



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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1. Action taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

In a letter dated 11 May 1984, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee conveyed the Committee's appreciation for the contacts which, in accordance with the terms of resolution 38/58 C, the Secretary-General had initiated on convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. Full text of the letter is as follows: (A/39/234-S/16531)

Letter dated 4 May 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to convey the Committee's appreciation for the contacts which, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, you have initiated on convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The United Nations has had to deal with the question of Palestine since 1947 and, in the intervening period, has adopted several hundred resolutions in direct response to actions taken by the protagonists on the spot.

The support given to the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is substantively significant. The recommendations were formulated free from the pressure of events and, on the basis of consensus, they respected all previous decisions of the United Nations on the issue but went further by prescribing a comprehensive formula for a peaceful and fair solution.

These recommendations have yet to be acted upon, for a variety of reasons, mainly because the protagonists themselves have adhered to positions which make it difficult to reach agreement on fundamental principles. Nevertheless, the recommendations have now gained quasi-universal acceptance, especially as recently amplified by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held last year. They establish a solid foundation for a peaceful and legally-founded solution to the currently unacceptable plight of the Palestinian people, and a positive contribution towards the easing of the complex Arab-Israeli crisis.

Clearly, a new, resolute approach to the problem is necessary. It is imperative that action should be taken to create a favourable momentum that will lead to a peaceful solution. That is the purpose of the Conference called for in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C. The Committee believes that the Conference will mark an important and overdue step forward, and urges the co-operation of all concerned, so as to ensure a positive outcome in the common interest.

I would be grateful if the text of this letter were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

On 16 May 1984 the Acting Chairman of the Committee, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, referred to reports that Israeli occupation troops surrounded and entered the Ein El-Helweh Palestinian refugee camp. Subsequent military action against Palestinian civilians living in the camp resulted in 60 Palestinians being killed or wounded, some 30 homes destroyed and many arrested by the Israeli occupation troops. Full text of the letter reads as follows (A/39/263-A/16568):

Letter dated 16 May 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
to the Secretary-General

As Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your attention to news items reported today regarding an Israeli search operation which took place at the Ein El-Helweh Palestinian refugee camp outside Sidon in Lebanon on 15 May 1984.

Reports indicate that Israeli occupation troops surrounded and entered the camp. Subsequent military action against Palestinian civilians living in the camp resulted in 60 Palestinians being killed or wounded and some 30 houses destroyed. Further, 150 people were arrested by the Israeli occupation troops.

It is not yet clear whether the houses were demolished and action taken against Palestinian civilians as a collective punitive measure. In any case, such action is prohibited by article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, to which Israel is a party.

Nevertheless, I believe you will concur with the membership of the Committee that it is unconscionable that the Israeli army of occupation in Lebanon should take such action against refugees.

It is not out of place for me to recall in this connection that these refugees have consistently been denied their inalienable rights as defined in several hundreds of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

As on previous occasions, this information is being communicated to you in order that you may be kept fully aware of the intensification of activities taken against Palestinians and to express the concern of the Committee regarding constant violation of Palestinian rights, United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Convention of 1949.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would be so good as to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

The Chairman of the Committee in a letter dated 25 June 1984, addressed to the Secretary-General drew his attention to the further action taken by the Government of Israel in its continuing process of annexing the occupied territories by approving the establishment of three new settlements on the West Bank. Full text of that letter is as follows: (A/39/329-S/16646)

Letter dated 25 June 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian
People to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, it is my obligation to bring to your attention still further action being taken by the Government of Israel in its continuing process of annexing the occupied territories of the West Bank.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Settlements decided on 10 June 1984 to approve the establishment of three new settlements on the West Bank. The source for this information is Ha'aretz of 11 June 1984, where it is reported that one settlement will be called Eli-Shemaa on the land of the Arab village of Haris and the other two will be called Nirya and Yaarit.

It is of interest that the Israeli Minister for Justice, Moshe Nesses, objected to the establishment of these new settlements as the land was private and belonged to Palestinians in the occupied territory. Furthermore, the Israeli Attorney General himself requested the delay of the establishment of the settlements until proper ownership of the land would be determined by the Court.

Despite the intervention of the Minister for Justice and the Attorney General, the Ministerial Committee for Settlements under the direction of Yuval Niaman, Minister for Science and Development, decided to proceed with its plans.

In this connection, may I also bring to your attention that the daily newspaper Ma'ariv reported on 8 June 1984 that the Israeli Minister for Finance had approved an additional budget of one and a half billion shekels to be invested in new settlements in Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip on lands belonging to Arabs.

