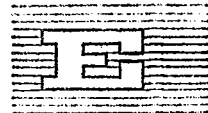


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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-eighth session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 10th MEETING

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Monday, 8 February 1982, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES, INCLUDING PALESTINE (agenda item 4) (continued) (E/CN.4/1481-1483 and Add.1; A/36/706-S/14762; E/CN.4/1982/L.3).

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION (agenda item 9) (continued) (E/CN.4/1477 and Add.1, 1487, 1490, 1491, 1498; E/CN.4/1982/3,6; E/CN.4/1982/L.2, L.4).

1. Mr. ABOUREZK (International Indian Treaty Council) said he wished to address the question of the denial of the right to self-determination which afflicted the Indians of North America. The subjugation of the Indians had begun with the destruction of their traditional forms of agriculture and food supply and had continued with the transfer of commonly owned land to individual ownership and the partition of lands, under the Indian Allotment Act of 1887; it had culminated in the establishment of a ruling native elite under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. That Act, upon which almost all United States Indian policy now rested, had supposedly guaranteed self-government for the Indians; in fact it had served to establish machinery which had made it possible to colonize them completely and deny them true self-determination. Along with the "tribal government" system it had forced the Indians to abandon the forms of government they had had for thousands of years, yet it had not involved them in the management of their own affairs; no less than 90 per cent of the Indians on Indian reservations who were eligible to vote boycotted the tribal elections. The Indians found their cultural and ethnic identity being destroyed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; which controlled education; they exercised no sovereignty over their natural resources, which at present they were unwilling to exploit and which were therefore being pillaged by others with the consent of the United States Government. Ninety per cent of Indians were unemployed.
2. Since 1968, resistance by Indians to their political, economic and cultural colonization had been met with repression from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Marshall Service. It was time that the United States of America followed a policy of "decolonization with regard to the Indians.
3. Mr. LIGAIRI (Fiji) said that there were still peoples in parts of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and elsewhere who were being denied the right to self-determination. The Commission must condemn the foreign occupation, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination which they were suffering, particularly the smallest of them, and must help them to achieve or regain their rights. Peace and progress in the world was at stake.
4. Fiji therefore hoped that South Africa would end its illegal occupation of Namibia without delay and accept a solution based on the resolutions of the Commission and the General Assembly and particularly on Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). There was no doubt that the South West Africa People's Organization should continue to participate fully in the processes leading to independence. His delegation supported the moves taken by the Organization of African Unity at its summit meeting at Nairobi in 1981 for the holding of a referendum on the future of the Territory of Western Sahara.

5. A comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis should be based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and particularly on the following principles: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force; the right of Israel and all other States in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and the exercise by the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to an independent homeland. Until the conflict was settled, the United Nations must continue its peace-keeping operations in the Middle East, an activity in which Fiji participated.

6. The foreign invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979 and the continued foreign military presence in that country remained a destabilizing factor in that part of the world and an obstacle to the improvement of international relations; over 10 per cent of the Afghan population had been forced to flee the country, mainly to neighbouring countries, which thus received a heavy burden.

7. The Kampucheans were also being denied the right to self-determination through the presence in their country of a foreign military force which was a threat to South-East Asia's peace and security and a disruption of its stability and prosperity. His delegation considered that the International Conference on Kampuchea, held in 1981 with the participation of two-thirds of the States Members of the United Nations, had nevertheless been a first step towards solving the problem.

8. Remnants of colonialism remained in other parts of the world; in the Pacific, for example, where some Territories were still subject to metropolitan control. Only a dialogue between the administering Powers and the peoples of those Territories would enable them to exercise their right to self-determination and finally become independent. However, if that process was to take place peacefully, the administering Powers must publicly avow their policies with regard to the Territories they administered.

9. Mr. de SOUZA (France), referring to the right of peoples to self-determination, said that his country had consistently supported United Nations action concerning Kampuchea. That country was prey to an armed conflict provoked by overt foreign intervention. France had voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 36/5 and so was ready to support any draft resolution in which the Commission called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and an end to the hostilities which divided Kampucheans, so that they could decide their future for themselves without external interference, through free democratic elections supervised by the United Nations. The recommendations made in the report in document E/CN.4/1491 by the rapporteur entrusted with studying the human rights situation in Kampuchea were in keeping with that.

