



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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I. SECRETARY-GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON DEPORTATION OF FIVE
PALESTINIANS BY ISRAELI AUTHORITIES

On 28 August 1989, the following statement was issued by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"The Secretary-General has learnt with dismay and grave concern that the Israeli authorities have, over the week-end, deported five Palestinians, reportedly four to Lebanon and one to France.

"He once again appeals to Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind such deportation orders and to abide by its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention. He earnestly hopes that all those who have been deported in this way be allowed to return to their homes and be re-united with their families.

"He also recalls in this connection that the Lebanese authorities have categorically rejected the concept that Palestinians in the occupied territories can be deported to Lebanon in this manner." (SG/SM/4324)

II. SECURITY COUNCIL DEPLORES CONTINUING DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIAN
CIVILIANS, CALLS ON ISRAEL TO ENSURE THEIR SAFE RETURN TO
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

On 30 August 1989, the Security Council met to consider the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, and in particular the deportation of Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territory.

The request for the meeting was contained in a letter to the President of the Council, dated 29 August 1989, from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations on behalf of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations (s/20817).

On 30 August 1989, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Colombia, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal and Yugoslavia. The text (see resolution 641 (1989)), which was adopted by a vote of 14 to none, with 1 abstention (the United States of America), reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989,

"Having been apprised that Israel, the occupying Power, has once again, in defiance of those resolutions, deported five Palestinian civilians on 27 August 1989,

"Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories,

"Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular articles 47 and 49 thereof,

"1. Deplores the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians;

"2. Calls upon Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians;

"3. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories;

"4. Decides to keep the situation under review."

III. DECLARATION ADOPTED BY THIRD UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN
REGIONAL NGO SYMPOSIUM ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE
HELD AT VIENNA ON 28 AND 29 AUGUST 1989

The United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, the third for the European region, was held under the auspices of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the Austria Centre, Vienna, on 28 and 29 August 1989. The Symposium was convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 42/66 A and B of 2 December 1987.

A total of 214 representatives of non-governmental organizations attended the Symposium, 132 as observers. Several observers from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations bodies also participated.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by a delegation composed of Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Committee Chairman; Mr. Alexander Borg Olivier (Malta), Rapporteur; Mr. Guennadi Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic); Mr. Abdul Halim Ali (Malaysia); and Mr. Zuhdi L. Terzi (Palestine).

The programme of the Symposium was elaborated by the Committee in consultation with the European Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. The overall theme was "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people".

Two panel discussions were held. The first, entitled "The dynamics of the intifadah and consequences for NGO activities" was presented by Mr. Khalil Mahshi (Palestinian). The second was entitled "The International Peace Conference on the Middle East and the implementation of Palestinian

self-determination: The role of Europe", at which the following experts made presentations: Mme Marie-Christine Aulas (France); Dr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria); and Mr. Miroslav Prchal (Czechoslovakia).

Five workshops were also held on the following topics: (a) Palestinian trade with Europe; (b) The EEC and Palestine: Towards a more constructive policy; (c) Involving Jewish communities in Europe; (d) Building the Palestinian education system; and (e) The role of NGOs in socio-economic development and health care in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The Symposium adopted a final declaration as well as action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops. The report of the Symposium will be published in due course as a special bulletin of the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights.

DECLARATION

1. We, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participating in the Third United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, welcome the recent developments which have helped towards achievement of the goal of self-determination for the Palestinian people. These developments have been mainly the consequence of the courageous and determined struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable rights, which is dramatically manifested in the occupied territories, where the Palestinian uprising, the intifadah, has been maintained in the face of the most brutal repressive methods.

2. We welcome the results achieved at the Nineteenth Extraordinary Session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), held at Algiers in November 1988, and in particular, the proclamation of the independent State of Palestine and the political statement. The position outlined in the PNC created favourable conditions for the successful meetings of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Palestine which were held in December at Geneva. The statements by Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and President of the State of Palestine, in Geneva, in Paris and elsewhere have further clarified the principles of the Palestinian peace initiative. The statement of Mr. Yasser Abed Rabbo, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO at this European Symposium, by confirming and elaborating these principles, created a favourable atmosphere for the conduct of the meeting.

