



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 34th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. IRUMBA (Uganda)

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AGENDA ITEM 64: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.45 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 64: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
(continued) (A/36/579, A/36/85, A/36/588)

1. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would close the list of speakers on agenda item 64 at the end of the meeting.
2. It was so decided.
3. Mr. HANJOYO (Indonesia) commended the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, and its Chairman, on the report contained in document A/36/579. There could be no question as to the validity of the conclusions drawn by the Special Committee, since Israel itself was unable to refute them. Although Israel persisted in its refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee, efforts to secure its co-operation should continue.
4. The various reports prepared by the Special Committee since its creation had established an unmistakable pattern of denial of the human rights of the Arab population of the occupied territories. Israeli practices were not isolated incidents that received the prompt attention of the military authorities and the judiciary. On the contrary, it was those very authorities that were working together to deny the rights of the Arab population. Neither the High Court of Justice of Israel nor the Military Appeals Board had provided effective judicial recourse to the Arab population. As the report of the Special Committee indicated, in only one case had the High Court of Justice ruled in favour of Arab petitioners. Furthermore, the Military Appeals Board had been found to be a direct extension of the military authorities in the occupied territories and operated in such a way as to expedite the establishment of "State land" by expropriating Palestinian land. The Special Committee had therefore been correct in concluding that the "homeland" policy was the basis for the violation of the Arabs' rights and that the aforementioned institutions operated in such a way as to facilitate the implementation of that policy. By manipulating and circumventing the judicial system, which was used in the occupied territories for the sole purpose of creating the illusion of legality, the Israeli Government had been able to remove all obstacles to its settlement policies. In that regard, there had been a marked increase in the so-called private companies created to purchase land from the Palestinians in order to avoid a judicial confrontation.
5. In 1980-1981 alone, 40 settlements had been established. The Israeli authorities had even published their plans to establish 70 more settlements in the five-year period 1980-1985. As stated in the Special Committee's report, the goal of the settlements policy was Israeli annexation of the occupied territories. His delegation agreed with the Special Committee that that policy was in clear violation of article 47 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which prohibited any annexation of occupied

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(Mr. Handoyo, Indonesia)

territory. What was even more disconcerting was that the Israeli Government, by its own admission, had embarked on a plan to claim sovereignty over the occupied territories in the not-too-distant future, as paragraphs 56 and 57 of the report indicated. That plan would permanently deny the sovereign rights of the indigenous Arab population and, specifically, their right to self-determination.

6. The Special Committee had played a very important role in keeping the international community apprised of Israel's long-term intentions by exposing its expansionist policy, which was designed to bring about a de facto annexation of the occupied territories through the illegal introduction, expansion and consolidation of its settlements. The Special Committee had been instrumental in convincing those who remained to be convinced that Israel's portrayal of itself as a victim was a fiction and that there was overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

7. The practices of the Israeli occupation forces were sanctioned by the military authorities, and the courts had been unable or unwilling to put a stop to such arbitrary actions. The suffering inflicted on the Arab population of the occupied territories had continued unabated. Repressive practices had persisted and there was no reason to hope that the Israeli Government had recognized the folly of pursuing such practices and the fact that repression bred resistance. The Special Committee had noted that Israel's occupation forces and settlers were guilty of acts of provocation against the Arab population of the occupied territories and that they resorted to severe repression when the Arabs attempted to respond. Israel's reprehensible repressive practices included collective punishment, mass arrests and the demolition or closure of homes and shops. Those practices were in contravention of articles 33 and 53 of the fourth Geneva Convention.

8. His delegation was also concerned at the treatment of detainees and prisoners, who were held in subhuman conditions, and at the practice of deporting public officials and others who spoke up for their rights. All those practices violated international law.

9. Security Council resolutions 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) maintained that all actions by Israel to change the demographic and other characteristics of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, were illegal. Israel's refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and its persistence in its policies were a dangerous violation of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity; the provisions and norms of international law; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Such policies and practices, which were designed to establish Israeli sovereignty over the occupied territories, were a major impediment to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

10. His delegation reaffirmed its long-standing commitment to collective action by the international community, through the United Nations, to guarantee the human rights of the Arab population of the occupied territories by securing the withdrawal of all Israeli occupation forces and the full exercise by the Arab population of its right to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian State.

