

DOCUMENTS ON JERUSALEM

Volume III:

9. Documents from Arab/Islamic States & Organizations

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INTRODUCTION

To study Palestinian history in depth requires a familiarity with certain documents that have had an impact upon the unfolding history of the Palestinian cause. The academic responsibility of any researcher necessitates constant referral to different sources of information and a willingness to understand, observe, and analyze facts within the given historical context, both as historical events and as part of a certain political environment, as well as in relation to the different channels of thinking that governed a particular historical moment.

In yet another attempt to facilitate this task, PASSIA undertook a project in the years 1996-97 consisting of the compilation of documents, statements, and other resources pertaining to the Palestine Question in general and the issue of Jerusalem in particular with the intention of providing researchers and anyone else with an interest in the subject matter with a comprehensive resource work on the evolution and course of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict from pre-Ottoman times until the present. The outcome was a volume of documents on Jerusalem and two on Palestine containing the full or partial texts (relevant excerpts) of several hundred statements, documents, and resolutions displaying the attitudes, positions, and proposals associated throughout history with various key players, mediators, and international bodies.

Since all three volumes mentioned above had been out of print for some time due to the great demand for each, PASSIA, in 2006, embarked on a new project, the purpose of which was to research, edit, and publish amended and updated versions of this valuable series of documents.

It was decided, whilst compiling and organizing the huge number of relevant texts to tackle the Jerusalem issue separately due to its special standing within the wider Palestine-Israel conflict. The many proposals put forward over the years in a bid to find a solution to the Palestine Question all recognized the need to pay special attention to Jerusalem be it because of the city's unique status as the historic site of the Holy Places of the three great monotheistic religions, its symbolic nature, or its significance in terms of the national identity of the peoples of the region.

The *Documents on Jerusalem* are arranged by source of origin (e.g., Jewish, Christian, Muslim, European, US, Palestinian, Israeli, Arab, UN, etc.) and, within each sub-category, in chronological order.

The four volumes on Jerusalem list the full texts or extracts relating to the issue of Jerusalem of numerous statements, documents, and resolutions mirroring the different attitudes towards Jerusalem as they have evolved throughout history. They are organized as follows:

VOLUME I:

Part I: Documents with a Religious Background

- Jewish Statements and Positions
- Christian Statements and Positions
- Muslim Statements and Positions

Part II: Political Documents

- European Documents
- US Documents
- International, Bilateral, & Other Documents

VOLUME II:

- Palestinian Documents
- Israeli Documents

VOLUME III:

- Documents from Arab/Islamic States and Organizations

VOLUME IV:

- UN Documents

Each volume includes an electronic version (CD) of the texts it contains, the purpose of which is to facilitate the search for certain sources, subjects, and documents, as well as an annex listing the entries found in other three volumes.

Although we have endeavored to make this publication as reader/user friendly as possible, one should be aware that there is some inconsistency in terms of the spelling of non-English words - names and places (such as Haram Ash-Sharif or *Intifada*) – since we adhered, wherever possible, to the original version rather than apply our usual spelling rules. It is for the same reason that the volumes contain a number of minor typographical errors such as the omission of apostrophes, inconsistent capitalization, and spelling mistakes found in the originals.

Footnotes included in the volumes - excluding those marked “the ed.” - are mostly those that appeared in the original texts though the readership note that the numbering will not necessarily be accordance with the original version.

