



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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I. THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY CALLS FOR AN END TO VIOLENCE
AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF LEBANON, PARTICULARLY IN
AND AROUND PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

On 31 May 1985, the Security Council expressed its deepest concern at the heavy human and material loss affecting the civilian population of Lebanon and called on all concerned to end the acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon and in particular in and around Palestinian refugee camps.

The Security Council acted by adopting resolution 564 (1985) unanimously. The full text of resolution 564 (1985) is as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement made by its President on 24 May 1985 (S/17215) on behalf of its members on the heightened violence in certain parts of Lebanon,

Alarmed at the continued escalation of violence involving the civilian population, including Palestinians in refugee camps, resulting in grievous casualties, and material destruction on all sides,

1. Expresses anew its deepest concern at the heavy costs in human lives and material destruction affecting the civilian population in Lebanon, and calls on all concerned to end acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon and in particular in and around Palestinian refugee camps;
2. Reiterates its calls for respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon;
3. Calls on all parties to take necessary measures to alleviate the suffering resulting from acts of violence, in particular by facilitating the work of United Nations agencies, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, in providing humanitarian assistance to all those affected and emphasizes the need to ensure the safety of all the personnel of these organizations;
4. Appeals to all interested parties to co-operate with the Lebanese Government and the Secretary-General with a view to ensuring the implementation of this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council;
5. Reaffirms its intention to continue to follow closely the situation.

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II. ELEVENTH UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE
HELD AT GEORGETOWN, GUYANA, 17-20 JUNE 1985

Following is the report of the Eleventh United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine.

1. The Eleventh United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine was held at the Pegasus Hotel, Georgetown, Guyana, from 17 to 20 June 1985 in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 38/58 B. Five meetings were held at which eight panelists presented papers on different aspects of the question of Palestine.

2. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by His Excellency Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal), Chairman, H.E. Mr. Alberto Velazco-San José (Cuba), H.E. Mr. David Karran (Guyana), Mr. Miklós Endreffy (Hungary) and Mr. Zehdi L. Terzi (Palestine Liberation Organization). Mr. Massamba Sarré was Chairman and Mr. David Karran Rapporteur of the Seminar.

Opening statements

3. The Seminar was opened by H.E. Mr. Rashleigh Jackson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guyana and was attended by many distinguished personages, including H.E. Mr. Ptolemy Reid, Deputy Leader of the People's National Congress, Vice-Presidents and cabinet ministers as well as heads of diplomatic missions.

4. Mr. Jackson, in his opening remarks, warmly congratulated Ambassador Massamba Sarré of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and stated that the Committee had played a valuable supportive role in the Palestinian struggle by drawing up a structured programme of action for the achievement of the objectives which had inspired its creation. The Seminar, which was part of that programme of action, had provided an opportunity for the Latin American region to have attention focused on the Committee's perspectives and thereby assist in the overall co-ordination of the strategies of the supporters of the Palestinian cause in all regions of the world.

5. In a sense, the Seminar was not restricted to the question of Palestine alone, because a number of principles were at stake which were of a universal nature and which were cardinal to the national policies of many States, including Guyana. Amongst them were the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, respect for independence, sovereignty and non-acquisition of territory by force.

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6. The situation of the Palestinian people was one of the more sordid tragedies of recorded history. Like many people of Africa and Asia, the Palestinians were in the diaspora and had suffered the indignities of living in refugee camps and of being the objects of global compassion. However, dispersion and degradation, occupation and repression had served only to reinforce the determination of the Palestinian people to intensify their struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Guyana congratulated the Palestine Liberation Organization for the effectiveness of its policies and its activities in the political and diplomatic fronts which had earned the Palestine Liberation Organization international respect and support.

7. The question of Palestine was the crux of the Middle East situation and lasting peace in the region would remain elusive until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people were fully respected. The struggle of the Palestinian people was also an integral part of the worldwide struggle against foreign domination. The Government and people of Guyana had always been firm in their support for the rights of the Palestinian people. Guyana's participation in the work of the Committee was testimony of its commitment to that cause. The Committee could count on Guyana's abiding support.

8. Much needed to be done. Such issues had suffered much from media neglect or deliberate distortion and disinformation. The world's people needed to be educated about the question of Palestine. At the same time, every effort should be made to convene an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, a proposal which had great merit and enjoyed widespread international support. Israel should be made to realize that its best interests would be served by participating in such a Conference.