As on previous occasions this information is being communicated to you in order that you may be kept aware of the persistent activity taken against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and to express the concern of the Committee regarding constant violations of Palestinian rights, United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Convention of 1949.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would be so good as to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

2. The Security Council considers Arab group complaint of Israeli aggression against the refugee camp of Palestinians at Ein El-Helweh

On 21 May 1984, the Security Council began a debate on a complaint by the Arab Group on the most recent act of aggression committed by Israel against the refugee camp of Palestinians at Ein El-Helweh in South Lebanon. Statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May, Lebanon, India, Egypt, Pakistan, Israel, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also took part and made the following statement (S/PV.2540):

Mr. SARRE (Senegal) (Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People) (interpretation from French): Let me first, Sir, congratulate you very sincerely and extend to you my best wishes for success as President of the Council for the month of May. During the past three weeks we have all been able to assess your talent and skill in carrying out your very delicate task.

Your predecessor, Ambassador Vladimir Kravets, of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, also deserves our commendation for the authority and skill with which he conducted the Council's work during the month of April.

Finally, I should like to thank all the members of the Council for allowing me, as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and as Permanent Representative of Senegal, to participate in this debate, which we regard as very important. Senegal's Head of State, Mr. Abdou Diouf, only recently expressed, at a meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party of Senegal, his concern over the worsening of the situation in the Middle East.

For all the members of the Committee the question before the Council is particularly disturbing because it closely concerns not only the future of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon but also international peace and security. As members well know, in the past few years the Security Council has met frequently to consider the question of Palestine and related events in Lebanon and to take action

on them. The very fact that the Security Council and the General Assembly have had to meet so often to consider these questions confirms the international community's deep concern about these practices and their serious consequences.

Today, as we examine the recent events in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ein El Helweh in southern Lebanon, the massacres of Sabra and Shatila come to mind, because of the similarities between the two cases.

The Security Council will agree with the members of the Committee that the operation carried out during the night of 15 to 16 May in the refugee camp of Ein El Helweh shocks the human conscience and represents a systematic denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as expressed in a number of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Moreover, that operation was a flagrant violation of human rights as defined in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People notes that, taking advantage of the tragedy in Lebanon, Israel is trying to silence the Palestinians who are legitimately protesting against the occupation of their territory, and is pursuing its illegal plans to annex the West Bank and Gaza, in defiance of international law and world public opinion, as evidenced in the many letters that the Committee has sent to the Secretary-General and to the Council. It is also interesting to note that this policy of annexation is condemned by a certain section of Israeli public opinion, which, it should be stressed, has the merit of understanding that Israel's security lies in dialogue with the parties concerned rather than in the pure and simple annexation of territory.

All these practices and policies exacerbate the tensions in the region and endanger international peace and security. Scarcely a day passes without news of repressive measures and harassment against the civilian populations of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and against the refugees in Lebanon. Demonstrations are put down by force, invariably ending in loss of human life. Schools and other educational establishments are closed for weeks even months sometimes for the most frivolous reasons. Freedom of education and equality before the law are flouted.

These events show that it is now more than ever necessary for the Security Council to take the opportunity to consider, in the light of General Assembly resolution 38/58, the question of Palestine in its entirety - in particular, the guidelines for an international conference on peace in the Middle East. Such a conference could have beneficial effects on the whole region, and particularly on Lebanon, whose unity and territorial integrity must be safeguarded, today more than ever before. The constant outbreaks of violence which we witness often spring from the failure to settle the question of the Middle East and the Palestinian cause. Today violence seems to have been elevated to the level of law, continually claiming innocent victims. In the light of all this, the Security Council must without further delay seek to promote a climate of mutual confidence which will allow all the interested parties to calm their passions in order to devote themselves to the peace process, as defined by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and approved by the General Assembly in the resolution that I have just mentioned.

If the Security Council did not intervene in the present circumstances it would be a confession of impotence on the part of the Organization, as the Secretary-General - to whom we pay a tribute for all his efforts in the cause of Palestine and the Middle East - stressed in his very telling report to the Assembly shortly after he took office.