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11. Mr. AL-HASSANI (Kuwait) said that the contents of the extensive and factual report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories might easily be taken as a classic example of the kind of atrocities, coercive and repressive methods and brutalities that had always been part and parcel of colonial policies throughout the centuries. There was no stratagem that Israel had not used to make life unbearable for the population of the occupied territories, in an obvious effort to force them to leave and thus clear the way for more Jewish settlements, more Jewish settlers and, more importantly, more faits accomplis to be imposed on the population of the occupied territories and the international community in general. The report left no shadow of doubt that the crimes committed by the Israeli occupiers of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, not to mention the dictates of common decency, an element that was sadly missing from Israeli behaviour and practices in the occupied territories and elsewhere.

12. The report before the Committee gave the answers as to the "who, what, when, where and how" of Israeli practices in the occupied Territories. The one missing element was the answer to the question why such practices had occurred. Why should the Zionists, whose forefathers had been subjected to all types of persecution through the centuries almost everywhere except in Arab lands, commit such inhuman and mean acts, challenging the conscience of the international community? To answer the question, it was necessary to go back to the early days of the rise of the Zionist movement. As Nahum Goldman, founder of the World Jewish Congress, had put it, Theodor Herzl had defined the Jewish problem as a question of logistics: a people without a land should be transferred to a land without a people. Herzl had further suggested that, in order to accomplish that, it would be necessary to spirit the penniless local population across the border by procuring employment for it in the transit countries while denying it employment in its own country.

13. According to Professor Alan Taylor of the American University in Washington, Vladimir Jabotinski, a leader of the more extreme revisionist faction of Zionism, had also endorsed the plan of gradual and systematic expropriation and had suggested the induced migration of the Arab masses in Palestine to Iraq. Jabotinski was the spiritual guide of Menachem Begin who, as the leader of the terrorist organization Irgun had master-minded the infamous massacre of Deir Yassin and had later boasted that it was because of that massacre that the creation of Israel had become possible.

14. A. D. Gordon, the father of the Zionist labour movement, had expressed the view that if mastery of the land implied political mastery, then the Arabs had long ago forfeited their title: the Turks had ruled the country for centuries and then the British had been its rulers. Gordon had argued that, if the right acquired through living and working on the land was barred, the Arabs, like the Jews, had

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(Mr. Al-Hassani, Kuwait)

no other than a historic claim to the land, and the claim of the Jews was beyond question the stronger: it could not therefore be said that the land was being taken from the Arabs.

15. The Zionist historian Rufus Learsy had maintained that the Jews, by race and origin an eastern people and by experience and skills a part of the West, were exceptionally qualified to bring the stagnant East into the orbit of Western civilization. Zionism, he had said, was thus introducing a dynamic impulse into Palestine, which promised to infuse new life into the entire Near East.

16. Bizarre as they might seem, such ideas had dominated the thinking of the Zionist leaders and constituted the main stream of the Zionist philosophy which was still dominating the thinking of Israeli politicians. At the same time, grotesque as those ideas might seem, they did not sound so strange to the partisans of colonialist dogmas who had always looked to the land of others as their own. Thus, since the inception of Zionism, the land of Palestine had been looked upon as Jewish land and the Palestinians who owned the land had been looked upon as obstacles to be eliminated. To add insult to injury, and to complete the picture, the traditional colonialist theory of superiority had been injected.

17. On the basis of that bizarre Zionist credo, the Zionist strategy to transform Palestine into a totally Jewish "national homeland" had been manifested in three parallel thrusts: (1) initial attempts to secure a continued influx of Jewish immigrants to Palestine through the assistance of the Mandatory Power, in order to offset the Arab majority in Palestine; (2) the acquisition of Arab land by any method, no matter how devious or illegal, in order to transfer ownership of the land in Palestine exclusively to Jewish hands; (3) the gradual displacement of Arab inhabitants, in order to make the population of the so-called Eretz Israel totally Jewish. As long as those racist and colonialist ideas dominated the thinking of the Zionists and the Israelis, there would be no hope for peace in the Middle East.

