



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE	1
II. ECOSOC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN	2
III. INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION ADOPTS RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE HOLDING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST	3
IV. STATEMENT BY THE TWELVE STATES MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AT MADRID ON 31 MAY 1989 ON THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST IN THE WEST BANK	5
V. EXCERPTS FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE EIGHTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD AT RIYADH FROM 13 TO 16 MARCH 1989	6
VI. UNION OF AFRICAN PARLIAMENTS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION	11
VII. EXCERPTS FROM THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD AT HARARE FROM 17 TO 19 MAY 1989	12
VIII. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION	16

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

On 9 May 1989, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/1008-S/20623), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People drew most urgent attention to the intensification of armed attacks by Israeli troops against Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory. The full text of the letter is as follows:

"In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the intensification of armed attacks by Israeli troops against Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory over the past week-end.

"According to The New York Times and The Washington Post of 7 and 8 May 1989, 3 Palestinians were shot and killed and more than 150 were wounded on 6 May when Israeli troops opened fire on processions of mourners to cemeteries in the Gaza Strip during the annual observance of Id al-Fitr, marking the end of the holy month of Ramadan. The press reports indicated that a confrontation began when the soldiers tried to break up large, organized processions of several thousand people. Although reports differ on the actual circumstances of the ensuing clashes, it is clear that the troops used live ammunition liberally, as two of the dead were shot through the heart. The army also called in helicopters to drop tear-gas on the crowds. The total number of casualties is reportedly the largest in a single day since the beginning of the intifadah; more people have been wounded or killed in the past 30 days than in any 30-day period since December 1987.

"According to Agence France-Presse, a military spokesman announced on 8 May that the West Bank would be considered as a 'closed military zone' until 10 May and that a curfew would be enforced in the entire Gaza Strip until further notice. The New York Times and Agence France-Presse have reported that another 22 Palestinians, including 2 children, were wounded in clashes with Israeli troops on 7 and 8 May, despite the curfew.

"The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People wishes to protest once again in the strongest terms the mounting violence by the police, and the armed forces of Israel, the occupying Power, against unarmed civilians, which is completely contrary to its obligations under the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to numerous resolutions of the Security Council. The Committee considers that the continued escalation of repression in the occupied Palestinian territory necessitates the adoption of urgent measures by the Security Council to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/233 of 20 April 1989, which the Committee strongly supports.

Further, appropriate action to alleviate the sufferings of the unarmed civilians under occupation, especially women and children, by you and by organizations of the United Nations system would be greatly appreciated by the entire membership of the Committee.

"The Committee firmly believes, however, that genuine protection can ultimately be achieved only through the attainment of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestine question in accordance with the principles contained in General Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988, which have received the near-unanimous support of the United Nations membership, and reiterates its appeal to you and to all concerned to intensify all efforts to attain this essential objective."

II. ECOSOC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following resolution:

"1989/34. Situation of Palestinian Women

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,^{1/}

"Mindful of the humanitarian principles and provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,^{2/}

"Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,^{3/} in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/25 of 26 May 1988,

"Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories against the Israeli occupation and the oppressive practices of Israel against the Palestinian people, including women and children,

^{1/} E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1.

^{2/} United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

^{3/} Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), Chap. I, Sect. A.

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women, making use of all available information, including United Nations reports, information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and missions undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the occupied territories, and reports of meetings and seminars as appropriate, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session;

"2. Further requests the specialized agencies, in sending missions to the occupied Palestinian territories, to include an expert on women's issues to assess the situation of the Palestinian women and to elaborate specific projects of assistance;

"3. Strongly condemns the continuation of the "iron-fist" policy by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

"4. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"5. Again requests the Secretary-General to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the drastic deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories;

"6. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, in particular the provisions of paragraph 260 thereof, concerning assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories;

"7. Reaffirms that Palestinian women, as an integral part of a nation whose people are prevented from exercising their basic human and political rights, cannot fully participate in the attainment of the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies namely, equality, development and peace, without the realization of their inalienable right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions."

III. INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION ADOPTS RESOLUTION CONCERNING
THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE HOLDING OF AN
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

At its session held at Budapest from 10 to 18 March 1989, the Inter-Parliamentary Union adopted the following resolution by a vote of 903 to 46, with 53 abstentions (A/44/240):

"The 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

"Stressing that the achievement of peace in the Middle East would be an important contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, and that an unprecedented opportunity now exists for progress to that end in view of the propitious international context,

"Aware of the world-wide support for the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East,

"Noting with great satisfaction the change in the position of the Palestinian side, following the meeting of the Palestine National Council which took place in Algiers from 12 to 15 November 1988, and the statements by the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, in Strasbourg, Stockholm and in Budapest at the 81st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, where he recognized the United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and, explicitly, Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders,

"Deeply disappointed at the negative response of the Israeli leaders to the peace initiatives of the Palestinian side, and urging them to adopt similar constructive policies in the interests of a lasting peace,

"Welcoming all efforts made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, parliaments, groups and individuals towards a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East conflict and the promotion of dialogue between the parties to the conflict, in particular towards the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East,

"Deeply concerned at the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, in particular the grave and frequent violations of human rights by the occupying forces,

"Reaffirming the resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, as well as the decisions taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union with regard to the Middle East conflict, in particular the principle that a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East must be based on the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to create a Palestinian State on Palestinian soil, the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the occupied territories, and the security of all States in the region, including Israel,

"1. Stresses the urgent need for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

"2. Calls for the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO and Israel, as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council;

"3. Notes and commends the work already done by the Support Committee established by the Inter-Parliamentary Council (at its 141st session) to promote the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and recommends all parties concerned to co-operate with that committee;

"4. Welcomes all international initiatives, in particular those of the USSR, the United States of America and the European Community, other States and groups of States, groups and individuals, designed to accelerate the search for solutions to the conflict, to promote dialogue between the parties to the conflict, and to remove the obstacles standing in the way of the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East;

"5. Requests the United Nations to consider the possibility of placing the territories occupied by Israel under international supervision to ensure the protection and security of the inhabitants, pending a definitive solution and the establishment of total peace in the region, so as to end all acts of violence and prevent further useless bloodshed;

"6. Requests the national groups of all member parliaments of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to encourage their Governments to support the principles contained in this resolution."

IV. STATEMENT BY THE TWELVE STATES MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY AT MADRID ON 31 MAY 1989 ON THE CLOSING OF
THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST IN THE
WEST BANK

"The Twelve express their serious concern about the persistent decision of the Israeli authorities of keeping the schools closed in the West Bank, including the schools of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

"The Twelve consider that this measure, which is contrary to the basic right to education, threatens the future of a whole generation of young Palestinians and contributes to increasing the level of tension in the occupied territories, thus obstructing the task of building confidence which, in the view of the Twelve, is essential if the peace process is to prosper. The Twelve, therefore, call again upon the Israeli authorities to reconsider their policy urgently." (A/44/299-S/20667)

V. EXCERPTS FROM THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS HELD AT RIYADH FROM
13 TO 16 MARCH 1989

The Conference hailed the Palestinian people for their heroic steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy; it expressed its total support to the struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada.

The Conference also called upon Member States to urgently pursue all forms of official and popular support to the Palestinian Intifada and decided to consider Friday, 9 of forthcoming Ramadan, a Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Intifada of the Palestinian people.

The Conference declared its recognition of the independent Palestinian State, and supported the Declaration of Independence and the political programme adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its 19th Extraordinary Session.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and is alone, entitled to represent them and participate on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences and activities dealing with the Question of Palestine.

It also insisted on placing the Occupied Arab territories under the temporary aegis of the United Nations, and to request international forces to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property therein, and supervise the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from these territories.

The Conference stressed that the Palestine Question was the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and called for the need for a speedy convening of the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights, including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to establish its independent Palestinian State with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital.