Faced with the constant worsening of the situation in the region, the Security Council has the duty and responsibility to take the appropriate measures to put an end to these tragic events and bring about the renewal of the policy of dialogue between all the parties concerned in order to bring about the return of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, a peace which will take fully into account the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference on the Palestine Question and the Situation in the Middle East and the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984, adopted the following resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (A/39/131):

RESOLUTION NO: 1/4-P(IS)

ON

THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Proceeding from the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference:

Inspired by the Rabat Declaration, the Lahore Declaration, the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, the Proclamation of Holy Jihad and the Islamic Action Programme to confront the Zionist enemy,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter:

Reaffirming that Islamic States share a common destiny and are committed to fulfil the objectives of joint struggle to bring about freedom, peace, justice and progress, and repel colonialism, occupation, racism and zionism:

Deeply concerned over the further deterioration of the situation in Palestine and the Middle East as a result of wars and the aggressive practices of the Zionist enemy against the peoples and countries of the area that pose serious dangers to international peace and security:

Considering that the maintenance of any form of political, economic, cultural and other relations of cooperation - at any level - with the Zionist enemy helps it to persist in its usurpation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and its continued occupation of other Arab territories:

Reaffirming that the racist Zionist entity in Palestine and the racist regime of Pretoria in South Africa are linked by their policies and racist practices aimed at repressing liberties and demeaning human dignity as well as imposing their domination and hegemony, and denying the national inalienable rights of both peoples and liquidating them;

Convinced that the time has come to adopt all measures stipulated in Article 7 of the United Nations Charter and to immediately enforce such measures against the Zionist entity;

Convinced of the necessity to adopt such practical measures as would counter the persistence of the Zionist enemy in its policies, its continued aggression and violations and its escalation of organised terrorism against the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

1. Reaffirms its commitment and adherence to the following principles and bases that are imperative for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East.

a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

b) The Palestine Cause and the Middle East question are one and indivisible when dealing with the problem or seeking a solution thereto; hence any solution cannot be fragmented, applied to some parties to the exclusion of others, or limited to some of the causes and not to others, nor can partial peace be established because peace should be comprehensive, include all parties to the dispute, and eliminate all the causes underlying the dispute, in addition to being a just solution;

c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including:

- their right to their homeland, Palestine;
- their right to return to their homeland and recover their property as guaranteed by the UN Resolutions;
- their right to self-determination without any foreign interference;
- their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their land and natural resources;
- their right to establish their national independent State in Palestine with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

d) Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel must unconditionally and totally withdraw from it, and it should be restored to Arab sovereignty;

e) The Palestine Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and has, alone, the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international fora concerned with the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

No solution can be considered comprehensive just and acceptable unless the PLO participates in its formulation and accepts its as an independent party on an equal footing with the other parties concerned. No

other party is entitled to claim the right to represent the Palestinians or negotiate the issues of Palestine, its people, its territory and its rights. Any deviation thereto shall be considered null and void and shall in no way be legally binding;

f) Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) is not consistent with the Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute a sufficient basis for the solution of the Middle East problem and the Palestine issue;

g) No solution to the Palestine issue and the Arab Zionist conflict may be provided by any of the Arab parties alone, and there must be continued opposition to the Camp David approach and Agreements, as well as to their consequences and effects until they have been completely removed and to any initiative proceeding therefrom, and moreover material and moral support should be provided to the Arab Palestinian people in its occupied homeland, in addition to reinforcing their resistance to the self administration plot.

2. Calls upon Member States to work collectively for the adoption of a new Security Council resolution which provides explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions, in particular resolution No 3236, and the recommendations of the Committee on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

3. Reaffirms the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and considers that all settlements which have been set up, or will be set up, by the Zionist enemy, in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds, are illegal measures and practices to be considered null and void and must be removed in accordance with the Charter and Resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms the right of the Arab people and States whose territories fall under Israeli occupation to permanent, full and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources as well as over their wealth and economic activities. It also reaffirms its condemnation of all measures taken by the Zionist enemy to pillage these resources and wealth, considering such activities as illegal measures. These resources must be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage.

5. Strongly condemns:

a) The persistence of the United States in their hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, their opposition to a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds, and their refusal to recognize the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

b) The policies which the United States is trying to impose on the countries and peoples of the region in an attempt to place them within the sphere of American influence, domination and hegemony;

c) The continuous and growing support extended by the United States to the Zionist enemy in all fields, in particular military, political and economic, under the agreement of strategic cooperation between them;

d) The continued use by the USA of its right to veto against Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, to protect the Zionist entity in its continued aggressions, occupation and efforts to exterminate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. a) Condemns Israeli schemes to dismantle Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip which are contrary to U.N. General Assembly resolution 194 of 1948.

b) Calls upon the International Community to effectively counter this Israeli scheme, and to refrain from contributing in any manner to its implementation.

c) Warns the International Community against the dangers of Israeli schemes to establish settlements, evict populations and dismantle refugee camps, calls upon it to support Jordanian efforts to counter these schemes threatening the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and likewise requests it to support Palestinian endeavours to resist such schemes which constitute a violation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to its national soil.