18. Paragraphs 56 and 392 of the report spoke of a pledge given by the present Prime Minister of Israel to the settlers in one of the Jewish settlements not to abandon any area in the territories of "Judea", "Samaria", the Gaza district or the Golan Heights. The Prime Minister had also been quoted as saying that the Likud Government wanted to live in peace and conditions of mutual respect with the millions of Arab inhabitants of the Territory, but would not hand over any part of the land of Israel to foreign rule. On another occasion, he had stated that the policy guidelines of the Government stipulated that Israel would raise its claim to sovereignty over the West Bank after a period of self-rule.

19. The general Likud policy had been formally enunciated in Likud's 1977 platform which had affirmed, inter alia, that the Jewish people had an eternal historic right to the land, the inalienable inheritance of its forefathers.

20. In paragraph 64 of its report, the Special Committee said that the Jewish Agency's Settlements Department had published a detailed plan to establish 70 (according to other sources, 75) new settlements between September 1980 and 1985.

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(Mr. Al-Hassani, Kuwait)

That was in addition to the 84 settlements established since 1977, or the total of 122 settlements established since 1967. Paragraph 65 of the report also noted that the Israeli Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Tzipori, had declared that there was nothing to prevent the establishment of large Jewish settlements on the West Bank, in the Jordan Valley, on the Golan Heights and in Gaza, and that those areas could accommodate 1.5 million Jewish settlers. According to Professor Michael Hudson of Georgetown University, most of the new settlements were located in a belt along the West Bank, in the vicinity of the main towns of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron. That placement would seem to support the objective of Prime Minister Begin that the entire West Bank land must remain under Jewish sovereignty. Just as hundreds of Arab villagers had disappeared both before and after the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 because they had been deprived of their arable land and their livelihood, so too an increasing number of villages on the West Bank were in the process of suffering the same fate. The process of seizing land generally began with the military fencing-off of a given parcel of land without notice and on grounds of "security". Farmers who persisted in cultivating fenced-off land sometimes found their crops defoliated; and so the process of seizure continued.

21. According to The New York Times of 3 May 1979, Prime Minister Begin had stated emphatically that never again would there be a border in the western part of the land of Israel, and that his country would never withdraw from the Golan Heights. That same word "never" had been used by the Prime Minister of Israel when he had stated, according to a report in the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's Daily News of 21 March 1979, that Israel would never return to the borders of 1967 nor allow the unified city of Jerusalem to be divided or a Palestinian State to be established on her borders. The only autonomy that would be established, he had said, was the autonomy which applied to the residents of the land, not to the lands themselves. Mr. Begin had added that those principles were not a question of policies, but of the very life and existence of Israel.

22. With regard to the Jewish settlements, Begin had been quoted by the Washington Star of 12 August 1980 as saying that they were legal and legitimate and were an integral part of the national security of Israel. All those Israeli policies or policy statements were in keeping with the original Zionist philosophy of a land without a people for a people without a land. As long ago as 17 October 1977, the U.S. News and World Report had published a lengthy report from Nablus in the occupied Territories, in which it had said that Israel was in no mood to give up anything to anyone. The conclusion to be drawn from all those illustrations was that Israel wanted the whole of Palestine, preferably without Palestinians, in fulfilment of the Zionist dream of a totally Jewish Eretz Israel.

23. The British historian Arnold Toynbee had said that there was a nemesis for condoning wrongs, as well as for committing them. The great irony was that those who had committed the wrong had even been rewarded: the person who was responsible for the instability of peace in the Middle East had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. That should be corrected immediately because it not only constituted an injustice, it was a stain on the conscience of the international community.