About This Volume

Volume III deals with Arab and Islamic positions and policies relating to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem's Arab roots go back 5,000 years to the time when the city of Arab Yabous (Jerusalem) was founded. As Islam has dominated the culture of the Middle East for the last 1,400 years, it has dominated that of Jerusalem. The historic city of Jerusalem with its Arab culture, heritage, and architecture possesses many significant monuments and sacred shrines and it has been agreed that there is an urgent need to preserve these sites, as well as Jerusalem as a whole. Since Jerusalem was under Muslim rule for centuries and there has been a continuous and uninterrupted Arab presence there, the city has a significant meaning to the Arab World in general. The Islamic approach to the city in particular determines the Arab Muslim states' concern for the fate of Jerusalem and their refusal to accept or recognize Jewish rule. For the Muslim World, Israel's historical justification of its claim to Jerusalem lacks any fundamental validity, not least of all because Jerusalem was under Jewish control for only a very short period when compared with the time it spent under Islamic rule. If historical claims provide justification for today's 'sovereignty,' the adherents of Islam have a far better claim than those of Christianity and Judaism. The city was governed by Arab-Islamic politics for 1,400 years and it was under Arab-Islamic rule throughout the centuries that the city's heritage, history, and culture were preserved. Islamic rule of the city always safeguarded Jerusalem's specific character and secured its propitious environment for all religious groups. During the entire period of the Ottoman Empire, for example, the *millet* (nation) system recognized the laws and religions of Christians and Jews.

Against this background, the Arab states and Muslims in general opposed the UN Partition Plan (Resolution 181) for Palestine, as well as the notion of the *corpus separatum* for Jerusalem, both of which they considered illegal and immoral). During the period of Hashemite rule (1948-67) in the city, the Jordanians refused to discuss any type of internationalization and went ahead with their plans to annex the West Bank, including the Old City (effective 24 April 1950). They did not proclaim Jerusalem as their capital or move their ministries there, but instead, declared it, in 1960, the Kingdom's “second capital.” However, although work commenced on the construction of ‘King Hussein's Palace’ - the remains of which are still visible on the landscape of the Shu'fat neighborhood - the project was later abandoned.

The Arab League, meanwhile, rejected both the Israeli and Jordanian annexation of Jerusalem and has always demanded that the city should either return to the *status quo ante*, meaning the lines of 1948-1967 or be the subject of negotiations. In 1975, the Islamic Conference Organization formed a Jerusalem Committee, chaired by the late King Hassan of Morocco, which has since called for the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli control and the return of Arab rule to the city.

A Final Note

We have done our utmost to uphold our commitment to objectivity and comprehensiveness and thus hope to be excused for entries we may have missed as well as for any other mistakes relating to the production of these volumes.

PASSIA hopes that the *Documents on Jerusalem* will serve as a valuable resource of a scope and comprehensiveness that has never before been available in such a form and that this will be of enormous benefit to anyone interested in tracing the events and various stages relating to the issue of Jerusalem.

Finally yet importantly, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the entire PASSIA team whose invaluable efforts and teamwork have contributed to the realization of this project.

Special thanks also go to the Representative Office of Finland, Ramallah, for the kind support that made the printing and binding of this publication possible.

January 2007

Dr. Mahdi F. Abdul Hadi
Head of PASSIA

9. DOCUMENTS FROM ARAB/ISLAMIC STATES & ORGANIZATIONS

LETTER FROM MOHAMMED SHARIF TO THE GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM ABOUT A DECREE ISSUED BY IBRAHIM PASHA CONCERNING THE WAILING WALL, 1840

*To the pride of honourable men, the highly respected
Ahmad Agha Duzdar, Governor of the City of Jerusalem.*

We are in receipt of an order from the Supreme Military Command, enclosing a copy of an August Khedivial Irada issued to His Excellency [i.e., the Commander-in-Chief, Ibrahim Pasha], to the effect that whereas it has come to light from a copy of minutes of the Majles Shura [Representative Council] of Jerusalem that the area which the Jews have applied to pave is contiguous with the wall of the Haram Al-Sharif and the tethering place of Al-Buraq [the legendary steed which is believed to have borne the Prophet on his miraculous ascension, and which was, according to Muslim legend, tethered by the Angel Gabriel at a spot adjoining the Wailing Wall] and is contained in the Waqf of Abu Midian (of holy memory); and whereas there is no precedent for the Jews carrying out any such repairs in that area in the past; and whereas it has been established that it would be inadmissible under the Shar'ia Law (for them to do so); therefore the Jews must not be enabled to carry out the paving, and they must be cautioned against raising their voices and displaying their books (or utterances) and (informed) that all that may be permitted them is to pay visits to it as of old.

A Supreme Military Order has been issued to us to take action in accordance with the above Irada, and in accordance therewith we communicate its august substance to you, so that on receipt of it you shall take steps to enforce it. So take note.

