



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. PARAGRAPHS ADOPTED IN THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE EIGHTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, HELD AT HARARE, ZIMBABWE, FROM 1 TO 6 SEPTEMBER 1986, ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND LEBANON	1
II. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION, HELD AT ADDIS ABABA FROM 21 TO 26 JULY 1986, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION	18
III. PARAGRAPHS FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED BY THE CO-ORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, HELD AT NEW YORK ON 2 OCTOBER 1986, ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE	24
IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION . . .	26

I. PARAGRAPHS ADOPTED IN THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE EIGHTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, HELD AT HARARE, ZIMBABWE, FROM 1 TO 6 SEPTEMBER 1986, ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND LEBANON 1/

The following paragraphs were adopted:

SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories, and the Israeli policy and practices clearly manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region which pose a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

They reaffirmed the active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

1/ A/41/697-S/18392, pp. 76 to 92.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to supporting the Arab front-line States and the PLO in the face of Israeli threats and Zionist aggression, as well as their struggle to liberate their territories.

They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that partial solutions confined to some aspects of the conflict and excluding others can only lead to further complications and a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State on their national territory on the basis of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, and its relevant resolutions.

The Heads of State or Government condemned any accord or treaty that violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, thereby obstructing the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and preventing the

Palestinian Arab people from exercising their inalienable rights. They condemned unilateral and partial solutions.

The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

The Heads of State or Government requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem) occupied since 1967 by Israel.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Israel's decision taken on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan Heights is null and void and is invalid. It is also considered an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Heads of State or Government condemned anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the

Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

The Heads of State or Government called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Syrian Arab territories. They reiterated their total support for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied lands. The Heads of State or Government hailed the movement of revolt of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation.

The Heads of State or Government condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and emphasized that such an alliance strengthened the aggressive role of the expansionist régime of Tel Aviv that seeks to destabilize the region, and encourages that régime to pursue and escalate its aggression, all of which constitutes a dangerous threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East. They also condemned the policy of the United States of America aimed at developing military industries in Israel, including the military aircraft industry, and securing its participation in the so-called "Star Wars" programme.

The Heads of State or Government endorsed the conclusions and agreements reached by the Seventh Summit Conference condemning all such policies, and in particular the United States policy that assists Israel to pursue its

occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and prevents the Palestinian people from exercising its inalienable rights. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government observed that the United States continues to support Israel in many areas, particularly by establishing a free zone agreement for mutual co-operation within the framework of their "strategic alliance" which threatens the security of the region, and the world, and confirms the total bias of the United States in favour of Israel.

The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain from recognizing Israel's authority and to refrain from any co-operation with it.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport, and called upon the Security Council to enforce the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to recover

their national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People adopted by the General Assembly.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to organize the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C of 13 December 1983, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the participation in the Conference of all parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council, will be a sine qua non for the attainment of the objectives sought by the Conference.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries call on the United Nations Security Council to consider setting up a Preparatory Committee with the participation of the Council's permanent members to examine effective ways and means of holding the International Conference sponsored by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C

concerning the Middle East crisis, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from this Conference, and condemned the negative United States and Israeli attitudes towards it.

The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolution S-10/12. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to establish favourable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's barbaric armed aggression and terrorist attack on 1 October 1985 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. They expressed deep distress at the heavy loss of life among Tunisian and Palestinian civilians and the damage to property resulting from the attack on the premises of the PLO, designed to destroy the heroic Palestinian resistance. Recalling Security Council resolution 573 (1985), the Heads of State or Government urged that immediate measures be taken to compel

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Israel not to resort to such acts and to pay adequate compensation to Tunisia for the damage it had suffered. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their sympathy, solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

The Heads of State or Government condemned the act of piracy by Israel on 4 February 1986 in intercepting and forcibly diverting a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its declared intention of persisting in committing such acts. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such terrorist and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation. They viewed the United States of America's use of the right of veto at the Security Council to prevent the latter from condemning Israel as support for Israeli terrorism and piracy.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed to Africa's regional security by Israel, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime of South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, and the contribution of these to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the strengthening of the aggressive and repressive apparatus of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States. They urged the member States in particular to take all

necessary measures to face the danger arising from the implementation of the joint economic plan of the two racist régimes to cancel out the effects of any measures designed to impose global and mandatory sanctions.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

