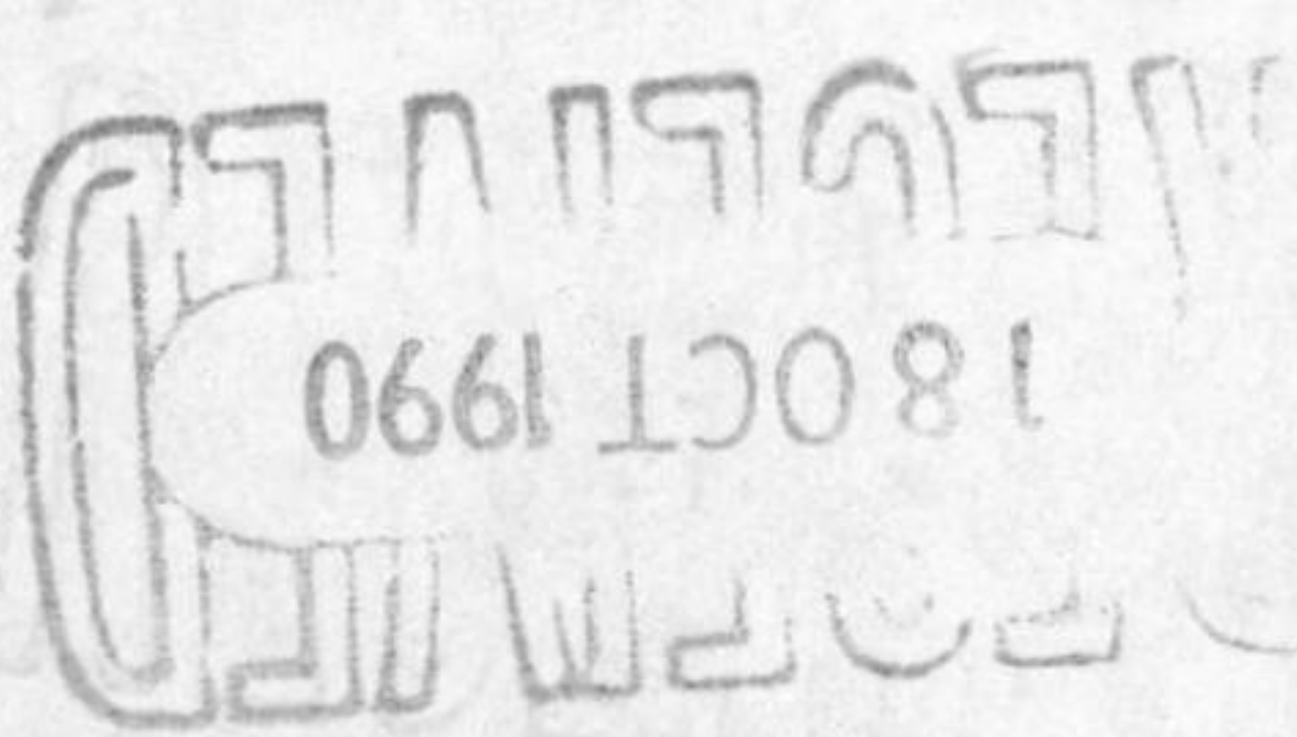


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THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
THE SUDAN

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P.O. Box - 2266  
DAR - ES - SALAAM.

The Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania and to all Diplomatic and Consular Missions and International Organizations in Dar es Salaam and has the honour to forward the attached Statement made by H.E. Lt. General Omer Hassan El-Bashir, Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, on Sudan Stand Vis-a-Vis the Gulf Crisis.

The Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania and to all Diplomatic and Consular Missions and International Organizations in Dar es Salaam the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dar es Salaam, 8th October, 1990.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
United Republic of Tanzania,  
P.O. Box - 9000,  
DAR - ES - SALAAM.



C.C: All Diplomatic and Consular Missions  
and International Organizations  
Dar - es - Salaam.

THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
THE SUDAN

STATEMENT MADE BY H.E. LT. GENERAL OMER HASSAN EL-BASHIR, CHAIRMAN  
OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL ON SUDAN STAND VIS-A-VIS THE  
GULF CRISIS.

QUOTE:

The World of to-day is closely linked, its issues and concerns interchange between agreement and conflict, and the Sudan has never disconnected from its regional and international ties, to this effect we had to concern ourselves greatly with the Gulf crisis which surprised our Arab and Islamic Nation, and to which the whole World reacted.

As the Revolution adapted dialogue as a sole and solid method in every domestic and external affairs, it pursued in dealing with the developments of the Gulf crisis, the same method consecrating dialogue adherence to the brotherhood as a means to surpass the dispute, settle the discord, preserve the unity of ranks and close the door against foreign ambitions and interference.

The endeavour to unite the Arab ranks, and the active contribution towards solving the problems of the Arab nation, are fact points in the Sudanese foreign policy. These have been energized by our National Revolution for Salvation, and it is because the Sudan is inevitably integral part of this dear area, and that whatever harass to the area by necessity harass us too, and whatever benefits it reflects on us likewise. This is in addition to the fact that the conflict area is part of the African fabric and the World System.

