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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DPC 129

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS BRIEFING
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1975, 12:48 P.M.

(ON THE RECORD UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

MR. ANDERSON: I have just one brief reminder, and that is following the lunch today, the working lunch -- and we have copies of the guest list of that for you -- with the Japanese Prime Minister, in the Thomas Jefferson Room on the 8th Floor, the Secretary and the Foreign Minister will sign an Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

Any questions?

Q Bob, the Soviet Union today declined to issue multiple use exit and entry visas to a foreign correspondent. As you know, this is provided for under the European Security Conference Final Act. And when this was drawn to the Soviet attention at the Foreign Office -- let me see if I can quote you the relevant sections -- an official told two American correspondents who were refused that the operative clause in the paragraph was that the multiple visas would be issued quote on the basis of arrangements unquote.

He said that this meant that the subject had to be negotiated



between the Governments of the Soviets Union and, in this case, the United States. Is there any State Department, position on this? This is a violation, or apparent violation, of the Agreement already, number 1.

A Well, let me make two comments, Henry. Number 1, I saw the ticker just as I walked in, so I haven't, obviously, had time to look into it. But I think that the second comment with regard to the CSCE, I think it has been amply pointed out that there are not legal obligations that have been undertaken by the parties to this treaty. But we will be discussing this, I am sure, with the Soviet Union.

Q That was my point, Bob. There was a great fuss about nothing if the violation is going to be ignored.


A I'm not saying it is going to be ignored.

Q Do you know whether Soviet correspondents in this country have multiple entry visas?

A I would have to check. I really don't know.

Q Bob, you just said that there are no legal obligations under this treaty. Are you now calling it a treaty?

A I'm sorry. I withdraw the word "treaty" as such. Under the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation.



Q Do you intend to get an answer on this then?

A I'll look into it, Henry. As I said in the beginning, I just saw the ticker probably about thirty seconds after you did.

Q Bob, could you also look into whether the United States is going to start making quote arrangements, and, if so, what that will require. And is it going to be a whole new negotiation?

A I'll just have to look into it, Marilyn.

Q I'm just adding to the question.

A Sure. Will do.

Q Bob, there's a story in today's Washington Post which speaks of a delay in the issuing of export licenses for goods contracted by Israel. Can you comment on that? The Post goes on to say that this applies to export licenses that have expired and have not been renewed. Mr. Funseth yesterday said that the hold-down on Israeli deliveries applied only to new technology. The story today speaks of other equipment as well.

Q Just in part it refers to that, and to other licenses for stuff already contracted for.

Q Is there a delay in deliveries or in issuance of export licenses?



[8/5/75]

A-4

A Let me give you what I can here. The pipeline of delivery of military equipment to Israel is generally open. For example, shipments since April 1 are valued at something more than \$100 million.

Q Are you talking about military shipments, Bob?

A Yes.

There are certain items where deliveries have not been made for such reasons as not being available, production schedules, special technology. And as we have indicated previously, requests for some items representing new or advanced technology remain pending until completion of the reassessment.

Q New or --

A New or advanced technology remain pending until completion of the reassessment. But, as I mentioned in the beginning here, the pipeline remains generally open with a steady flow of deliveries.

Q Change the subject?

Q Wait a minute.

A Yes, Marilyn.

Q You said in some cases there is a problem of production schedules. What about the cases where there is no problem with production schedules and supplies?

A Marilyn, this all that I have. There are various reasons that I've tried to give you here. And this is all that I've been able to dig out so far on this.

Q Bob, could you rule out whether any of the items that have not been delivered have not been delivered for political reasons relating to pressure on Israel to be more forthcoming in the negotiations? Do you rule that out as one reason?

A Well, the question, Marvin, I think, of pressure on Israel to be more forthcoming in the negotiations, I think that has been dealt with on a number of occasions. We do not consider that pressure is the answer. This is a very difficult negotiation in which again, as has been said before, both parties are going to have to give in their respective positions. If they don't, there isn't going to be a successful negotiation.

And as for our role in these negotiations, we are not the advocate of either side. We are doing our best to transmit the ideas back and forth between the governments, giving at times our suggestions regarding one side's position as we pass it on to the other where we think that progress can be made if the other side might wish to consider the suggestions that we make. But I really think that it's

not accurate to say that we are pressuring Israel. We're not trying to pressure either side, because if we do, in my view, there will not be a successful conclusion of these very important negotiations.

Q Is that a negative to my question then? You do rule out political pressure as one reason for these delays?

A I rule out the question of political pressure, yes, Marvin. I really do. I don't accept the word "pressure" here because that is not the approach that either the President or the Secretary is taking, as I think they have both made far more eloquently clear than I have.

Q More specifically to the thrust of the story, did the Secretary or any other high official order the Pentagon not to ship equipment in recent months --by recent months I mean the last couple of months -- that would normally have been shipped because of the negotiations?

A I get the thrust. On that I honestly just don't know. There are so many different items in the pipeline. I haven't kept track of every item in the pipeline. I just do not know the answer to that.

Q Can you rule out that the Secretary ordered the Munitions Control Board not to move too quickly?

That was not ruled out as of yesterday.

A I just don't know, Marilyn. I don't know on that.

Q Another subject?

A Sure.

Q What is the State Department reaction to Japan's apparent concession to the terrorists?

A Jim, the JAL aircraft landed in Kuala Lumpur this morning about 8:15 our time. At the present time the authorities of the Government of Malaysia are in contact with the terrorists. And I would like to say two things here. One, I wish you would check the transcript of yesterday where this was gone into at some length. And number two, I just want to say, at this particular time, as little as possible about this on a public podium because obviously you can see that this is a very delicate time.

Q I thought perhaps you had solidified something since yesterday.

A No, we haven't solidified anything. The Japanese Government and the Malaysian Government are doing their best to try and seek the release of the hostages.

Q Can I go back to an earlier subject?

A Yes, Marilyn.

Q Could you take those questions that we asked about whether orders were put out for a slow down on either shipments or licenses?

A Let me do what I can to try and be helpful on this.

Q Is this a diplomatic signal rather than diplomatic pressure.

A What do you mean?

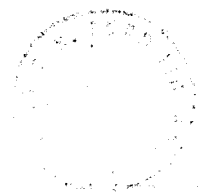
Q The slow down in arms shipments.