The Heads of State or Government stressed that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise in Palestine of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence as well as the right to establish a sovereign independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

The Heads of State or Government affirm that the persistence of Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories, including Jerusalem, will prevent the Palestinian people from achieving their political, social and economic development; impeding the improvement of their living conditions. They also condemn the United States-supported Israeli policy aiming at linking the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories to that of Israel, thereby impeding the Palestinian people in pursuing their struggle for

liberation, independence and in asserting their Palestinian identity.

The Heads of States or Government reaffirmed their firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that the PLO alone has the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an independent and equal footing, in accordance with international law, in all endeavours, international conferences and activities whose objectives are to ensure respect for, and attainment of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including those of the seventeenth session, held in Amman from 22 to 29 November 1984, which reaffirmed its strict adherence to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the legitimacy of the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO. They made an appeal for additional support for this struggle and towards the escalation and intensification of armed struggle against the forces of Zionist occupation.

They further reaffirmed their strict adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of the Palestinian people and the right of the PLO to free and independent decision-making.

The Heads of States or Government condemned the United States and Israeli campaign to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO and to "eliminate" the Palestinian

freedom-fighters. They equally condemned the armed aggression perpetrated by Israel and supported by the Government of the United States of America against the PLO and the host Arab States, as well as its insidious campaigns aimed at distorting the truth about the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and calling into question the policy pursued by the PLO.

The Conference considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and ES-7/2 of 22 November 1974 and 29 June 1980, respectively, and Israel's total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would contribute to the re-establishment of legality in international relations and the strengthening of the process of democratization, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East. To this effect, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and 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 facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Conference. The Heads of State or Government condemned the

negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards the holding of that conference and expressed the hope that the United States would reconsider this negative attitude. They stressed the need to give full encouragement and support to the United Nations Secretary-General to enable him to continue his consultations and endeavours for the holding of the conference.

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. They reiterated the need to provide guarantees to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 581 (1982), and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.

The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties in Palestine and for preventing them from exercising this inalienable right.

The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied territories lacked all forms of legal protection and were victims of repressive legislation, the "iron-fist" policy, arbitrary mass arrests, torture, displacement of persons, expulsion and the destruction of homes, in flagrant violation of their human rights and of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

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The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and transfer Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. They reiterated their demand to all nations not to recognize such alterations and to cease and sever any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

The Heads of State or Government condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing the influx of new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine which takes place at the expense of the indigenous Arab population who suffer the yoke of Israeli occupation, expulsion and the usurpation of their lands on the one hand, and at the expense of the Palestinians' right to return to their homes and property on the other. They further urged all States to refrain in this context from offering Israel or world zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever as may enable it to persist in pursuing its colonization and expansionist policies.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries convened from 7 to 12 March 1983 at New Delhi on urgent action by the non-aligned countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the

*Reservation: Zaire

area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Israel. They further urged all States to refrain from any co-operation with the Zionist régime that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and the commission of terrorist and expansionist acts against neighbouring countries.

The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the aggression committed against the holy places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Heads of State or Government expressed anew their support of the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of the Committee of Eight Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, established at the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, at the level of Heads of State, comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. They pointed out that this Committee has played an important role in the efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East

crisis. Therefore, they decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of non-aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis. They also decided that Zimbabwe, as current Chairman of the Movement, become an additional member of the Committee and its Chairman.

LEBANON

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference. They demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They also declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity, and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territories within its internationally-recognized boundaries.

The Heads of State or Government condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and they expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of Southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation.

II. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
SESSION, HELD AT ADDIS ABABA FROM 21 TO 26 JULY 1986,
ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE
EAST AND ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION 2/

The following resolutions were adopted:

CM/Res.1057 (XLIV)

Resolution on the situation in the Middle East

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East, as contained in document CM/1388 (XLIV),

Guided by the principle and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common determination of the African and Arab peoples to fight jointly to safeguard their freedom,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and the Council of Ministers of the OAU on the situation in the Middle East,

Recalling further the numerous recommendations and resolutions adopted by the various Conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement on the situation in the Middle East,

2/ A/41/654, pp. 32, 33, 34 and 36 to 39.