7. Strongly condemns the crime of genocide perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatila, claiming as victims thousands of defenceless old people, women and children, and recalling once more the Nazi crimes during World War II; a crime committed with the support and protection of the United States which thus ignored its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of International peace and security.

8. Invite again the member states to act, in cooperation with the other nations of the world, in particular Third World, non-aligned, as well as African and friendly countries, so that the United Nations apply to Israel the sanctions stipulated in its Charter, in view of the constant refusal by Israel to implement U.N. resolutions and its violation of the U.N. Charter.

9. Requests the Islamic Six-Member Committee to work during the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to ensure and implement the following:

First:

The taking of effective measures on the widest possible international scale at the United Nations, its specialized agencies and at all the different international organisations, conferences, and institutions, for the implementation of paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

Second:

The reinforcing and supporting of efforts exerted within the United Nations with the aim of incorporating the budget of UNRWA into the United Nations regular budget.

10. Calls upon Member States to join their efforts at the United Nations to ensure that the international organisation shall undertake a survey of the losses in life and property which were sustained as a result of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and require the Zionist enemy to pay compensation for these losses and for the consequences of its continued and persistent occupation of Lebanese towns and villages and its destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

11. Calls upon all Member States to establish further contacts and exert more efforts with all the countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories in order to halt such emigration to occupied Palestine, in view of the Zionist illegal policy of settlement in Palestine. It further calls upon Member States to exert efforts to encourage the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their countries of origin.

12. Reaffirms its complete concern over the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and territorial integrity as well as the unity of its people, and supports all efforts exerted to bring about the national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all the Lebanese territories. It also stresses the need to ensure total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and over all its national concerns.

13. a) Strongly condemns the Israeli entity for its failure to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; and reaffirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex these Heights is an act of aggression, according to the provisions of the UN Charter and UN Resolutions and that this decision is null and void.

b) Strongly condemns the terrorist, repressive measures taken by the Zionist entity against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Golan Heights to deny them their basic rights and freedoms thereby violating the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It pays tribute to the resistance of these citizens against occupation and annexation, and expresses its support for their just struggle in defence of their freedom, their territorial integrity, and their national identity.

c) Rejects and condemns Israeli threats against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its firm and total support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against Zionist occupation and aggression in order to liberate their occupied territories.

14. Calls upon the Members of the European Community to refrain from extending the effect of their bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Israeli enemy to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, while taking action to reach similar results with other countries that have similar agreements with Israel.

15. Again calls upon all Islamic States to adopt a firm stand as regards legislations enacted in some countries to counteract the Arab and Islamic boycott of Israel: emphasizing the need to implement the boycott of the Israeli enemy, while stressing the legitimacy of such a boycott, as well as dissuading other friendly states from adopting such legislation.

16. Stresses the need to continue to sever political, consular, economic, cultural, and all other relations with the Zionist entity, and the need for Member States which still maintain any form of relations, at whatever level, with the Zionist entity to sever these relations immediately and without delay.

17. Stresses the need to open up offices for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of the member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian People, and to grant these offices full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities.

18. a) Endorses the Arab Peace Plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, for the solution of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

b) Undertakes all possible actions to clarify this Plan, explain its dimensions and secure international support for its implementation.

19. Considers the initiative of President Reagan for the solution of the Palestinian and Middle East issue denies the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of its Independent Palestinian State on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and does not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

20. Endorses the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine sponsored by the United Nations, held in Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983 and attended by 137 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

21. Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along Arab coasts and in the East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East with the attendant aggressions and threats of war, constitutes a threat to security and peace in the region and a flagrant aggression on the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement and a protection to the Zionist entity. It also views the presence of these forces as a preliminary step towards the stationing of rapid deployment forces and an all too obvious move towards the return of colonial forces to the region, which denies the role of the United Nations as the responsible international Organisation for peace and security in the whole world. It recommends avoidance of whatever is likely to lead to polarization and the transfer of the international conflict to the Middle East region.

22. Hails the heroic Palestinian people for their steadfastness and perseverance and their unwavering stand against the Zionist enemy, their resistance to occupation in all forms and their continued unity behind their leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. All Islamic States renew their commitment to preserve Palestinian Unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and non-intervention in its internal affairs.

23. Decides to adopt an educational curriculum of the history and geography of Palestine in all Schools in Islamic States, in conformity with the resolutions adopted in this respect, with a view to keeping Islamic generations informed about Palestine, its land, its people, its national rights and its religious heritage, while strongly opposing the continuous distortion of historical facts pertaining to the Arab and Islamic character of the land and holy shrines of Palestine and the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque, as well as the national rights of the Palestinian people to their territory and homeland.