9. H.E. Mr. Massamba Sarré, welcoming participants, recalled that His Excellency the Foreign Minister had, as the distinguished representative of Guyana to the United Nations, been one of the earliest members of the Committee and participated actively in its work at a time when the Committee was charting its course. Guyana had always been an active member of the Committee and the fact that it had so kindly provided the venue for the Seminar as well as the presence of His Excellency the Foreign Minister and other distinguished guests at the opening were a reflection of the importance that Guyana attached to the question of Palestine and its commitment to finding a just and lasting solution to the problem.

10. The Committee laid great stress on the value of world public opinion on the Palestine question and was convinced that a knowledge of all the facts of the case would lead to a better understanding of the issues and promote a lasting solution. The Seminar was intended to alert public opinion in the Latin American and Caribbean region to the various aspects to the question of Palestine since public opinion could make a valuable contribution towards making the voice of reason heard in the formation of policies. In the course of the Seminar, the views of several influential policy-makers would be heard on the role of Latin American and Caribbean public opinion. Their views and the discussions that would take place would be of the greatest value in assessing what still needed to be done in that field.

11. The Committee also, along with a majority of States, fully endorsed the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East as a valuable step forward in the search for peace in the region. Consequently, it had made it the focus of its work in 1985. It was for that reason that one of the panels of the Seminar was devoted exclusively to the International Peace Conference. It was the Committee's hope that the views expressed at the Seminar would help to promote the convening of such an important Conference.

12. At the opening meeting the Seminar also heard a message from Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, conveyed by Mr. Zehdi L. Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations. In his message Mr. Arafat expressed his deep gratitude for the tremendous efforts being made to promote the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people and in defence of their inalienable rights.

13. The Palestinian cause was presently witnessing a dangerous phase since Israel was intensifying its repression of the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territories. Those acts were perpetrated with the sole aim of expelling and forcibly deporting the Palestinian people from their land and homes. At the same time, the United States Administration was intensifying its hostile policies against the Palestinian people and increasing its support of Israel militarily and financially. In addition, it denied the Palestinian people their inalienable rights. In spite of such enormous challenges, the Palestinian people continued their struggle and resistance to the hostile policies of Israel and the United States.

14. The Palestine Liberation Organization had availed itself of every opportunity in the search for peace in the firm belief that justice, peace and stability in the area as well as international peace and security should be achieved. It would continue its efforts to achieve a joint Arab political plan aimed at the attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

15. Chairman Arafat expressed his gratitude to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and its Chairman, H.E. Mr. Massamba Sarré, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. In conclusion, he thanked the people and Government of Guyana for hosting the Seminar and for Guyana's consistent and militant support.

16. H.E. Mr. Gajanan Wakankar, High Commissioner of India to Guyana, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, stated that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, stated that the non-aligned countries had always felt a particular bond of kinship with the Palestinian people. The issue of Palestine had been in the forefront of the deliberations and activities of the Movement from the time of the first non-aligned summit in 1961. The non-aligned countries had been particularly active in mobilizing international support in favour of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and against Israel's action in the occupied territories.

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17. The non-aligned summit held at New Delhi, India, in March 1983 had affirmed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East could not be established without a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

18. The Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly had in October 1984 stressed the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. More recently, the Committee of Eight at the Level of Ministers had, on 20 April 1985, endorsed the proposal for the convening of the Conference. They had also decided to continue actively their collective and individual efforts to mobilize all means available with a view to realizing implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions and to ensure the convening of the Peace Conference.

19. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had made a significant contribution in its search for a just solution to the question of Palestine. The efforts of the Committee towards an early convening of the Peace Conference and to mobilize public support for the Palestinian cause had been untiring.

20. India had consistently supported the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and that was one of the hallmarks of India's foreign policy. India's support was rooted in tradition and history and was matched by concrete action.

21. Mr. Miklós Endreffy, speaking on behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, stated that the international community had recently witnessed developments culminating in further suffering for the people of Palestine. Such events reaffirmed the view of peace-loving peoples all over the world that it was impossible to ensure a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict without resolving its core - the question of Palestine.

22. That could not be achieved while the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories continued. The Government of Israel persisted in its attempts to subdue the desire of the Palestinian people to free themselves. It carried out policies with cruelty and without respect for the human rights of the Palestinian people. However, in spite of Israel's denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and its policy of oppression and intimidation in the occupied territories, the desire of the Palestinian people for freedom could not be conquered.

23. Each year, the Special Committee against Apartheid submitted a special report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa. That report pointed out very clearly the seriousness of the alliance between those two régimes. Their collaboration constituted an alliance detrimental to the interests of the African and Arab peoples.

