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I. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE
INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

On 12 January 1987, the Committee re-elected H. E. Mr. Massamba Sarré of Senegal as Chairman, H.E., Mr. Oscar Oramas Oliva of Cuba as Vice-Chairman, and H.E. Mr. George Agius of Malta as Rapporteur. It postponed the election of the other Vice-Chairman to a future meeting.

After congratulating the Chairman and the other members of the Bureau on their re-election, the following statement was made by the Secretary-General:^{1/}

"At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again endorsed the Committee's recommendations and requested it to continue promoting the implementation of those recommendations. The Assembly also requested the Committee to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Geneva in 1983.

"Today it is clear that, largely as a result of the Committee's tireless efforts, understanding of and support for the rights of the Palestinian people are increasing throughout the world. I am thinking in particular of the programme of seminars, meetings with non-governmental organizations, and information activities, which the Committee has undertaken with the aim of increasing international awareness of this question.

"Although now in 1987, the question of Palestine has been before the United Nations for 40 years, and despite the continuing efforts of the international community to find a peaceful, just and lasting solution, that objective has not been attained and the fate of the Palestinian people continues to cause great concern throughout the world. Unfortunately, renewed violence has aggravated tensions and created new obstacles to peace. Despite these setbacks, we are all aware that even greater efforts must be made to find a just solution to the question of Palestine -- one which will guarantee lasting peace in the Middle East. The international community, determined to see justice prevail, is continuing to seek a way out of the impasse. It is essential to put an end to periodic outbursts of violence, and to the ever-present threat that the conflict will widen, by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise its rights and by guaranteeing peace and security for all States of the region.

"As everyone know, over the years, a number of proposals have been made, each containing suggestions that could advance the search for a peaceful settlement. Although for various reasons these proposals were

unacceptable to one or other of the parties concerned, they all contained important elements that could contribute to the formulation of a common approach. Despite the difficulties which remain, a determined effort must be made to use the machinery of the United Nations to the best advantage so as to promote the search for a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East.

"At the same time, it is incumbent on the Organization to seek to improve the lot of the Palestinian people, through an economic and social assistance programme, as requested by the General Assembly, in co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The work already undertaken in that regard will be continued to the greatest extent possible.

"Once again the mandate entrusted to your Committee by the General Assembly will entail a very heavy programme of work this year. I should like to take this opportunity to reassure you that you can rely on my personal support and that of the Secretariat as you carry out your important and difficult task."

The Committee also decided to re-establish its open-ended Working Group under the chairmanship of H. E. Mr. George Agius of Malta.

On 11 February 1987, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee expressed the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and intensification of attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The full text of the letter is as follows:^{2/}

"In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to once again express the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and intensification of attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh in Beirut and Rashidieh in Tyre. The consequences for the civilian population have been tragic. Since my letter of 10 November 1986 on this subject (A/41/811-S/18452), the violence and destruction have escalated, causing thousands of casualties.

"The Committee wishes to express its utmost concern at the fact that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has been unable to deliver food or medicines to these camps, which are surrounded and remain inaccessible. Thousands of innocent women, children and old people are trapped in the camps; several of them ill and close to starvation.

"The sufferings and hardships of the Palestinians in the refugee camps and the destruction they are suffering ought to arouse the indignation of the international community. In view of the seriousness of this situation, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to make an urgent appeal to all interested parties to use their influence to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide essential emergency relief to the Palestinian refugees, for whom the international community bears special responsibility.

"At the same time, the Committee urges you to renew your efforts to promote a just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, the underlying cause of the Middle East conflict, since, in the absence of such a solution, the violence will continue to intensify, with disastrous consequences not only for the region but also for international peace and security.

"I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Question of Palestine", and of the Security Council."

On 20 February 1987, the Acting Chairman of the Committee, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, expressed the Committee's utmost concern at the fact that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) had once again been prevented from delivering food and medicines to the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in the vicinity of Tyre. The full text of the letter is as follows:

"In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to refer to the letter dated 11 February 1987 (A/42/122-S/18682) which the Chairman of the Committee sent to you and to express the Committee's utmost concern at the fact that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has once again been prevented from delivering food and medicines to the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in the vicinity of Tyre, despite the repeated and urgent appeals made recently by the international community.

"According to information made public by UNRWA yesterday, a United Nations Relief convoy was held up for two consecutive days while trying to deliver food to Palestinian refugees in the Rashidieh camp. The current fighting in West Beirut has hampered all attempts to reach the Burj el-Barajneh and Shatila camps, which are likewise cut off.

"In view of the desperate situation of the Palestinian civilians who have been trapped in the camps for months and who are on the verge of starvation, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to reiterate its urgent appeal to you and to all the parties concerned that everything possible should be done to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide emergency relief to the Palestinian refugees, for whom the international community bears a special responsibility.

"In conclusion, I would like to request that you have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council."

II. THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXPRESSES PROFOUND CONCERN OVER ESCALATION
OF VIOLENCE IN LEBANON, INVOLVING PARTICULARLY
PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

On 13 February 1987, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:^{3/}

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, express their profound concern at the continued escalation of violence in certain parts of Lebanon, affecting the civilian population, particularly in and around Palestinian refugee camps.

"Deeply alarmed by the tragic suffering undergone by the civilian population, particularly inside the Palestinian refugee camps, they call on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes.

"They also urgently appeal to all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various Governments and United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide critically needed humanitarian assistance.

"Recalling their previous statements they reiterate their call for a speedy return to peace and a situation of normalcy and for the safeguarding of civilian lives in Lebanon."

III. UNITED NATIONS-SPONSORED NORTH AND LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL
AND NATIONAL JOURNALISTS ENCOUNTERS ON THE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 C of 2 December 1986, the North and Latin American regional journalists encounter on the question of Palestine was held at San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, from 20 to 23 January 1987. The objective of the encounter was to promote a better understanding of the question of Palestine among leaders of the media by bringing them together with experts on the subject for a brief, in-depth, informal and candid discussion of the various aspects of the Palestinian problem.

The panelists were:

Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi,
Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization
to the United Nations;

Mr. Amos Kenan,
Prominent Israeli author and journalist, columnist with Yediot Aharonet.

Seventeen journalists participated in the encounter. Journalists from press, radio and television media from the North and Latin American countries had been selected.

The agenda of the encounter was as follows:

- 1 Historic review of the origins of the Palestinian question.
2. The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
3. The United Nations and the question of Palestine.
4. The prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem.

There was a wide consensus among the journalists on the urgent need to reach a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, preferably through an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Most of the participants expressed the view that they would have preferred to hear an official Israeli representative; however, they appreciated the participation of Mr. Kenan.

It was explained to them that the Department of Public Information had repeatedly invited Israeli officials to participate in such activities on the question of Palestine, but they had always declined.

The journalists also sent a cable to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of Argentina, the Prime Minister of Israel and the Universal Association of Journalists and Writers, expressing concern about reports received during the encounter that Mr. Kenan would be subjected to prosecution upon return to his country for allegedly violating an Israeli law prohibiting direct contact with PLO officials. The journalists stressed in their cables that the encounter was organized by the United Nations and that no contact between Mr. Terzi and Mr. Kenan had taken place during the encounter.

Furthermore, two national journalists encounters on the question of Palestine were held at Lima, Peru, and Caracas, Venezuela, on 28 and 30 January 1987, respectively. The purpose of the encounters was to provide the opportunity for the largest possible number of local journalists and foreign correspondents to meet with experts on the subject, for a brief discussion of the various aspects of the Palestinian question in a way of an in-depth press conference.

The panelists were Mr. Zehdi L. Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations and Mr. Amos Kenan.

At Lima, around 30 journalists and observers attended the encounter.

At Caracas, the encounter was attended by a number of Venezuelan journalists and other observers.

IV. FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, HELD IN KUWAIT
FROM 26 TO 29 JANUARY 1987, ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS ON
THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE SITUATION IN
THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, adopted the following resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East:^{4/}

Resolution No. 1/5-P(IS)
on
the question of Palestine
and the Middle East

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26-28 Jumad Awal 1407H (26-28 January, 1987).

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unwavering commitment of the Islamic States to adopt a unified stand in favour of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative:

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine including that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is the core of the Middle East conflict, and that the continued occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories by the Zionist Israeli enemy, its refusal to withdraw, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its declaration of Al-Quds as its external and unified capital, depriving the Palestinians of their national and inalienable rights constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of International Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the resolutions of the U.N. and international legitimacy;

Expressing grave concern at the increasingly deteriorating situation in the Middle East, in particular in Occupied Palestine, as a result of unceasing wars and continued attacks by the Zionist Israeli enemy against the countries and peoples of the region, mainly the Palestinian people, with the full and limitless support of the United States, thus posing a most serious threat to world peace and security;

Convinced of the need to adopt practical measures to counter the continuous acts of aggression of the Israeli enemy and its Zionist gangs, the deliberate desecration of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the escalation of their organized state terrorism, and their daily practice of scorched earth policy against the Arab and Palestinian citizens, their properties and Holy Places, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Convinced that the time has come to apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter and their immediate imposition on the Zionist Israeli enemy;

Considering that the maintenance of any form of political, economic, cultural, academic or other relations, at any level, with the Zionist Israeli enemy encourages and enables it to perpetuate its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and persistently disregard the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, thereby posing serious threats to the Islamic principles, values, heritage, culture and civilization, and flagrantly violating the OIC Charter and various resolutions;

Guided by all the U.N. resolutions on the Palestine and Middle East question;

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted on the question of Palestine and the Middle East;

DECIDES:

I- To reaffirm its adherence and total commitment to the following principles which should underlie 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 dealt with and solved as an indivisible whole. Consequently, there can be no partial solution, or a solution that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, or cover only some of the causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others, nor is it possible to establish a partial peace, for peace must be comprehensive for all parties.
- 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 Palestinian and Arab territories, and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include:
 - (a) Their right to their homeland, Palestine;
 - (b) Their right to return to their homeland, and recover their possessions as provided for in the U.N. resolutions;
 - (c) Their right to self-determination without any external interference;
 - (d) Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land and their natural resources;
 - (e) Their right to establish 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 Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone is fully entitled to represent this people, and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international Conferences, activities and fora dealing with the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to recover the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

No solution can be just, complete or acceptable, unless the Palestine Liberation Organisation 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 of 1967 is not consistent with the Arab and Palestinian rights and is not a sufficient basis for a solution to the Palestine Question and the Middle East problem.