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(Mr. Al-Hassani, Kuwait)

24. The statement made by the representative of Israel at the Committee's previous meeting was just another attempt to present the Israeli occupation in a favourable light. Judging from the explanation given by the United States journalist Garry Wills after a visit to Israel in 1975, the Israeli government leaders wanted to believe that the occupied territories were better off under their control. According to the journalist, that alleviated the Israelis' sense of guilt and encouraged the false hope that Israel could hold on to those territories indefinitely, all of which only caused greater problems for the future.

25. Mr. KA (Senegal) said that the situation in the occupied Arab territories gave rise more and more to feelings of despair owing to the illegality of all the Israeli practices and policies, which caused frequent outbursts of violence and jeopardized the relative stability of the peace in the area. Since 1970 various reports of the Special Committee had drawn the attention of the international community to the violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. Nevertheless, Israel, in defiance of international covenants, fundamental human rights and international norms, stubbornly persisted in carrying out its policy of creating a predominantly Jewish monotheistic State, a State which included most of the Arab territories under military occupation since June 1967.

26. Furthermore, Israel was continuing with impunity its individual and collective reprisals, assaults, arbitrary detention, forced displacement of the Arab population, changes in the demographic structure of the occupied Arab territories, the denial of the right of association, freedom of movement and freedom of residence, as well as its attacks on the refugee camps in Lebanon and its threats against the Syrian Arab Republic. All that had one aim: to depersonalize the Arab inhabitants by terror and to weaken their morale in order to force them into permanent exile. In that regard, the Special Committee had acted wisely in adopting a strongly worded resolution concerning the Israeli excavations in Al-Haram Al Sharif, which constituted a serious violation of the international status of the Holy City. The situation in the occupied Arab territories grew worse daily because of those Israeli practices, which were condemned by the entire international community.

27. The situation of the civilian population in the occupied Arab territories should not be a cause for purely humanitarian concern; it should also be considered as a political matter within the framework of a just and lasting settlement of the question of the Middle East which guaranteed the security of all the States in the region and restored the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine. In that regard, the General Assembly should take specific steps to guarantee respect for human rights and to investigate the Israeli acts and practices which violated provisions of the legal instruments to which Israel was a party. It was time for all the Semitic peoples of the Middle East to adopt a new way of thinking directed towards peace, since it was they who, from time immemorial, had brought the world the indispensable teachings of humanism.

28. Mr. JAMAL (Qatar) said that the report of the Special Committee showed the deliberate intent of the Israeli occupation authorities to annex territory and

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(Mr. Jamal, Qatar)

change the demographic and religious characteristics of the area, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and international law. The Israeli occupation authorities' brutal treatment of the Palestinian people was aimed at implementing the Zionist policy designed to create a foreign entity in Arab lands to the detriment of the Palestinian Arab people.

29. The report of the Special Committee clearly showed that Israel was continuing with its settlement policy based on repression, terrorism, torture, the pillaging of Arab lands, the harsh suppression of rights, the violation of the holy places, the closing of schools and universities, etc. In that connexion, it should be kept in mind that the Zionist entity would not spare any effort to implement its imperialist policy. For that reason, the problem would not be solved as long as the Israeli occupation continued.

30. The occupation authorities continued to violate the holy places in Jerusalem, Hebron and other locations and to ignore human rights and international law. Permitting that policy of aggression to continue was a dangerous precedent for the international community and a threat to the progress achieved by civilization.

31. The Zionist plan was to expel the Arab population, usurp its land and settle new groups of immigrants from various parts of the world on it in order to obliterate the Palestinian nationality. Those manoeuvres were rather obvious. After the war of 1973, the Allon plan, the Camp David accords and the negotiations on autonomy had denied the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In that political context and in view of Israel's expansionist ambitions, the report of the Special Committee represented a condemnation of the brutal practices of the Israeli authorities.

32. The annual report of Amnesty International said that the Israeli authorities had no reply to give to the accusations that they tortured their prisoners, and similar statements were found in the reports of other organizations defending the rights of the prisoners. The prisoners were kept in solitary confinement for long periods of time and the confessions which many of them made were often extorted by force. Amnesty International had submitted precise information on the treatment meted out to the Palestinian prisoners, who were often kept in detention for long periods of time without being allowed to see relatives or a doctor or lawyer.