A On this question of slow down, I've indicated that the pipeline is generally open. I've said that since April 1 there has been a hundred million dollars worth of military equipment, materiel, going. I've tried to give some examples of some of the reasons why. I don't consider it a diplomatic -- I'm not trying to give any diplomatic signal here, frankly. I'm just trying to give out all the facts I was able to get you.

[Continued on page B-1]

Q I would like to ask a question which was asked several times during the Senate hearings on this sale of HAWK missiles to Jordan. There are delays in supply of arms, items, to Israel, while the Administration is dying to sell HAWK missiles to Jordan, and negotiating a new arms deal with North Yemen. Can you describe what is the difference between Israel and the other side to the conflict?

A Let me just make one comment on this, because I frankly don't want to get into the HAWK missile business that we have gone into so many times. But, as you know yourself, that the question of deliveries there -- I think it was, as I recall, in the 1978-79 time period, is when a good deal of this package would be delivered. And so it isn't a question of trying to have something be put on a boat tomorrow or the next day, or something like that. I would, frankly, on the HAWK missile deal -- we know where it stands -- the letter has been resubmitted. And this will obviously have to be discussed in full with the Congress when it returns in September. I just don't think at this point there is anything further that I can give you on it.



Q I was asking about the difference in attitude.

Q Bob, the question was whether the Administration is dying -- is the Administration really dying to do this?


A I would have questioned the use of the particular verb "dying." I was going to let that pass, frankly.

Q How much material remains in this open pipeline?

A I do not know. I can look into that. I will not promise that I can give you anything on that because of the nature of the military supply relationship that we have with Israel. I am not sure that this is something that we would want to, or can, give out. But I will try and look into it.

Q Also, when you say that the pipeline is generally open, is your use of the word "generally" dictated only by these production delays and other practical matters?

A As I also mentioned, there were some items held up pending the completion of the reassessment. I am just trying to bring that in, which we have all known all along.



Q Bob, while you are getting figures, since we are able to say a hundred million have gone since April 1st, can you tell us --

A --More than a hundred million, but I don't have the exact figures.

Q -- can you see if you can find out what the value is of pending orders for which licenses have not been issued?

A I will try, Marilyn, but whether I will be able to get something, I don't know, but I will be glad to look into it.

Q I want to follow up Lars' question. Also you said the pipeline is generally open. Yesterday, when the Washington Post was doing the story, the pipeline was quote "open". Has something happened that it has gotten less open?

A To my knowledge, I don't know who in the State Department said "open" or whether this was done in a conscious way or not. My guidance here is that it is generally open for the reasons that I have stated.

Q Could you describe which type of weapons have been shipped since April 1?



A No, I cannot get into the security information like that. I really can't do it.

Q Can you find out also whether licenses that have -- if licenses have expired, if a new license is requested, this is considered a new contract or a new order, as opposed to just the renewal of an old license?

A No. I get your question. Let me see if I can get anything on that for you.


Q I think that I didn't get a reply to my question. My question was the different attitude which the Administration takes towards the Israeli request and the Arab request?

A Well, with regard to, frankly, our attitude towards Israel, it has been stated very categorically by the President, the Secretary, and other high officials in the Administration. And I think you know it as well as I do, that we are fully committed to the security and survival of Israel. There is a continuing military relationship that we have with Israel. The pipeline, as I have said, is generally open and that things are going forward. And I just do not know what else I can say, if I get the purport of your particular question.

Q Bob, on the negotiating side itself, you said that our suggestions on occasion have been passed on to accelerate the negotiating pace. Has the negotiation now reached the point where American suggestions are critical in determining the outcome of the negotiation?

A I can't answer that specifically, Marvin. What I was trying to indicate earlier, as we all know, in the case of the two previous interim agreements, the Secretary would give his comments on one side's position to the other side. And this has been done in the case of the current negotiation. The question of whether there would be a need for a so-called American plan, which a number of people have asked about in the past, I do not think has been reached. It may not become necessary. There are still substantial differences. As the Secretary has said, progress is being made.

He now is going to be meeting Ambassador Dinitz, as you all know, this afternoon. Herman Eilts is here. Eilts will wait here and carry back -- the plan is for him to carry back to Cairo the Israeli reaction to the latest Egyptian ideas. And that is where we stand at the moment here.



Q Bob, is it fair to draw the conclusion that what you have just said indicates that active diplomacy is going on, and existing policy being carried out? That is what you have just said seems to suggest to me, and yet you said two or three times this morning that until the completion of the reassessment, it would seem that you are going ahead with an operating policy on the one hand, but on the other hand, you are still reassessing your policy. Do you see what I mean?

A We have to find out, obviously, if an agreement is going to be possible. This is part of the reassessment process. The reassessment is not completed. We do not know. There is no terminal date when it is going to be completed, as of now.

Q Does the reassessment affect any other country apart from Israel in terms of military supply?

A I believe it affects the other countries in the area, in the immediate area.

Q Has it affected them specifically?

A As far as I know it has.

Q What he said was, what the reassessment means is no new commitments for high technology equipment.

What about the HAWK?

A Marilyn, I really don't want to go back into the HAWK business. This was something that --

Q I am sure you don't.

A Well, no, because I have given my all on that. And we explained in great detail the timing of this, and that this was something that was under consideration long before the reassessment began in March, in late March.

Q Has a date been set for this Israeli aid delegation to come here?

A I did not check that specifically between the time Bob met with you yesterday and today. As far as I know, I saw Roy and Joe Sisco and others today, and this was not mentioned, but I did not bring it up specifically. I will check it. I don't believe there is any date been set yet.

Q Bob, is the purpose of the meeting between the Secretary and the Ambassador this afternoon strictly for the passing on of the Egyptian message, or will there be consultations at that time? In other words, will it be a relatively short meeting, just the passing on of the message?



A I cannot tell you the length of the meeting, how long it will be. It is my understanding, Ted, that the basic purpose of the meeting is to pass on to Ambassador Dinitz the latest Egyptian ideas. But I cannot tell you how long it is going to be or what the nature of the discussion is going to be. I hope we can have a read-out after it is over.

Q Do you know whether there is a new map, a new Egyptian map?

A No, I do not.

Q Is Mr. Eilts going to be at the meeting with Dinitz?

A I would very much doubt it. As far as I know, he has not been at past meetings between the Secretary and Ambassador Dinitz.

Q Who will be there? Atherton?