*24th Ramadan 1256 (i.e. 1840 A.D.)
(SEAL) Muhammad Sharif.*



FIRMAN 1311 OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF RABBI OF JERUSALEM AND THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THAT PROVINCE, 5 MUHARRAM 1311 AH (18 JULY 1893)

*The Noble, Glorious, and Sublime Imperial Firman,
and the Brilliant Tughra of the Emperor, Conqueror of the World.*

Whereas the acting Chief Rabbinate of Constantinople (literally: my Gate of Felicity) has applied by a memorandum saying that upon the occurrence of the death of [Raphael] Meir Panigel Effendi who was the Chief Rabbi (Hahambashi) of Jerusalem it was necessary to appoint some suitable person in his place and that inasmuch as this holder of my Imperial Brevet, Yaco Shaoul Elyashar Effendi, one of the subjects of my Sublime Empire and one of the local spiritual heads, has been elected as being capable of administering religious affairs, my Glorious Brevet containing his appointment may be given, and the matter has also been notified and communicated by Our Ministry of Affairs of Justice and Cults, I have given this my Imperial Brevet with the insertion of the ancient conditions and I have ordered that the aforesaid Yaco Shaoul Elyashar Effendi shall administer the above-mentioned Chief Rabbinate of Jerusalem, that in the places within the jurisdiction of (lit.: appertaining to, or: dependent on) his Chief Rabbinate the Rabbis and the heads of the congregations and all other notables and common people (lit.: big and small) of the Jewish community shall know the above-mentioned as Chief Rabbi over them and in their affairs regarding his Chief Rabbinate shall apply to him and they shall not contravene his word which is right and they shall do their utmost with regard to obedience and submission him in accordance with their rites.

And whereas the above-mentioned Chief Rabbi does not oppose to the ritual of Tora reading (or: Tora study) being practiced in his house or (lit.: and) in other houses, (or: And Whereas nobody opposes to the ritual, etc., in the house of the above-mentioned Chief Rabbi or in other houses) there shall be no molestation and injus-

tice (or: oppression) on the part of officers contrary to the Sacred Shari Law and without any right interfering with their worshipping (lit.: the practice of their ritual) with the only purpose of annoying and of getting money by pretexts as "You are worshipping (lit.: practicing rituals) in your private property dwellings and you read (study) the Tora and have hanged screens and candles".

And there shall be on the part of officers and officials making inspections of registrations and orders (or: registering orders and inspections) no oppression to, and no imposition of fines upon, the synagogues and schools destined ab antiquo to the said Community; these shall remain (lit.: be) in their possession and under their control.

And no outsider shall interfere and meddle with their repairs and structural improvements made with the permission of the Shari authority.

And there shall be no meddling by whomsoever with the chattels (or: things) of their synagogues and their schools for the debt of another, and they (i.e., these things) shall not be suffered to be taken and seized as a pledge, and if by some means or other they have been taken they shall be caused to be returned by the Shari authority and handed over to whom they belong (lit.: to their places).

And when the above-mentioned Chief Rabbi or his substitutes whom he may (lit.: will) appoint on his behalf make peace in accordance with their rites between two disputing Jews with the consent of both parties in matters of contracting a marriage or dissolving a marriage as well as in other matters in accordance with their rites, and when they administer in their synagogues an oath in accordance with their rites, as may be necessary, (or: as occasion requires) for the purpose of investigating a matter, also with regard to their papers for the removal and banishment, as required by the rites, of certain accused, there shall be no interference or oppression contrary to old custom, on the part of the judges ("Kadis") and judges-substitutes ("Naibs") of the Shari Law or any other person, and they shall not be made subject to any imposition and fine whatsoever. And without the knowledge and permission of the aforesaid Chief Rabbi or (lit.: and) his substitutes, the Rabbis who are under his jurisdiction (or: protection) shall not perform the ceremony of marriages which are not allowed according to their rites, and if a member (lit.: somebody) of the Jewish Community intends to marry a woman or divorce a woman or to take a woman more (lit.: a woman upon a woman) and to go to other places and have it performed there, they shall not carry out and perform the ceremony of marriage as long as there is no permission of the aforesaid Chief Rabbi, and men of influence (lit.: power, fortune) shall not constrain their Rabbis in contravention of their rites by saying "make the marriage ceremony of this woman to this Jew".