24. The Special Committee, in co-operation with the League of Arab States had convened in Tunis in August 1984, a Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa. That Conference had considered the threat facing the Arab and the African peoples as a result of the alliance between Israel and South Africa and adopted several pertinent resolutions.

25. Mr. Engin Ansay, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, in an address to the Seminar, on behalf of H.E. Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, stated that that Organization considered the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds al-Sharif the foremost cause of the Muslim Ummah because of its justness and because of the existence of Islamic holy shrines under occupation. Accordingly, the Organization of the Islamic Conference member States had given their unreserved support to the cause of the Palestinian people.

26. In spite of Israel's aggressive policies, the Arab States had made clear their serious desire to bring about a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. For its part, the Palestine Liberation Organization had demonstrated total flexibility with regard to the peace process. The United States and Israel, however, had rejected every proposal and initiative and would no doubt reject any proposal that recognized the Palestinians right to self-determination and statehood. The question of Palestine was first and foremost a problem of colonialism, secondly it was an issue brought about by the aggressiveness of one entity at the expense of another; thirdly it was an issue based on the dangerous doctrine of aggression against a neighbouring country.

27. The Organization of the Islamic Conference believed that as long as the question of Palestine was not settled on the basis of United Nations approved resolutions, there would be no peace or stability in the Middle East and world peace would continue to be threatened.

28. In defiance of all United Nations resolutions, Israel had announced in 1980 the annexation of Al-Quds and almost every day committed flagrant sacrilegious acts against Islam. Moreover, Israel's policy of settlements in the occupied Arab territories created one of the greatest threats to peace in the region. Its settlements policy was intended to preempt any achievement by the Palestinian people towards the affirmation of their inalienable rights.

29. The Organization of the Islamic Conference maintained that peace was essential to the Middle East but the minimum condition for its realization was the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to their own territory and homeland. Hence the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East constituted the ideal solution since it ensured the participation of all parties concerned.

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30. At the fourth meeting H.E. Mr. Alberto Velazco-San José, speaking on behalf of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, stated that the tenets that governed the work of the Special Committee - the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples - proclaimed that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constituted a denial of fundamental human rights, was contrary to the Charter and was an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

31. Within that context the Special Committee viewed with deep concern the plight of the people of Palestine who had been denied their fundamental and inalienable right to determine their destiny and had been subjected to cruel, repressive measures at the hands of their oppressor.

32. Although the Palestinian question continued to be one of the most complex, difficult and dangerous issues facing the United Nations, that should not discourage the international community in its search for a just solution to the problem. On the contrary, it should reinforce with a grave sense of urgency, the international community's commitment to the goal as set forth in a number of resolutions of the United Nations. It became all the more important therefore that the international community should firmly rededicate itself to the promotion of a genuine and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. The attainment of that objective would continue to be elusive unless the core of the Middle East conflict, namely the Palestine question, was resolved in its totality. Concerted action was long overdue to persuade the supporters of Israel to compel it to respond to relevant United Nations resolutions and to the will of the international community on the question of Palestine.

33. He acknowledged with appreciation the very important work carried out by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, under the outstanding and dedicated leadership of Ambassador Massamba Sarré of Senegal. It was his confident hope that the holding of the present Seminar would take everyone a step closer to the fulfilment by the United Nations of its obligations to the Palestinian people.

34. The closing meeting on Thursday, 20 June 1985, was attended by His Excellency Mr. Rudy Collins, Head of Department II in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana. The meeting was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Rudy Collins and the Chairman of the Seminar.

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A full report of the Seminar together with the papers of the experts will be published at a later date.

III. FIFTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE
AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, the Yemen Arab Republic, from 18 to 22 December 1984, adopted the following resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East: */

RESOLUTION NO.1/15-P

ON

THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, the Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Charter,

Pursuant to all previous Islamic resolutions on the Palestine question and the Middle East,

Inspired by the Rabat Declaration, the Lahore Declaration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, the Holy Jihad Declaration, the Islamic Programmes for the Confrontation of the Zionist enemy, and the Casablanca Charter,

Guided by all the resolutions of the United Nations on the Palestine question and the Middle East,

Entrenching as a principle the common destiny of all Islamic countries, and their commitment to the objectives of their joint struggle against imperialism, occupation, racism and Zionism, in addition to emphasizing that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the primal cause of the Islamic Ummah,

Expressing grave concern over the increasingly deteriorating situation in occupied Palestine and the

*/ See A/40/173-S/17033.