A My guess is Under Secretary Sisco will be there, and probably Peter Rodman. That is the pattern of the past.

Q Do you have any feeling on when and if the Secretary might go to the Middle East again?

A Obviously this is not ruled out, as we have said before. But there are still no current plans



for him to go to the Middle East.

Q There was a report that was brought up here last week that advance people have already gone out to the Middle East. Is that correct?

A I never checked it. But I have never heard of any advance people going out to the Middle East on our part at all. I am unaware of that. If I am wrong, I will get back to you.

Q That includes Secret Service.

A I will look into that, too, but I am unaware of any advance teams going out. And, as I say, the Secretary just has no current plans. The time has not come for that, to make any definite plans as yet.

Q If he leaves, will that be a signal that he is going to present an American plan?

A As I said earlier, it is very difficult to speculate on that. As I believe I said earlier, it may not be necessary, if the two positions can come together without having an American plan of some sort presented. I just do not think that that is answerable right now.

Q Are consultations underway between people in the State Department and people in Congress about the

possibility of stationing some kind of American technicians in the Sinai?

A _ To my knowledge, no. There are no consultations on this subject. I think that this would have to await further developments. If both sides decide to make such a formal proposal, then it would logically -- some point after that -- be the time to discuss this with the Congress, as the Secretary made very clear at his press conference in Milwaukee. There will be the fullest consultation, if this question actually arises. And I underline the word "if" at this stage.

Q Thank you, Bob.

[The briefing terminated at 1:10 p.m.]



through peaceful coexistence with Israel in a Palestinian state side-by-side with Israel.

The Moked platform stressed that peace agreements must be the result of negotiations between the parties free of dictates or pre-conditions. Israel must make it clear that she is not seeking to annex territories but the areas taken in the defensive war of 1967 will be held as a guarantee and returned in exchange for peace, the platform said.

Guests attending the opening of the convention included Arye Eliav and Marsha Freedman of the independent Socialist faction in the Knesset; Eliezer Ronen of Mapam; and other left-wing personalities. Meir Tzaban, Moked's representative in the Histadrut executive, said an emergency economic program was the only way to fight inflation and unemployment.

FORD, JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS DISCUSS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, June 27 (JTA) -- President Ford discussed matters of national and international concern with 30 Jewish community leaders from all parts of the country at a meeting in the White House late Thursday afternoon. The meeting, which was not announced to the press beforehand, was described by White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen as having nothing to do with politics. The Jewish representatives attending were leaders on the "grass roots" level rather than the heads of major national organizations.

During the course of their discussion which lasted two hours, though originally scheduled for less than one hour, Ford characterized Israel as "the linch-pin for the area (the Middle East) in terms of peace and security there," reiterated the U.S. military and moral commitment to Israel, which he said was very evident and indicated that he was amenable to a compromise with respect to funding Israel's economic and military needs for the transitional quarter between the end of fiscal 1976 and the start of fiscal 1977.

The meeting was reported to have been arranged by Max Fisher of Detroit, a national Jewish leader and personal friend of the President. Ranking Administration official attending included Gen. Brent Scowcroft, chairman of the National Security Council, and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. According to Nessen, the meetings was "one of a series" the President has been having "not just with Jewish leaders."

One of the participants said afterwards "it was one of the best meetings I have ever seen the President have with any group. It was a candid exchange of views and I think the group left with the sense that the President has been honest with them. Although he didn't answer their questions 100 percent as they might have wanted, it was a very warm and friendly atmosphere."

Compromise On Funding Indicated

With respect to the \$375 million in transitional quarter funding approved for Israel in the Senate's version of the foreign aid bill, Ford said he could not see his way, "in terms of our own budget situation of agreeing to \$375 million but somewhere within those figures there is a way we can compromise it without a stalemate." He was referring to the difference between the

\$375 million and the \$200 million ceiling proposed by the Administration.

Ford denied reports that he had told Congressional leaders he would veto any measure that contained one dollar above the \$200 million. He said he was aware that the Israelis have indicated they would have a short-fall of \$80 million by the end of the transitional period if they received only \$200 million but observed that "If reasonable people can get together, we hope to be able to solve it so that Israel will not have a short fall."

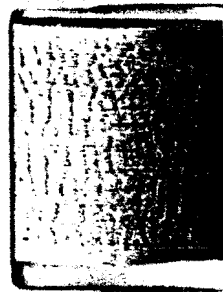
Absolutely Committed To Israel

Ford assured the group that he was absolutely committed to Israel and "could not stand idly by when there were questions about Israel's security and survival. Israel occupies a very strategic piece of land in an area of importance to all the world, although Israel does not have some of the mineral resources other countries in that area have....Israel is the linch-pin for the area in terms of peace and security there."

He made the point that in the two years that he has been President, Israel received more than 40 percent of the total aid it has gotten from the U.S. between 1948-1975. He stated that Israel received \$6.5 billion in U.S. aid during the 27 months of Ford Administration budgets, including transitional quarter funding. *Two*

The President said he would have to complete his review of the specifics of legislation now pending to combat the Arab boycott of Israel before discussing them or taking a strong stand. But he reiterated his strong personal views against discriminatory boycotts.

With respect to Soviet Jewry, the group agreed with Ford that it was too late in the year to provide aid from a legislative viewpoint. Ford said, however, that he hoped ways could be found to "break the log jam." He said he was "not interested in talking about blame in the situation but how do we improve it."



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6/30

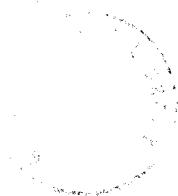
TO: *Ron Nessen*

FROM: DAVID LISSY

✓ FYI

 For Appropriate Action

COMMENTS



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 4, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO
YITZHAK RABIN, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The American people join me in expressing our great satisfaction that the passengers of the Air France flight seized earlier this week have been saved and a senseless act of terrorism thwarted.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

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AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY 4196
AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 386
AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 5066
AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 4210
AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 688
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AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST PRIORITY 477
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 1173
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 6720
AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 2305
AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY 1440

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 4 USUN 2849

DEPT PASS OAU POSTS AS DESIRED
E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PFOR, UNSC, UG, IS, US
SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL: UGANDA RESCUE