Such was our approach when we were tackling the situation which exploded in the Gulf at the beginning of last August and which is now aggravating further.

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We began our contacts, in the first place, with a number of Arab Leaders to discuss means of handling the situation, and in this context we met with Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Cairo, and thereafter we participated in the extraordinary summit conference of the Arab Heads of States.

In the summit meeting, the stand of the Sudan was clear. We take off from the firm principles which are: respect for international entities, avoidance of violence in resolving disputes and resort to dialogue as a means of settlement of differences without being hasty to break off relations, specially between brothers.

The official stand of the Sudan as regards its Arab relations has been under all the past governments, to refrain from the practice of alianation and condemnation. The Sudan stand which differed from the Arab stand as regards relations with Egypt because of Camp David agreements, was an attempt to exclude the expressions of condemnation, breaking of relations and offensive information campaigns, from the diplomatic book of dealings between the members of the Arab family and the Islamic nation. The Sudan's moderate stand during the days of acute difference over Yemeni revolution, was also an attempt to maintain the Arab affection and to pave the way for the good offices initiated by the Sudan in Beirut among the Yemeni brothers and which culminated in the great accord between Egypt and Saudi Arabia in Khartoum.

Our stand at the summit of the Arab States was that the sanctity of Kuwaiti sovereignty is respected until the hoped for Arab unity has been achieved, and that the claim of Kuwait for respect of its sovereignty is an accepted principle; but the rush to condemn and denounce is an attitude which will harden the situation, deepen the alienation, close the door against contacts and good offices, spoil the essential atmosphere for a fruitful dialogue and will leave no faith to become a basis for reconsideration and accord.

As earlier mentioned we in Sudan, do not favour exaggerated Arab feuds and refuse to throw dirt at the Arab face to distort the Arab and Islamic image in our area. We do not accept to turn our back on a brotherly country and forget its help to us in time of need when many others let us down; and we cannot side with its international enemies who loathe it just because of its being a dignified Arab power in the face of Zionism and power arrogance.

Our stand in the summit meeting was that we oppose the presence of foreign military forces in our area, as the existence of such forces heighlights the tension, increases the possibility of friction and leads to confrontation.

The massive foreign forces brought into the area, can never be for protection of the interest of the Arab population nor for the maintenance of the systems in the region. Such forces have difinitly other purposes and interests to guards, and have different outlooks and plans for rearranging the roles and positions in the area in different manner.

The great Western massing will lead to internationalization of the problem to drawing the attention away from the local factors of the problem and turning it into a confrontation between some international parties and other Arab parties.

The Confrontation will end up, through various pretexts, with the internationalization of the oil resources and their being lost to their Arab owners, and thus internationalizing the Arab fate and confiscating their right to manage their own affairs, relations and political stands.

The gathering of the unbelief forces in an area which is considered immediate precincts of the two holy mosques, provokes and inflames the feelings of the moslems, particularly that the sanctity of that land was preserved for the past fourteen centuries. The return of Western forces known, previously in the Arab, African and Islamic World for their tyrannical colonialism and exorbitant exploitation, is a phenomenon which bears dangerous warnings and provokes a general discontent in the area.

The demonstrations and shouts made by the Arab and Moslim people during the past days confirm what we have stated, and emphasize the fact that the values of religious, dignity, patriotism and concepts of resistance and revolution are still alive in the hearts of our people.

We believe that the security of the two holy mosques and their precincts as well as all Islamic sacred aspects/responsibility and we will not hesitate to shoulder this responsibility whenever necessary.

are our\_

On this ground, we reject the presence of foreign forces in the precincts of the Islamic holy land; and whatever may happen, we shall not make such rejected presence a reason for the condemnation of an Arab country or a cause for spoiling our relations with it. This stand aims at maintaining our Arab and Islamic brotherhood, to consolidate the existing relations and to give a chance for cooperation to overcome the current crisis for the benefit and welfare of all the Arab nation.

The above mentioned concerns were in our mind while we were in the summit conference among our brothers the leaders of Arab States. We had several side meetings and we could find some understanding for Sudan's point of view, and we hoped that the summit might reach the least possible agreement which could provide some measures and guarantees for the settlement of the problem between Iraq and Kuwait, protect every Arab State and avoid the trouble of bringing in rallies of foreign forces; but things turned out differently.

When the summit conference was over, and people thought that the role which could be played by the Arab was over also, and that the war imminent and even the drums and organs of war were sounded, the Sudan did sit back. We applied the commandment of God that when two Moslem parties fight, Moslems should get in motion to make peace between the fighting parties as a first step. The danger of our problem and its international dimensions prompted us to continue our efforts in this direction. We initiated a tour of contacts which included States of Yemen, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria. We have also visited in the same connection by king Hussein of Jordan and President Yassir Arafat, by more than one envoy from President Saddam of Iraq and by a further envoy from Sheikh Jabbir Al-Sebbah. We made another tour in which we visited Jordan and Iraq. In all these tours and meetings we used to present our point of view, preaching the avoidance of war which represents a real danger to the human, material and moral abilities of the region, insist on following the way of dialogue, and to consider the Arab framework as a solid basis for resolving the differences taking place among sons of the same family. We found from all the brotherly leaders we met with, or get in touch with by telephone, or those from whom we received envoys, every encouragement and support to go ahead with our initiative to hinder the war aspect and to pave the way for reconciliation and reunion.