Middle East, as a result of the continuous wars and hostile practices of the Zionist enemy against the countries and peoples of the region, thus posing a serious threat to world peace and security,

Convinced that the time has come to hold an international conference in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation would participate on an equal footing with all other parties concerned, with a view to securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people and the recovery of all the other occupied Arab Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions,

Considering that maintaining a relationship, in any form whatsoever, political, military, economic, cultural or otherwise, and at any level, with the Zionist enemy will only help him to persist on his usurpation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, as well as in his continued occupation of the Arab territories,

Emphasizing that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretorian racist regime in South Africa are linked by the same aggressive policies, racist practices,

stiffling freedoms demeaning human dignity, domination, hegemony, acquiring territories by force in denial of the inalienable rights and independence of the peoples of the two nations,

Convinced that practical measures, should be taken to contain the sustained acts of aggression of the Zionist enemy, his flagrant violations, the escalation of official and organised terrorist operations against the inhabitants of the occupied Palestine and Arab territories especially the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and that it is imperative to take all the deterrent measures provided for in Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter against the Zionist entity,

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include :

I. Reaffirms its adherence and commitment to the following seven principles and bases, which should underline the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East :

1. The Palestine question - the primary cause of the Muslims - is the core of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict;
2. The Palestine question and the Middle East problem must be treated and solved as an indivisible whole. Consequently, there cannot be a partial solution;

or a solution that involves only some of the parties in the conflict, or limited only to some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others. It is also not possible to have partial peace, since peace must involve all parties and eliminate all reasons for hostilities, in addition to being a just peace;

3. A just peace in the region can only be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include :
 - a- Their right to their national home, Palestine;
 - b- Their right to return to their home, Palestine, and recover their possessions as guaranteed by U.N. resolutions
 - c- Their right to self determination without any external interference
 - d- Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land, Palestine, and their natural resources;

- e- Their right to the establishment of their national independent sovereign state in Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
- 4. The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Israeli enemy should, therefore, withdraw unconditionally from it and restore it to Palestinian sovereignty;
- 5. The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; and seeking the fulfilment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

No solution can be just, complete or acceptable, unless the Palestine Liberation Organization participates, as an equal and independent party, with other parties concerned, in its establishment. No other party is entitled

to claim the right to represent or negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people, their land or their rights. Anything in contradiction with this rule is null and void, and has no legal consequence;

6. Security Council Resolution 242/1967 runs counter to the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a suitable basis for a solution to the Palestine question and the Middle East problem;
7. No Arab party should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Zionist conflict. Resistance should continue to the Camp David Approach and Accords, as well as to their consequences and any initiative based on them, until they are foiled. Full and effective support, both material and moral, should be extended to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and their resistance to the 'Self-rule' conspiracy reinforced. The Conference also endorses the Dhaka resolutions, and more particularly paragraph 4 of Resolution 10/14-f pertaining to the refusal and condemnation of the Camp David Accords.

II. Reaffirms also that any solution not founded on all these principles and bases and on their application, concurrently and without exception, cannot lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, it will

render the situation in the region more explosive and implement his expansionist, colonialist and racist policies, as well as encourage bilateral and partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestinian question, and pave the way for the hostile policies and projects, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question;

III. Reaffirms the need for Member States to take quick, collective action for the adoption by the Security Council of a new resolution explicitly providing for :

- a- The unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- b- The guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, namely their right to return to their homeland, Palestine; their right to self-determination; and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and under the leadership of the Palestine

Liberation Organization, their sole, legitimate representative - in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

- c- The convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine and Middle East question, in which the Palestine Liberation Organization should participate as an independent party, on an equal footing with all the other parties concerned, in cooperation with the Security Council, in implementation of the relevant U.N. resolution, the recommendations of the U.N. Commission on the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the international conference held in Geneva in 1983, and adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca.

IV. Calls upon all Islamic States to exert every constructive effort to strengthen the political will for the immediate convening of the international conference on the solution of the Palestine and Middle East question to ensure rapid achievement of its objectives. The Conference welcomes the valuable efforts exerted by the U.N. Secretary-General with

the aim of convening that Conference. The Conference condemns the United States of America and the Israeli enemy for their persistent refusal to convene that Conference.

