



DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

August 1990

Volume XIII, Bulletin No. 8

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. FOURTH UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN REGIONAL NGO SYMPOSIUM ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT GENEVA ON 27 AND 28 AUGUST 1990	1
II. SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL NGO MEETING ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT GENEVA FROM 29 TO 31 AUGUST 1990	7
III. SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES STRONGLY APPEALS TO ISRAELI AUTHORITIES NOT TO HAMPER PALESTINIAN PARTICIPATION AT NGO MEETINGS	11
IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION	11

**I. FOURTH UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN REGIONAL NGO SYMPOSIUM
ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT GENEVA
ON 27 AND 28 AUGUST 1990**

The United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, the fourth 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 Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 27 and 28 August 1990. The Symposium was convened in response to General Assembly resolution 44/41 B of 6 December 1989.

The opening meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), by the Chairman of the European Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine, Mr. Mikko Lohikoski (Finland) and by the Permanent Observer of Palestine, Mr. Zuhdi Labib Terzi.

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. Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana), Mr. Ismail Razali (Malaysia), and Mr. Zuhdi Labib Terzi (Palestine).

A total of 141 non-governmental organizations attended the Symposium, 72 as observers. Several observers from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations bodies also participated.

The programme was drawn up by the Committee in consultation with the European Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine.

Three panel discussions took place. The first was entitled "Urgent priorities to stop settlements in the occupied territory and protect the Palestinian people. What can Europe and European NGOs do?" Presentations were made by the following experts: Mrs. Marie-Christine Aulas (France); Dr. Bashir Al-Khairi (Palestinian); Dr. Ruchama Marton (Israel); Mrs. Carla Pecis (Italy); and Mr. Maxim Ghilan (France).

At the second panel discussion, entitled "1990: Time for peace. evaluation and follow-up", presentations were made by: Mr. Flavio Lotti (Italy); Mrs. Rana Nashashebeh (Palestinian); and Ms. Tamar Gozansky (Israel).

At the third panel, entitled "Two peoples - Two States", presentations were made by the following experts: Mrs. Maria Gazi (Greece); Dr. Mustafa Barghouti (Palestinian); Ms. Tamar Gozansky; Ms. Salwah Hdeib (Palestinian); and, Mr. Nabeel Sha'ath (Palestinian).

Four workshops were also held on the following topics: (a) refugees (Jordan, Lebanon, and Syrian Arab Republic); (b) culture; (c) involving Jewish communities in Europe; and (d) trade with the occupied territory (export and import).

The Symposium adopted a final declaration as well as action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops. It also elected a new nine-member European Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. 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. The participants expressed appreciation for the opportunity once again to discuss various aspects of the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict under the auspices of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. They considered that the Symposium, by providing a forum for an exchange of opinions as well as experiences about concrete actions, had made a positive contribution to the peace process.

2. The participants reconfirmed their support to the Intifadah and the Palestinian peace initiative of November 1988. These were seen by the participants as genuine proofs of the willingness of Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to search for a mutually acceptable, just peace. They appealed to the European Governments to support unequivocally these decisions and to establish official relations with the PLO, and to recognize the State of Palestine if they had not yet done so.

The participants deeply regretted that the United States had decided to suspend its dialogue with the PLO and expressed the hope that it would be re-established as soon as possible and its scope expanded to include the consideration of substantive issues in a constructive way so as to enhance the process of negotiations leading to a just and lasting solution of the question of Palestine.

3. The participants reaffirmed their conviction that negotiations based on the two States, Palestine and Israel, principle, which addresses the basic rights and concerns of both the Palestinians and the Israelis would result in peace and justice in the Middle East, based on the principles embodied in General Assembly resolutions 181 (II) and 194 (III). Reports from the "1990: Time for Peace - initiative, organized at Jerusalem from 29 to 31 December 1989, and various other peace initiatives indicated that important sectors of the Israeli public have become active in support of the "two States" solution.

Appreciation was expressed for the position adopted by a large number of European and other Governments and NGOs in response to the proclamation of the State of Palestine to exist side by side with the State of Israel. The participants stressed that peace negotiations should be based on the formula embodied in the Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and on the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily their right to self-determination, and should provide a foundation for a just and lasting peace settlement.

