

*Alarmed* at the fact that the continued existence of apartheid in South Africa is the root cause of increased violence both within South Africa and from South Africa against neighbouring countries,

1. *Strongly condemns* these killings and recent acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence, for which South Africa is responsible, against the Kingdom of Lesotho in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

2. *Demands* the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage and loss of life resulting from this act of aggression;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to normalize their relations and to employ established channels of communication on all matters of mutual concern;

4. *Reaffirms* Lesotho's right to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid* in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and its international obligations;

5. *Requests* Member States to extend urgently all necessary economic assistance to Lesotho in order to strengthen its capacity to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in Lesotho;

6. *Calls upon* the South African Government to resort to peaceful means in resolving international problems in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Further calls upon* South Africa to live up to its commitment not to destabilize neighbouring countries nor to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against neighbouring countries and to declare publicly that it will, in future, comply with provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and that it will not commit acts of violence against Lesotho, either directly or through its proxies;

8. *Demands* that South Africa forthwith take meaningful steps towards the dismantling of apartheid;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Government of Lesotho, an appropriate presence comprising one or two civilians in Maseru, for the purpose of keeping him informed of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, through appropriate means, to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and the prevailing situation and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Following the vote, the representative of the United States of America expressed his country's deep concern over the latest escalation of violence in southern Africa. He observed that, according to witnesses, the perpetrators of the crime had fled into South Africa. He called upon the Government of South Africa to investigate the matter, apprehend the guilty parties and bring them to justice. He reiterated that the United States had made it clear to the Government of South Africa that they could not accept the possibility of dispatching troops for military actions beyond national borders. The solution of the problems was rather in the elimination of the system of apartheid and in strengthening the dialogue with its neighbours. He pointed out that his delegation supported the resolution as a constructive and moderate one. He referred in particular to paragraph 3, which called for employing established channels of communication, and recalled that the principle of non-use of the territory of States to launch attacks against other States applied to all.<sup>21</sup>

The Foreign Minister of Lesotho expressed his country's appreciation to the Security Council for having adopted the resolution unanimously. Referring to the statement of the representative of South Africa concerning Lesotho's "internal problems", he argued that there were none, but that all the problems originated in South Africa, where 28 million people were ruled by 4 million minority whites and which was founded and funded by bandit groups.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 52 and 53.

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 54.

## 18. STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL [IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCIDENTS AT THE ROME AND VIENNA AIRPORTS]

### Decision: statement by the President

At the 2639th meeting,<sup>1</sup> on 30 December 1985, after a brief suspension for consultations and before adjourning the meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>2</sup>

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the unjustifiable and criminal terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, which caused the taking of innocent human lives.

They urge that those responsible for these deliberate and indiscriminate killings be brought to trial in accordance with due process of law.

They call upon all concerned to exercise restraint and to refrain from taking any action inconsistent with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law.

They reaffirm the statement by the President of the Security Council of 9 October 1985 (S/17554) and Security Council resolution 579 (1985) of 18 December 1985, and endorse the Secretary-General's statement of 27 December 1985, in which he noted General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and expressed the hope that it

would be followed by determined efforts by all Governments and authorities concerned, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of terrorism may be brought to an end.

By a letter dated 31 December 1985 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>3</sup> Israel condemned the attacks and attributed them to the Palestinian terror inspired by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which resulted in the ruthless and deliberate killing of women, children and babies. The letter indicated the contradiction between the stance that many countries had adopted against international terrorism and the permission some of them gave to terrorist organizations to operate in their capitals. The letter called for condemnation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran for giving support and shelter to the terrorists.

By a letter dated 2 January 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General,<sup>4</sup> the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Per-

<sup>1</sup>The agenda for the meeting was "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa".

<sup>2</sup>S/17702.

<sup>3</sup>S/17703.

<sup>4</sup>S/17710.

manent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations transmitted a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison addressed to the Secretary-General that gave an account of the statements made by the United States Government that he interpreted as an American-Zionist conspiracy exerting diplomatic and economic pressure on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya endangering the security of the people of his country and the stability of the region. The letter stated that such threats as well as the preparations for aggression and the use of the deplorable outrages perpetrated at the Rome and Vienna airports as a pretext for a military action constituted a grave violation of the Charter of the United Nations. It was reiterated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya condemned such acts of terrorism and was not involved either directly or indirectly in those actions. The letter expressed hope that appropriate measures provided by the Charter would be taken to secure peace in the region.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel in his letters to the Secretary-General expounded the position of his Government. By a letter dated 9 January 1986<sup>5</sup> the representative transmitted a letter from the Minister for Transportation of Israel to Ministers of Transportation, members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), stating that the latest terrorist act added to a long list of previous acts. The letter called for international cooperation in planning and convening an urgent worldwide conference on the safety of civil aviation. The letter dated 9 January 1986<sup>6</sup> gave an account of acts of murder by the PLO and examples of past terrorist attacks.

<sup>5</sup>A/41/87-S/17723 and Corr.1.

<sup>6</sup>A/41/84-S/17728 and Corr.1.

## 19. THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

**Decision of 13 September 1985 (2605th meeting):** rejection of a six-Power draft resolution

By a letter dated 11 September 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>1</sup> the representative of Qatar, on behalf of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations, requested an immediate meeting of the Council to consider Israeli practices against the civilian population in the Palestinian occupied territories.

At its 2604th meeting, on 12 September 1985, the Security Council included the letter from Qatar in its agenda, without objection,<sup>2</sup> and considered the matter at two meetings, on 12 and 13 September 1985.

During its consideration of this item, the Council decided to invite, at their request, the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of the question.<sup>3</sup> At the 2604th meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, to invite the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in accordance with the Council's past practice, to participate in the debate.<sup>4</sup> At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, at the request of the representative of Qatar, to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States (LAS). At the 2605th meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, also under rule 39, at his request to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.<sup>5</sup>

At the same meeting, the representative of Qatar, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, informed the Council of the grave situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, resulting from arbitrary Israeli practices against the civilian population there. He charged Israel with neither respecting nor implementing the Fourth Geneva Convention and called on the members of the Council, as parties to the Convention, to take the necessary measures to prevail upon Israel to respect it, in accordance with its article 1. He further noted that under the Charter members of the Council, in particular the permanent members, had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and that the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, and Israel's human rights violations, clearly constituted a threat to international peace and security. Therefore, he said that the world, and the Palestinian people in particular, expected nothing less from the Council than the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution before it.<sup>6</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the representative of the PLO stated that on 4 August the Government of Israel had adopted a set of oppressive laws and procedures thereby reviving the state of emergency originally introduced in 1945 by the British Mandate authorities in Palestine, especially those aspects relating to administrative detention, arbitrary dismissal and the closure of Palestinian newspapers. He asserted, therefore, that such oppressive Israeli practices called not only for condemnation and denunciation by the Security Council but for the adoption of measures to end those practices and to redress their consequences, especially since they ran counter to international conventions and resolutions, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. Referring to the United States' rejection of United Nations resolutions calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, he charged the United States with con-

<sup>1</sup>S/17456.

<sup>2</sup>S/PV.2604, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup>For details, see chap. III of the present *Supplement*.

<sup>4</sup>The proposal to invite the representative of the PLO was carried by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions. For the relevant statements regarding the invitation and for details of voting see S/PV.2604, pp. 9 and 10, as well as chap. III.

<sup>5</sup>See chap. III of the present *Supplement* for details regarding the invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>6</sup>S/PV.2604, pp. 12-17.