The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and held the view that all settlements established or to be established by the Zionist enemy in all the occupied territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void as well as illegal, and that their establishment constitutes a blatant violation of all international norms and conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference requested its Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and called upon them to refrain from establishing any kind of relations with Israel and stressed the need for contesting the credentials of the Israeli delegation to all Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference requested the United States of America to develop and promote its dialogue with the PLO and adopt an impartial stand by recognizing the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people which could bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the United Nations, its Secretary-General, the Non-aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and to all peoples and forces of the world which had supported and still support the Palestinian cause at international fora and uphold the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada, and denounce the policy of the Zionist enemy and its oppressive practices in the Occupied territories.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Holy See and to the members of the European Economic Community for their positive role and their ongoing

efforts to convene an international Conference for Peace in the Middle East; for their stand in favour of the Palestinian cause, and their endorsement of the decision of the Palestinian National Council at its recent session, and called upon those countries to take a further step and recognize the independent State of Palestine.

The Conference voiced deep concern at conditions on the Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon, and denounced and condemned the brutal raids and repeated assaults launched by the Zionist enemy against those Camps.

The Conference reiterated the total commitment of the Islamic Ummah to all the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee which reaffirmed the determination of the Islamic Ummah to safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, and its pledge to strive to liberate it.

The Conference also expressed its total rejection of all measures taken by Israel to annex the Holy City and its proclamation as the eternal Capital for the Zionist entity; and voiced its deep concern at

the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its criminal practices against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. The Conference invited all States which had diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Agencies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Al-Sharif Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and recommended the Al-Quds Committee to draw up a plan at its next meeting to provide moral and material support to the Palestinian Intifada.

The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in which it emphasized the vital and effective role of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the Palestinian people in the Occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capitals of the two institutions.

The Conference confirmed that "The Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel" was a factor which escalated tension in the region, and called upon Member States to take effective measures to counter the dangers of such an alliance.

(A/44/235-S/20600)

VI. UNION OF AFRICAN PARLIAMENTS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON
THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

At its twelfth General Assembly, held at Yaoundé, Cameroon on 2 and 3 March 1989, the Union of African Parliaments adopted the following resolution:

"Resolution No. 43/XII/89 on the Middle East and the
Palestinian Question

"The Union of African Parliaments meeting at its twelfth General Assembly
in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, on 2 and 3 March 1989

"Taking note of the continued Palestinian popular uprising (intifadah)
for more than fifteen months in the occupied territories;

"Profoundly indignant at the practice of State terrorism and acts of
repression, eviction, banishment and destruction perpetrated by the Israeli
forces of occupation in spite of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"Noting with satisfaction the positive development in the process to
establish peace in the Middle East, particularly since the historic
declaration of the Palestine National Council (Algiers, 15 November 1988) on
the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, as well as the positive
and comprehensive statement of Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the PLO
Executive Committee, before the United Nations General Assembly (Geneva,
13 December 1988);

"Convinced that the immediate convening of an international conference on
peace in the Middle East under the United Nations auspices, with the
participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO and the five
permanent members of the security Council, will constitute an ideal means of
solving the Middle East conflict, of achieving an equitable solution to the
Palestinian problem and of establishing just and lasting peace in the region;

"(1) Launches an appeal to all countries to recognize the Palestinian
State.

"(2) Strongly condemns the acts of violence, repression, persecution as
well as the illegal practices perpetrated by the Israeli forces of occupation.

"(3) Urgently calls on the international community to speedily end this
climate of terror.

"(4) Reaffirms the legitimacy of the heroic struggle waged by the
Palestinian people and reiterates its support to their efforts to regain
national sovereignty.

"(5) Invites all States to work towards the convening , as soon as possible, of the international conference on peace in the Middle East, under the United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties concerned."

Yaoundé, 3 March 1989

VII. EXCERPTS FROM THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, HELD AT HARARE FROM 17 TO 19 MAY 1989

"The Ministers warmly welcomed the major victory achieved by the Palestinian people at the intifadah session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), held at Algiers in November 1988. The Political Communiqué issued on 15 November 1988 and the significant initiatives contained therein offer a positive contribution to the endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East. The declaration of independence of the State of Palestine marks yet another achievement and a further contribution towards peace and stability in the region.

"The Ministers welcomed the declaration of the formation of the provisional government of the State of Palestine and took note that PNC has vested the powers and responsibilities of the provisional government in the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"The Ministers, furthermore, welcomed the decision of the Palestine Central Council on 3 April 1989 to elect Mr. Yasser Arafat President of the State of Palestine.