7) To reject all unilateral agreements and initiatives which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent State their own homeland, and which are in contravention of the principles of seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian and Middle East questions, so as to secure a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Conference reaffirms the necessity of extending full and effective moral and material support to the Palestinian people in their occupied national soil and to reinforce their steadfastness and resistance to the 'self-administration' conspiracy.

II- To affirm that any solution not founded on all these principles and bases and on their application without exception cannot lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, will render the situation in the region more explosive and help the Israeli enemy to achieve its objectives and its expansionist, colonialist and racist settlement policies, as well as encourage bilateral or partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestinian Question, and pave the way for the hostile policies and designs whatever their sources, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Question.

III- The Islamic States are committed to the convening of an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N., with the participation of all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation on an equal footing with them, as well as the rest of the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to implementing the relevant U.N. resolutions, and the convention of a Preparatory Committee at which the five permanent members of the Security Council should also be represented.

IV- Member states should work collectively to ensure the adoption of a new resolution by the Security Council to guarantee the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including 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, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their legitimate and sole representative, in accordance with the relevant international resolutions.

V- To reaffirm strong condemnation of the United States policy for pursuing:

- Its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support of the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the P.L.O as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people,

- its continued and growing support to the Zionist enemy in all fields, particularly in the military, political and economic fields under the Strategic Cooperation Agreement concluded between them, and the endeavours to turn the Zionist entity into an arsenal of strategic weapons and a depot of ammunition to be used against the peoples and States in the region,

- the use of the right of veto to prevent the adoption of resolutions by the U.N. Security Council on the Question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, which affords total support to the Zionist enemy and its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thereby reneging on its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and

- the rabid diplomatic and propaganda campaign launched throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe, against the P.L.O. with a view to bringing about the closing of PLO offices there, withdrawal of recognition of the Organisation and the elimination of the political presence of the Palestinian people in such countries.

VI- To intensify contacts with the European group so that it may adopt more progressive positions to implement its own previous resolutions on the Question of Palestine and the Middle East, and to develop such positions on the basis of observance of international law and the U.N. Charter and resolutions, and urge it to widen the scope of its relations with the PLO, so that the Palestinian people may realize their inalienable national rights, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

VII- To explain continuously by all ways and means, "the Arab Peace Plan" which was adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez, for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East and which was endorsed by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, and to clarify aspects of the Plan and enlist international support for its implementation.

VIII- To reaffirm commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and consider that all settlements that have been, or will be established, by the Zionist enemy in any of the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, are measures and practices that are null and void as well as unlawful. These settlements must be dismantled and no more established, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions.

IX- To express full and sustained support to the Palestinian people in their constant confrontation with and courageous resistance to the organized state terrorism practised by the Zionist Israeli enemy in Occupied Palestine, namely, the dismantling of their camps, eviction of inhabitants, demolition of houses and whole districts, confiscation of lands and property, establishment and expansion of Zionist settlements, detention, torture and deportation of citizens with a view to vacating the territories of their rightful owners, the closing down of universities and scientific institutes and applying Zionist legislations, enacted by the Israeli Knesset, in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza strip and consider that such highly dangerous measures illustrate the persistence of the Zionist enemy in its attempts at annexing and judaizing the Occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in violation of the will of the international community, the United Nations resolutions, the universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in the Time of War.

X- a. To strongly condemn the Zionist enemy for its failure to comply with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the enforcement of its laws and jurisdiction over the occupied Golan Heights, and reaffirm that this annexation is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever. It is an act of aggression according to the provisions of the U.N. Charter and resolutions.

b. To also strongly condemn the coercive terrorist measures taken by the Zionist enemy against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, depriving them of their basic rights and freedom in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference pays tribute to the resistance launched by these citizens against occupation and annexation and reaffirms its total support to their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity and national identity.

c. To reject and condemn the threats of the Zionist enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, its regional security, and its armed forces, and express its full and active support for and solidarity with its just struggle against the Zionist aggression and occupation and for the liberation of their occupied territories.

XI- To affirm its strong determination to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, the unity of its people and institutions and its territorial and institutional integrity. It reaffirms that the Israeli forces

should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to safeguard the total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national affairs. It also hails the steadfastness and firmness of the heroic people of Lebanon in their sustained resistance to the Zionist occupation forces, and lauds the courageous national resistance to the Israeli invasion troops in South Lebanon.