Noting with deep concern that, in spite of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity urging Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, not only has Israel persistently refused to comply with these resolutions but continues to pursue its expansionist and occupation policy,

Deploring the systematic obstruction by Israel of all efforts made towards reaching a peaceful solution to the problem,

Fully conscious of the fact that the support given to Israel by some Powers, the United States of America in particular, enables it to pursue its acts of aggression and encourages it to perpetrate acts of terrorism and illegal occupation of part of the territories in the region,

Noting with concern that the alliance between the Zionist régime of Israel and the apartheid régime of South Africa is aimed at pursuing the policy of terrorism and liquidation of the Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories, on the one hand, and of the majority black population of South Africa and Namibia, on the other,

1. Reaffirms all previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of the OAU and its total and effective support for the Palestinian people under the dynamic leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;
2. Further reaffirms its total support for the Arab countries victims of Israeli aggression and its support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their usurped rights and their occupied territories;
3. Condemns vigorously the establishment of settlements by Israel in Palestine and in the other occupied territories and the Judaization of the city of Jerusalem and its proclamation as its capital;
4. Strongly commends the militant role of the Lebanese people in confronting the Zionist Israeli aggression and vehemently condemns the aggressions perpetrated against Lebanon and the Palestinian camps;
5. Recommends that member States renew their firm determination not to establish or re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel, a natural and unconditional accomplice of racist South Africa;*
6. Strongly condemns all agreements concluded separately and all commitments made individually which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, exercise of their right to self-determination and their full sovereignty over their territory;

* Reservations by Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire.

7. Strongly condemns the establishment of nuclear missiles, by Israel in the Golan Heights and the Negev Desert, which not only represents a direct threat to the Arab region, but also to peace and security in the African continent and violates United Nations resolutions which consider the Middle East a region free of nuclear weapons;

8. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying force, for not complying with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war;

9. Urges Israel to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of southern Lebanon and considers null and void any measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories aimed at exploiting their resources, and requests all States, international organizations and investment agencies not to recognize Israel's authority over these territories and not to co-operate with it, in any form whatsoever, in its exploitation of these resources and sources of energy;

10. Makes an urgent appeal to the international community to exert an effective pressure on Israel in all fields so as to coerce it to comply with the decision of the international community, and reiterates its request to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to end its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and to help the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the developments in the Middle East question and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity."

CM/Res.1061 (XLIV)

Resolution on the Palestinian question

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Palestine contained in document CM/1339 (XLIV),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the problem of the Middle East and the Palestinian question,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and of the United Nations and by the common struggle against zionism and racism, and for freedom, independence and peace,

Recalling that the Palestinian question constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict, and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Reiterating the relevant decisions of the OAU making the Palestinian question an Arab and African issue,

Conscious of the seriousness of the present situation resulting from the continued occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories by Israel, its refusal to respect the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, its firm determination to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, especially in Jerusalem, thus altering the geographical, demographic, cultural and social characteristics of Palestine,

Deeply concerned about the serious intensification of Israeli activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, whether through the continued establishment of new settlements, or by increasing its oppressive measures against the Arab citizens, threatening their livelihood and security, and its flagrant desecrating of holy places and continued pressures on Arab educational academic institutions and universities in the occupied territories,

Fully aware of the gravity of Israel's premeditated air-raid which aimed at the liquidation of the leadership of the PLO and the destruction of its headquarters in Tunisia and which resulted in killing and wounding hundreds of Palestinians and Tunisians; and considers it as an act of organized terrorism and aggression which is meant to erode peace and security and the escalation of tensions in the area and a glaring evidence of Israel's intransigent position which rejects peace and all the principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the international community,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved when the people of Palestine exercise their inalienable rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, the recovery of national sovereignty, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent State on their territory,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the recovery of their territories and the full exercise of their national rights,