V. Requests anew that the six-man Islamic Committee, in full cooperation and joint coordination with the U.N. Committee for the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to take each and every effective measure at the largest international scale possible, within the U.N.O. and its specialized agencies, and at all other international organizations, bodies, and fora :

- (a) To implement the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution;
- (b) To apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Israeli enemy in view of its persistent refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and violating its Charter;
- (c) To support and strengthen the efforts being exerted at the United Nations with a view to integrating UNRWA's budget into the regular annual budget of the United Nations;
- (d) To request the United Nations to assess, with the approval of the Government of Lebanon, the casualties and property damage resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and attacks against the Palestinian people, and demand that compensation paid

to them by the Zionist enemy and the United States, who had abetted and protected that invasion, for the appalling human casualties and great material losses resulting from the continued Zionist occupation of Lebanese towns and villages and the ongoing destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon;

- (e) To implement the provisions of paragraphs 4, 20, and 20 of its previous resolutions 1/12-P, 1/13-P and 1/14-P respectively.

VI. Strongly condemns anew the United States for :

- (a) Its persistent hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support to the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;
- (b) The policies it seeks to impose on the states and peoples of the region in order to force them into the spheres of American influence, control and hegemony;
- (c) Its sustained and growing support to the Zionist enemy in all fields, particularly the military, political and economic under the Agreement

of Strategic Cooperation concluded between them; the transformation of U.S. loans to the Zionist entity into grants; and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic armament and a store house of ammunition to be used against the peoples and states of the region;

- (d) The right of veto when voting at the Security Council on resolutions pertaining to the issues of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, thus providing full protection to the Zionist enemy in its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to exterminate the Palestinian people and annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the Holy City of Al-Quds, thereby relinquishing its obligations; as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;
- VI) Calls upon the European Economic Community to take more positive stands than those recently adopted in Dublin with regard to the Palestine and Middle East question;
- VII) Taking into account the vital common interests, and endeavour to develop their stands so as to secure to the Palestinian people their inalienable national rights, in accordance with the UN resolutions;

VIII) Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along the Arab coastlines, and East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East, and the acts of aggression and threats of war, jeopardize security and peace in the region and constitute a flagrant aggression against the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement of and protection to the Zionist entity. It views the presence of these forces as a permanent vanguard post for the rapid deployment forces and a blatant manoeuvre to ensure the return of imperialist forces to the region, thus depriving the United Nations of its role as the international organization responsible for peace and security in the world at large. It urges the shunning of any action likely to bring about polarization or more international conflict to the Middle East;

IX) Invites Member States to reconsider their diplomatic relations with the United States of America, or any other country, in the light of their support for and protection of the Zionist enemy;

X) Considers that President Reagan's Plan for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, disregards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, to self-determination, as well as their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as its capital, and does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

XI) Strongly supports all international just initiatives for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, that recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent sovereign Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as its capital, and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

XII) Calls for the exploring of all ways and means likely to clarify the Arab Peace Plan approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held in Fes and endorsed by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, and urges that measures be taken to explain the dimensions of this Plan, and secure international support for its implementation;

XIII) Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, and considers that all the settlements that have been, or will be, established by the Zionist enemy in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al Sharif are measures and practices that are null and void and unlawful. These settlements must be dismantled and no more established, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions;

XIV) Strongly condemns anew the Zionist enemy's intention to implement its project of constructing a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, which poses a direct threat to the vital interests and economic installations of both the Palestinian and the Jordanian peoples;

XV) Reaffirms the right of the Arab peoples and States, whose territories are occupied by the Israeli enemy, to permanent, full and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources as well as over their wealth and economic activities. It reaffirms its condemnation of all measures taken by the Zionist enemy to plunder these resources

and wealth. These measures being illegal, such resources should be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage;

XVI) Strongly condemns anew the persistence of the Zionist enemy in perpetrating official and organized acts of terror against the Palestinian citizens living under occupation. It also condemns the armed operations organized and launched by the army and extremist gangs of the Zionist enemy, by forcing their way into Palestinian camps, villages, towns, schools and universities, breaking into Islamic and Christian places of worship, besieging and isolating them for long periods, subjecting Palestinian citizens to acts of oppression, razing their homes, confiscating their lands and possessions, opening fire at random on them, and planting explosives to liquidate them - in addition to exposing Palestinians to eviction, internment, torture, imprisonment, displacement and deportation, in disregard of the will of the international community,

U. N. resolutions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference once again calls for the cessation of all these criminal acts and practices;

XVII) Strongly condemns anew the Zionist enemy for persisting in the implementation of his schemes and designs aimed at the dismantling of Palestinian refugee camps on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip:

- (a) Warns the international community against the danger of those schemes which relate to the aggressive policy of the Zionist enemy pertaining to the annexation of occupied territories, the erection of Jewish settlements and the evacuation of Palestinian citizens;
- (b) Requests the international community to effectively counter those schemes and refrain from extending such assistance as would contribute to the materialization of such schemes;
- (c) Requests the international community to back up Arab and Islamic efforts to resist and counter those schemes, which constitute a constant infringement on the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and pose a direct threat to the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