XII- To call upon Member States and their peoples not to establish political, economic, cultural, or military relations, directly or indirectly, with the Zionist entity, and that Member States which still maintain any form of relations, directly or indirectly, with the Zionist entity, and that Members States which still maintain any form of relations, at whatever level, should sever such relations forthwith and without delay, in implementation of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

XIII- To affirm the commitment of all Islamic States to act as a single front in order to coordinate their stands and exert further efforts at all international fora so as to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination and Zionism, rid mankind, international communities and Arab, African and Islamic peoples of their evils and their manifestations clearly evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in occupied Palestine and the pretoria racist regime in South Africa; and to invite Member States to use all their economic and financial capabilities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism. It further reiterates its unwavering solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and the struggle of the South African people, led by its national movements.

XIV- To call upon all countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories to occupied Palestine to stop such illegal emigration to Palestine. It urges them to facilitate formalities for return to their countries of origin. It also calls upon Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national laws and legislations, such measures that would encourage Jewish immigrants to emigrate from occupied Palestine.

XV- To affirm the importance of establishing offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in capitals of Member States where such offices have not yet been established, considering that the P.L.O. is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It requests that full diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities be granted to these offices.

XVI- To reiterate the Islamic States' commitment to the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to supporting it. It reaffirms its right to pursue the struggle in all its military, political and economic forms and through any other possible means.

XVII- To call anew upon all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation 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.

XVIII- To hail friendly Third World Countries which cherish peace, justice and equality, particularly Non-Aligned Countries and OAU Member States, for their principled and firm support to the question of Palestine and their consistent backing of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy, its supporters and defenders.

To also hail the firm stand of the African friendly countries in the face of the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate them in order to achieve its designs aimed at restoring relations with them and putting an end to its diplomatic isolation from them.

To reiterate its stand that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel (the twin of the South African racist regime) is a factor that activates the racist Israeli-Pretorian policy, in Africa and in the Arab Countries, and stands against the interests and rights of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. The policy of the two regimes cannot be dissociated from one another because the enemy is the same in so far as both parties share identical objectives, use the same tactics and pose similar dangers.

XIX- DECIDES:

1- That Member States shall continue to issue the Palestine Stamp on a permanent and uninterrupted basis as long as the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif remains unsolved.

2- To call upon Member States that have not yet issued the Palestine Stamp, or have not yet remitted its proceeds to do so as soon as possible and by the end of the current year, 1407H.

3- To call upon Islamic States, all concerned institutions, benevolent bodies, universities and the Islamic Development Bank to make generous financial contributions towards the cost of printing the set.

XX- DECIDES:

1- To support and back efforts of the Expert Committee entrusted with the task of the elaboration of the material for the course on the History and Geography of Palestine.

2- To start teaching of the course on the history and geography of Palestine as a unified syllabus and compulsory subject at all levels of school education and in all schools of the OIC Member States as of the beginning of next academic year 1987-1988.

3- To call upon Islamic States, all concerned institutions, benevolent bodies, universities and the Islamic Development Bank to make generous financial contributions towards the cost of printing the set textbooks in the various languages of such Islamic States as may be determined by the Expert Committee.

XXI- DECIDES:

1- To apply the provisions of the Islamic Boycott of the Israeli enemy in all the Islamic Member-States, adopt the general principles of boycott and the unified Islamic law, as well as the internal regulations of the offices, the scheduled periodic meetings, and to consider it part of its national legislation.

2- That Islamic States which have not yet established Islamic Offices for the Boycott in their countries do so, and to appoint directors for these offices and nominate them as Liaison Officers for their countries with the Main Islamic Boycott Office.

XXII- DECIDES:

1- To support the efforts of the Islamic Bureau for military Coordination with Palestine (PLO).

2- To pursue fraternal cooperation and joint coordination between the competent military commands in Islamic States and the military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to support and consolidate the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy and those who support and protect it.

3- That Islamic States continue to provide additional support and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization; meet its ever increasing requirements in military materiel, equipment, know-how and experience; allocate the scholarships and training courses which it requires; and bolster bilateral contacts with it to achieve these objectives.

XXIII- Decides to support and back the efforts being made by the Islamic Committee for monitoring the moves of the Zionist enemy.

XXIV- Decides to support and back the efforts being made by the "Islamic Expert Committee on countering the dangers of Zionist Colonization in Palestine."

Resolution 2/5-P(IS)
on
the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26-29 Jumad Awal 1407H (26-29 January 1987).