1. FOLLOWING IS GOV SCRANTON'S STATEMENT AS PREPARED
FOR DELIVER IN SC, AFTERNOON JULY 12. TEXT AS DELIVERED WILL
BE FORWARDED DEPARTMENT JULY 13. QUOTE
THIS COUNCIL HAS BEEN CONVENED TO DISCUSS THE
MILITARY OPERATION OF ISRAEL TO RESCUE THE HOSTAGES
HELD BY AIR HIJACKERS AT ENTEBBE AIRPORT IN UGANDA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA HAS CONDEMNED ISRAEL FOR WHAT
ITS TERMED "AGGRESSION AGAINST UGANDA." ISRAEL HAD BEEN
ACCUSED OF VIOLATING THE TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY AND INTE-
GRITY OF UGANDA, OF WANTONLY DESTROYING SECTIONS
OF ENTEBBE AIRPORT, AND OF KILLING A NUMBER OF UGANDAN

*Ron - This is
the as prepared
for delivery but
it's very close to
the as delivered.*

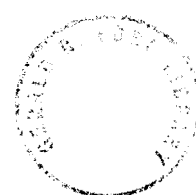
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SOLDIERS. THESE ARE GRAVE CHARGES AND IT IS CLEARLY THE DUTY OF THIS COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THEM IN LIGHT OF THE FACTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. AS MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL KNOW, I HAVE SPOKEN SEVERAL TIMES EARLIER THIS YEAR IN THIS COUNCIL DEFENDING THE PRINCIPLE OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY IN AFRICA. I REAFFIRM IT TODAY. IN ADDITION TO THAT PRINCIPLE, THERE ARE OTHER BASIC PRINCIPLES AND ISSUES AT STAKE IN THE QUESTION BEFORE US TODAY. WE MUST BE DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF AIR PIRACY AND THE CALLOUS AND PERNICIOUS USE OF INNOCENT PEOPLE AS HOSTAGES TO PROMOTE POLITICAL ENDS. THIS COUNCIL CANNOT FORGET THAT THE ISRAELI OPERATION IN UGANDA WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED OR COME ABOUT, HAD THE HIJACKING OF THE AIR FRANCE FLIGHT FROM ATHENS NOT TAKEN PLACE. LET US REVIEW THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ISRAELI ACTION AT ENTEBBE AIRPORT. ON JULY 4, IN ORDER TO RESCUE THE REMAINING 100 HOSTAGES THAT HAD BEEN HIJACKED IN THE AIR FRANCE AIRBUS AND TAKEN TO UGANDA, ISRAEL SENT A SMALL MILITARY FORCE TO ENTEBBE AIRPORT. THIS FORCE SUCCEEDED IN RESCUING THOSE HOSTAGES AND RETURNING TO ISRAEL. THREE OF THE HOSTAGES, ONE ISRAELI SOLDIER, SEVEN OF THE TERRORISTS, AND A NUMBER OF UGANDAN SOLDIERS WERE APPARENTLY KILLED, AND SEVERAL UGANDAN AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED. THE ISRAELI FORCE WAS ON THE GROUND FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF AND DEPARTED FOR ISRAEL AS SOON AS IT WAS POSSIBLE TO DO SO IN SAFETY. ISRAEL'S ACTION IN RESCUING THE HOSTAGES NECESSARILY INVOLVED A TEMPORARY BREACH OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF UGANDA. NORMALLY SUCH A BREACH WOULD BE IMPERMISSIBLE UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HOWEVER, THERE IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED RIGHT TO USE LIMITED FORCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ONE'S OWN NATIONALS FROM AN IMMINENT THREAT OF INJURY OR DEATH IN A SITUATION WHERE THE STATE IN WHOSE TERRITORY THEY ARE LOCATED EITHER IS UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO PROTECT THEM. THE RIGHT, FLOWING FROM THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE, IS LIMITED TO SUCH USE OF FORCE AS IS NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE TO PROTECT THREATENED NATIONALS FROM INJURY. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS RIGHT TO PROTECT NATIONALS WERE CLEARLY MET IN THE ENTEBBE CASE. ISRAEL HAD GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT AT THE TIME IT ACTED ISRAELI NATIONALS WERE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF EXECUTION BY THE HIJACKERS. MOREOVER, THE ACTIONS NECESSARY TO RELEASE THE ISRAELI LIVES HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA, NOR WAS THERE A REASONABLE EXPECTATION SUCH ACTIONS WOULD BE TAKEN. IN FACT, THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA COOPERATED WITH

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AND AIDED THE HIJACKERS. A NUMBER OF THE RELEASED HOSTAGES HAVE PUBLICLY RELATED HOW THE UGANDAN AUTHORITIES ALLOWED SEVERAL ADDITIONAL TERRORISTS TO REINFORCE THE ORIGINAL GROUP AFTER THE PLANE LANDED, PERMITTED THEM TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, PARTICIPATED IN GUARDING THE HOSTAGES, AND ACCORDING TO SOME ACCOUNTS, EVEN TOOK OVER SOLE CUSTODY OF SOME OR ALL OF THE PASSENGERS TO ALLOW THE HIJACKERS TO REST. THE EASE AND SUCCESS OF THE ISRAELI EFFORT TO FREE THE HOSTAGES FURTHER SUGGESTS THAT THE UGANDA AUTHORITIES COULD HAVE OVERPOWERED THE HIJACKERS AND RELEASED THE HOSTAGES IF THEY HAD REALLY DESIRED TO DO SO.

THE APPARENT SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE HIJACKERS BY THE UGANDAN AUTHORITIES CAUSES US TO QUESTION WHETHER UGANDA LIVED UP TO ITS INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION. THE RIGHTS OF A STATE CARRY WITH THEM IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH WERE NOT MET BY UGANDA IN THIS CASE. THE ISRAELI MILITARY ACTION WAS LIMITED TO THE SOLE OBJECTIVE OF EXTRICATING THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, AND TERMINATED WHEN THAT OBJECTIVE WAS ACCOMPLISHED. THE FORCE EMPLOYED WAS LIMITED TO WHAT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE RESCUE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

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AMEMBASSY CONAKRY 563

AMEMBASSY NAIROBI 829

AMEMBASSY COTONOU PRIORITY 216

USLO PEKING PRIORITY 963

AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY 4197

AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 387

AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 8867

AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 4211

AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 689

AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY 1489

AMEMBASSY PANAMA PRIORITY 627

AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST PRIORITY 478

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 1174

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 6721

AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 2386

AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY 1441

UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 4 USUN 2849

DEPT PLS PASS OAU POSTS AS DESIRED

THAT ISRAEL MIGHT HAVE SECURED THE RELEASE OF ITS
NATIONALS BY COMPLYING WITH THE TERRORISTS' DEMANDS CANNOT
ALTER THESE CONCLUSIONS. NO STATE IS

REQUIRED TO YIELD CONTRL OVER PERSONS IN LAWFUL CUSTODY
IN ITS TERRITORY UNDER CRIMINAL CHARGES. MOREOVER, IT WOULD
BE A SELF-DEFEATING AND DANGEROUS POLICY TO RELEASE PRISONERS,
CONVICTED IN SOME CASES OF EARLIER ACTS OF TERRORISM, IN
ORDER TO ACCEDE TO THE DEMANDS OF THE TERRORISTS.

IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THIS ASSESSMENT OF
THE LEGALITY OF ISRAELI ACTIONS DEPENDS HAVILY ON
THE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS SPECIFIC CASE. IN
PARTICULAR, THE EVIDENCE IS STRONG THAT GIVEN THE ATTITUDE
OF THE UGANDAN AUTHORITIES, COOPERATION WITH OR RELIANCE
ON THEM IN RESCUING THE PASSENGERS AND CREW WAS IMPRACTICABLE.
IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THESE UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL NOT

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PAGE 01

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TOR:195/85145Z

DTG:130213Z JUL 78

ARISE IN THE FUTURE, WE OF COURSE STRONGLY DEFEND THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY. MOREOVER, THE UNITED STATES DEPLORES THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT ENTESBE AIRPORT AND EXTENDS ITS SYMPATHY TO THOSE FAMILIES WHO WERE BEREAVED BY EVENTS ORIGINATING IN ACTS OF TERRORISM THEY NEITHER SUPPORTED NOR CONDONED. BUT, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION BELIEVES VERY STRONGLY THAT THIS COUNCIL SHOULD ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE CAUSES OF INCIDENTS SUCH AS THAT WHICH OCCURRED LAST WEEK IN UGANDA. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS COUNCIL SHOULD ONCE AGAIN TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO PUT AN END TO SUCH SENSELESS VIOLENCE. WE BELIEVE THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD DO EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER TO INSURE AGAINST A RECURRENCE OF THIS BRUTAL, CALLOUS AND SENSELESS INTERNATIONAL CRIME OF HIJACKING -- THE CRIME WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE ISRAELI ACTION.

AT THE VERY LEAST, THIS COUNCIL SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RECORD ITS COLLECTIVE VIEW THAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM -- AND SPECIFICALLY HIJACKING -- MUST BE STOPPED. THERE IS AMPLE PRECEDENT FOR TAKING SUCH ACTION. THE UNITED NATIONS HAS SPOKEN OUT STRONGLY AGAINST HIJACKING AND INTERFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION. ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1970 THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED BY CONSENSUS RESOLUTION 286 APPEALING "FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL PASSENGERS AND CREW WITHOUT EXCEPTION, HELD AS A RESULT OF HIJACKINGS". IT CALLED ON STATES "TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE LEGAL STEPS TO PREVENT FURTHER HIJACKINGS OR ANY OTHER INTERFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AIR TRAVEL." LATER IN THE AUTUMN OF 1970 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED ITS DETAILED RESOLUTION 2645 (XXV) CONDEMNING "WITHOUT EXCEPTION WHATSOEVER, ALL ACTS OF AERIAL HIJACKING". THE RESOLUTION, WHICH THE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE OF 105 IN FAVOR AND NONE AGAINST, WITH EIGHT ABSTENTIONS, FURTHER DECLARED THAT "THE EXPLOITATION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING HOSTAGES IS TO BE CONDEMNED", AND IT CALLED FOR EVERY EFFORT TO MAKE A SUCCESS OUT OF THE THEN FORTHCOMING HAGE CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ANTI-HIJACKING TREATY. AGAIN ACTING BY CONSENSUS, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 20 JUNE 1972 STATED ITS GRAVE CONCERN "AT THE THREAT TO THE LIVES OF PASSENGERS AND CREW ARISING FROM THE HIJACKING OF AIRCRAFT". THE COUNCIL CALLED UPON STATES "TO DETER AND PREVENT SUCH ACTS AND TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO DEAL WITH THOSE WHO COMMIT SUCH ACTS."

IN ADDITION, THERE ALREADY EXISTS AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OBLIGATION FOR ALL STATES TO PREVENT TERRORIST ACTS. THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES, CONTAINED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2625 (XXV), DECLARES: "EVERY STATE HAS THE DUTY TO REFRAIN FROM ORGANIZING, INSTIGATING, ASSISTING OR PARTICIPATING IN ACTS OF CIVIL STRIFE OR TERRORIST ACTS IN ANOTHER STATE OR

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PAGE 02

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ACQUIESCING IN ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES WITHIN ITS TERRITORY DIRECTED TOWARD THE COMMISSION OF SUCH ACTS, WHEN THE ACTS REFERRED TO IN THE PRESENT PARAGRAPH INVOLVE A THREAT OR USE OF FORCE".

CONCERNING AIR HIJACKING IN PARTICULAR, TWELVE MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT BY HIJACKING, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE ON DECEMBER 16, 1970. OVER HALF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAVE ACCEPTED THIS CONVENTION, INCLUDING UGANDA AND ISRAEL. THE PURPOSE OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION IS TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION. IT SEEKS TO DISCOURAGE HIJACKING BY CREATING THE REALISTIC PROSPECT OF SEVERE TREATMENT BY STATES AGAINST PERSONS HIJACKING AIRCRAFT.

TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE THE CONVENTION REQUIRES EVERY
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PAGE 03 OF 03 TOR:195/05:45Z DTG:130213Z JUL 76

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DE RUEHDT #2849/3 1958445

O P 130213Z JUL 76

FM USMISSION USUN NY

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8261

INFO AMEMBASSY CONAKRY 564
AMEMBASSY NAIROBI 830
AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 5434
AMEMBASSY COTONOU PRIORITY 217
USLO PEKING PRIORITY 964
AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY 4198
AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 388
AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 5068
AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 4212
AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 690
AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY 1410
AMEMBASSY PANAMA PRIORITY 628
AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST PRIORITY 479
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 1175
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 6722
AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 2387
AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY 1442

UNCLAS SECTION 3 OF 4 USUN 2849

DEPT PASS OAU POSTS AS DESIRED
CONTRACTING STATE TO MAKE HIJACKING AN OFFENSE
PUNISHABLE BY SEVERE PENALTIES. EACH CONTRACTING
STATE IS ALSO BOUND TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS MAY BE
NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH ITS JURISDICTION OVER THE
OFFENSE OF HIJACKING AND ANY OTHER ACT OF VIOLENCE
AGAINST PASSENGERS OR CREW OF A HIJACKED AIRCRAFT
WHICH COMES WITHIN ITS TERRITORY. ACCORDING TO THE
CONVENTION, A CONTRACTING STATE SHALL TAKE ALL
APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO RESTORE CONTROL OF THE AIRCRAFT
TO ITS LAWFUL COMMANDER. IT MUST ALSO FACILITATE THE
CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNEY OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW
AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AND SHALL WITHOUT DELAY RETURN
THE AIRCRAFT AND ITS CARGO TO PERSONS LAWFULLY ENTITLED
TO ITS POSSESSION. FINALLY, IT MUST TAKE THE HIJACKERS
INTO CUSTODY AND EITHER PROSECUTE OR EXTRADITE THEM.

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*****U N C L A S S I F I E D*****S COPY

THESE ARE HIGH STANDARDS, BUT THEY ARE REASONABLE STANDARDS. MY GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA HAS LIVED UP TO ITS LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HAGUE CONVENTION TO WHICH IT IS A PARTY.

THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD GO MUCH FURTHER IN ADDRESSING ITSELF TO THE EVILS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. IN 1972 WE PROPOSED A DRAFT CONVENTION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH PROVIDED, INTER ALIA, THAT A SIGNATORY STATED EITHER PROSECUTE PERSONS IN ITS JURISDICTION WHO COMMIT ANY ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM OR EXTRADITE THEM TO THE STATE IN WHICH THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED. UNFORTUNATELY NOTHING HAS YET COME OF OUR INITIATE BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT OVER THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM. WITH REGARD TO AIR HIJACKING IN PARTICULAR, THE UNITED STATES HAS REPEATEDLY PRESSED IN THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADOPTION OF AN INDEPENDENT CONVENTION ENABLING STATES PARTIES TO ACT IN CONCERT AGAINST A STATE, EVEN IF NOT A PARTY, THAT HARBORS HIGACKERS OR SABOTEURS OR THAT FAILETRETURN AN AIRCRAFT, PASSENGERS OR CREW. WE WILL CONTINUE TO URGE THE ADOPTION OF SUCH A CONVENTION BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT IT COULD PROVIDE FOR WORLD-WIDE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES REFLECTED IN THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

MR. PRESIDENT, THIS COUNCIL CAN AND SHOULD REAFFIRM ITS OWN STAND IN OPPOSITION TO AIR HIJACKING WHICH WAS EXPRESSED IN THE COUNCIL'S CONSENSUS DECISION ON HIJACKING ADOPTED ON JUNE 28, 1972. LET US CONDEMN THE TAKING OF INNOCENT PEOPLE AS HOSTAGES. LET US DEPLORE THE THREAT TO INNOCENT HUMAN LIFE AT THE HANDS OF TERRORISTS. LET US ALSO REAFFIRM OUR DEDICATION TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF EVERY MEMBER STATE. MOST IMPORTANT, LET US TAKE A FIRM STAND AGAINST TERRORIST HIJACKING --ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD TODAY.

MR. PRESIDENT THESE ARE THE MEASURED AND CONSIDERED VIEWS OF MY GOVERNMENT OF THIS EPISODE, VIEWS WITH WHICH I TOTALLY CONCUR. BUT I ASK YOU AND MY COLLEAGUES HERE TO BEAR WITH ME A FEW MINUTES LONGER FOR I WISH TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL COMMENTS ABOUT THIS EPISODE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMAGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF AND PARTICULARLY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

MY TENURE HERE, AS YOU ALL KNOW, HAS BEEN OF VERY SHORT DURATION--APPROXIMATELY FOUR MONTHS. IN THAT PERIOD OF TIME THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS BEEN IN SESSION



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PAGE 82

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ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY, WITH RARE EXCEPTIONS THE ISSUES BEFORE IT HAVE BEEN EXCLUSIVELY THOSE OF THE MIDDLE EAST, OUTSTANDINGLY, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA. TO BY ARAB FRIENDS HERE AND ELSEWHERE, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION HAS MADE IT CLEAR ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THAT PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE BY NO MEANS TOTALLY ONE-SIDED. EACH OF US, I AM SURE, HAS INDIVIDUAL PICTURES AND VIVID IMAGES THAT DWELL IN OUR MINDS WHENEVER MATTERS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST CONFRONT US. IN MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, THERE IS OUTSTANDINGLY A VISIT TO A REFUGEE CAMP SOUTHWEST OF BT



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PAGE 03 OF 03 TOR1195/061072 DTG1130213Z JUL 76

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OP IMMEDIATE /PRIORITY

DTA834

DE RUEHDT #2849/4 1958538

O P 130213Z JUL 76

FM USMISSION USUN NEWYORK

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8262

INFO AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 5435

AMEMBASSY NAIROBI 831

AMEMBASSY CONAKRY 566

AMEMBASSY CONTOU PRIORITY 218

USLO PEKING PRIORITY 966

AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY 4199

AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 389

AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 5869

AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 4213

AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 691

AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY 1411

AMEMBASSY PANAMA PRIORITY 629

AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST PRIORITY 486

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 1176

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 6723

AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 2388

AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM PRIORITY 1443

UNCLAS SECTION 4 OF 4 USUN 2849

DEPT PLS PASS OAU POSTS AS DESIRED

AMMAN WHERE DECENT PEOPLE WERE LIVING UNDER VERY TRYING CONDITIONS

ONLY WITH THE HELP OF UNRWA, HAVING BEEN EXPELLED FROM THEIR

HOUSES IN SOME CASES NOT ONCE BUT TWICE, IN 1948 AND 1967.

AND ANOTHER PICTURE WHICH WILL NEVER LEAVE MY MIND:

THE CONDITION OF KARAMEH AFTER THE RAID ON THAT VILLAGE.

