



## DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

October 1984

### Volume VII, Bulletin No. 10

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1. Paragraphs adopted in the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, on the Middle East and Palestine

The following paragraphs were adopted in the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-aligned countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, on the Middle East and Palestine (A/39/560-S/16773):

### **THE MIDDLE EAST AND PALESTINE**

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their total support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their determination to act for early achievement of those rights. They reaffirmed that the Question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, any partial solution or any solution limited to some aspects of the conflict and excluding the rest will not be possible. It is also not possible to establish partial peace, since peace has to be both comprehensive and just. A just peace cannot be established in the region except on the basis of Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of obtaining land by force; the regaining of all the inalienable right of the Palestinian people including the right to return to their homes, to self-determination without external interference and to establish their independent sovereign state on their own land in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX) dated 22 November, 1974.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone has the full right to represent this people.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Nonaligned Movement, and in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of, and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the New Delhi Summit Conference expressing its support and adoption of the Arab Peace Plan issued at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference convened in Fez, Morocco. They affirmed that this plan, which is based on international legitimacy and the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They stressed the need for concerted internal effort to guarantee the implementation of this Plan on the basis of the principles stated above. No action should be taken that does not conform with these principles or that may affect in a harmful manner the struggle waged by the Arab countries to liberate their lands and by the Palestinian people to liberate its homeland and regain its inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its legitimate and sole representative.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the summit conferences had called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and facilitate their achievement.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation supported the final declaration and the Geneva Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Palestine convened in Geneva on 29 August-7 Sept. 1983. They called for a speedy implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 38/58 C dated 13 December 1983 which adopted both final declaration and programme of action. They stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee implementation of the expected agreements of the peace conference. The Ministers condemned the negative position of Israel and the United States toward the proposed conference.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that every encouragement and support should be extended to the U.N. Secretary General to pursue his consultations for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the role of the Nonaligned Committee of Eight on Palestine in this regard and expressed their desire that the Committee should pursue its endeavours and keep the Movement informed of its activities.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their opposition to occupation and rejection of the Israeli practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands including Jerusalem and in particular the establishment of settlements. They declared that all settlements established by Israel in the occupied territories are illegal according to international law and that they constitute an obstacle for peace. Therefore, these settlements should be immediately dismantled and no new ones be established, nor should expansion in present settlements be allowed. They also expressed their opposition to the continued violation of the rights of the indigenous Arab inhabitants, their forced dispersion and other policies aimed at changing the basic character and legal status of these territories. They affirmed that these practices and policies run contrary to International Law and relevant resolutions of the U.N. and were declared on many occasions and in various forums null and void, confirming that Israel is non-peace loving and should be treated accordingly.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their decisive rejection of Israeli policies aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem or altering their demographic composition particularly, Israel's plans to transfer Palestinian refugees' camps to new sites. They affirmed that they do not

recognize any alterations undertaken by Israel in the territories mentioned, reiterating their demand of all nations not to recognize these alterations and to cease any cooperation with Israel that may encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in accordance with Security Council Resolution 465 (1980).

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their strong condemnation of Israel for its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They also affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures it had taken to implement that decision are null and void, have no legal effect and cannot be recognized. The necessary measures should be taken to force Israel to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly by terminating the occupation.

" The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted by the Heads of States and Governments in the meeting convened from 7-12 March, 1983 in New Delhi urging action by the Nonaligned Countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Israel. They stressed the necessity for continued implementation of the afore-mentioned resolution and urged member countries in the Movement to adhere to it and strictly apply it. In this context, they noted the non-adherence by some countries to the New Delhi resolution banning the establishment of relations or dealings with Israel.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed concern with regard to the safety and security of the Palestinian people's sons and daughters in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem. They called upon the United Nations to provide protection for the civilians including Palestinian refugees in occupied Southern Lebanon.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned Israel for intensifying its aggressive practices and escalating its expansionist militarist policies. They denounced once again the continued support provided by the Government of the United States for these Israeli practices and acts as well as all forms of American assistance, particularly the agreements of mutual cooperation between them within the framework of their strategic alliance which threatens the security of the region and the world, and confirms the United States' total partiality toward Israel.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation examined the dangerous situations still facing Lebanon. They affirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the Nonaligned Countries. They demanded the necessary implementation of the

Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982, calling for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders. They reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity. They also condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia and the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Agreement of 1949. They condemned further Israel's aggressive and expansionist measures aimed at the removal of inhabitants from the occupied Lebanese territories, the imposition of Israeli domination and the pillaging of their resources. They expressed regret for the negative vote by one of the Permanent Members against a draft resolution (S/16732) submitted by Lebanon before the Security Council concerning the practices and measures undertaken by Israeli occupation authorities in Southern Lebanon, western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia.

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation declared their full support for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East as a concrete measure designed to lessen tension and contribute to security in the region in conformity with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and resolution S/10/2 in particular. They called upon the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary General to invest the necessary efforts and undertake concrete steps to create conditions for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East. They called in particular for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and expressed concern that Israel has not carried out the provisions of that Resolution.