4. The participants welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989 by an overwhelming vote in favour of this balanced and comprehensive resolution which, for the first time was supported by all European States. In this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council. The participants deeply regretted that there has been no progress in that regard. The PLO has explicitly accepted these resolutions. However, the Government of Israel has by its recent statements and practical actions demonstrated that it continues to violate the Security Council resolutions.

5. The Symposium was organized while an extremely dangerous situation was gaining momentum in the Gulf, threatening to draw the whole region into a catastrophe of immense dimensions.

The participants reaffirmed their respect for international law and United Nations principles. Accordingly they considered that the acquisition of territory by force is illegal. The participants called upon Iraq to comply with the Security Council resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Only the strict observance of the Security Council resolutions can prevent the crisis from spilling over into a military confrontation, which would harm the interests of all peoples in the region. Therefore, the participants urged all Governments to refrain from any military actions which should be undertaken - if necessary - exclusively under the authority of the Security Council with all armed forces, including those of the United States, being placed under United Nations command.

The participants noted that diplomatic efforts were being undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by others including members of the League of Arab States and expressed the hope that these endeavours would contribute towards a peaceful solution of the crisis.

The participants, noting the near unanimity attained by the Security Council in dealing with this crisis and welcoming the higher profile of the United Nations and its Security Council, called upon its permanent members, especially the three European states - France, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union - to show the same resoluteness in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core question of Palestine and in securing the implementation of its resolutions concerning this question.

Participants emphasized that the current crisis in the Gulf should not in any way detract from the urgent attention that needs to be given to a solution of the question of Palestine, without which there cannot be lasting peace and stability in the region.

6. The participants strongly denounced the continued violations by Israel of the human rights of the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory, which has led to continued loss of life. The European NGOs, as part of the international community, have repeatedly declared that the Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory are in gross violation of its obligations as a party to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and contrary to United Nations resolutions and generally recognized norms of international law.

The participants requested the European Governments parties to the Convention to fulfil their duty by ensuring that Israel stops the violations of its provisions.

The participants expressed in particular their grave concern at the continued closure of Palestinian universities since 1988, and called for their immediate re-opening. They further called upon the Governments of Europe and to the European Community to restrict educational and cultural contacts with Israel until such time as all Palestinian educational establishments are reopened.

7. The participants viewed with grave concern the consequences of continued, massive immigration to Israel from Eastern European countries while at the same time the Government of Israel was increasing its settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and especially in Jerusalem, contrary to principles of international law and repeated Security Council resolutions. More Palestinian lands are slated for confiscation, existing Jewish settlements are being expanded and the planning and building of new settlements continue unabated. At the same time, the Israeli Government refuses to recognize the right of Palestinians to return to their homes.

The participants strongly requested the European Governments to undertake resolute actions collectively and individually to ensure that Israel ceases all settlement activity in the occupied Palestinian territory, in conformity with Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

The participants supported the right of freedom of movement and the right of everyone to leave any country and the right of return to one's own country. However, these rights cannot be used as a pretext to settle immigrants or Israeli civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. They urged the European Governments to undertake any necessary efforts to ensure that the Security Council would act to prevent such illegal settlements.

The participants call upon States concerned with Jewish immigration, particularly the Soviet Union, to seek guarantees that such immigration will not lead to settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories, thereby infringing upon the right of the Palestinian people, and will be in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and legal instruments of human rights.

They also requested the European and other Governments to help the plight of Soviet Jews and other emigrants by enabling those who wish to settle in Europe to do so.

8. Participants expressed concern that the idea of expulsion (transfer) of Palestinians out of their country had gained further political legitimacy in Israel when new extremist parties such as Moledet and Tzomet entered the Israeli Parliament on the basis of transfer programmes.

Since then, more and more voices within the Israeli establishment and public opinion are openly calling for the further mass expulsion of Palestinians from their homeland as a means of solving the Palestinian question and making room for the new massive Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel.

In light of the growing danger of war in the Middle East and the possible participation of Israel in this war, concern was expressed that the Israeli establishment may foster and use the atmosphere of war to carry out this plan of further mass expulsion of the Palestinian people.

The participants called upon the international community and Europe in particular to exercise due diligence in that regard to prevent Israel from carrying out such plans.