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Confirming continued Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the unwavering commitment of Islamic States to the declaration of Jihad for the liberation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the deliverance of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Taking into account the current situation in the Holy City under the odious Zionist occupation, the acts of annexation, judaization and sacrilege, the obliteration or disfiguration of the Arab and Islamic features of the City, the continued implementation of Zionist settlement schemes designed to change the city's demographical structure so as to declare it a unified and eternal capital of the alien entity;

Having regard to the heavy material, moral and human losses sustained by the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a result of the official and systematic terrorist policies, and the 'scorched earth' policy pursued by the Zionist occupation authorities, and the Zionist vengeful gangs, which continue to expel them from the City, inflicting collective punishments and committing daily encroachments on their property and shrines;

In view of the extremely grave situation of the blessed Aqsa Mosque as a result of continued Zionist criminal violations and efforts to destroy it and to erect the so-called Third Temple on its ruins - which poses an incessant challenge to the sentiments of the Islamic Ummah and the world public opinion, and constitutes a blatant defiance and violation of international law and the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. and other international forums;

With a view to preserving the gains of the Palestinian people in their struggle, both inside their occupied homeland and at the international level through the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative and, therefore, the need to continue joint Islamic action in order to give concrete form to such gains;

Having regard to the fundamental relationship between the Palestine Question and the conflict with racist Zionism, and the fact that the usurpation of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is the root cause of their conflict, which means that no party may let that City be a subject for bargaining or concession;

Guided by U.N. resolution on Al-Quds Al-Sharif ; and

Pursuant to all Islamic resolutions in this connection:

Decides:

1- That there should be total commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the Islamic Programme of Action for the confrontation of the Zionist enemy, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, as well as all other Islamic resolutions and the recommendations issued by Al-Quds Committee, in all spheres, particularly the economic, military and political.

2- That the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif takes priority over all other questions for all Muslims, that Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds, the deliverance of Al-Aqsa mosque and in support of the Palestinian people is an individual religious obligation on all Muslims, so that each should contribute what he can in fulfilling it, seeking Allah's satisfaction, and a duty imposed by Islamic Fraternity, for the vindication of right and the removal of evil.

3- That the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an indivisible part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, that it is the capital of Palestine, the sovereign, independent State, that its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty constitutes the only guarantee of preserving its Arab-Islamic character, its continued holiness, and the freedom of worship therein for all followers of the other revealed religions - a freedom secured by the Arabs and the Muslims down the last fourteen centuries.

4- That all Islamic States are committed to the use of all their capabilities in confronting the decision taken by the Israeli enemy to annex the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declare it an eternal, unified Capital of the Zionist entity, including breaking political, diplomatic and Consular relations, and putting an end to all forms of cooperation - economic, cultural, scientific, technical, or otherwise and regardless of its level - with any State which, recognizes that aggressive decision.

5- To call on all countries of the world, especially, the U.S.A., to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any manner that may suggest an implicit recognition or that may be invoked by those authorities as an indication of such recognition or as an acceptance of the fait accompli arising from the declaration of Al-Quds as an eternal and unified Capital of the Zionist entity.

6- To maintain collective and individual contacts with the Vatican, the Orthodox Church, and other Christian religious circles, so as to establish a unified Islamic-Christian stand which should help preserve the Arab Islamic and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7- That all Islamic States should be committed to continue work, in coordination with international groupings which support Arab and Islamic rights and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted either by the U.N. or by the U.N. Specialized Agencies, such as UNESCO, concerning the

cessation of aggressive measures and practices in that Holy City, especially the deliberative violations of the sanctity of the blessed Aqsa Mosque and other Holy Places, as well as the persecution of the City's Arab Palestinian inhabitants.

8- To call on all countries of the world not to recognize the legitimacy of the incessant aggressive Zionist measures and practices designed to change the Arab-Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, disturb its population balance and introduce demographic changes in it; and to condemn all such aggressive measures and practices, as null and void and illegal, and to work for resisting them and the elimination of all their legal consequences.

9- To work for the implementation of the Information Programme included in the Information Plan adopted concerning the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and to hold Solidarity Symposia and Festivals in world Capitals, in popular, intellectual and world public opinion circles, especially in the USA, countries of Western Europe, Japan and Latin America, seeking cooperation - to this end - with the Muslim Ambassadors' Councils and the Palestine Support Committees.

10- To hold official popular festivals on the 'Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People' which occurs on 21 August each year. The purpose is to recall the criminal attempt to burn the blessed Aqsa Mosque, the solidarity of Muslim Countries in defence of the Question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other questions of the Islamic World, and the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Conference as a framework for joint Islamic action.

11- To approve the twinning of the Capitals of all Muslim States with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Capital of Palestine, as a move to promote Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine, and in honour by the muslim Ummah of that Holy City for their heroic defence of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque - the first Qiblah and the Third Holy Shrine - as well as other holy places; and for their steadfast stand and heroic and resolute resistance against the Israeli occupation, and their valiant stand against Zionist designs to judaize their Holy City.

Resolution 3/5-P(IS)
on
the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, the Israeli
decision to annex that region, and the suppressive
measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there
are subjected

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26-29
Junad Awal 1407H (26-29 January 1987).