RESOLUTION NO.2/4-P(IS)

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL - SHARIF

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and all its previous resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the question of Palestine;

Considering the situation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Al-Aqsa Mosque and all other holy places under Zionist Israeli occupation, the annexation, judaization and desecration measures to which this holy city has been subjected and the threats and damages inflicted upon its Palestinian population; the continued threat to its future as an Arab city in which the Muslims have safeguarded total freedom for the divine religions over fourteen centuries and the real dangers threatening world peace and security as a result of the continuation of this situation;

Reaffirming that the city of Al-Quds constitutes an integral part of the usurped Palestinian nation and that it is the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and that its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty is the only guarantee to preserve its holiness in Islam and other divine religions; safeguard its Islamic character and ensure the right to practise the divine religions there;

Expressing strong condemnation at the continued Zionist racist aggressions against the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the holy Ibrahim Mosque, the Holy Sepulchre and other holy places and archaeological sites in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine aimed at altering their character, confiscating, plundering and judaizing them and obliterating their features with the Zionist racist spirit prejudiced against these holy and ancient places, which have preserved the civilisation and heritage of the Arab and Islamic nation over thousands of years in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Considering the close relationship between the Palestinian question and the conflict with racial Zionism since the usurpation of Palestine, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, constitutes the basis of this conflict and, consequently, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should not be subjected to negotiations or concessions;

Reaffirms:

1. Its full commitment to implement the "Islamic Programme of Action to combat the Zionist Enemy" adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), as well as all the resolutions and recommendations issued by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

2. Its determination to maintain the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to undertake serious action for its liberation and restoration to Arab Palestinian sovereignty - being the capital of the independent Palestinian State - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Its full commitment to make use of all available possibilities in the Islamic States in order to counteract the decision of Israel to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif city and make it the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, including political, economic and cultural boycott and the interdiction of all forms of cooperation with the Zionist enemy at all levels.

Also reaffirms:

4. The implementation of the information plan approved within the Information Strategy and the convening of the scheduled seminars to shed light on the question of

Palestine and Al-Quds, in the capitals of the world, popular circles and world public opinion groups particularly, in the U.S.A. and Western Europe.

5. The need to maintain contacts with the Vatican City and other Christian religious circles with a view to reaching a common Christian Islamic stand that will preserve the historical and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. The continued commitment of Islamic States to pursue their action - individually and collectively - in order to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions issued by the U.N. and its specialized institutions, such as UNESCO, on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to refrain from recognizing the aggressive measures and practices which the Israeli enemy is still taking with regard to this holy city, the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other sacred places, as well as to the Arab Palestinian population. The Conference strongly condemns all these aggressive measures and racist Zionist practices, does not recognize them and considers them null, void and illegal and must not be applied on the grounds of the fait accompli and recommends continued resistance to them until they are completely defeated and their consequences and effects removed.

7. The need for all capitals, major and historical cities of Islamic States to announce their

twinning with the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, as a symbol of solidarity with the people of Palestine, particularly the Palestinian citizens living in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as a tribute to their steadfastness, firmness and resistance to the abhorrent Zionist occupation.

8. Urges all countries of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that could be exploited by these authorities as a recognition and acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by its declaration of Al-Quds as "the unified eternal capital" of the Zionist entity.

9. Praises the valuable efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee in following up the implementation of Islamic resolutions pertaining to Al-Quds and Palestine.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and the twinning measures within the next six months, with full cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

4. The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee adopts final communiqué on the status of the Holy City

The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee adopted the following final communiqué at its special session held at Fez (Morocco) on 19 and 20 April 1984, presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco (A/39/257-S/16562):

The Al-Quds Committee held a special session in the City of Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 18 to 19 Rajab 1404 (19-20 April 1984), at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and in the presence of the militant brother Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

At the opening session, a comprehensive orientation statement was made by the Committee's Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II. Statements were also made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Heads of delegations. These statements underlined the danger threatening Al-Quds As-Shareef as a consequence of Zionist schemes aimed at a judaization of the City and the eviction of its Arab Muslim and Christian inhabitants as they also pointed out ways and means of containing this danger and foiling these schemes.

Afterwards, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference presented a report to the Committee, outlining the achievements under the guidance of His Majesty King Hassan II, and in the light of previous resolutions of the Committee.

The Committee examined Israel's various attempts to exert pressure on different countries of the world, particularly the United States of America, to transfer their embassies from Tel-Aviv to Al-Quds, thus sanctioning the Israeli occupation of Beit Al-Quds and of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and implicitly recognizing such occupation. The Committee noted that the Israeli Zionist move is being carried out at a time when Israel steps up her aggression against Al-Quds and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places there.