3. We welcome the initiation of a dialogue between the United States and the PLO as a positive contribution towards a political settlement of the crisis. We hope that the United States Government will not use this dialogue as a reason to delay the preparations for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, which we regard as the most effective way to achieve a comprehensive settlement. We stress the significance of General Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988 calling for the convening of such a conference.

4. We appreciate the position of those European Governments which have recognized the State of Palestine and call upon others to follow their example. There have been encouraging developments in the positions of some European Governments and Parliaments. These include an invitation to Mr. Arafat to address the European Parliament, the meetings of Mr. Arafat in Madrid with the three Foreign Ministers representing the European Economic Community (EEC), leading to the Declaration of Madrid. We sincerely hope that these lead to meetings with European heads of State and Government as a prelude to the full recognition of the State of Palestine by all European Governments.

5. Despite these positive developments, we feel that several European Governments are still failing to exert sufficient efforts in favour of a peace settlement in the Middle East. Europe bears a special responsibility towards the Palestinian people. European Governments should make a greater contribution either through concerted action or individually. The constructive mediating role of some European countries is providing an example.

6. We deeply regret that the Government of Israel has so far totally failed to respond positively to the clearly demonstrated Palestinian peace initiative and relevant United Nations resolutions. We consider that Israel's continued refusal to acknowledge the most elementary rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and right to return to their homeland is ultimately contrary to the basic interests of Israel. We consider, that the so-called "Shamir peace plan" is designed to cover Israel's illegal occupation and intensified repression of the intifadah, in order to perpetuate the Israeli occupation and is thus totally unacceptable. Any elections must be part of a comprehensive peace process leading to an independent Palestinian State, must be truly democratic, should take place under international supervision, should be acceptable to the Palestinians, and include all the Palestinian people in the territories occupied since June 1967 including Jerusalem, and should ensure the return of the deportees and the release of the detainees.

7. We are deeply concerned by the continued and increased violations of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory. These include killing and injuring of civilians of all ages, destruction of houses, imprisonment without trial, and deportations. We strongly deplore the grossly inadequate measures to control the violence of Jewish settlers. The breakdown in public health services is adding to the sufferings of the Palestinian population. We draw particular attention to the various measures that have been taken by the occupying Power to deprive the population of their right to education by closing educational institutions, and the outrageous action of preventing Palestinians from providing alternative educational services. We welcome the action taken by Governments, NGOs and other bodies to denounce these measures and welcome the partial opening of schools as a result of this international pressure. We demand that universities and all other educational institutions still closed by Israel be reopened and that they must be kept open without further interference. We condemn the acts of repression and closure of offices carried out against Palestinian associations, such as trade unions,

and demand that they be rescinded. We also vigorously deplore the repressive economic measures against the Palestinian people, including the uprooting of trees, destruction of crops with chemicals, expropriation of land and water resources and prevention of independent economic development.

8. The Israeli acts of violence against the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories are grave violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which is fully binding on Israel - a State party to the Convention. We call upon European Governments to take effective measures to ensure respect by Israel of the provisions of that Convention and United Nations resolutions. We appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations to take urgent measures to protect the legal and human rights of the Palestinian people under occupation, and to consider the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force to safeguard the physical security of the inhabitants. In addition, we express appreciation for the measures taken by UNRWA to maintain its services to the Palestinian people and we call upon it to expand its Refugee Affairs Officer Programme to provide increased services. We also call upon United Nations bodies, especially UNICEF, WHO, UNCHS and UNDP, to intensify their efforts to address the educational, medical and general socio-economic needs of the Palestinian people, and to develop co-operation with the Palestinian popular and grassroots organizations independent of all Israeli intervention and supervision.

9. We regret the Israeli project to amend the prevention of terrorism ordinance, which may become law in October, as an extremely grave threat to the welfare of the Palestinians, since it will enable the Israeli Government to close down any community service organizations in Israel and East Jerusalem on the pretext that its funds are "tainted". We call for the proposed amendment and its obvious intentions to be given the widest public exposure, so that international pressure may be exerted against it.