Considering the recommendations adopted by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and noting with grave concern that the alliance between the Zionist régime of Israel and the racist régime

of South Africa aims at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide against the peoples of Palestine and South Africa,

1. Reaffirms all previous resolutions on the Palestinian question and reiterates its unwavering support for the people of Palestine led by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative, and reaffirms the right of the people of Palestine to continue their struggle in all political and military forms as well as the use of all means to liberate their occupied territory and to cover their inalienable national rights, particularly, their right to return to their homeland, the exercise of their right to self-determination and to establish an independent State in their territory;
2. Strongly condemns all manoeuvres and formulas aimed at preventing the people of Palestine from exercising their right to self-determination, to achieve their national aspirations to return to their homeland and exercise their freedom and complete sovereignty;
3. Strongly condemns any initiatives, measures or agreements which do not take into account the aspirations of the people of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO; considers null and void any agreement on the Palestinian question which excludes the Palestine Liberation Organization;
4. Strongly condemns the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing a fait accompli in the occupied territories and further condemns the Israeli policy of expansionism, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands and the forced emigration of the indigenous population as well as the massive or individual extermination of people all aimed at modifying the demographical characteristics of the territory;
5. Further condemns Israel's policy of expelling the leaders and thinkers of the people of Palestine, as well as other Arab peoples, especially the Lebanese people;
6. Strongly condemns Israel's expansionist, colonialist, racist and terrorist actions against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples;
7. Further condemns the collusion between the Zionist régime of Israel and the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon all member States to intensify their efforts to face the danger and to strengthen the struggle against zionism, apartheid and imperialism and to this end, calls upon the member States, and members of the League of Arab States to place on the agenda of all their sessions, the following item: "Collusion between South Africa and Israel";
8. Calls upon the international community to exercise increased pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to conform to the Charter of the United Nations and the resolution adopted on the Palestinian question, emphasizes the efforts deployed by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and calls upon the Security Council to implement the recommendation of this Committee adopted by the General Assembly;

9. Calls upon the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee the exercise of the people of Palestine of their national and imprescriptible rights recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and considers that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their imprescriptible rights nor does it provide a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian question;

10. Firmly supports the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit, held at Fez on 9 December 1982, as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict; calls for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/49 of 11 December 1984, on the holding of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East and calls upon all the member States to ensure the implementation of the aforesaid resolution;*

11. Commends the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts aimed at restoring the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;

12. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the developments in the Palestinian question and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity."

* Reservation by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

III. PARAGRAPHS FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ ADOPTED BY THE CO-ORDINATION MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, HELD AT NEW YORK ON 2 OCTOBER 1986, ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE 3/

The following paragraphs were adopted:

"The meeting approved the report of the Committee of Six on Palestine and the recommendations contained therein. It reiterated that in order to establish a just and durable peace in the area, Israeli forces must withdraw from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people must be allowed to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, their right to self-determination and their right to an independent and sovereign homeland in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative.

"The meeting expressed deep indignation at the concerted campaign by Zionist elements aimed at the desecration and destruction of the Islamic holy shrines in the occupied territories, in particular in Jerusalem, and declared that such actions would not be tolerated by the Islamic world. It condemned the policy of the Zionist entity to usurp the land and properties of the Palestinian people, the blowing up of Palestinian houses, its threats of closure and other oppressive actions against the universities and institutes of learning of the Palestinian people, as well the building and expansion of Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. These oppressive measures by the Zionist entity were aimed at undermining the national identity of the Palestinian people.

"The meeting emphasized the importance of holding the International Peace Conference on the Middle East and reiterated its determination to adhere to the resolution of the General Assembly on this subject. The meeting was of the view that the members of the Islamic Conference should hold informal consultations among themselves and with other Members of the United Nations regarding the membership of the preparatory committee to be established for the International Peace Conference. Any efforts at attaching pre-conditions to the formation of the preparatory committee must be firmly resisted. Efforts must also be made to hold the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in 1987 on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The meeting declared that the recent appointment of Mayors in occupied Palestinian territories by the Zionist occupying power was an effort to establish an amenable alternative Palestinian leadership controlled by Israel in preparation for the Israeli campaign for bilateral negotiations. The move denied the right of Palestinian people to elect their own representatives even at the municipal level and was motivated by an intention to bypass the Palestine Liberation Organization, which enjoys the overwhelming support of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine.