XVIII) Strongly condemns anew the arrangements approved by the Knesset (Israeli parliament) on

2 January 1984, for the enforcement of Israeli legislation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and considers such highly dangerous measures a further stage meant to complement the enemy's designs of annexing and judaizing the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967;

The Conference again requests the international community to take practical and effective steps to counter such new aggressive arrangements and prevent their materialisation, because they constitute a flagrant and deliberate violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, international law, the Fourth Geneva Convention, and all relevant international resolutions;

XIX) a) Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U. N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the Syrian Golan Heights and reaffirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex the Golan Heights and enforce its laws in that territory is an act of aggression according to provisions of the U.N. Charter and resolutions, and that such a decision is null and void and has no legal validity;

b) Strongly condemns the terrorist and repressive measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom thus violating the 4th Geneva Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and expresses its support to their just struggle to defend their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity;

c) Rejects and condemns the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and expresses its full and active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Zionist aggression and occupation and for the liberation of their occupied territories;

XX) Reaffirms its determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity, and its commitments to continue to support all efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that the Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to safeguard the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national matters. It also hails the steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance of the Zionist enemy now occupying their territory, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon;

XXI) Strongly condemns the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatilla, in 1982, claiming as victims thousands of unarmed old men, women and children, and recalling to mind the Nazi crimes during the World War II; a crime committed with the blessing and the protection of the United States which relinquished its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It also strongly condemns the continued crimes of the Israeli enemy and the retaliatory military operations it carries out against Lebanese

towns and villages and against the Palestinian camps in South Lebanon;

XXII) Reaffirms the pledge of Member States and their peoples to sever political, economic, cultural, military and other forms of direct or indirect relations with the Zionist entity and enforce the provisions of the Islamic boycott against it. Decides again that Member States which still maintain any form of relations, at whichever level, with the Zionist enemy should sever such relations forthwith and without delay, in implementation of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

XXIII) Reiterates its strong condemnation of the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and their common racist, colonialist policy as well as their aggression and settlement characteristics. It also strongly condemns cooperation between them in all fields, particularly in the area of nuclear armament thus gravely threatening the peace and security of the countries of Africa and the Middle East;

XXIV) Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their stands and reinforcement of their efforts at all international fora in order to eliminate all forms of racism, racist discrimination and zionism, to rid humanity, international communities and Arab, African and Islamic peoples of their evils and their manifestations evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in occupied Palestine and the Pretoria racist régime in South Africa. It also calls upon Member States to use all their economic and financial potentialities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism and their supporters. Moreover it reiterates its strong solidarity

with the just struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by the National Liberation Movement of South Africa.

XXV) Condemns all countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories to occupied Palestine and calls for the cessation of such illegal Zionist emigration to Palestine. It further calls for resolute action to encourage the return of the migrant Jews to their countries of origin;

XXVI) Appeals again to the countries of the European Economic Community to ensure that their bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Israeli enemy, are not enforced in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and seek a similar stand from other countries which have concluded such agreements as well as abstain from importing goods produced by the Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

XXVII) Appeals again to all Islamic countries to adopt a firm stand in the face of legislation enacted by some Western countries to counter Arab and Islamic boycott; urge other friendly countries to refrain from promulgating such hostile legislation; and requests all Islamic States to strictly adhere to Islamic boycott provisions against the Zionist enemy and to emphasize the legitimacy of the boycott;

XXVIII) Reaffirms the need to open offices for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the capitals of the Member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organization is the legitimate and sole representative

of the Palestinian people, and grant these offices full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities;

XXIX) Commends the valiant Palestinian people for their steadfastness and unfailing stand against the Zionist enemy, their resistance to occupation in all its forms and their rallying around their leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. All Islamic States renew their commitment to the safeguarding of national Palestinian unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organization and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs;

XXX) Reaffirms the principle of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine, the right of the PLO to continue the struggle in all its military and political forms using all other possible means in order to liberate Palestine and recover the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

XXXI) Reasserts the need for all Muslim peoples and governments to celebrate Islamic Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine which falls on 21 August every year and on this occasion recall the criminal Zionist attempt to set fire to the blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the OIC in 1969 as a natural and unified response to this act, emphasizing Islamic solidarity towards its primal cause: the question of Palestine and that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its stand against the Zionist enemy and his supporters;