10. The Kampuchean problem could not fail to remind members of the problem of Afghanistan. Mr. Karmal's Government was a régime whose survival, in the face of widespread hostility from the population, depended on the maintenance of an expeditionary force which now numbered nearly 100,000 men but controlled little more than the urban centres and the main communication routes. Although to a lesser degree than under the preceding régime, the basic human rights of the Afghans were being systematically violated; 3 million Afghans had had to flee their country while tens of thousands had joined the armed resistance against the régime. In such a situation respect for human rights must be restored through a political settlement, the first stage of which should be the withdrawal of foreign troops, whose presence on Afghan territory was unacceptable.

11. The Palestinian people were a reality and their mere existence sufficed to give them the right to self-determination and therefore the right, if they so wished, to constitute an independent and sovereign State. That right had not yet been allowed them, for reasons that differed greatly from the reasons why the right to self-determination was denied to the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples. It was necessary to ensure that one people's right to self-determination was not exercised at the expense of another's.

12. His delegation wished to remind the Commission that a people's right to self-determination was violated not only when they were governed by a foreign Power, but also when their leaders, even if they had emerged from the people, were imposed by a foreign Power. Such leaders did not have the right to govern, much less to request foreign armed assistance, particularly when that assistance was designed to combat an internal popular movement and not an external aggressor.

13. Mr. NOVAK (United States of America) said that he was shocked by the factual distortion, the impassioned imaginings, the hatred and the naked appeals to violence, terror, killing and war which so often characterized statements in the Commission, particularly on the Middle East question. They had been especially noticeable in the Cuban statement. He was concerned to hear those who wished to see Israel destroyed describing the desire of the Jews to live in a free and independent homeland as racism and even nazism. His delegation protested strenuously against perversions of language which corrupted the truth and militated against the cause of human rights. His delegation also denied categorically all the intentions and deeds of which the Byelorussian delegation had accused the United States of America. The United States did not approve the recent Israeli action with respect to the Golan Heights. Its policy rested on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the provisions of which were universally applicable and were binding upon Israel, Israel's neighbours and the entire international community. There could be no peace without their implementation.

14. His delegation also condemned the unnecessary attack made by the Syrian delegation on distinguished United States political figures and the American electoral system.

15. His own delegation tried to envisage the future in a more constructive vein. It had always supported the protection of human rights and the exercise of the right to self-determination in the occupied Arab territories and was glad that a large proportion of the "occupied Arab territories" would pass from Israeli to Egyptian hands in 1982. That happy outcome was a result of the application of four cardinal principles, namely brotherly respect, peace, negotiations and patience, which President Sadat had personified. Those principles applied equally and universally to all States and all political movements as well as to all the situations covered by agenda items 4 and 9.

16. His delegation sympathized with all victims of human rights violations, whoever the violator was. Every human being in the "occupied Arab territories", wherever he might be, of whatever background, was entitled to respect from all others.

17. The United States of America had many friends among the nations whose inhabitants' rights were being flouted; it was concerned by the tragedy of Lebanon and saddened by the continuing carnage between Iraq and Iran; it deplored the unnecessary hostility between Jordan and Syria.

18. Peace was certainly the best, quickest and noblest road for the implementation of human rights and the right of peoples to self-determination.

19. Mr. BHAGAT (India) said that the United Nations had solemnly pledged to assure the self-determination of the Palestinian people 34 years before. Since then many resolutions had been adopted and studies had been conducted, but the international community was still confronted with Israel occupying vast Arab territories in pursuit of its expansionist policy. Israel violated human rights flagrantly in those territories. He quoted from a letter to the Secretary-General in which the Chairman of the Special Political Committee at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly had stated that the situation of human rights in the occupied territories had not changed from previous years, that the civilian population was subjected to a constant repression which took various forms, and that the occupying Power was pursuing its policy of annexation. The representative of Israel had just argued in the Commission that the situation and living conditions of the population of the occupied territories had improved during the occupation. His delegation rejected any such argument, which was an affront to the Commission itself.