9. The participants expressed their grave concern about the violence against Palestinians which has taken place recently in Israel and in the occupied Palestinian territory, such as the unprovoked attack on Palestinian workers from Gaza and incursion of Israeli army in the UNRWA Health Centre of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in Gaza town. These and similar continued actions by the Israeli Government, the occupying power, and individuals, as well as the lack of effective measures by the international community to put an end to this policy, have seriously eroded the trust of many Palestinians in the capacity or willingness of the international community to help bring about a peaceful settlement. The participants were deeply worried about the prospect that Israeli intransigence and aggression would further deepen frustration among the Palestinians and that a cycle of violence would render more difficult the search for a peaceful settlement.

The participants expressed their resolute support to the Palestinian people struggling against the Israeli occupation and defending the Palestinian society and its social, economic and political institutions against the illegal onslaught of settlers and of the Israeli occupation forces.

10. The participants expressed their support to the Israeli peace forces, who are working under difficult conditions, especially after the coming into power of an extremist Government. They called upon European NGOs and institutions to support the Israeli peace forces and to give them their full support and co-operation.

11. Participants appealed to the Security Council to assume and discharge its responsibilities and to take urgent measures to ensure the physical protection and to guarantee the safety and security of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation, including prevention of deportation of Palestinians, which has been repeatedly condemned by the Security Council and General Assembly. The participants were encouraged that the European Governments, indeed all Governments except that of the United States, supported the proposal for taking practical measures for the protection of the Palestinian people and urged all Governments to transform their stated will into practical action without delay. In this respect, the participants welcomed the decision of the European Community to send a representative to Jerusalem as a step in the right direction.

The participants stressed the urgent need to ensure a permanent presence of European NGOs in the occupied Palestinian territory in order to monitor the human rights situation there and to provide any possible protection to the civilians. They further urged the European Parliament, other European institutions and all European Governments to undertake all necessary measures in that respect.

The participants also urged the Security Council, particularly the permanent members, which include three European Governments, to make every effort to facilitate the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East and to adopt interim measures, including the deployment of a United Nations force to safeguard the physical security of the people of occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem and the people in other occupied Arab territories.

12. The participants called upon European NGOs to continue their co-operation and joint activities together with Israeli peace forces and Palestinians in the spirit of the 1990: Time for Peace - initiative, and to participate in the planned follow-up actions during 1990-1991. They also supported initiatives to engage broader participation of peace forces from Arab countries in this co-operation, which should also aim at curbing the continuing dangerous military buildup in the Middle East.

13. The participants requested the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to provide every assistance through the newly-elected ECCP to European NGOs in implementing their resolutions on the question of Palestine. Such support could include sponsoring effective meetings on special issues, etc. and the promotion of a better understanding of the issues of special concern to the Palestinians and Israelis.

The participants also called upon the Committee to ensure that the United Nations regional and international NGO meetings should continue to provide an opportunity for diverse points of views to be expressed so that a meaningful dialogue might continue to be held among people of good will on all sides. The participants called on all European countries to intensify their support for the Committee's activities. European Governments were urged to participate in the work of the Committee as members or observers.

14. The aim of the Symposium was - in addition to a meaningful dialogue - to develop practical activities for concerted action by European NGOs. That part of the work was therefore conducted in workshops, and the Symposium received their recommendations. The participants commend them to all European NGOs for their careful consideration and implementation.

**II. SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NGO MEETING
ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT GENEVA
FROM 29 TO 31 AUGUST 1990**

The Seventh 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 United Nations Office at Geneva from 29 to 31 August 1990. The Meeting was convened in response to General Assembly resolution 44/41 B of 6 December 1989.

A total of 229 non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting, 64 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 his representative, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Mr. Jan Martenson. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization also sent a message, read out by Mr. Nabil Ramlawi, Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Other opening statements were made by Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and by Mr. Don Betz, Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Committee of 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. Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana); Mr. Ismail Razali (Malaysia); and Mr. Zuhdi L. Terzi (Palestine).

The programme for the Meeting was prepared 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 "Palestine and Israel: pre-requisites for peace".

Four panels were established. At the first, entitled "Breaking the impasse in the peace process through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East: the influence of Palestinian, Israeli and international NGO co-operation", presentations were given by the following eminent personalities:

Mrs. Tamar Gozansky (Israel); Mr. Mattityahu Peled (Israel); and, Dr. Nabeel Sha'ath (Palestinian).