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian arab
Golan Heights, the Israeli decision to annex that region, and the suppressive
measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected;

Referring to Resolution 7/4-P(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit
Conference, Resolution 11/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign
Ministers, and Resolution 10/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of
Foreign Ministers;

Also referring to Security Council Resolution 497(1981) of
17/12/1981, the UN General Assembly Resolutions 36/226-B of 17/12/1981, E.S.
9/1 of 5/2/1982, 37/123-B of 16/12/1982, 38/180-A of 19/12/1983, 38/79-B of
15/12/1983, 39/146-B of 14/12/1984, 40/168-B of 16/12/1985 and 41/162-B of
4/12/1986;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 of 1/3/1980 which
affirms, inter alia, that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the
protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Arab territories
occupied by Israel since 1967 including Al-Quds;

1- Reaffirms that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to
annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and to apply Israel's laws,
jurisdiction and administration on them is an act of aggression, illegal, null
and void, with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation
of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions,
and the norms of International Law especially the inadmissibility of the
acquisition of territories by force.

2- Strongly condemns Israel for failing to abide by UN
resolutions and for persisting in its measures aiming at changing the physical
character of the Syrian Golan Heights, as well as the demographic composition,
institutional structure and legal status of that region, and forcing the
Syrian citizens to have Israeli citizenship and identity cards.

3- Reaffirms its condemnation of the policy of the United
States of America in its continued and unlimited support for the Zionist
enemy, and for its defence of Zionist policies and the signing of a strategic
cooperation treaty with it, thus encouraging it to pursue its policy of
annexing the Golan, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and South Lebanon, as well as the
imposition of a de facto situation in the occupied Palestine and Arab
territories with the ultimate goal of annexing them.

4- Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war is applicable to the Syrian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls on the states parties to the Convention to ensure that its provisions are applied, and that the obligations arising therefrom are respected under all circumstances.

5- Calls upon all states to break off diplomatic, military, trade and cultural relations with Israel, to stop the assistance given to it, and to take all the measures needed to force it to rescind both its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and its consequences.

6- Commends the resistance of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Golan Heights against occupation and annexation, and affirms its full support for their just struggle in defence of their freedom, territorial integrity, national identity, and the liberation of their land.

7- Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the measures taken by the Member States in implementation of this Resolution.

Resolution 5/5-P(IS)
on
the resumption or establishment, and the
maintenance by some countries, of diplomatic
relations with the Zionist enemy

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumad Awal 1407H (26-29 January 1987),

Inspired by the principles and goals of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Information Conference emphasizing the obligation of Member States to break all political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling anew that to maintain or resume political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of relations with the Zionist enemy would help the continued usurpation of Palestine and the violation of the national and inalienable rights of its people;

Referring to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, declaring Zionism as a form of racism;

Recalling Resolution 1057 (1986) adopted by the Twenty-second Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Resolution 21 adopted by OAU Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, 19-21 November 1973, which urges Member States to maintain severance of relations with the Zionist enemy, the natural and full partner of the racist regime of South Africa;

Pursuant to resolution No. 8/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers calling for resistance to efforts of the Zionist entity to break its isolation and resolution 15/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers calling on Member States not to resume and to sever relations with the Zionist entity;

Having discussed recent developments in respect of the resumption of relations by some governments of Member States with the Zionist enemy, which would help Zionist enemy to end its isolation and strengthen its ability to continue its practices and policies of repression, settlement and expansion;

1- Condemns the resumption by some States of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, since it constitutes a violation of resolutions of the OIC and the OAU Council of Ministers and a hostile act against the Arab and Islamic Ummah.

2- Requests those States which have resumed diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their decision.

3- Appeals to States intending to either resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position in order to avoid any negative repercussions on their relations with Arab and Islamic States.

4- Urges Member States which maintain diplomatic and other relations with the Zionist enemy to abide by the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

5- Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution 8/5-P(IS)
on
the situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26-29 JUMAD AWAL 1407H (26-29 JANUARY 1987),

Pursuant to the principles and objectives outlined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Emphasizing the continued consolidation of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unwavering commitment of the Islamic countries to support the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their rights and liberate their territories;

Gravely concerned about the tragic events perpetrated against the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon, for the purpose of annihilating those Camps and displacing their inhabitants and forcing them to abandon their camps, pursuant to conspiratorial schemes of alternative repatriation and settlement against the Palestinian people and their just cause and legitimate leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization;

Strongly denouncing the continued siege and bombardment of the camps; their continued bombardment with all types of destructive weapons; the killing and wounding of thousands of camp inhabitants, including children, women and the old people; obstructing the delivery of medical and food supplies, and the stoppage of water and electricity supplies to them; in addition to indiscriminate kidnapping, assault and killing while the Israeli enemy is carrying out continuous air and naval raids against the Camps, thus bringing about a heinous systematic massacre that has been going on for years under the very eyes of the whole world;

Guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions on the protection and housing of Palestinian refugees in host Arab countries and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Pursuant to all OIC resolutions on Palestinian camps in Lebanon in particular the appeal of the Islamic Coordinating Meeting of Foreign Ministers of 2 October, contained instatement 4/41/740;

Decides to call for:

- 1- an immediate ceasefire and an immediate cessation of all forms of attacks on Palestinian camps.
- 2- the complete lifting of the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps and ensure access of medical and food supplies to their inhabitants.
- 3- the return of the evacuated and abducted Palestinians to their camps, their rehabilitation in the camps and the payment of compensations for all the losses and damages suffered by the inhabitants.