20. The occupation alone was a grave violation of the rights of the Arab population. Moreover, several studies by impartial observers had highlighted the practices to which the population was subjected: denial of the right of ownership, denial of freedom of movement, speech and cultural and religious expression, inhuman treatment of detainees, and so on. Not content with disregarding all norms of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations, Israel had extended its policy and annexation to the Holy City of Jerusalem and more recently had annexed the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. He quoted the recent condemnation of Israeli expansionism by the Foreign Minister of India in the Indian Parliament.

21. India had consistently supported the establishment of a Palestinian State; its leaders had done that as far back as the time when they were struggling for the freedom of their own country. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, had stated: "Our support to the Palestinian cause has been... part of our foreign policy since its very inception." His delegation now believed that the international community had more than ever the duty to intervene by every means at its disposal. With that in mind, it had become a sponsor of draft resolution E/CN.4/1982/L.3.

22. Mr. OTUNNU (Uganda) regretted the the Commission's crowded agenda testified to a deterioration in the world human rights situation. Unfortunately those who suffered deprivation and brutality could not be saved instantly, but the Commission must help to relieve their intolerable condition. Few situations demanded its attention more urgently than the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. Since the thirty-seventh session Israel had continued its policy of aggression and occupation: its air force had attacked Iraq's nuclear research station and later carried out intensive bombing of civilian targets in Beirut; then the Knesset had decided to annex the Golan Heights. Meanwhile the machinery of oppression had been consolidated by the harassment of political leaders and students, detention and torture, destruction of homes, expropriation of Palestinians and proliferation of Israeli settlements. There had been attempts in the course of the session to justify those massive violations of rights with arguments which his delegation rejected.

23. His delegation believed that a lasting peace in the Middle East called for recognition of certain basic principles, including the Palestinians' right to self-determination and national independence, their right to return to their homes, compensation for those who did not wish to do so, withdrawal by Israel from all occupied territories and participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in any negotiations. Uganda would play an active role in ensuring the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

24. Mr. MUBANGA-CHIPOYA (Zambia) said that the intention of establishing two nations in Palestine, one Jewish and the other Arab, was still unfulfilled. Since partition Israel had seized not only Arab Palestine but also land belonging to neighbouring countries, whereas the United Nations Charter prohibited the acquisition of territory by force. Strictly speaking Israel was entitled only to the area delimited in the 1948 partition plan; it was thus a great concession to be speaking simply of restoring the territories occupied since 1967. It was sought to justify Israel's acquisitions by talk of ancestral land, but it should be remembered that in the past the possibility had been envisaged of establishing a Jewish State in Uganda, Central Africa and even Brazil. Israel must certainly survive, but to enable it to live in peace with its neighbours the Palestinians must recover their rights and Arab land must be returned.

25. In regard to Western Sahara, King Hassan II of Morocco was to be commended on committing himself to hold a referendum to enable the Sahrawi people to exercise its right to self-determination, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of OAU (AHG/103(XVIII)B, annex). Morocco and the Polisario should observe the cease-fire so that a general, free and regular referendum might take place.

26. Human rights would not be guaranteed as long as there were foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Those situations called for political and not military solutions.

27. The problem of southern Africa and Namibia was the most serious one before the Commission. The African population had been reduced to slavery in those countries. The Pretoria régime was occupying Namibia illegally and launching raids against neighbouring countries. The acts of brutality committed against the population and against freedom fighters infringed the 1949 Geneva Convention and the 1977 Additional Protocol, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The right of pursuit invoked by the South African Government against the combatants of SWAPO, ANC and the Pan African Congress had no existence in international law in relation to pursuit on land and was particularly specious when exercised from an illegally occupied territory. The South African régime was infringing its international obligations and those Western countries that supplied it with military hardware shared the responsibility. It was regrettable that Western States which were among the founder members of the United Nations should be preventing the Organization's success.