XXXII) Calls anew among all member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation

Organization so that it may reconstruct the
Palestinian refugee camps and houses destroyed
in Lebanon in the war, and compensate the
inhabitants of these camps for their vast
human and material losses, as it calls for
the reconstruction of the Palestinian houses and
camps with the consent of the Lebanese
Government;

XXXIII) Hails friendly, peace, justice and equality loving Third World countries, particularly Non-Aligned Countries and OAU Member States for their principled and steadfast support to the Palestine question and the Middle East Conflict; and their consistent backing of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO against the Zionist enemy and his supporters; also hails the firm stand of these friendly countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate into them in order to achieve his designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to his diplomatic isolation;

XXXIV) Urges all OIC Member States to take all measures needed for the implementation of this resolution and any other previous relevant resolutions of the OIC and requests the General Secretariat, Al-Quds Committee, and the six-Member Committee to follow up its implementation and submit a progress report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-P.

ON

THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25-29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference,

Pursuant to all the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Taking into consideration the deteriorating situation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its Holy Shrines under the Zionist Israeli occupation; the acts of annexation, judaization and sacrilege committed in the City; the grave perils and damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been subjected; the persistent threats to the City and its future as an Arab City in which revealed religion - under Muslim rule - have enjoyed full religious freedom for fourteen centuries; and the fact that the continuation of this situation poses a real danger to world peace and security.

Considering the inseparable link between the question of Palestine and the struggle against racist Zionism, and that the usurpation of Palestine including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core and cause of the conflict, so that the City can never be a subject for bargaining or concessions,

Determined to combat the spreading phenomenon of official and organized Zionist terrorism in Palestine, in particular in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, a phenomenon which is entering a most critical stage : setting up

permanent centres in the Holy City, constituting specialized bodies that comply with a planned policy and executive programmes drawn up by the Zionist authorities, with the ultimate purpose of expelling the Arab Palestinian inhabitants from their homeland, threatening to destroy the blessed Aqsa Mosque and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple and persisting in wicked attempts to achieve that end,

Reaffirming that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, and the capital of the independent Palestinian State, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that its return to Arab sovereignty is the only guarantee for the preservation of its sacred nature and its Islamic character and for securing freedom of religious practice in it.

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, which was violated by the Zionists who tried to turn its main part into a Jewish temple the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines and other archaeological sites in Palestine with a view to disfiguring, seizing, plundering their possessions, judaizing them and marring these historic monuments which safeguarded for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and heritage.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include:

1- Full commitment to taking all necessary practical steps towards implementing "The Declaration on Holy Jihad" against the Zionist enemy and his supporters and protectors, with a view to liberating occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as rescuing Al-Quds Al-Sharif

and redeeming the blessed Aqsa Mosque - the first Qibla and third holy shrine - it being a mandatory obligation on all Muslims, males and females;

II- Full commitment to implementing the provisions of the Islamic programme of action against the Zionist enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif), besides all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II;

III- Full preservation of the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the City of Hebron and commitment to serious and devoted action to liberate the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and restore it to Arab Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the independent State of Palestine - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

IV- Full commitment to mobilizing all resources available to Islamic States against the resolution taken by the Israeli enemy regarding the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declaring it to be the permanent capital of the Zionist entity, as well as against any other states supporting this resolution, including the application of political, economic and cultural boycott and refraining from all forms of direct or indirect cooperation with Israel at any level; and appeals to all States of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli enemy authorities through any form of communication claimed by these authorities to involve a tacit recognition of the fait accompli created forcibly by the latter's declaration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the unified and permanent capital of the odious Zionist entity;

V - Requests all States to reconsider their relations with the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of El-Salvador, for having moved their respective Embassies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sherif, in contradiction with the Security Council resolutions in this regard;

VI- Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for having set up a military Centre in the courtyard of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, making it possible for the Zionist gangs to have access to it and thereby achieve their objective, namely to destroy it and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple; and calls upon the international community to take speedy measures in order to counter this new Zionist aggression;

VII- Full commitment by Member States, individually and collectively to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions, adopted on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sherif by the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as the UNESCO, etc., and non-recognition of all measures and criminal practices applied by the Zionist enemy. The Conference strongly condemns all those measures and considers them null and void as well as illegitimate. In consequence, such measures should not be dealt with on the basis of recognising them as a fait accompli. The Conference also calls for continued resistance to those measures and practices until they are frustrated and all their effects and consequences are removed;

VIII- Maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to reach a common Islamic-Christian stand in order to safeguard the historical and religious character of Al-Quds, and urges the adoption of a clear and public position on aggressive Zionist measures and practices in Al-Quds Al-Sherif;