4- to support and endorse the efforts being exerted by the Committee established by the League of Arab States at the recent extraordinary meeting of its Council, to implement the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Resolution 9/5-P(IS)
on
the Question of Lebanon and the Israeli
occupation of the Lebanese territories

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Kuwait from 26-29 Jumad Awal 1407H (26-29 January 1987),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling and Reaffirming the relevant resolutions and declarations adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, especially the Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif Summit Conference held in 1981, the Casablanca Summit Conference held in 1984, and by the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences, in particular the Baghdad Conference held in 1981, the Sanaa Conference held in 1984 and the Fez Conference held in 1986, as well as the Arab Summit Conferences held in Cairo, Riyadh, Tunis and Fez, and the UN resolutions on South Lebanon;

Drawing the attention of the international community to the persistent acts of aggression and crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against civilians in Lebanon, and its continued violation of Lebanese air space;

Commending the resistance of the Lebanese people against Israeli Occupation and its repressive and terrorist practices, which are contrary to all UN principles and the Declaration of Human Rights, the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

1- Reaffirms its strong determination to preserve the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the unity of its people, and renews its support for the Government of Lebanon in its endeavours to achieve national reconciliation, the resumption of normal life, the return of the displaced to their regions and villages, the liberation of the kidnapped and the establishment of the State's sovereignty and authority at all national levels over all the Lebanese territory with its internationally recognized boundaries, especially the international border with the Israeli enemy.

2- Strongly condemns Israel for all forms of its Occupation of parts of South Lebanon, including what it calls the "Security belt", which is in reality part of the implementation of its expansionist policy.

3- Strongly condemns Israel for its continued acts of aggression and criminal practices against civilians to force them into exodus.

4- Reiterates its demand for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon and South Lebanon, especially Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978 and 508 and 509 of 1982 calling for the immediate and

unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory and the deployment of the Lebanese army and UNIFIL as far as the internationally recognized boundaries.

5- Pays tribute to the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, and supports its resistance and just struggle to liberate its territory from Israeli Occupation.

6- Urges the provision of economic support to Lebanon, the allocation to it of urgent aid in cash and in kind in order to enable it to face its pressing difficulties at the social and subsistence levels, and the granting to it of adequate facilities to export its products, and calls upon all States and specialized international organizations to extend their assistance to help Lebanon rebuild its economy and installations, and to settle such assistance amounts as have been previously approved in its favour.

Note: The edited texts of the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference will be published as a document of the General Assembly in the future.

V. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 12 STATES MEMBERS OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ISSUES A DECLARATION ON
THE MIDDLE EAST

On 23 February 1987, the following declaration was issued by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 States Members of the European Community on the Middle East, at Brussels:^{5/}

- "1. The member States of the European Community have particularly important political, historical, geographical, economic, religious, cultural and human links with the countries and peoples of the Middle East. They cannot therefore adopt a passive attitude towards a region which is so close to them nor remain indifferent to the grave problems besetting it. The repercussions of these problems affect the Twelve in many ways.
- "2. At the present time, tension and conflict in the Near and Middle East are continuing and worsening. The civilian population is suffering more and more without any prospect of peace. The Twelve would like to reiterate their profound conviction that the search for peace in the Near and Middle East remains a fundamental objective. They are profoundly concerned at the absence of progress in finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.
- "3. Consequently, they have a direct interest in the search for negotiated solutions to bring just, global and lasting peace to the region and good relations between neighbours, and to allow the economic, social and cultural development which has been too long neglected. They have stated the principles on which solutions should be based on several occasions, in particular in their Venice declaration.
- "4. Accordingly, the Twelve would like to state that they are in favour of an international peace conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the parties concerned and of any party able to make a direct and positive contribution to the restoration and maintenance of peace and to the region's economic and social development. The Twelve believe this conference should provide a suitable framework for the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned.
- "5. For their part, the Twelve would be prepared to play their part with respect to such a conference and will endeavour to make an active contribution, both through the President-in-Office and individually, to bringing the positions of the parties concerned closer to one another with a view to such a conference being convened. In the meantime, the Twelve request the parties concerned to avoid any action likely to worsen the situation or complicate and delay the search for peace.
- "6. Without prejudging future political solutions, the Twelve wish to see an improvement in the living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, particularly regarding their economical, social, cultural and administrative affairs. The Community has already decided to grant aid to the Palestinian population of the occupied territories and to allow certain products from those territories preferential access to the Community market."