28. Mr. DAOUDY (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, rejected the contention of the Observer for Israel that the annexation of the Golan Heights had been due to Syria's refusal to recognize Israel. The reason given was false, since the annexation had been premeditated and motivated by Zionist ideology; he quoted a statement made in the Knesset on 14 December 1981 by the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Begin, to the effect that throughout history the Golan Heights had undeniably been an inseparable part of Erez Israel always. Mr. Begin had added that in the Balfour Declaration and under the Mandate the frontier had extended beyond the Golan Heights, but that it had been decided to shift it elsewhere simply because the colonial Powers of the time had so wished.

29. Replying to the representative of the United States of America, he said that the comparison between zionism and nazism had been taken from a letter by Mr. Moshe Menahem published in the United States press after the 1967 war. In a book entitled Decadence of Judaism in our Time, Mr. Menahem had compared the persecution of the Arabs to the methods employed by the Nazis against the Jews. He reminded the United States representative that Mrs. Kirkpatrick had insulted the members of the Security Council with reproaches of "aberrations" and "perversions". He had not invented Mr. Moynihan's remarks about the African, Asian and Arab delegations in New York but had merely quoted them; he pointed out that Mr. Moynihan had been elected to the Senate with Zionist backing. The representative of the United States had spoken of his country's desire for peace, but he should be reminded that before and after his election President Reagan had stated that the establishment of settlements by Israel in the occupied territories was not unlawful; the representative of the United States could not deny that.

30. His country considered anti-Semitism a disgrace to mankind and rejected it just like racism in South Africa or Israel. He quoted from a work entitled Le Racisme de l'Etat d'Israel by Professor Shahak of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Professor Shahak argued that the treatment of non-Jews in Israel might bring about an anti-Semitic reaction throughout the world; he said that the emergency legislation implemented in Israel had originally been introduced by England against the Jews, but that it had not been invoked since 1951. Today,

declared the author, it was directed against the Arabs. Prof. Shahak drew attention to the rising number of prisoners, 4,500 according to official figures, only 200 of whom had been charged. The prisoners were in 15 gaols in Israel itself and in six others in the occupied territories, leaving aside detention camps. In reply to the statement by the representative of Israel that there was no torture, he referred to an account on pages 134 et seq. of the work he had mentioned which stated that Mr. Soliman El-Nag'ab had had his eyes bandaged for 15 days; and had been beaten regularly, usually naked; the soles of his feet had been beaten with a stick and then he had been forced to put on shoes into which salt had been poured, causing horrifying burns. Mr. El-Nag'ab had also stated that blows on the genitals were commonplace in Israeli gaols. The speaker then referred to a book by Mrs. Felicia Langer called Avocate israelienne, je témoigne. On pages 56 et seq., for example, she described the ill-treatment inflicted on a detainee, Mr. Bahis, and the destruction of his father's home. Also, on pages 138 et seq. she related Mr. Ajouri's account of how members of the Israeli information service had beaten his whole body until he had fainted. It was gratifying that such testimonies existed; they showed that there were Jews worthy of respect in Israel and elsewhere.

31. The representative of the United States had spoken of possibilities of peace, but without mentioning self-determination for the Palestinians. However, even Mr. Nahum Goldman, former Chairman of the World Jewish Congress, had declared that peace would not be possible without recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. If the United States wished to promote peace, it should stop being an unconditional admirer of Israel and spreading the belief that the danger to the Arabs came from the Soviet Union. The USSR did not occupy Arab land, did not destroy their homes and did not arm their enemies; on the contrary, it defended their rights. The United States representative overlooked the resolutions on Israel which had been adopted by the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO; he took account of nothing but his country's wishes, as Mr. Dayan had done in 1967 after the United Nations had condemned his country in a resolution voted for by 121 members, when Mr. Dayan had stated that only the vote of the United States counted. In conclusion, he said that the road to peace in the Middle East was not Syrian or Arab, but the one laid down by the United Nations.