2. Meeting of the Non-aligned Committee of Eight on Palestine at Ministerial level, held in New York on 3 October 1984

The meeting of the Non-aligned Committee on Palestine, established by the Seventh Summit of the Non-aligned Countries, was held in New York on 3 October 1984. The following statement was issued at the end of the meeting:

"The Nonaligned Committee on Palestine, established by the Seventh Summit held in New Delhi ( March 1983) "to work with the various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights in freedom and sovereignty in their independent homeland" met on October 3, 1984 at ministerial level. The Committee consists of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, P.L.O., Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

"The Ministers reviewed the situation, particularly in the light of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C which endorsed the Geneva Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine in August/September 1983. Of particular concern was the report of the United Nations Secretary General (A/39/130) in which the Secretary General reported on his endeavours to implement the request for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. The Ministers greatly appreciated the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and expressed their regret at the negative response of the Government of the United States and Israel and their rejection of such endeavours for the convening of a Peace Conference.

" Thus the Ministers have decided to continue actively their collective and individual efforts to mobilize all means available with a view to realize the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution and ensure the convening of such a Peace Conference in which all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict will be invited to participate, including naturally the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Ministers are of the opinion that the convening of this Conference under the aegis of the United Nations and with the particular involvement by the Security Council offers the best if not the only path conducive to the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to a

comprehensive just and durable peace in the Middle East. To this end they decided to support the United Nations Secretary General in his endeavours.

"The Ministers decided that the active role of the Committee should be continued and that no effort should be spared in supporting the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with International law and the will of the Nonaligned countries and their peoples.

"The Ministers were briefed by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the current situation.

"They condemned the escalated repressive measures by Israel, the occupying power, against the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory. They further expressed great concern about the destiny and safety of the Palestinians in the refugee camps in occupied South Lebanon and decided to convey their concern to the United Nations Secretary General with the request that the United Nations should assume its responsibility and provide adequate protection and safeguards.

"They expressed satisfaction that the unity of ranks within the Palestine Liberation Organization has been restored and reiterated their full support to the Palestine Liberation Organization, and its institutions, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"They decided to convey to Chairman Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization the full support of their Governments and people to the just struggle of the Palestinian people."



3. Paragraph adopted in the Final Declaration of the meeting of the ministers for foreign affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Non-aligned Movement, on Palestinian people

The following paragraph was adopted in the Final Declaration of the meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Non-aligned Movement, held in Valletta, Malta, on 10 and 11 September 1984, on Palestinian people (A/39/526-S/16758):

Palestinian people

" The Ministers stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the solution of the Palestinian question cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 6 June 1967, and the full exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, including the right of return, self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian State in its homeland, Palestine. To this end they endorsed the Geneva Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, including the call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, in conformity with resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 of the United Nations General Assembly, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on a footing of equality with other parties. As non-aligned States in the region, they renewed their commitment to strive persistently towards a comprehensive, just and peaceful resolution of the Middle East problem on the basis of the decisions and principles of the United Nations and the declarations and communiqués of the Non-Aligned Movement. "

4. The Security Council renews the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council on 12 October 1984, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further six months by adopting resolution 555 with 13 votes in favour to none against, with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics abstaining. The text of the resolution is as follows (S/RES/555):

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 9 October 1984 (S/16776), and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 8 October 1984 (S/16772),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 19 April 1985;
2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;
4. Reiterates that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council.

5. Paragraphs adopted on the question of Palestine in the Communiqué of the Co-ordinating Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The following paragraphs were adopted with reference to the question of Palestine in the Communiqué of the Co-ordinating Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 4 October 1984 (A/39/585-S/16783):

"The meeting was convened under circumstances characterized by escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people; Israeli rejection of all initiatives aimed at settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis; Israeli denial of the rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the international community, in addition to the arbitrary measures perpetrated against the Palestinian population, including ploys of intimidation against Palestinian national personalities; escalating aggression against the Islamic Holy Places, especially the numerous attempts to destroy Al-Aqsa Mosque; and the confiscation of land and properties and establishment of more settlements.

"The participants discussed the report of the Committee of Six on Palestine which held its meeting in the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 7 Muharram 1405 H (2 October 1984) and decided to refer the report of the Committee of Six to the Islamic Group in order to exert a greater effort to attain its recommendations during the current session of the General Assembly."

6. Non-governmental organizations activity and information

I. The association of Arab-American University Graduates held its seventeenth annual convention on the theme "The Arab Nation: A Fight For Survival" on 8 to 11 November 1984.

His Excellency, George Khod, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Mount Lebanon, presented the keynote address.

Among subjects concerning the Palestinian people which were dealt with in various fora was "The Palestinian Movement in its Arab Context." Other themes included "A Civil Society at the Pan Arab Level: The Role of Non-governmental Associations" and "Major Arab-American Organizations Assessed by their Presidents."

II. The American Educational Trust has published a booklet entitled "The Arabs 1984/85" consisting of an atlas and almanac. It includes a special feature article on Lebanon containing a section on the Palestinians from an historical perspective with helpful maps and statistics.

III. MECC Perspectives, August/September 1984, published by the Middle East Council of Churches contains an analysis of the International NGO Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Geneva from 20 to 22 August 1984. This article refers to the variety and quality of NGO's which participated and the growing concern and significant dynamics among NGO's. Attention was drawn to the various sections of the resolution of this meeting, including the call for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

IV. Washington Area Jews for an Israeli-Palestinian Peace reports that its recent activities have included the sponsorship of a speech by Y'aacov Schein, a member of Yesh G'vul (There is a Limit). This organization "There is a Limit" consists of a group of Israeli soldiers who have refused to serve in Lebanon.

WAJIPP is involved in a lobbying effort in favour of a Congressional resolution for a freeze on settlements in the West Bank and Gaza and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

They believe that this is a time to foster dialogue between Jewish organizations, including synagogues and community centres, and Palestinian and Arab organizations.