10. We express our appreciation and thanks to the distinguished expert panelists, workshop organizers and resource persons who have offered their invaluable insights to the service of European NGOs.

11. We thank warmly the Government of Austria for welcoming us in Vienna and the Austrian NGOs, especially the Society for Austro-Arab Relations, for their valuable work in the preparations and the warm hospitality offered to us. We wish to thank the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for making the European Symposium possible and the Division for Palestinian Rights of the United Nations Secretariat as well as all other United Nations bodies which have been engaged in the preparation and execution of the Symposium.

12. The aim of the Symposium was to develop practical organizing strategies and support projects by European NGOs. The primary work was conducted in five workshops, and we receive their recommendations as appended below, and commend them to all NGOs for their careful consideration and implementation. We congratulate the European Co-ordinating Committee (ECCP), the International Co-ordinating Committee (IOCP) and the Society for Austro-Arab relations on

organizing a highly successful International Symposium on 27 August entitled "The Role of Foreign Assistance in Meeting the Economic and Social Development Requirements of Palestinian People: From Occupation to Independence" and append and affirm its conclusions.

IV. SIXTH UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NGO MEETING ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT VIENNA FROM 30 AUGUST TO 1 SEPTEMBER 1989

The Sixth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine was held under the auspices of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the Austria Centre, Vienna, from 30 August to 1 September 1989. The Meeting was convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/66 B of 2 December 1987.

A total of 317 non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting, 127 as observers. Several observers from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations bodies also attended the proceedings.

At the opening meeting, delegates received a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered by Under-Secretary-General Ronald I. Spiers. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization also sent a message, read out by Mr. Daoud Barakat, Head of the Permanent Mission of Palestine to the Austrian Federal Government and Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations, Vienna.

At the opening meeting statements were also made by the following: Mr. Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria; Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; and, Mr. Don Betz, Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by a delegation comprising: Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Committee Chairman; Mr. Alexander Borg Olivier (Malta), Rapporteur; Mr. Guennadi Oudevenko (Ukrainian SSR); Mr. Abdul Halim Ali (Malaysia); and, Mr. Zuhdi L. Terzi (Palestine).

The programme for the Meeting was devised by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in consultation with the International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. The overall theme was "Intifadah: The continuing struggle of the Palestinian people for independence". At a panel discussion entitled "Two peoples, two States: Future relations", presentations were made by the following experts: Mr. Hillel Shinker and Mr. Abraham Bardugo (Israel); Mr. Nabil Shaath and Mr. Faisal Hussein (Palestinians).

Six workshops were also held on the following topics: (a) (i) Protection of the Palestinian population: "The role of United Nations organs in the occupied Palestinian territory", (ii) Protection of the Palestinian population: The role of the NGOs; (b) "The role of NGO assistance in meeting the future economic development requirements of economic self-determination of the Palestinian people"; (c) "Mobilization for the release of Palestinian prisoners and potential deportees"; (d) "Mobilization of international support for Palestinian education and cultural institutions"; (e) (i) "Building support for an independent Palestinian State with the Jewish communities"; (ii) "Building support for an independent Palestinian State among Israelis"; and, (f) "The promotion of the peace process and the role of the mass media".

The Meeting adopted a final declaration as well as action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops. The full report of the Sixth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine will be published in due course as a special bulletin of the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights.

DECLARATION

1. We, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) gathered at the Sixth International Meeting of NGOs on the Question of Palestine, totally uphold the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and fully support their continuing struggle for independence, as expressed in the intifadah and by all other internationally legitimate means. We recognize and uphold the historic Proclamation of the Independent State of Palestine made on 15 November 1988. We recognize the Proclamation not only as the expression of the will of the heroic people of the intifadah, but also as the expression of the fundamental principle of the self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. We call on all Governments of States Members of the United Nations which have not already done so, to recognize the Proclamation of the Independent State of Palestine, in unequivocal terms and without delay.
2. We particularly note and welcome the statement made by President Arafat at the meeting of the General Assembly held at Geneva, on 13 December 1988, in which he recognized the right of all States in the Middle East region to exist in peace and security, including the States of Palestine and Israel. We uphold the Palestinian right of return, in a spirit of justice and of reconciliation, without prejudicing the situation of the people in Israel, details to be negotiated between the Israeli Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the basis of all relevant United Nations resolutions.
3. We vigorously renew the call for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988, with the participants to include the five permanent members of the Security Council, the PLO, Israel, the Arab States party to the conflict and other concerned States, on an equal basis and with equal rights. The emphasis must be on reaching a peaceful, just and

comprehensive permanent settlement between Israel and independent Palestine as defined in the Algiers Proclamation of the Independent State of Palestine and in all relevant United Nations resolutions, for the mutual advantage of all the peoples of the region and of the world.

