] on the annexation by Israel of the occupied Golan heights of Syria.

The Israeli representative never condescended to reply to any of these letters. Instead, more direct and unequivocal statements have been issued by Israeli leaders following the inhumane six-day war up till now, affirming the annexation of Occupied Arab Territories.

Books have been published treating of the Occupied Arab Territories and their exploitation as integral parts of Israel. To mention only two, I cite the *Economic Structure and Development Prospects of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip*, by Haim Ben Shahr, Eitan Berglas, Yaif Mundlak and Ezra Sadan, which is a report prepared under a grant from the Ford Foundation and issued by the Rand Corporation in September 1971, and *The New Israel Atlas—Bible to Present Day*, by Zev Vilnay, a translation of which (from the Hebrew) was published by McGraw-Hill in 1969.

There are two other most unique and revealing documents which are imperative knowledge for anyone who wants to study colonization through conquest and what the Arabs are, in fact, up against. They are, first, *Reports for the Period January 1968-September 1971 Submitted to the Twenty-eighth Zionist Congress in Jerusalem, January 1972*, issued by the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in December 1971. The chapter entitled "The Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization" is annexed to my letter and nothing can replace its full reading. Your attention is respectfully and especially directed to the map in this chapter (see last page of the annex below) showing settlements established after 1967, which gives details of the exploitation of the Occupied Arab Territories one by one, agriculturally, industrially, and in all other fields, as well as the settlements to be established on each of them.

No less important is the preceding chapter, entitled "The Agricultural Settlement Department", which states, among other things:

"The outcome of the Six-Day War directly affected settlement in Israel.

"The ceasefire lines left what were previously frontier settlements a long way from the border,

with a consequent transformation of the nature of their problems.

"The new wave of immigration made it possible to absorb a considerable number of immigrants in rural settlements.

"... The phenomenon is a blessing for both the settler and the State, since it means increased income, higher standards of living, lower production costs and better export possibilities ...

"... In addition, the department is developing other sources of non-agricultural employment, such as holiday resorts and suitable industrial enterprises."

The second document contains the resolutions of the twenty-eighth Zionist Congress, held at Jerusalem from 18 to 28 January 1972, which I have already cited in my letter to the President of the Security Council of 13 June 1972 [S/10698]. Under the heading "Political questions", a resolution of the Political Committee states:

"Congress declares that the right of the Jewish people to Eretz Yisrael is inalienable. In the Six-Day War the aggressors have been beaten back. The land of our fathers has been liberated and Jerusalem again became a united city."

But nothing takes the place of a full reading of this document.

Israeli militarists openly declare their determination to settle the Occupied Arab Territories. A typical statement is that of Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, on CBS on Sunday, 13 February 1972. He said:

"To me the West Bank is part of the Jewish homeland. There is no difference between Tel-Aviv, Hebron and Jericho."

He went on to affirm that the Golan heights of the Syrian Arab Republic, East Jerusalem and Sharm El-Sheik should be retained by Israel. The same determination was confirmed by Mrs. Meir to Mr. C. L. Sulzberger on 28 January 1972 following the closure of the Zionist Congress (see *The New York Times* of 30 January 1972, pp. 1 and 2). Herut leader Menachem Begin, the hero of the Deir Yassin massacre, called on the Congress to "endorse the proposal that Eretz Israel, our homeland, be built through towns and settlements in Jericho and Bethlehem, Hebron and Nablus". He told the delegates that "after the Six-Day War his party had been promised" that the Land of Israel would be extended over the whole of the liberated areas. "We have returned to our land in our sovereignty." Speaking of the worries about a demo-

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8699.