33. The activities of the Zionist entity, which were designed to eliminate the Palestinian people by murdering their leaders and bombarding populated areas in Lebanon, would not prevent the Palestinian people from continuing its struggle, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to achieve self-determination, return to their homes and create an independent State in the land of Palestine.

34. It was not enough for the international community to condemn practices which threatened peace and security; it must take positive measures to put an end to the crime of Israeli occupation. If the international community was unable to apply the principles of international law in defence of the Palestinian people, the

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(Mr. Jamal, Qatar)

Palestinians should continue to struggle by every means at their disposal to eliminate the effects of the occupation and exercise the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

35. Mr. VLASCEANU (Romania) said that the participation of his delegation in the debates reflected the concern of his country and its President, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, at the conflict in the Middle East and their desire to prevent the international situation from deteriorating.

36. The report of the Special Committee once again emphasized the need for intensified efforts to bring about a global, peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict. The debate in the Special Political Committee testified to the fact that genuine peace and security could not be achieved by using force, violating international law or denying other peoples the fundamental right to a free and independent existence. The discussions, and the documents which were submitted annually to the Special Political Committee, clearly showed that such practices as the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the denial of the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes, the measures designed to change the demographic, geographical and cultural characteristics of those territories, including the recent excavations in East Jerusalem, the expropriation of land and the expulsion of Palestinian leaders had increased the tension in the region and created new obstacles to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

37. Romania had, on many occasions, expressed its disapproval of such activities and it considered that an end should be put to the policy of establishing new settlements in the Palestinian and Arab territories. It was also imperative that the Israeli authorities should rescind the orders for the expulsion of the mayors of El Khalil (Hebron) and Halhul and facilitate their return to their cities, where they had been elected by the unanimous vote of the entire Palestinian population.

38. A global settlement of the Middle East situation would be in the interests of the economic and social progress of all the States and peoples of the area and would allow the Palestinian people to devote its resources to the building of a free and independent future. If the Palestinian question was to be solved, a just and equitable settlement in the Middle East must be found. In view of the deterioration of the international situation in general and of the situation in the Middle East in particular, it was more than ever necessary to intensify political and diplomatic efforts to solve the Middle East problem through negotiations and with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

39. His delegation wished to stress once again, as the President of Romania had already done, that it was important that an international conference should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to the achievement of a global peace that would lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and would solve the problems of the Palestinian people by establishing an independent Palestinian

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(Mr. Vlasceanu, Romania)

State so as to ensure the territorial integrity and independence of all the States of the region. It was the responsibility of the United Nations to adopt such measures as would best serve the basic interests of the peoples of the region and of international peace and security.

40. Mr. RAMIN (Israel), speaking in exercise of his right of reply to statements made by the representative of Jordan, said that, throughout the Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967, there had been no universities in Judea and Samaria, whereas there were now three universities in the region. Bir Zeit had been accorded university status in 1973 and enjoyed complete academic freedom. Terrorist organizations based in Arab countries had nevertheless endeavoured to plant agents among the student body and to recruit accomplices. A number of students and faculty members, as well as individuals on the university's Board of Governors and some of the administrative staff, had been actively involved in hostile activities on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

41. Elections to the Student Council at Bir Zeit had been conducted on the basis of membership in terrorist organizations. The university authorities had hung maps in the university showing "Palestine" as embracing the whole of the State of Israel.

42. Since November of the current year, there had been repeated acts of subversion and disturbances in which several bystanders, Arabs as well as Jews, had been injured. In the face of such violence, the Israeli authorities had closed the university for a period of two months. The issue was not one of academic freedom, which was protected by law in Israel, but the use of that same freedom as a cover for incitement to violence and for subversion and terrorist activities.

43. In reply to other comments made by the representative of Jordan, he said that there was full employment in Samaria and Judea and, contrary to the predictions of the representative of Jordan, the temple of Jerusalem had not been destroyed.

