

party to the Lebanese complaint, as stems clearly from the statement I made to the Security Council on 24 June 1972 [1649th meeting].

(Signed) George J. TOMEH
Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/10723

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[26 June 1972]

The Security Council,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon [S/10715] and the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel [S/10716],

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Gravely concerned at recent terrorist and military acts of violence in the area which have brought about a deterioration in the situation,

Deploring the tragic and unjustifiable loss of life and property resulting therefrom,

Convinced that the cause of peace requires the exercise of the utmost restraint by all parties concerned,

1. Condemns acts of violence in the area;
2. Calls for an immediate cessation of all such acts;
3. Calls on all Governments concerned to repatriate all armed forces prisoners they hold in custody.

DOCUMENT S/10724

Letter dated 28 June 1972 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]
[28 June 1972]

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 13 June 1972 by the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic [S/10698].

The Syrian letter expresses unhappiness over mounting international indignation at Syria's treatment of its Jewish minority. Indeed, in all parts of the world there has been growing anxiety over the plight of Syria's Jews. Governments, international organizations and public figures have raised their voices against the persecution of these helpless people. Numberless appeals have been addressed to the President and Government of Syria and to Syrian Ambassadors in various capitals to end the suffering of Syrian Jews. Media of information, international conferences and mass assemblies have called for their liberation. In France, the United Kingdom and Italy, in Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Brazil, in Argentina and Sweden, in Finland and Austria, in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Australia, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, in Panama, Venezuela and Israel efforts to save Syrian Jewry have become one of the central elements of the universal struggle for human rights.

As understandable as the Syrian representative's displeasure with international disapprobation of Syria

may be, he can hardly complain of it. Only the termination of Jewish persecution could bring about a change in the international attitude.

In a statement made on 17 November 1971, the International Committee for Jews in Arab Lands, headed by Mr. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, declared *inter alia*:

"The International Conference for the Deliverance of Jews in the Middle East, which is presided over by Mr. Alain Poher assisted by Maître Jacques Mercier and the Reverend Riquet, has just learned from extremely reliable sources that there has recently been a sharp deterioration in the situation of the Syrian Jews.

"As long ago as 27 January 1971—the anniversary of the Baghdad hangings—at a press conference held in Paris, two Jews who had managed to flee from Syria were interviewed by press, radio and television and reported on the condition of their fellow Jews still living in Syria, who were being subjected to a veritable campaign of persecution by the Syrian authorities.

"Their very detailed statements were also recorded in the minutes of the *ad hoc* committee of inquiry,