And as their rites require their Rabbis not to bury (lit.: lift up) the Jews who died while acting in contravention of their rites, the "Kadis", "Naibs", officers or other influential (or: powerful) persons shall not make constraint and injustice by saying to the Rabbis "You shall lift up".

And with regard to the eatables and beverages of the said Religious Community in connection with "Kasher" and "Taref" there shall be no imposition by any person who is unauthorized (or: who meddles in affairs which do not regard him) such as "You shall say this is 'Taref' and that is 'Kasher'."

And if it happens that the afore-said Chief Rabbi comes for a certain affair to Constantinople (lit.: to my Sublime Port) there shall in no way be any interference with his substitute whom he may appoint on his place.

And the agent and men whom the aforesaid Chief Rabbi will send for the collection of fiscal (or: Government) taxes shall be given a guide, and when they will change their garment and dress in order to pass in the best manner through the places where they travel, and when they will carry weapons (lit.: instruments of war) in order to repel mischief and to save themselves (lit.: their souls) from bandits, there shall be no interference and opposition on the part of officials and officers, and they shall not be molested contrary to the Sacred Shari Law by the demand of anything whatsoever under the denomination of a present or (lit.: and) revenue.

And if there arises any claim whatsoever of the aforesaid Chief Rabbi and the other Rabbis and their substitutes and men in connection with the Sacred Shari Law, it shall be referred to Constantinople. And when a Rabbi has to be detained with the permission of the Shari authority, he shall be so detained through the means of the aforesaid Chief Rabbi.

And they shall not convert (lit.: make) by force a Jew into a Moslem without his consent. And the Jewish Community shall not be suffered to refuse (lit.: to be obstinate) or (lit.: and) to hesitate to pay (lit.: give) the fiscal (or: Government) taxes the payment of which is yearly incumbent upon them and the charity moneys and the taxes and expenditures of the cash which is called "Gabella" and the revenue of the Chief Rabbinate.

And when the aforesaid Chief Rabbi or his substitutes which he may appoint on his behalf will take and seize for the Government the chattels and moneys or the horses and any other thing which the Rabbis dying without heirs may be possessed of, there shall be no interference on the part of the Treasury or (lit.: and) the "Kas-sam (Shari Moslem official charged with the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to its heirs) or (lit.: and) the "mutavallis" (Administrators, Trustees) and other people saying: "It has been inscribed in the general and special 'Defter Hakani' (Imperial Register) as revenue for us".

And it shall not be suffered that possession be taken of (lit.: a hand be put on) the moneys or other property and thing of those who have heirs,

And whatever deceased Rabbis may have bequeathed in pursuance of their own rites for their synagogues, their poor, or (lit.: and) their Chief Rabbis shall be valid (lit.: accepted) and shall be heard by the Shari authority from (lit.: with) Jewish witnesses of their own Religious Community in conformity with their rites and rules.

And when some people of the aforesaid (community are punished (or: reprimanded) in accordance with their rites upon the occurrence of a fault in contravention of their rites, nobody else shall meddle.

And there shall be no interference on the part of the couriers or soldiery with the horses or mules which he or his men ride.

And the aforesaid Chief Rabbi and the heads of their Congregations shall not be suffered to be molested by soldiery or others by imposing lodging on the houses in which they dwell. And there shall be in no way any interference with their synagogues and with their places of devotional visits and pilgrimage situated in the places (or: localities) within the jurisdiction of (lit.: appertaining to, or: dependent on) his Chief Rabbinate and with their ceremonies of the practice of their ritual by pretexts saying "You must lift up (bury) your dead this way, you must pray (or: read) that way" and in no other manner whatever. He shall take possession of and hold the said post of Chief Rabbi (lit.: the said Chief Rabbinate) according to the requirements of the conditions of this My Sublime Brevet, and nobody shall in any way whatsoever and for any reason whatsoever interfere and make injustice in contradiction with its conditions and obligations.