IX- To urge Third World countries and specialized international organizations to take a decisive stand against current Zionist enemy violations of the sanctity of holy places and shrines in Palestine in disregard of United Nations Security Council resolutions, that set up fact-finding commissions which were prevented by the Zionist enemy from fulfilling their assignments;

X- Its commitment to implement the information programme provided for the Information Plan, and to hold the scheduled symposia to promote public awareness of the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout world capitals and at grassroot levels representing groups of world public opinion, particularly in the United States and Western Europe;

XI- That capitals and major and historical cities in the Islamic States should continue to be twinned with the City of Al-Quds, Capital of Palestine, especially the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds, and as a tribute to their steadfastness and heroic resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation; and requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and fulfil the twinning measures within the next six months, in full cooperation with Palestine - the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

IV. ASIAN REGIONAL JOURNALISTS ENCOUNTER ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE
WAS HELD AT JAKARTA, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, FROM 7 TO 9 MAY 1985

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 38/58 E of 13 December 1983 and 39/49 C of 11 December 1984, the Asian regional journalists encounter on the question of Palestine was held at Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 7 to 9 May 1985. The encounter was organized by the Department of Public Information in co-operation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The panelists were: Mr. Abdullah Kamil, Ambassador, Special Adviser to Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations; and Dr. Amnon Kapeliuk, correspondent of Le Monde newspaper in Jerusalem. Twelve journalists from the region took part in the encounter. In addition, several local journalists also participated. The subjects discussed were: historical review of the origins of the Palestine problem; the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; United Nations and the question of Palestine; and the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem.

V. UNITED NATIONS SPONSORED FACT-FINDING NEWS MISSION TO THE
MIDDLE EAST

In its resolutions 38/58 E of 13 December 1983 and 39/49 C of 11 December 1984 on the question of Palestine, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information in co-operation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, inter alia, to organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists. Twelve journalists nominated by the United Nations Information Centres were selected to participate in the mission. The mission visited Tunisia from 31 March to 5 April 1985, Egypt from 6 to 10 April 1985, Jordan from 10 to 14 April 1985 and Syria from 14 to 18 April 1985.

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IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITY AND INFORMATION

1. Eastern College and the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary hosted an Evangelical Round Table entitled Christianity and the Arab/Israeli Conflict, from 5 to 7 June 1985. A broad spectrum of religious viewpoints, including the Jewish and Islamic were represented. Emphasis was placed upon the role of religious traditions in enlightening such concepts as "justice," "land" and "freedom" as they relate to the peace-building process.
2. An International Symposium on Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories, sponsored by the League of Arab States in Washington D.C., held from 22 to 24 April 1985, drew numerous NGOs among the 300 participants.

The program consisted of eight panels dealing with various aspects of the question as well as a slide show entitled: "Settlement-Making on the occupied West Bank".

Among the featured speakers were Sean MacBride, Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, Lord Caradon, Jesse Jackson, Dr. Richard Falk, Mr. Henry Catan, H.E. Bruno Kreisky, Vanessa Redgrave and Rabbi Elmer Berger.

The participants made suggestions for concrete actions which would coalesce government and non-government forces to create pressure for a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

3. Mobilization for Survival, a network of organizations working on peace issues, has produced a slide show entitled "From the West Bank to Armageddon", which gives an historical overview of the Israel-Palestine conflict and the effects of Israeli occupation on the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A number of NGOs are making use of this educational tool.
4. The Palestine Human Rights Campaign has announced that its National Conference shall take place from 20 to 21 September 1985 in Chicago, Illinois. Confirmed speakers include Israel Shahak (Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights) and Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi (University of Haifa).
5. L'Association Belgo-Palestinienne has used its bulletin "Palestine" as a vehicle for circulating the appeal for an international peace conference on the Middle East. Many other organizations distribute the text of this appeal at solidarity meetings and during religious and cultural events.
6. The Committee in Solidarity with Palestinian and Lebanese Prisoners sponsored a program entitled "Women Political Prisoners on Three Continents" at the Arab Social Club in Brooklyn, New York on 8 June 1985. Among the featured speakers were Felicia Langer, an Israeli civil defense lawyer for Palestinians.
7. A coalition of Arab, Jewish and peace groups sponsored a concert for peace on 18 June in New York City. Palestinian musician, Imad Salel and the Israeli musician, Vara Alexander were featured artists. The American folk-singer Ronnie Gilbert was hostess to the concert.