44. Mr. SHAMMA (Jordan) reiterated the support of his delegation for the work of the Special Committee and said he considered that its report was correct, impartial, factual and based on trustworthy sources.

45. The representative of Israel had made an unjustifiable attack on the Special Committee's report and had alleged it contained falsehoods and was an instrument of Arab propaganda against the Tel Aviv régime. In spite of the evident truth of the report, the representative of Israel had followed the usual Zionist practice of falling back on deception. Without mentioning any measures adopted by his Government for the protection of the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, he had referred to Israeli democracy and justice. On the contrary, the Israeli entity was a living example of terrorism, aggression, usurpation and racism. The Zionist entity and its followers represented the negation of all the principles and standards of civilized society.

46. The information contained in the report had come from Israeli sources, both official and private, as well as from independent sources. For example, the

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(Mr. Shamma, Jordan)

Israeli newspapers and the Western news media disseminated information on a daily basis about violations of the human rights of the Palestinians. The Special Committee's report comprised accurate and true data which had been presented with a view to persuading the Israeli authorities to adopt measures to end the violations of the rights of the Palestinians.

47. The representative of Israel had mentioned peace within the framework of the Camp David accords, which were nothing more than a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Moreover, the so-called "autonomy" of the Palestinian people was a mask to cover the Israeli presence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As Menachem Begin had said in his statement on 9 November 1981, withdrawal from Sinai and autonomy for the Palestinian people in Samaria, Judea and the Gaza Strip were the maximum concessions which Israel would agree to. Israel's position was understandable, but the same could not be said of the position by the United States throughout the discussions of the Camp David accords. According to the late Moshe Dayan, the representative of the United States had said that every Israeli had the right to buy a plot of land and to build a house in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip.

48. Mr. RAMIN (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, assured the representative of Jordan that he had read the Special Committee's report in full, notwithstanding its late distribution. Paragraphs 316 and 317 of the report were typical examples of the Special Committee's reliance on false information. Those paragraphs were based on data furnished by Khalil Abu Zayad and Hani Issawi, two criminals who had been arrested for carrying on terrorist activities. The Special Committee had included the testimony of those individuals in its report without making any reference to the terrorist acts for which they had been arrested.

49. Furthermore, it had been reported in the press on the previous day that the terrorist group of the PLO had executed Palestinian Arabs who did not serve the PLO's interests. Israel had an obligation to protect the entire civilian population of its territory and neither complaints, propaganda nor hysteria would prevent it from doing its duty.

50. Mr. TERZI (Observer, Palestine Liberation Organization), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Israel had not clarified whether there was or was not an order No. 854 institutionalizing terrorism and the violation of human rights.

51. As to the behaviour of the Zionists in his country, he referred to the Israeli writer Liza Levenberg, who, in her article "The Dilemma of Israeli Education", had compared the shame she had felt at Israel's Arab policy with the shame expressed by Simone de Beauvoir concerning France's colonial policy in Algeria.

52. In explaining why he had refused a licence to the School of Sciences of Abu Dis in the West Bank, the Deputy Attorney-General of Israel had said that, where there were schools there would be demonstrations and consequently a threat to security. The observer for the PLO said that the determination of young people to resist occupation and the violation of human rights by every possible means made

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(Mr. Terzi, PLO)

him proud. The students rebelled because restrictions were imposed on education. For example, in April 1980, an Israeli military tribunal had condemned a number of students at the University of Bethlehem for wearing shirts with the emblem of the university student council in the colours of the Palestinian flag. Israel had institutionalized the prohibition of incitement to violence and hostile propaganda. However, as the Arab territories were occupied, the population had the legitimate right to resist and to do their best to eliminate the occupation forces.

53. Mr. SHAMMA (Jordan), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that Jordan was for the Jordanians and Palestine was for the Palestinians; that was the reality, and no Zionist could change it.

54. The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that the consideration of agenda item 64 would be concluded on Monday, 23 November and that Friday, 20 November would therefore be the deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on the item.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.