"The meeting noted that Israel continues its attempts to make inroads into the continent of Africa. The recent resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel by Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon were cases in point. The decision by Côte d'Ivoire to establish its Embassy in Jerusalem was in violation of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this issue. The meeting expressed grave concern over this trend and called upon member States to make efforts in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity as well as bilaterally to reverse it.

"The meeting appealed to member States to extend financial assistance to the Joint Palestinian-Jordanian Steadfastness Committee in the occupied Palestinian territories to enable it to continue its efforts to protect the holy places of Islam and to support the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

"The meeting condemned the recent terrorist attack on a Jewish synagogue in Turkey and expressed the apprehension that this could be a precursor of Zionist intentions and actions against the Muslim holy places in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Jerusalem, particularly against the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

"The meeting also requested all Islamic and other friendly countries to sign the letter to be addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations expressing reservations regarding the credentials of the representatives of Israel.

"The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization brought to the attention of the meeting the attacks which were in progress against Palestinian refugee camps in Rasheedia. The meeting decided to issue an immediate declaration condemning these attacks and calling for an immediate cessation of such attacks against the Palestinian refugees. The meeting requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intervene immediately to stop the attacks, ensure the protection of the camps, provide needed relief to the wounded and besieged people and to end the blockade. The text of the declaration by the Islamic Conference was as follows:

"APPEAL BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

During the Co-ordination Meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1986, the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic States were informed of the barbarous and continued aggression perpetrated by the Amal militias and Israel against the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon, in particular against the Rasheedia camp.

While denouncing and condemning these attacks, the meeting launches an urgent appeal to the quarters exercising influence in Lebanon and to the Islamic parties of Lebanon to shoulder their responsibilities in order to stop the massacres of the Palestinians and to ensure full protection of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon against these attacks and to endeavour to bring them to an end.

The Islamic Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intervene immediately so as to stop these aggressive acts, to ensure necessary protection to the residents of these camps and provide the needed relief to the wounded and besieged people and to end the blockade."

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

1. The Fourth Annual Convention of the Palestine Aid Society of America was held 3 to 5 October 1986.

The Convention's opening rally was addressed by Mr. Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, Dr. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, member, Palestine National Council and Dr. Fred Dube, African National Congress of South Africa.

Mr. Mohamed Milhem, former Mayor of Halhul, a representative of Najdeh and a representative of Women's Work Committee appeared on a panel entitled "The Role of National Institutions in the Steadfastness of the Palestinian People."

On Sunday, 5 October 1986, Mr. Abdeen Jabara, President, American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, spoke on the political activities of Arab-Americans and Mr. Wilhem Joseph, Co-Chair, National Council of Black Lawyers spoke on the coalition between Arab-Americans and Black Americans. The speakers at the banquet dinner were Mr. Tawfiq Zayyad, Mayor, City of Nazareth and Mr. Shafiq Al-Hout, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon.

2. During September 1986, the America-Israel Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace sponsored a tour in the United States of America for two Israeli Knesset members, Messrs Matti Peled and Mohammed Miari. Both men are members of the Progressive List for Peace, a party that holds two seats in the Knesset with Jewish and Arab support. Mr. Peled, Chairman, Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace and Mr. Miari appeared together in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C.. Mr. Peled also visited Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Mr. Miari visited Los Angeles and Chicago.

3. The International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (ICCP) has announced the opening of its Liaison Office in Geneva.

The mission of the Office is to assist in the development of the expanding global network of non-governmental organizations committed to Peace and Justice in the Middle East based on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the right to establish a state in Palestine.

Mr. Jean-Marie Lambert has been appointed Executive Director of ICCP. He may be reached at the following address:

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The office bearers of the ICCP are Dr. Donald Betz, Chairman; Mr. Bahig Nassar, Vice-Chairman and Mr. David Watkins, Treasurer.