4. Reaffirming the international consensus that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, we note the great strengthening of the consensus by the unwavering support for the PLO by the people of the intifadah and by the united national leadership of the intifadah. We therefore urge all Governments fully to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the State of Palestine, and to press for its participation on an equal footing with other parties to the conflict at the International Peace Conference as the representative of the Palestinian people.

5. We uphold the right of the people of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, democratically to elect their representatives as part of the comprehensive settlement, but we reject the spurious plan for so-called elections put forward by the Prime Minister and Government of Israel, and whose principal international advocate is the Government of the United States of America. The plan is the opposite of democracy, designed not to advance but to prevent independence and to lead to the annexation of the territories and the forcible expulsion of the rightful inhabitants. For full and free elections to take place as part of a definite process leading to the establishment of the independent State of Palestine, we call for Israeli withdrawal from the Palestine territory occupied in 1967 and for full and effective international supervision by the United Nations.

6. Recalling that the Fifth International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine expressed its condemnation of all the numerous acts of Israeli repression, including killing, wounding especially women and children, mass arrests, demolition of homes, expulsions, starvation, uprooting of trees, confiscation of land and sexual harassment of women prisoners, we note that these abhorrent practices have actually increased. That they have less media coverage arises not from any lessening of repression but because the media are prevented from reporting and can themselves be penalized for doing so. We call for effective international political and economic pressure on Israel to make it comply with its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and to accept United Nations Security Council resolutions. We appeal to the Security Council to establish an immediate United Nations presence in the post-1967 Israeli occupied territories, to bring an immediate end to the escalating violations of human rights, to protect the people and to bring the perpetrators of these practices to justice. We strongly recommend an expansion of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Refugee Affairs Officer (RAO) Programme as a practical expression of international concern for the protection of the Palestinian people under occupation. We express grave concern at the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon, call for help for them and for the strengthening of the United Nations presence in Lebanon and Israeli withdrawal in accordance with Security Council resolution 509 (1982).

7. Given the grave, intensive and escalating situation in the occupied Palestinian State, including the complex of emergency and development needs and the gradual collapse of Israeli-controlled services, we call on all United Nations bodies (UNRWA, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO and others) where constitutionally possible, to admit the State of Palestine to membership and to generate a creative and intensive dialogue with the PLO and with Palestinian non-governmental organizations for a wide, effective and comprehensive United Nations involvement in the health and socio-economic fields, independent of Israeli control.

8. There is now an organized attempt by the Israeli Government to destroy Palestinian society, of which one of the most pernicious manifestations is the denial of education to Palestinian children through the permanent closure of schools and other educational institutions, accompanied by the penalizing of parents for trying to teach their children in their own homes, even in such basic skills as reading and writing. This calculated attempt to try to produce an illiterate generation of Palestinians is not only contrary to every relevant article of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, but an affront to all civilized values. We note that international protest forced the reopening of certain junior schools but also note that this affected only a small part of the education system, much the greater part of which remains permanently closed. We call upon Governments, educational and cultural institutions, professional associations, trade unions and individuals worldwide, to utilize all cultural relations to pressure Israel (including sanctions), to cease these practices.

9. While noting changing attitudes in the United States of America towards Israel, we consider the changes by the Administration to be inadequate and we condemn their continuing support for the Israeli Government despite the latter's persistent and flagrant violations of Palestinian human and national rights. We consider these to be unhelpful for the achievement of progress towards the convening of the International Peace Conference.