Written on the fifth day of the month of Muharram Alharam of the year 1311 (lit.: eleven and three hundred and thousand) A.H. in the Residence of Constantinople the safeguarded, the protected.

On the reverse:

The High Brevet of the Chief Rabbinate of Jerusalem.

Registered textually in the Archives Office of Jerusalem 5th August, 1309 (Financial year).

Inscribed in the Register of the Shari Court of Jerusalem 16th August, 1309 (Financial year).

(SEAL) MUSSA SHAFIK.



**DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE LIWA
CONCERNING THE WAILING WALL, 19 NOVEMBER 1911**

The Mutawalli [trustee or guardian] of the Awkaf of Abu Median Al-Ghoth Shua'ib, may God sanctify his memory, has filed a petition stating that the members of the Jewish Community whose practice was to visit, while standing up on their feet, the place called "Buraq" which place is situated outside the Western side of the Haram Al-Sharif [Holy Sanctuary] of Jerusalem, having contrary to usage, started lately to bring chairs to sit on during their visit, and the said "Buraq" being a property belonging to the above mentioned Awkaf and constituting a private blind alley (cul-de-sac), and requested that in order to avoid a future claim of ownership, the present state of affairs be stopped as from now.

Upon transmission of the petition, His Eminence the Mufti, the Awkaf Department and the Shar'ia Court stated in their annotations thereon that the said Waqf being situated within Musaqqafat [Buildings] adjoining the wall of the illuminated Aqsa Mosque on its west side and constituting a blind alley [cul-de-sac], is one of the lanes belonging to the said Waqf, that it is inadmissible by law in all respects that there should be placed chairs, screen and similar articles, or any innovation be made which may indicate ownership; that nobody owns the rights to place such articles, or any innovations as to occupy the site of the Wall of the Noble Aqsa Mosque; and that steps should be taken for their prevention.

After deliberation by the Council it has been decided that in the circumstances, whether in the said Waqf, or at the Wall of the Haram Al-Sharif [Holy Sanctuary] it is not permissible that there should be articles considered as indications of ownership; that nobody should be given a chance to place such articles; and that it is found necessary to preserve the old practice. The above mentioned petition together with its enclosures is remitted to HE The Governor, for necessary action.

[Passed by the Majles Idarah (Administrative Council) of the Liwa, under no. 1680, on 12th Nov. 1327 (1911 AD)]

(True copy of the original registered in the Awkaf Book).
SEAL: Directorate of the Awkaf of Jerusalem, Aref Hikmat.



**POSITIONS OF THE ARAB STATES ON THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF JERUSALEM
AS INDICATED IN THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR
PALESTINE, BEIRUT, 26 MARCH 1949**

*[Opinions emerged during the meeting of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine
with the Representatives of the Arab States, held in Beirut on 21 March 1949]*

LEBANON:

Subject mentioned only in passing. The Prime Minister remarked that if the reaction of the Arab States to internationalization of the City was negative, it was entirely because of doubts concerning the duration and stability of the regime to be set up.

EGYPT:

In response to a direct question from the Chairman, the Foreign Minister said it would seem more reasonable to give Jerusalem to the Arabs, in view of their record of tolerance. The large number of Jews in the City made such a solution difficult. Egypt would therefore accept the internationalization of the City, in the interests of freedom of worship, but only on condition that there would be guarantees that Jerusalem would remain permanently an international City. The Foreign Minister and the Egyptian Government were fearful that when Arab troops were withdrawn, the City would be seized by the Jews. The United Nations would then say that it had been presented with a *fait accompli* and would take no action. If satisfactory guarantees were given that the City would remain permanently international and that free access to it would be assured, the Egyptian Government would accept its internationalization wholeheartedly.

TRANSJORDAN:

In response to a direct question from the Chairman regarding the appointment of a representative to work with the Jerusalem Committee the Prime Minister said that the appointment had not been made, first, because Transjordan did not wish to appear to be taking individual action on this question without reference to the other Arab Governments and second, because cooperation with the Committee might imply that Transjordan accepted the principle of the internationalization and was prepared to withdraw her forces from the Jerusalem area. He said this latter step was by no means contemplated at the present juncture.