The Committee examined Costa Rica's and El Salvador's transfer of their embassies to Al-Quds, an act which impinges upon Arab rights and violates international law.

The Committee also examined the moves being made at the level of the legislative branch in the United States, as part of the American presidential campaign, in order to obtain a decision for the transfer of the American embassy to Al-Quds.

After examining the world wide reactions prompted by the Zionist Israeli moves, as well as ways and means of dealing with them, the Committee recommended the following :

1. To express its appreciation of the initiative taken by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, in countering the Zionist Israeli moves. The Committee took cognizance of the letters exchanged between its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, and President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with these moves, taking note of assurances made by the American Administration regarding its commitment to the official American Stand on Al-Quds, and recommending that further contacts be made with the American Administration and political leaders in order (a) to explain the specific facts about Al-Quds and the escalation of Zionist Israeli aggression against the City and its Muslim and Christian Holy Places, (b) to point out the risks of the American policy and in enabling Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and pursue its policy of colonization and (c) to warn against the dangerous effects resulting from such a policy;

2. The Committee recommends that it be left to its Chairman, to invite it, whenever deemed necessary, to go to the United States as a delegation under his Chairmanship, in order to undertake the necessary contacts with the American Administration. It further recommends that contacts be made with the permanent members of the

Security Council, as well as with international groupings, in order to gain their support for the Islamic point of view and take whatever relevant measures;

3. To sever at once all relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, in compliance with Islamic Resolutions calling upon all member States to break off diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with any country which decides to transfer its embassy to Al-Quds or recognizes its annexation by Israel or its status as Israel's capital;

4. The Committee also recommends that contacts be intensified with the Holy See, with a view to urging the latter to adopt a clear position on the Israeli measures in the Holy Al-Quds and make such a stand publicly known;

5.a) To adopt a unified Islamic stand aimed at explaining, to any country, that Islamic states will implement the Resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Holy Mecca, namely Resolution 1/3c, paragraph 2, of the Al-Quds Committee adopted at the Committee's special session in Casablanca from 16 to 18 April 1980;

b) To entrust the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the task of examining ways and means of implementing that Resolution which calls on Arab and Islamic states to use all their potentialities in dealing with all countries which accept, support, encourage or associate themselves with Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds, or which contributes, directly or indirectly, to the implementation of this decision;

6. The Committee asserts that any kind of diplomatic representation, particularly so-called "liaison offices", does not, in fact, differ from the transfer of embassies, further considering that the establishment of any such diplomatic or diplomatic-like representation is a blatant violation of Security Council Resolution 478/1980, and any such action should be regarded as an actual embassy transfer;

7. The Committee reminds all countries of the world of their obligations, under international law, to refrain from dealing with Israel in any way which might be interpreted by Israel as a condoning of the fait-accompli in Al-Quds or as an implicit recognition of the City as its capital;

8. The Committee decided to entrust the General Secretariat

of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the task of following up the implementation of its Resolutions pertaining to Al-Quds, provided such a body is empowered to secure early information about any steps which might be taken by foreign circles or by Israel in the very City of Al-Quds.

The Committee examined the escalating Zionist aggression on Al-Quds, noting that it has reached a dangerous stage, which constitutes an unprecedented threat to Muslim and Christian Holy Places in Beit Al-Quds. It further examined the recurrence of Israeli assaults on churches and mosques, particularly the attempt on January 27, 1984 to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque only a few days after the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca.

The Committee closely examined the different reports presented in connection with this aggression. It also noted a proliferation of Zionist acts of terrorism in Al-Quds, as well as the establishment, for this purpose, of centers in the old city and the setting up of specialized structures operating in accordance with programmes aimed at expulsing the city's Arab inhabitants and destroying the Muslim and Christian Holy Places in Beit Al-Quds and Palestine, such programmes being supported by Israeli leaders in conformity with well designed schemes and policies. Noting that such structures make no secret of plans never formerly announced, such as the establishment of a so-called "third temple" on the ruins of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Committee pointed out the critical stage reached by the threat to Al-Quds and expressed its conviction that this threat will continue to increase long as the Israelis persist in their occupation. Reaffirming that the only way to remove the danger of such a threat is an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Al-Quds and all occupied territories, the Committee recommends that :

1. Friday 17 Shaaban 1404 (18 May 1984) be declared Al-Quds Day, on which the Khotba would be devoted to denouncing aggressive acts against the Holy Al-Quds by Israel with the connivance of its supporters and the machinations of the American and other lobbies;