At the second panel, "Intifadah update", presentations were made by: Dr. Mustafa Barghouti (Palestinian); Mr. Ibrahim Dakkak (Palestinian); Mr. Hashem Mahameed (Israel); and Dr. Haider Abdel Shafi (Palestinian).

At the third panel, entitled "The changing role of NGOs", the following panelists gave presentations:

Mr. Jean-Marie Lambert (IOCP); Mr. Ghassan Abdallah (Palestinian);
Mr. James Graff (Canada); Mrs. Maha Muskalem-Nassar (Palestinian);
and Mr. Amnon Zichroni (Israel)

In the course of the fourth panel discussion, "Movement of populations: the law and politics", presentations were given by the following:

Mr. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod (Palestinian); Mr. Amnon Zichroni (Israel);
and Mr. Bashir Al-Kairi (Palestinian)

Six workshops were also held on the following topics: (a) women; (b) peace organizations; (c) Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities; (d) health; (e) education; and (f) agriculture. A number of special interest groups were also organized by the participating NGOs.

The Meeting adopted a final declaration and action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops. The full report of the Seventh 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 Seventh International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine, are meeting at a time when the Middle East situation is more serious and more threatening to world peace than for many years. The need for the International Peace Conference, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989 and earlier resolutions, for which we have called repeatedly at previous International Meetings, has never been more urgent. We now call for steps by the Secretary-General to prepare for the International Peace Conference as a matter of urgency. As the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO should participate in the International Peace Conference on an equal basis with all other parties to the conflict, as called for in resolution 44/42. We remind all signatories to the Fourth Geneva Convention^{1/} of their contracted obligation to ensure respect in all circumstances for the Convention and to bring to justice persons committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of the Convention.

2. Meeting after almost 1,000 days of the intifadah, we commend the Palestinian people of the intifadah in their heroic struggle to end the occupation and to implement the proclamation of 15 November 1988 of the independent State of Palestine. We call upon all Governments to recognize the State. We call for full international support for the intifadah. We strongly uphold the support of the people of the intifadah for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We strongly affirm that the continuing denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is entirely unacceptable and constitutes a major danger to peace.

3. We are appalled at the continuing, bloody repression of the Palestinian people by the Government of Israel and its endless violations of human rights, both in Israel and in occupied Palestine. As well as condemning the repression in occupied Palestine we condemn the official and escalating discrimination by both legalistic and "iron-fist" methods against the Palestinian citizens in Israel. We are gravely concerned with the increasing and deliberate destruction of Palestinian culture and identity and call for strong international pressure for the reopening of all schools and universities in occupied Palestine. Noting the refusal of the Israeli Government to respond to the demands of the international community, we call for the application of effective international political and economic sanctions against Israel to make it respect the rights of the Palestinian people and comply with its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949. We note that Israel is designated as an occupying Power in Security Council resolutions 607 and 608 of 5 and 6 January 1988 and in other resolutions. We call for the urgent establishment by the Security Council of an effective United Nations presence with a legal mandate to protect the population of occupied Palestinian territory.

4. We condemn as unjust and unacceptable the actions of the Government of the United States of America in vetoing on 31 May 1990 the otherwise unanimously approved Security Council draft resolution (S/21326) to send a United Nations fact-finding mission to the occupied territories. We view with concern the unwarranted suspension by the United States of its dialogue with the PLO on 20 June. We call for the immediate resumption of a serious and constructive United States of America/PLO dialogue that would contribute to the convening of the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East. We also condemn the United States record of continuing congressional and executive actions which have helped to make possible Israel's repression of Palestinian human rights.

5. Affirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, we call upon Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait in accordance with Security Council resolution 660 (1990), as we continue to call upon Israel to withdraw from the territory it occupies.

We note the power the United Nations has exercised to enforce Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and call upon it to exert equal efforts to enforce all other United Nations resolutions concerning the acquisition of territory by force as part of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. We call for all Middle East issues to be dealt with on an equal basis and in accordance with international law. We welcome the peace initiative by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also other initiatives by members of the League of Arab States.