VI. THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
ISSUES A COMMUNIQUE ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

On 8 December 1986, the plenary meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries issued the following communiqué on the question of Palestine:⁶/

- "1. An urgent meeting of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York on Monday, 8 December 1986, to consider the current tragic developments in the Israeli occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the serious situation in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.
- "2. The meeting heard a statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in this regard, with specific reference to the recent Zionist atrocities at Ramallah and at Bir Zeit University, which have also since been perpetrated all over the occupied territories.
- "3. The meeting condemned Zionist Israel for its cold-blooded murder of innocent and defenceless students at Bir Zeit University and for its acts of brutality against the civilian population in and around Ramallah and Bir Zeit and other occupied territories. It further condemned Zionist Israel for its repeated aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The meeting noted that these acts of State terrorism constituted one aspect of the "iron fist" policy that the occupying Power, Israel, is already implementing in occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.
- "4. The meeting held Israel responsible for the acts of aggression committed by the settlers against the inhabitants of Jerusalem, such as the burning of houses and attacking defenceless people. In this context the meeting reaffirmed the decisions of the Harare Summit Conference and the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem.
- "5. The meeting reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's call upon the United Nations urgently to take effective steps, including the imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Israel with the 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 by Israel since 1967.
- "6. The meeting expressed grave concern and profound anguish at the escalation of fighting, which had resulted in heavy casualties and destruction in and around the Palestinian refugee camps of Shatila and Burj-el-Barajneh, as well as camps in southern Lebanon, which has brought untold sufferings to the civilian population. The continued fighting and destruction have added to the sufferings of the Palestinians as well as of the Lebanese people.
- "7. The meeting reiterated the call for an immediate cease-fire and appealed to all concerned and to influential parties to exercise the utmost restraint and to make all efforts to bring to an end the present violence. The meeting urged all concerned to facilitate the provision of prompt medical care and attention to the sick and wounded.

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"8. The meeting reiterated its 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. The meeting further reiterated the need to provide guarantees to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 518 (1982) and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.

"9. The meeting stressed that the conflict and the violence in the region will continue as long as the Palestinian people are prevented from exercising their inalienable rights in their independent homeland. The meeting called for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the problem of the Middle East, the core of which is the Palestinian problem. The meeting urged the early establishment of the preparatory committee for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations in conformity with relevant resolutions of the United Nations and stressed the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this regard. It called on all parties concerned to co-operate in the search for a peaceful solution.

"10. The meeting reiterated its solidarity with and its firm support for the Palestinian people led by their sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in their struggle against Zionist occupation, and appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the international community to give additional support for this legitimate struggle."

Note: With regard to this communiqué a letter was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (A/42/115-S/18653, dated 3 February 1987).

VII. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES
AND INFORMATION

1. Fifty-seven North American non-governmental organizations have formed the 20 Years of Occupation Committee, a co-ordinating group to plan events in June 1987 to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

In addition to activities planned by individual organizations it is the Committee's intention to issue a joint call and plan a joint activity.

2. On the occasion of its tenth anniversary the Palestine Human Rights Campaign has indicated its intention to highlight 1987 as marking 40 years since the partition of Palestine, 20 years of Israeli military occupation and 5 years since the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

3. The International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine has initiated a periodic newsletter. A recent issue includes proposals for "1987: The Year of the Palestinian People", an international campaign launched by the International Co-ordinating Committee (ICC) last November. Details may be obtained from the International Co-ordinating Committee on the Question of Palestine (ICCP) office in Geneva.

4. The United Methodist General Board of Global Ministries has increased emphasis in several of its departments on the question of Palestinian Rights following upon the United Nations Symposium in June. A resolution was introduced at its fall annual meeting affirming support for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The Women's Division included an emphasis on the Middle East in training given for its core of "United Nations Interpreters".

5. The North American Co-ordinating Committee of NGOs met on 17 and 18 February 1987 at United Nations Headquarters in order to draft a proposed programme for the North American Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine to be held in New York from 24 to 26 June 1987.

This proposal will be considered by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as it continues its planning for the Symposium and the preceding intergovernmental Seminar scheduled for 22 and 23 June. NGOs are welcome as observers at the Seminar. Further details about both events will soon be available.

6. The Committee for a Democratic Palestine held a cultural event in solidarity with the Palestinian people on 15 February 1987 in Brooklyn, New York.

7. The College of St. Rose, Albany, New York presented a seminar entitled "Quest for Peace in the Middle East" on 7 February 1987. A keynote address was delivered by former United States Congressman the Honourable Paul Findlay. Panels featured faculty from the College of St. Rose, Skidmore and the State University of New York at Albany.

Notes

1/ SG/SM/3955-GA/PAL/342 .

2/ A/42/122-S/18682 .

3/ S/18691 .

4/ Resolutions 1/5-P(IS), 2/5-P(IS), 3/5-P(IS), 5/5-P(IS), 8/5-P(IS),
and 9/5-P(IS).

5/ A/42/151-S/18718 .

6/ A/42/79-S/18569 .

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