2. The Resolution of the Third Islamic Summit held in Holy Mecca be reaffirmed, namely that the Islamic potentialities be mustered in order to defend the Holy Islamic Places in Al-Quds and to counter Zionist terrorism;

3. Member States be asked to enact appropriate legislation in conformity with their internal laws for the establishment of

a department or an organ designed to collect donations from institutions and individuals for the benefit of the Al-Quds Fund;

4. Islamic countries be urged to honour their commitments to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, with a view of implementing both the plan established for the rescue to Al-Quds and the previous resolutions regarding the means whereby the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund could undertake the planned visits to some Islamic countries in order to collect voluntary donations or those already pledged but not yet transferred to the Al-Quds Fund.

5. The Committee express its appreciation of the initiative taken by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, to issue legislation relevant to the establishment, in the Kingdom of Morocco, of an administrative structure in charge of collecting donations for the benefit of the Al-Quds Fund.

6. The Committee adopt the report submitted by the Board of Directors for the Al-Quds Fund, which held its Sixth Session during the Committee's current session.

7. The Committee express its deep appreciation and gratitude for the generous hospitality extended by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, and the noble people of the Kingdom of Morocco.

5. United Nations-sponsored Journalists Encounter on the Question of Palestine

In accordance with resolution 38/58E, the First Regional Journalists Encounter on the Question of Palestine for Europe was held from 4 to 7 June 1984 at Vienna, Austria. The encounter's objective was to promote a better understanding of the question among leaders of the media by bringing them together to meet with experts on the subject for brief, informal and candid discussions of the various aspects of the Palestinian problem.

In order to provide the journalists with objective and balanced perspectives of the question, the following panelists were invited and confirmed acceptance: H.E. Mr. Massamba Sarré, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer to the United Nations, Palestine Liberation Organization; Mr. Pete McCloskey, Former United States Congressman; Mr. Uri Avnery, Chief Editor of Haolam Hazeh, one of the leaders of the Peace Movement in Israel.

Twenty high-level journalists, nominated by United Nations Information Centres in Europe were selected, invited and confirmed participation.

The selection of the journalists were intended to cover the whole European continent and have a balance between representatives of press, radio and television media. The agenda of the encounter was as follows: Historical Review of the Origins of the Palestinian Question; United Nations and the Question of Palestine; The Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; The Prospects for a Peaceful Settlement of the Palestinian Problem.

Each item was considered for a day by a panel. Presentations by panelists covered a wide range of subjects and aspects of the Palestinian question. Participating journalists expressed interest in the subject-matter and actively participated in the debate that followed presentations.

In addition to the journalists invited by the United Nations, ten to fifteen journalists from the United Nations press corps in Vienna attended the encounter.

6. United Nations-sponsored Fact-finding News Mission to the Middle East

In its resolution 38/58 E of 13 December 1983, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to "organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists." Ten journalists, originally nominated by United Nations information centres were selected to participate in the News Mission. The Mission visited Tunisia from 23 to 27 April; Egypt from 27 April to 3 May; Jordan from 3 to 8 May; and Syria from 8 to 11 May 1984.

7. Paragraphs adopted in the final declaration of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 6 to 11 December 1983, on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East

The following paragraphs were adopted: (A/39/133-S/16417)

The Conference endorsed all previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Middle East and Palestine and called for their speedy implementation. It reiterated its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases of the Third Islamic Summit without whose simultaneous observation peace could not be established including :

1) that Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israel struggle;

2) that no partial peace or solution can be devised on the question of Palestine or the Middle East which formed an indivisible whole. Peace in the region had to be just and comprehensive;

3) A just peace can only be based on Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the restoration of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination free from outside interference, the right to freely exercise sovereignty in their land and natural resources and the right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the PLO.

4) that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and no solution could be considered just or comprehensive without the participation of the PLO on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration or acceptable.

5) that Security Council resolution 242(1967) did not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestine cause and the Middle East question.

6) that no Arab Party has a right to unilaterally seek a solution to the question of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that resistance will continue against the acceptance of the Camp David ^{trend or} Accords or any initiative emanating therefrom.

The Conference requested member states to work collectively for a new Security Council resolution calling explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and in the light of the above principles. It affirmed that annexation by the Syrian Golan Heights by the Zionist entity was an act of aggression and strongly condemned the aggressive and repressive measures of Israel against Syrian citizens. It also condemned all measures aimed at changing the national identity, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features in the Arab and Palestine territories.