"The Ministers welcomed the State of Palestine as a member in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

"The Ministers called upon all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries who have not yet done so to recognize the State of Palestine and to expedite the proper procedures to establish full diplomatic relations with the new State. In this context, they urged all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to support the admission of the State of Palestine as a full member in the organs and agencies of the United Nations.

"The Ministers welcomed the peace initiative proclaimed by President Yasser Arafat on 13 December 1988 at the plenary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and endorsed the initiative.

"The Ministers saluted the heroic intifadah (uprising) of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, which represents a further step in their struggle against repression, tyranny and acts of State terrorism by the occupying Power, Israel. They praised the courage and determination of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland and praised the Palestinian

freedom fighters in their just struggle. The Ministers expressed satisfaction over the contribution which the intifadah made to the consolidation of Arab solidarity.

"The Ministers reaffirmed their support of the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

"(a) The withdrawal of Israel from all the territory of the State of Palestine, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and from all the other occupied Arab territories;

"(b) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including the State of Palestine, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

"(c) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with the right of return and United Nations General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent resolutions;

"(d) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and

"(e) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites.

"Towards the achievement of the comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Ministers called for the urgent convening of the International Peace Conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing and with equal rights, and the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination without external interference. In this context the Ministers reaffirmed their endorsement of General Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988, which was adopted almost unanimously, with the exception of the United States of America and Israel.

"The Ministers called upon the members of the Security Council, and in particular the five permanent members, to take cognizance of the positive initiatives by Palestine and the international community and to meet with a view to considering measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference in the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region, including the State of Palestine.

"The Ministers called upon the United Nations, in discharge of its responsibilities and duties, to assume immediate supervision over the territory of the State of Palestine, including Jerusalem, which has been under occupation by Israel since 1967, for a limited transitional period as a step in the peace process.

"The Ministers once again strongly deplored the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs of the Israeli-occupied territories have been denied 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 Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.

"The Ministers reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographical features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or at altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plan 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 Ministers rejected and opposed all measures and action by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose any process, including the so-called elections, upon the Palestinian people in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, including Jerusalem. They called upon the international community to declare all such measures null and void, as such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant international conventions as well as the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference.

"The Ministers 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 in Palestine.

"The Ministers condemned Israel, the occupying Power, for refusing to abide scrupulously by its obligations arising from the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. They requested all member States to respect and to ensure respect by Israel of the Convention. They condemned Israeli policies and practices of State terrorism which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, including the right of freedom of worship, and in particular the policy and practice of the killing of defenceless Palestinians, as well as the torturing, wounding, the use of chemical gas, mass arrests and detention of youths, the beating and harrassing of children and the deportations. They further condemned the policy and practice of the continued acts of oppression and desecration by Israel and Israelis against Islamic and Christian Holy Places, the closing of schools, the demolishing of houses and uprooting of trees and the suppression of economic structuring and development.

"The Ministers urged the United Nations Security Council to convene to consider ways and means to implement effectively the recommendations to provide protection for the safety of Palestinians in the occupied territory, contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/19443) submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987).

"The Ministers called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to submit periodic reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly on developments in the occupied territory of the state of Palestine, including Jerusalem. They requested the Secretary-General to submit immediate reports on the living conditions of Palestinian children in the occupied territories. They expressed alarm that tens of thousands of Palestinian children in the age group of 6-7 years have been denied free access to schools, which were ordered closed by the occupying Power, Israel. They requested the Secretary-General to provide a report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the current conditions and recommendations for relief, pending the termination of the Israeli occupation and withdrawal of Israeli troops.

"The Ministers condemned the Israeli policies aimed at encouraging and facilitating Jewish immigration to settle in the occupied Palestinian territory at the expense of the indigenous Arab population and urged all States to stop offering Israel and world Zionist organizations such facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever. Such facilities are in blatant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

"The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the efforts and hospitality of the Algerian people under the leadership of President Chdéli Bendjedid towards the convening and success of the intifadah session of the Palestine National Council in November 1988. They welcomed the decision to convene another summit meeting of the League of Arab States to decide on concrete means of support of the intifadah and the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

"The Ministers welcomed the important efforts of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine (comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the PLO, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to contribute to the resolution of the question of Palestine, which is the core of the Middle East problem. The Ministers took note that the Committee had met on 18 May 1989 and was briefed on the latest developments in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine and the efforts to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also considered the diplomatic breakthrough made by Palestine during the visits of President Arafat to Western Europe recently. The Committee resolved to take up the issue of the International Peace Conference in the Security Council at the appropriate time. Palestine would monitor and assess the political climate to establish if and when to convene such a meeting. The Committee also resolved to meet again if and when it became necessary.