ON THE OTHER HAND THERE IS AN EQUALLY VIVID PICTURE OF

JEWS WITH ACCESS TO PRAY AT THE WAILING WALL, OR, EVEN MORE

VIVID, THOSE HORRORS OF BUCHENWALD, DACHAU, AND AUSCHWITZ.

TO MY AFRICAN FRIENDS HERE AND ELSEWHERE: ON THE ISSUE OF

THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, MY GOVERNMENT HAS PUT

ITSELF SQUARELY ON THE SIDE OF THOSE WHO SEEK MAJORITY RULE

WITH THE DETERMINATION THAT IT BE ACHIEVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

I AM HAPPY THAT POLICY HAS BEEN ADOPTED WHILE I AM

HERE.

BUT TO MY ARAB AND AFRICAN FRIENDS I SAY HERE AND NOW THERE MAY

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PAGE 01

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TOR:195/85:52Z

DTG:130213Z JUL 76

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HAVE BEEN MIXED PICTURES CONCERNING SOME OF THE QUESTIONS THAT HAVE CONFRONTED THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE IMMEDIATE PAST, BUT TO MY MIND THERE IS NO DOUBT ON THIS ONE, NOT ONE IOTA. WHY DO I SAY THAT SO STRONGLY AND SO DEEPLY? YES, THERE WAS A TEMPORARY BREACH OF THE TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY OF UGANDA AND LET US HOPE THAT THAT NEVER HAS TO HAPPEN AGAIN, BUT THERE IS ANOTHER VALUE, ANOTHER JUDGMENT WHICH SURPASSES IT IN IMPORTANCE,

LIKE MOST OF YOU I HAVE NEVER BEEN THE HEAD OF A NATION NOR HAD THE RESPONSIBILITIES THEREOF BUT I HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF 12 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME, EVEN THOUGH HARDLY UNDER THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES, I KNOW, THERE WERE SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN WHICH INCIDENTS CONCERNING THE SAFETY, THE PROTECTION, AND THE LIVES OF PENNSYLVANIANS CAME TO MY OFFICE. ACTION THEREON HAD TO BE DECIDED BY ME, THE ULTIMATE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN THE COMMONWEALTH, THAT WAS MY FIRST AND FOREMOST RESPONSIBILITY. IN THIS EPISODE, THAT RESPONSIBILITY LAY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL TO PROTECT HERE CITIZENS, HOSTAGES THREATENED WITH THEIR VERY LIVES, IN MORTAL DANGER IN A FAR AWAY PLACE, THOSE INNOCENT PEOPLE WERE SUBJECT TO THE TERRORIST HIJACKING OF THE AIRPLANE ON WHICH THEY WERE RIGHTFULLY FLYING

AND FURTHER SUBJECTED TO A SIX-DAY TERRORIZING EXPERIENCE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, SEEING OTHER PERSONS FREED WHILE THE JEWS WERE FORCED TO REMAIN, SUBJECTED AT GUNPOINT TO SEVEN HIJACKER TERRORISTS WHO KNOW NO LAW, AWARE THAT THE ONLY POSSIBILITY OF FREEDOM CAME FROM A GOVERNMENT WHOSE HEAD HAD REJOICED AT THE SLAYING OF ISRAELI ATHLETES AT MUNICH, CALLED FOR THE EXTINCTION OF ISRAEL, AND PRAISED THAT MADMAN HITLER WHO HAD ON HIS EVIL CONSCIENCE, IF HE EVER HAD A CONSCIENCE AT ALL, THE MURDER OF 6 MILLION JEWS.

UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL INVOKED ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RESCUE MISSIONS IN HISTORY, A COMBINATION OF GUTS AND BRAINS THAT HAS SELDOM IF EVER BEEN SURPASSED. IT ELECTRIFIED MILLIONS EVERYWHERE, AND I CONFESS I WAS ONE OF THEM.

JUSTIFIED BECAUSE INNOCENT DECENT PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO LIVE AND BE RESCUED FROM TERRORIST WHO RECOGNIZE NO LAW AND ARE READY TO KILL IF THEIR DEMANDS ARE NOT MET. WHO HAS A CONSCIENCE ABOUT THIS? WE SHOULD. EVERY SINGLE ONE OF US. I ASSUME THAT EVERY ONE OF US WANTS TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO AVOID SUCH EPISODES IN THE FUTURE. THIS IS ONE EPISODE IN A SERIES OF CASES OF HIJACKINGS BY TERRORISTS -- ABOUT WHICH WE CAN DO A GREAT DEAL. I BELIEVE WE CAN WIPE SUCH EPISODES OFF THE FACE OF THIS EARTH. AS MY GOVERNMENT HAS STATED IN THE MESSAGE I HAVE JUST

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PAGE 02

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*****U N C L A S S I F I E D*****S COPY

FINISHED DELIVERING -- WE CAN DO THIS, WE MUST DO THIS AND
THEN AND ONLY THEN WILL OUR CONSCIENCES BE CLEAR FOR THE FUTURE,
THEY WILL NEVER BE CLEAR FOR THE PAST, UNQTE,
SCRANTON
BT



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PAGE 03

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TOR:195/05:02Z

DTG:130213Z JUL 76

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OP IMMED /PRIORITY
DTB982
DE RUEHOT #2695 1978323
O P 150223Z JUL 76
FM USMISSION USUN NEW YORK

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8389

INFO AMEMBASSY LONDON PRIORITY 2333
AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY 4219
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 6738
AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST PRIORITY 493
AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY 1424
AMEMBASSY PANAMA CITY PRIORITY 642
AMEMBASSY GEORGETOWN PRIORITY 482
AMEMBASSY DAK ES SALAAM PRIORITY 1468
AMEMBASSY COTONOU PRIORITY 231
AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI PRIORITY 788
AMEMBASSY ROME PRIORITY 5885
AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 1189
AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 4229
USLO PEKING PRIORITY 988
AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 5454
AMEMBASSY NAIROBI PRIORITY 849
AMEMBASSY CONAKRY PRIORITY 577

UNCLAS USUN 2895

DEPARTMENT PASS OAU POSTS AS DESIRED
E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PFOR, UNSC, UG, IS, US.
SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL: UGANDA RESCUE