We call for the end of the massive military buildup in the Middle East, with the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and for any military presence to be under United Nations control. We note that for many years, the policies of successive United States Governments have helped and encouraged Israeli occupation and annexation of Arab territory with gross violations of human rights, even though United States law specifically stipulates that countries engaged in gross violations of human rights are not eligible to receive United States foreign aid. In this context, we condemn the double standards of the United States Government.

6. We condemn the Israeli Government's policy of settling Jews in the occupied Palestinian territories, and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem. We call upon all States concerned with Jewish emigration, particularly the Soviet Union, to seek guarantees that such emigration will not lead to settlement in the occupied territories, will not infringe the rights of Palestinians either in Israel or occupied Palestine, and will not infringe upon the Palestinian right of return. Noting from past experience that the overwhelming majority of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union do not wish to go to Israel, let alone to occupied Palestine, we call upon all countries to which they might wish to immigrate to facilitate such immigration.

7. We call upon the Government of Israel to cancel the so-called "anti-terrorism law" that prohibits Palestinians and Israelis from meeting with official representatives of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, we call upon the Government of Israel and its legislature to stop all proceedings to deprive Mr. Mohammed Miari of his parliamentary immunity and also to stop all legal procedures to prosecute him for his participation in the campaign of the "boat of return".

8. Recognizing the extreme gravity of the present situation, we recognize and stress the important role of the forces of peace in Israel which support the International Peace Conference and an independent Palestinian State and we strongly uphold them in all their efforts for peace and justice for all peoples.

9. Much of our work in this Meeting was conducted in workshops. We endorse their conclusions and recommendations. We urge all Governments seriously to consider the options defined by NGOs in this Declaration.

10. We urge the United Nations to convene an International Meeting of NGOs in the late summer of 1991, the venue and format to be decided in consultation with the International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (IOCP) and to maintain its programme of regional symposia. We commend the work of IOCP and its secretariat at Geneva and call upon the United Nations to offer every possible assistance to the Committee and its secretariat.

11. 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-fifth session as part of the Committee's report. We urge that records of this meeting be disseminated widely by the United Nations to NGOs, Governments and the media.

12. 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 Chairman, members and observers of the Committee. We thank the Division for Palestinian Rights and all others of the United Nations Secretariat, including the interpreters who assisted in this Meeting. We express our appreciation to the distinguished experts who spoke here, and we regret that some of our invited panelists and resource persons were prevented from attending by Israeli authorities. The success of this Meeting was greatly contributed to by all those herein mentioned.

III. SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES STRONGLY APPEALS TO ISRAELI AUTHORITIES NOT TO HAMPER PALESTINIAN PARTICIPATION AT NGO MEETINGS

At its 26th meeting, on 24 August 1990, the Sub-Commission of the Commission on Human Rights, meeting in closed session decided, without a vote, to express its grave concern at the reported refusal of the Israeli authorities to allow Mr. Faisal Hussein, Mr. Ghassan El-Khatib and Dr. Feryal Agha to leave the country to attend the Seventh United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine, which was preceded by the Fourth European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine. (The regional meeting was held at Geneva on 27 and 28 August and the international meeting from 29 to 31 August 1990)

The Sub-Commission strongly appealed to the Israeli authorities not to hamper the participation of the above-mentioned Palestinian panelists at the meetings. (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/L.11/Add.2/Rev.1.)

IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

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

1. ADC Times, news and opinions of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, available from: 4201 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20008.

2. Middle East Justice Network, special report entitled "Credibility Gulf: Perspectives on Middle East Crisis". Also, "Israel and Palestine: A Congressional Report Card". Both publications available from: P.O. Box 558, Cambridge, MA 02238.

3. Palestine Review, journal of New Zealand/Palestine publications, available from: P.O. Box 29-168, Christchurch, New Zealand.

4. Friendship, journal of the All India Indo-Arab Friendship Association, available from: MIG 38-B, Pocket-C, Ashok Vihar-III, Delhi-110052, India.

5. Palestine Solidarité, bi-monthly publication, available from: 14, Rue de Nanteuil, 75015 Paris, France.

6. The Other Front, weekly bulletin on developments in Israeli society, available from: The Alternative Information Centre, P.O. Box 24278, Jerusalem.

7. HADAF Newsletter, available from: Al-Hadaf Cultural Foundation, P.O. Box 169, 30010 UMM El Fahn, Israel.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 75, No. 973.