32. Mr. AL-QUTAISH (Observer for Democratic Yemen) said that the problem of violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel should be assessed in a broad context. In refusing the Palestinian people the exercise of its rights, Israel was committing the most abominable violation of human rights and flouting the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies. Israel was simultaneously attacking Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. In order to end those violations, any moves towards a partial agreement or settlement which would deprive the Palestinian people of their rights, satisfy Israel's expansionist urges and strengthen imperialist positions in the region must be opposed.

33. Israel could exercise its policy of terror, destruction, expulsion and systematic oppression through unlimited assistance from the United States. Not content with financing Israel's economy and supplying its army, the United States was also blocking Security Council resolutions aimed at confirming the rights of the Palestinian people and obliging Israel to abandon its arrogant attitude. Israel refused to co-operate with the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, whose latest report (A/36/579) it had described as fallacious, distorted and slanderous. It was ironic that Israel, which owed its existence to a controversial General Assembly resolution, had systematically tried to erode the authority of the United Nations by defying its decisions.

34. Israel had rejected the General Assembly resolution concerning the annexation of the Golan Heights in defiance of international law. That act of aggression and provocation was the latest in a series of violations committed by Israel during the past year against the occupied Arab territories. It had been made possible by the Israeli-American strategic alliance signed the day after the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The alleged suspension of that alliance would fool no one, since collusion of that kind had existed since the creation of the Zionist entity in the Middle East, where Israel played the part of an outpost for the protection of imperialist interests. To his delegation the aggressor and the protector of the aggressor were two sides of the same coin. Although the United States had voted for Security Council resolution 497 (1981), which stated that Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights was null and void, it had subsequently used its right of veto to prevent the Security Council from punishing Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter.

35. Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories was in itself a fundamental violation of human rights. After annexing Jerusalem, Israel had proclaimed the city its historic capital and transferred numerous official departments there. Many States had closed their embassies in Jerusalem in protest against that arbitrary act. World opinion had also expressed its concern over the threats to certain holy places caused by the Israeli so-called archaeological excavations in Jerusalem, and eminent personalities from all over the world had spoken in defence of the common heritage of mankind. UNESCO had included the old city of Jerusalem and its walls in the world heritage list.

36. During the past year Israel had continued its two-fold policy: on the one hand, its measures against the Arab population, and on the other the establishment of Jewish settlements at an unprecedented rate, in defiance of Security Council resolution 465 (1980), which had been adopted unanimously. In establishing new settlements Israel not only sought to populate an occupied territory, but also to establish outposts as a basis for claiming sovereignty over those regions. The situation was such that the occupied territories were threatened not only by systematic violations of human rights, but also by violent forms of expansion and colonization. In other words, Israel was seeking to change the demographic, national and cultural character of the population and confront the world with a fait accompli.

37. The Palestinians had reacted last year with a massive uprising, which Israel had attempted and was still attempting to suppress with the utmost brutality.

Israel was still trying to liquidate the leaders of the Palestinian revolution. However, repression and terrorism would not enable it to deprive the Palestinian people of its rights for ever. The Palestinian people had won the support and respect of all freedom-loving peoples. The Palestinian cause was at the heart of the Middle East problem, which could not be solved until the Palestinian people exercised all their national rights: return to their homeland, restoration of their property, self-determination without foreign interference, national sovereignty and independence.

38. The Commission on Human Rights should look more deeply into the motives of Israel's policy, which stemmed from the very nature of the exclusivist, fascist and racist ideology of zionism. Although Israel had frequently sought to justify its crimes by saying that its opponents were anti-Semitic, it should be stressed that, in the view of the Special Committee, the situation in the occupied territories was such that the threat to international peace and security was more serious than ever.

39. Mr. ALSHAMI (Observer for Yemen) endorsed the views expressed by the Observer for Democratic Yemen. He reserved the right to speak later on the matters under consideration.