Reaffirming its commitment to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by the force, the Conference considered all settlements set up now or in the future by Israel in the occupied territories to be null and void and called for their dismantlement. It urged the international community to take a firm position on the continued violations by Israel of the sanctity of the Holy Places. It condemned Israel for the continued brutal and repressive acts against the Palestinian population and especially their systematic eviction from their homeland.

The Conference reaffirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David trend and the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty. It also rejects and strongly condemns any similar agreement with the Zionist enemy and requires their cancellation. It reiterates its condemnation of the attempts by the US to bring countries of the region under its hegemony and influence; its comprehensive support

for Israel through the Agreement for Strategic cooperation and the recourse by the US to the use of veto to support Israel. It appealed to Muslim States to review their relations with the United States in the light of the above.

The Conference reaffirmed its total support for the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and territorial integrity and for all measures that could achieve reconciliation of the Lebanese themselves. It called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory. It also underlined the necessity for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity to guarantee Lebanon's full and absolute sovereignty over its territory and in all national fields. It strongly condemned the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the Camps of Sabra and Chatilla.

The Conference called on Member States to ensure that a survey be carried out by International Organisation of loss of life and damages to property resulting from Israeli aggression on Lebanon and Palestinian people and demand Israel to pay compensation for the same. It called on the six member Islamic Committee at the next session of the UN General Assembly to reaffirm the contents of resolution 1/12/P of the 12th Baghdad ICFM and take effective measures in all UN and other international fora to ensure the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the UN General Assembly, to suspend Israel's membership of the UN and; to apply sanctions under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The Conference urged the establishment of an international Committee at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly to investigate crime

perpetrated by Israel following its invasion of Lebanon. The Conference condemned again the collusion between Israel and South Africa to maintain their racist, aggressive and colonialist policies and reaffirmed its call to sever all relations with the Zionist entity. It reaffirmed the need to open up offices for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of Member States who had not yet done so and to grant them full diplomatic status.

The Conference supported the Arab Peace Plan approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East problem, and endorsed the declaration and Programme of Action of the ^{Geneva} Conference on the question of Palestine. It expressed the view that President Reagan's plan denied the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and did not recognise the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. The Conference condemned the US armed presence in the Arabian Coast of the East Mediterranean and considered the continued influx in the Middle East as a threat to international peace and security.

The Conference hailed the Palestinian people for their staunch and steadfast resistance to the Zionist enemy. It called on member states to extend immediate and effective assistance to the PLO to enable it to reconstruct the Palestinian camps in Lebanon destroyed in the War with the approval of the Lebanese Government.

The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions on the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-endorsed the recommendations of all previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee. It affirmed its determination to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds and to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and its restoration to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestine State under the leadership of the PLO. The Conference resolved to strengthen and enhance financial, military and informational support to the Palestinian resistance and to

pursue all efforts, diplomatic and political, at the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies with a view to implementing the resolutions on Al-Quds. It called, as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity, for the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with Islamic capitals and major cities.

The Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, demographic character and the legal status of occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. It condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements, judaisation, eviction of inhabitants and transfer of refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine and Middle East problem. It especially condemned the Israeli Mohdechai ben Borath Committee's Scheme aimed at evicting 250,000 Palestinian refugees to across the Jordan river and called upon the international community to effectively oppose such schemes. It called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Al-Quds Fund and Islamic States to provide appropriate financial assistance for the implementation of housing projects in occupied Palestinian Arab lands.

The Conference appealed to all member-states to give generous donations, to implement pledges made, and pay their voluntary contributions at a rate not less than their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat, so as to realise the targets set for the Al-Quds Waqf and Al-Quds Fund. It decided to accelerate necessary procedures and arrangement so as to enable the respective Board of Directors to pay their scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for collection of new voluntary contributions from those Member States which pledged to contribute them, or those which did not transferred yet these contributions.

The Conference welcomed the established of the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel and urged it to direct its work in coordination and cooperation with relevant Islamic institutions set up by the Conference in the field of trade, banking and monetary matters with a view to effectively implementing its objectives.

46- The Conference in pursuit of the previous resolutions on the subject again urged for the prompt establishment of the Islamic Bureau for Military Cooperation with Palestine and the discharge of its duties as already agreed upon.

The Conference praising those members who had issued a Palestine Commemorative Stamp in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle urged Member States who had not yet done so, or who had not yet transferred the proceeds, to do so as early as possible.

The Conference condemned Israel for its scheme to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It affirmed that this project constituted a serious aggression against the legitimate rights, natural resources and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as well, as a threat to peace and security. The Conference urged all countries to denounce this project and refrain from any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.