10. Noting world-wide efforts for the reduction of nuclear weapons, we deplore that Israel introduced nuclear weapons into the Middle East and we deplore the escalation in research into nuclear weapons and the proliferation of chemical weapons which this has created. We call upon Israel and all other States in the region to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to dismantle its nuclear weapons and to open its nuclear installations to international inspection and to observe its treaty obligations, such as those it has with Norway for inspection to ensure the proper use of nuclear material supplied specifically for peaceful use. We deplore the growing use by Israel and other States in the region of chemical weapons against people and against crops. We call for the release of the prisoner of conscience, Mordechai Vanunu.

11. We strongly uphold the forces of peace in Israel which support the International Peace Conference and an independent Palestinian State. We strongly condemn the penalizing of Israeli peace activists. We express

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support for those growing numbers who refuse military service in occupied Palestinian territories and other occupied territories of Arab countries, and we call upon the Israeli Government to recognize the right of Israelis to conscientious objection. We urge the Israeli parliament to repeal the so-called "anti-terrorism" law of August 1986 which prohibits contact between Israeli citizens and representatives of Palestinian organizations.

12. We strongly condemn the proposed new Amendment Number 3 to the above law and urge the Israeli parliament not to pass it as it would provide arbitrary and dictatorial powers of confiscation of the assets of charitable and educational NGOs and close to them all avenues to aid from international sources. We call for an urgent international campaign against the amendment by Governments, NGOs and all peace-loving peoples.

13. We note the strong desire expressed at the European Nuclear Disarmament Convention in Spain in July 1989 for peace and justice in the Middle East. We fully support the Convention proposal for a non-violent march for peace in Israel and Palestine on 29, 30 and 31 December 1989. We urge all NGOs worldwide to organize to participate in this important event.

14. Much of our work in this Meeting was conducted in workshops and in meetings of special interest groups. We endorse their conclusions and recommendations. We draw attention to the fact that NGO opinion has consistently been more progressive and creative than official governmental thinking and we urge all Governments, in the interest of peace and justice, seriously to consider the options defined by NGOs in this Declaration and elsewhere.

15. It is important for NGO effectiveness to be increased. We commend the activities and work of the International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (IOCP) and its secretariat in Geneva. We call upon the United Nations to offer every possible assistance to the IOCP and its secretariat. We urge the United Nations to convene an international meeting in the first week of September 1990, the venue and format to be decided, and to maintain its programme of regional symposia.

16. We request the Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to convey this Declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session as part of the Committee's report. Recognizing the vital importance of information, we urge that records of this Meeting be disseminated as widely as possible, to NGOs, Governments and the media.

17. We thank the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for convening this Meeting and we greatly appreciate the presence of the members and observers of the Committee. We thank the Division for Palestinian Rights and all of the United Nations Secretariat, including the interpreters who assisted in this Meeting. We express our appreciation to the distinguished experts who spoke here. All those mentioned herein contributed greatly to the success of our Meeting. We warmly thank the Austrian Government for welcoming us to Vienna and for the excellent facilities they placed at our disposal.

V. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS; ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

During the month of August, the following information was received by the Division for Palestinian Rights:

- a) "Palestinian Focus", national newspaper of the Palestine Solidarity Committee, September/October 1989 issue, available from P.O. Box 27462, San Francisco, CA 94127, United States of America
- b) Amnesty International, newsletter, August 1989, volume XIX, number 8, available from Amnesty International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London, WC1X 8 DJ, or Amnesty International, United Nations Office, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, United States of America
- c) "NECEF Report", July/August 1989, newsletter of the Near East Cultural and Educational Foundation of Canada, available from NECEF, 106 Duplex Avenue, Toronto, M5P2A7, Canada
- d) Capital District Committee for Palestinian Rights, Summer 1989 newsletter, available from 33 Central Avenue, Albany, NY 12210, United States of America
- e) "Friendship", quarterly journal of the All India Indo-Arab Friendship Association, available from MIG 38-B, Pocket C. Ashok Vihar-111, Delhi 110052, India
- f) "Another Viewpoint", September issue available from 604, Barbera Place, Davis, California, United States of America
- g) "Society of In'ash El-Usra", August bulletin concerning the trial of the In'ash El-Usra Society in Al-Beerah, available from P.O. Box 3549, Amman, Jordan