As regards the general question of Jerusalem, the Prime Minister said there was no unanimous desire on the part of the Arab States to internationalize the City. He understood that Syria and Iraq were strongly opposed, Lebanon was in favor while Egypt was considering the possibility of an internationalized Old City under an Arab mandatory and the New City administered by Israel under United Nations control.

In response to a direct question by Mr. Yalchin as to whether the declaration of the Prime Minister could be interpreted as acceptance of the principle of internationalization; the Prime Minister replied that Transjordan was not opposed to the principle of internationalization provided certain guarantees would be given. Transjordan could not accept internationalization without certainty that the means of carrying it out would be forthcoming and without knowing what international guarantee would be given to ensure her own security and the security of the Arab population of Jerusalem.

Subsequently, in a letter to the Chairman of the Commission, the Prime Minister elaborated his position. He said that it was not possible at present to give any final views on the subject and that considerations will be given to the matter after Transjordan is informed of the measures to be taken by the United Nations to implement the resolution and provide guarantees. He emphasized that his Government would not now finally decide on the impossibility of carrying out the resolution but would study the subject and give a decision after

being informed of the means and guarantees. He said that all that he had expressed was the preparedness of his Government to study the subject after getting the information referred to.

IRAQ:

The Chairman raised the question of Jerusalem and remarked that certain other Arab Government seemed ready to accept the principle of internationalization if there were adequate guarantees. Mr. Khalidy replied that his government could not accept the principle of internationalization. His government saw no justification for any change in the status of the City which has been Arab for centuries. When pressed by Mr. Yalchin and the Chairman, Mr. Khalidy insisted that he was under instruction to say that Iraq could not accept the principle of internationalization.

Subsequently, the Chairman reported to the Commission that the Iraq representative had privately communicated to him, apparently after receiving new instructions an attitude generally similar to that of several of other States. The revised Iraq position was that the Iraq Government would not object to internationalization if the proposed regime would provide adequate guarantees of permanence and stability.

SAUDI ARABIA:

The Chairman asked whether Saudi Arabia was prepared to accept the idea of internationalization. After an exchange of remarks the representative of Saudi Arabia said that it would be difficult for his Government to define its attitude before knowing first, the exact nature of the proposed regime, and second, what guarantees would be given concerning the protection of the Arabs, free access to the Holy Places and prohibition of Jewish immigration to the Holy City. Once the internationalization regime was fully and clearly defined, he said his government would be perfectly willing to express its opinion.

Mr. Yalchin remarked that he regarded the statement as an acceptance of the principle of internationalization. The Minister replied that this was not an accurate interpretation of his statement. He said his government would have to wait until the statute had been elaborated before they could pronounce upon it. In the meantime it was impossible for his Government to say whether it would or wouldn't accept the statute as formerly drafted.

SYRIA:

At the second meeting with the representative of Syria the Chairman asked a direct question about the attitude of the Syrian Government towards the internationalization of Jerusalem. The Syrian representative replied that the resolution gives the Commission certain specified functions to perform and that the Syrian Government considered that it could not ask the Commission to desist from the performance of these functions. He said that discussion of the Jerusalem question was premature until a statute for the international regime had been elaborated. His Government might have questions, but they had nothing at present to say on the subject.



**STATEMENT BY JORDANIAN DELEGATE FAWZI PASHA EL-MULKI BEFORE THE
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
REJECTING THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE ARAB SECTOR OF JERUSALEM,
26 NOVEMBER 1949 [EXCERPTS]**

To begin with, we can make this declaration, from which we have never departed. The Holy Places in the Holy City and its environs under the control of my Government are safe and secure, and shall be the sacred trust protected by everything dear to us. It is worthy of note that our military forces have defended the Holy City, and, with all the resources under their command, have endeavoured to save the Holy Places from destruction, thus securing the reverence with which it [the City] is held by the believers of the whole world.