40. Mr. BATIOUK (Observer for the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that Israel's obstinate behaviour in the occupied Arab territories was one of the main causes of persistent tension in the Middle East. Israel was denying millions of Palestinians the possibility of exercising the most elementary rights guaranteed by the United Nations Charter. In the occupied Arab territories it was pursuing a policy of colonial expansion, changing the geographical and demographic nature of those areas, creating Israeli settlements, expelling Arab citizens and using repression and terror. In so doing, Israel was seeking to liquidate the Palestinian people as a nation. It had already been pointed out that the Israeli occupying forces were depriving the Palestinian population of their water resources and demolishing their homes so as to prevent their survival. By annexing the Golan Heights after having annexed Jerusalem, Israel had clearly shown the real objective of its policy in the region. The United Nations Security Council had stated that Israel's decision regarding the Golan Heights was null and void and without legal effect, and that it should be rescinded forthwith.

41. The Security Council and the General Assembly had frequently expressed concern over the fate of the population in the occupied territories. On 5 February 1982 the General Assembly, meeting in special session had adopted an important resolution which would have been passed long ago in the Security Council if Israel had not had the benefit of the United States veto. That resolution opened the way to a return to peace in the Middle East. The Ukrainian SSR believed that the Commission on Human Rights should help to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the resolution and that it should demand that the Palestinian people be allowed immediate exercise of their right of self-determination and return to their homeland. The withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories was the only way of creating conditions for restoring peace in the Middle East and guaranteeing secure and independent development for all the States in the region.

42. The Commission had been considering the situation in the occupied territories for years. The signatories of the Camp David accords had claimed that the accords would lead to peace in the Middle East. The Ukrainian SSR had been able to assess the true consequences of those agreements when its representative had visited Lebanon the previous year as a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. During the past year Israel had destroyed Iraqi nuclear installations, bombed Beirut and southern Lebanon, concluded a strategic co-operation agreement with the United States and annexed the territory of the Golan Heights. Thanks to the United States veto the Security Council had been unable to impose any sanction in regard to that annexation.

43. The Commission should also concern itself with the fate of the West Bank of Jordan, whose inhabitants tended to be forgotten. Israel did not accept the idea that the Palestinian population might determine its own future. The Palestinian population would not be enabled to exercise their right to self-determination through decisions being taken without their knowledge, on the pretext of granting them what was bound to be a spurious autonomy.

44. In order to justify its policy in international forums Israel invoked the sacred Judaic texts, but quoted isolated passages out of context. What did those texts say about Israeli bombing of southern Lebanon and Beirut, Israeli stealing of fissile materials or Israel's interference in the affairs of neighbouring States? The text which should serve as a basis for settling the Middle East problem was that of the many decisions adopted by the United Nations on the subject.

45. In order to bring peace to the region, justice must be restored and the legitimate claims of the Palestinian people must be allowed. By adopting the draft resolutions before it, the Commission on Human Rights would denounce the current living conditions of the Arab population in the occupied territories, would help to ensure the application of the decision which had just been taken by the General Assembly on the annexation of the Golan Heights, and would contribute towards ending Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and the violations of the Arab population's rights.

46. Mr. OMEIR (Observer, League of Arab States) said that he would not repeat the statements made by other delegations about the policy of so-called Israel in the occupied Arab territories. The resolution which, despite all the efforts of so-called Israel and the United States, had just been adopted at the special session of the General Assembly was judicious.

47. He drew attention to the fact that so-called Israel had never done anything to comply with the decisions taken by the United Nations on the situation in the Middle East and had always opposed their implementation. By attacking peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq, so-called Israel had committed a crime which affected the whole region. So-called Israel was persisting in its criminal policy thanks to the assistance of the United States, with which it concluded strategic, economic and military agreements. All the Jerusalem initiatives were therefore decided by the two allies; the purported negotiations on the question of "self-government" would be applied to the detriment of the Arab peoples.

48. So-called Israel also had ambitions in friendly African countries. In order to counter that threat, Arab and African countries had begun talks. During the forthcoming months the League of Arab States would follow with interest the meetings and talks being held with a view to developing co-operation between those two groups of countries and putting an end to Israel's ambitions. The League of Arab States would continue to participate in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and would support all efforts to permit the exercise of the right to self-determination in the occupied Arab territories, as well as the implementation of all decisions condemning the policy of so-called Israel in those territories.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.