"The Ministers reaffirmed their full and complete support for the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. They also reaffirmed their satisfaction to the Committee for its ceaseless efforts to inform and alert international public opinion, for its constant follow-up of the situation that prevails in the occupied Palestinian territories and for its determination to fulfil to the utmost the mission the United Nations General Assembly has seen fit to confer upon it."

VIII. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

In the course of May the following information was received by the Division for Palestinian Rights:

1. "Jerusalem", No. 47, April 1989, Palestine Committee for NGOs, B.P. 554, Tunis Cedex 1080, Tunis, Tunisia
2. "Act Now", Issue No. 9/1989, Leaflet of the International Centre for Trade Union Rights. Address: ICTUR, 120-00 Prague 2, P.O. Box 34, Czechoslovakia
3. "The NECEF Report", Near East Cultural and Educational Foundation of Canada, May/June Issue, 1989, 106 Duplex Avenue, Toronto, Canada M5P 2A7
4. "The Other Israel", Newsletter of the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace. April/May issue 1989 No. 36. Address: P.O.B. 956 Tel Aviv, Israel 61008
5. "Report of FIR Delegation in Israel", Vienna, March 1989, Internationale Föderation der Widerstandskämpfer (IF) A-1020 Wien, Alliiertenstrasse, Austria
6. "North American Co-ordinating Committee for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Question of Palestine", April Newsletter available from Najda, 1400 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 2, Berkeley, CA 94709, USA
7. "Palestina Informa", Monthly publication of the Office of the PLO in Mexico, Vol.8, No. 90, May 1989. Address: Alejandro Dumas 347 (entre Hómero Ejército Nacional) Col. Polanco, c.p. 11550, Mexico, D.F.
8. "Palestine Human Rights Newsletter", April subject program at Nahalin, available from: 220 S. State St., #1308, 1 Quincy Court, Chicago, IL 60604, USA
9. "Israeli Mirror", No. 787, 9 May 1989. Address: 21 Collingham Road, London SW5 ONV, United Kingdom
10. "Palestine Focus", National Newspaper of the Palestine Solidarity Committee, May/June issue, 1989. Address: P.O. Box 27462, San Francisco, CA 94127, USA
11. "Israeli-Palestinian Digest", Newsletter of the Jewish Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, P.O. Box 4991, Washington D.C. 20008, USA
12. "The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs", Vo. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2, May and June 1989, Address: c/o American Educational Trust, P.O. Box 53062, Washington D.C. 20009, USA

13. "International Association of Educators for World Peace", Newsletter containing information on research in peace education studies, available from: Charles Mercieca, IAERP, Box 3282, Huntsville, Alabama 35810, USA
14. "Palestinian Committee for Peace and Afro-Asian Solidarity", Newsletter available from B.P. 468, Tunis Cedex 1080, Tunisia
15. ""Palestine Human Rights Campaign, Call for an independent investigation of the Israeli military assault on Nahalin", Address: 220 S. State Street, No. 1308, 1 Quincy Court, Suite 1308, Chicago, IL 60604, USA
16. "International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine", Special appeal for the protection of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Available from I.C.C.P., P.O. Box 2100, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
17. "Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation", compilation of recent press clippings available from the Association at: Avenue d'Auderghem 33-35, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
18. "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom", Report available on Palestinian women's role in the uprising, eyewitness accounts. Available from: 1 Rue de Varembe, c.p. 28, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
19. "General Union of Palestine Students, USA", Newsletter available from: P.O. Box 57, FDR Station, New York, NY 10150
20. "The Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee ", 1988 annual report available from: PARC.P.O.B. 25128, Jerusalem, Israel