1. US/UK DRAFT RES VOTED ON BY SECURITY COUNCIL EVENING
JULY 14 WITH FOLLOWING RESULTS: 6 IN FAVOR (US, UK, FRANCE,
ITALY, SWEDEN, JAPAN); NONE AGAINST; TWO ABSTENTIONS (PANAMA,
ROMANIA); 7 "NOT-PARTICIPATING" (USSR, PRC, PAKISTAN,
GUYANA, BENIN, LIBYA, TANZANIA). DRAFT RES THUS NOT
ADOPTED FOR FAILURE RECEIVE 9 AFFIRMATIVE VOTES. "AFRICAN"
DRAFT WHICH DID NOT HAVE REQUISITE AFFIRMATIVE SUPPORT TO PASS,
WAS WITHDRAWN BY TANZANIA PRIOR TO VOTE. SUMMARY OF DAY'S
PROCEEDINGS BY SEPTTEL. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF AMBASSADOR
BENNETT'S STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF U.S. VOTE, FOLLOWING
VOTE.

*****MH5R COMMENT*****

SCONCROFT, HYLAND, LL

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PSN:045727 PAGE 01 TOR:197/83:45Z DTG:150223Z JUL 76

*****U N C L A S S I F I E D*****S COPY



QUOTE MR. PRESIDENT, BEFORE MAKING A FEW CONCLUDING REMARKS, I SHOULD LIKE TO JOIN OTHERS IN EXPRESSING MY GOVERNMENT'S CONDOLENCES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY FOR THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GUSTAV HEINEMANN, FOR WHOM WE HAD GREAT RESPECT IN MY COUNTRY AND WHO REPRESENTED A COUNTRY WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS CLOSE AND ENDURING TIES.

MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONDUCT AND SUBSTANCE OF THE DEBATE WHICH WE ARE NOW CONCLUDING. THE UNITED STATES VERY MUCH REGRETS THAT THIS COUNCIL DID NOT TAKE POSITIVE ACTION AGAINST THE CRIMINAL ACT OF HIJACKING COMMITTED LAST WEEK AGAINST THE AIR FRANCE AIRCRAFT AND ITS PASSENGERS. WE BELIEVE THAT THE RESOLUTION WHICH WE COSPONSORED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS A BALANCED ATTEMPT AT RECORDING THIS COUNCIL'S DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO HIJACKING, AS WELL AS ITS RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF STATES AND ITS CONCERN FOR THE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE IN THIS TRAGIC INCIDENT. WE TAKE CONSIDERABLE SATISFACTION THAT, WITH A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATING IN THE VOTE, NOT A SINGLE DELEGATION COULD BRING ITSELF TO VOTE AGAINST SUCH A BALANCED RESOLUTION.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE DEEPLY REGRET THE DEATH OF THOSE ON ALL SIDES OF THIS CONTROVERSY, THOSE WHO HAD NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACT OF TERRORISM WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE SUBSEQUENT EVENTS. WE EXTEND OUR SINCERE CONDOLENCES ONCE AGAIN TO ALL THE FAMILIES CONCERNED, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE FAMILY OF MRS. DORA BLOCH.

FURTHERMORE, WE ARE MOST SENSITIVE TO THE MAJOR POINTS STRESSED BY OUR COLLEAGUES FROM AFRICA DURING THIS DEBATE -- THAT SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF STATES MUST BE SUSTAINED AND PROTECTED. THIS IS A NATURAL AND FUNDAMENTAL STANDARD TO WHICH MY GOVERNMENT FULLY ADHERES. AS MY COUNTRY REVIEWS ITS HISTORY IN THE YEAR 1976, WE PARTICULARLY RECALL OUR OWN KEEN CONCERN THAT THIS PRINCIPLE FROM THE VERY OUTSET OF OUR LIFE AS A NATION, WE DO NOT, HOWEVER, VIEW THE EXCEPTIONAL NATURE OF THE INCIDENT ON ENTESBE AS UNJUSTIFIED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. AT THE SAME TIME, WE DO NOT SEE IT AS A PRECEDENT WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY ANY FUTURE UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY INTO ANOTHER STATE'S TERRITORY THAT IS NOT SIMILARLY JUSTIFIED BY EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THIS DEBATE HAS PROVIDED IN OUR VIEW A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO AIR THE ENTIRE QUESTION OF HIJACKING AND THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE ISRAELI OPERATION AT ENTESBE. THE DEBATE HAS HEIGHTENED PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENTAL AWARENESS OF THE REAL THREAT WHICH AIR HIJACKING POSES TO THE WORLD TODAY. THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS PROVIDED A UNIQUE FORUM FOR A FULL DISCUSSION OF WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED AT ENTESBE AND THE ANTECEDENT CAUSE OF THAT INCIDENT.

ONE LESSON HAS EMERGED CLEARLY FOR ALL OF US IN THIS DEBATE.

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PAGE 02

TOR:197/03:45Z

DTG:1150223Z JUL 76



WE HAVE HAD IMPRESSED UPON US THE TERRIBLE TOLL IN HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY CAUSED BY HIJACKING AND THE USE OF INNOCENT PEOPLE AS HOSTAGES. MY DELEGATION HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED BY SEVERAL STATEMENTS MADE DURING THIS DEBATE BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO HAVE STATED THEIR INTENTION TO PRESS FOR ACTION AGAINST HIJACKING BY THIS ORGANIZATION. IN PARTICULAR, WE APPLAUD THE STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY WHO ANNOUNCED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WILL URGE ACTION BY THE 31ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES. MY GOVERNMENT WILL STRONGLY SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AND WE SHALL WORK CLOSELY WITH THEM AND WITH OTHERS TO ENCOURAGE ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO SUPPORT A CONVENTION TO THIS END. WE ARE PLEASED TO NOTE IN THAT CONNECTION THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.S.R., SPEAKING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON JULY 13, SAID, AND I QUOTE, "WE ARE READY, ALONG WITH OTHER STATES, TO TAKE NEW ADDITIONAL MEASURES AGAINST ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM." THE SOONER ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THIS BODY FORMALLY RECOGNIZE THAT HIJACKING IS A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM, THE SOONER WE TAKE POSITIVE STEPS TO DO AWAY WITH THIS PLAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS, THE SAFER LIFE WILL BE FOR OURSELVES AND FOR OUR CHILDREN. UNQUOTE
 BENNETT
 BT

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