According to my knowledge of the situation, I may disclose to you our confidence in the possibility of solving the current dispute between our brothers in the Gulf, in a manner satisfying all the Arab parties and the world conscious. I may reveal also our optimism that some effort and patience will lead us to overcome the differences and tensions which have affected the relations between the Arab States. I assure you that we shall continue our endeavour in collaboration with all peace-loving brothers and friends until we achieve the reconciliation and peace we look for.

The Gulf Crisis which we hope to be contained, will have on particularly in Sudan, serious effects that we have to consider and anticipate. And since it is the policy of the Salvation Revolution to deepen the awareness of the people about our problems and national crisis, and to increase their effort towards deliverance and revival; and since we adopted a number of salvation programmes and started on a number of economic, social and political plans; what has taken place as a result of this crisis and what is expected to happen, call for a special pause in order to consider rearrangement of our priorities, or to emphasize some national requirements or to take precaution against what may result from the new circumstances in general.

The Gulf Crisis has disrupted a great deal of the Arab situations and relations, and it may bring about further developments. The crisis also produced new factors in the international relations and in the balance of power or hegemony. It caused also a diffusion of military forces in the lands, seas and skies of the area and created an atmosphere of confrontation, seige and conflicts. It is likely, as a result of this crisis, that big changes take place in the economic, social and political fields.

All these aspects will certainly have their impact on our usual regional and international relations, and will reflect on the system of our domestic life.

The new circumstances lay before us some challenges to be tackled, and at the same time some chances to take the advantage of.

The challenges necessitate that we intensify the revolutionary drive and the national incentive to a high level of unity in the internal front and more quick steps for reform and revival, and an increased effort in defence of our identity and independence.

As for the chances, the Sudan should come out to take its right place in the Arab, African and Islamic World, in accordance with its honourable and moderate stand and trend, and fill the vacuum created by the current changes.

I call upon the people, in their conferences and organizations to appreciate these challenges and chances, evaluate the background and decide the role they can play in the new circumstances. I call also upon the leaders in every Ministry, Administration, Department, Utility, Intitute and Corporation at the national or regional level to review the posts under their charge, or the policies of services, in the light of the changing circumstances and take necessary steps according to the review.

The World economy will be affected by the Gulf Crisis, and the Sudan is part of such economy. Perhaps some of the most adverse effects on the Sudan will be the soaring prices of oil, the returning home of the Sudanese working abroad and the possibility of the breakdown of the development projects financed by some of the Arab funds.

The rise in the cost of the strategic and important commodity of petrol by more than seventy percent will exert pressure on our limited resources of hard currencies, and thereby the bill of oil alone will rise to five hundred and twenty million dollars instead of three hundred, while the subsidy of this commodity by the budget will rise to more than two billion of Sudanese pounds. This will of course reflect adversely on the implementation of the budget at the expense of the social services; otherwise this has to be covered through inflationary drawings from the banking system. Both methods have their harmful effects on the economy and the nation.

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The inflow of foreign currencies coming from the Sudanese working abroad will also be affected as well as some development projects in the sectors of energy, communication, roads and rehabilitation of some projects such as housing projects financed by Arab Funds, owing to the destruction of their administrative set-ups.

However, we are certain, by the help of God who ordains fortune and misfortune to see whether we be patient or show unbelief, that the Sudanese people known for their brave confrontation of ordeals and difficulties, can bear patiently and with dignity the additional burdens necessitated by these passing circumstances.

I hope that such difficult situations revive in us submission to our religious guidance and true Sudanese traditions of economizing in our consumption those (who are neither extravagant nor niggardly but keep the golden mean) as quoted in holy Koran.

I hope also that the circumstances reminds us of the qualities of cooperation, inter-dependence and sacrifice, same as the Asharies who used to do when in war or when they experienced scarcity of food, they collected in one place what was available divided it equally, the matter which prompted the Prophet to say (they belong to me and I am one of them).

The high costs and scarcity of petroleum products invite us to be more keen and persistent in proceeding with the programme of producing the Sudanese oil at all costs and seek the help of our loyal friends to achieve this important and strategic goal.

The new circumstances impose on us the application of more self-reliance and more effort; and emphasize the sense of sacrifice and raise the banner of intensive production to realize self-sufficiency - God willing. Necessary steps for tackling this situation will be taken by our responsible brothers, each in his respective field.

E N D



REPRESENTATIVE OF A-N-C  
P.O. Box 2239  
DAR ES SALAAM

Must leave for

1/11/99 on Saturday

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First = 15000 ✓

= Funeral D

= Issue! AMMA/P

① Morris

③ Archie

② Soadwin