Mr. Chairman,

Were it not for this genuine effort on the part of the Jordanian Kingdom, Jerusalem like the rest of Palestine now under Jewish control would have been overrun and lost and consequently, we would not, I am afraid, be discussing the future of the Holy City, for the future of the Holy City would have been otherwise sealed. Having made such a contribution in preserving and protecting the Holy Places, and having endeavoured to reinstate the normal situation that existed, my country hopefully requests this honorable committee that this session of the Assembly not be closed before effective measures are taken to repatriate all Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem to their homes, thus restoring the city, Old and New, to the status that existed prior to the tragic events.

The armistice agreement provided for detailed stipulations covering the whole area, including Jerusalem territory; although the armistice agreement was purely dictated by military considerations, it provided the minimum degree for the prospects of safety and defence. It must be remarked, however, that the delineation of the armistice line has taken into account the contiguous character of the whole area under the control of the Jordan military forces.

It would certainly be a destruction of the equilibrium of the armistice lines should we isolate the area of Jerusalem from the ambit of the armistice agreement. It would form, so to speak, a vacuum in our lines of defence, it would form a large pocket in the area under our control. It is quite evident that the Jerusalem area falls in the heart of the territory under our control. Any segregation will subject Arab Palestine to unspeakable dangers. The Arab areas falling south and north of Jerusalem will become dismembered and disconnected.

Mr. Chairman,

It is an established fact that my country, which has made its best endeavors to safeguard the interests of the victims of the Palestine tragedy and to administer their affairs, feels reluctant to exclude no less than 150,000 Arabs, inhabitants of the Jerusalem area, from Arab sovereignty, eventually undermining Arab existence.

Last, but not least, I should emphasize that the Holy City has been in Arab hands since time immemorial. The Holy Places and shrines adding sanctity to the Holy City have been met with the best guardianship the world has ever witnessed.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, 4 JANUARY 1950**

*[Suggestions and observations formulated by the Arab League Committee for Palestine
and endorsed by the Egyptian Government]*

With reference to the resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its seventh meeting on Monday 19 December 1949, inviting the States participating without vote in the deliberations on the question of Jerusalem to present their views on the provisions of the draft Statute, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the suggestions and observations formulated by the Arab League Committee for Palestine and endorsed by the Egyptian Government.

- (1) BALANCE OF POPULATION - To maintain the balance of population between the two demographic elements as at 29 November 1947, the population residing in Jerusalem should be frozen as at that date, the inhabitants then possessing Palestine nationality to be regarded as Jerusalem citizens enjoying full rights of citizenship rights. Those not so qualified, and those who have established themselves at Jerusalem since 29 November 1947, would be considered merely as residents.
- (2) TRANSFER OF LANDS - With the object of ensuring the welfare of all inhabitants of the Jerusalem zone, an appropriate clause should be included in the Statute to maintain the proportion of urban and rural property between the two elements of the population at its figure on 29 November 1947.
- (3) THE JERUSALEM ZONE'S QUOTA OF PALESTINE PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE - The Statute of Jerusalem should embody the zone's right to its due quota of the property of the former Palestinian administration, such as monetary reserves and cover for currency notes etc., and of the real estate and public utilities of the whole of Palestine.
- (4) WAQF PROPERTY - The Statute of Jerusalem should provide safeguards for Waqf property, wherever located, which is used by religious, humanitarian and cultural institutions in the Jerusalem zone, by ensuring its unhindered exploitation and the enjoyment by the beneficiaries of the income derived from it.

(Signed) M. FAWZI



**JORDANIAN HOUSE OF DEPUTIES AND HOUSE OF NOTABLES, RESOLUTION
ANNEXING THE WEST BANK AND JERUSALEM, AMMAN, 24 APRIL 1950**

*[The House of Deputies and House of Notables, in a joint session, adopted the following
Resolution annexing the West Bank and Jerusalem - areas it had occupied by military force in 1948]*

In the expression of the people's faith in the efforts spent by His Majesty, Abdullah, toward attainment of natural aspirations, and basing itself on the right of self-determination and on the existing *de facto* position between Jordan and Palestine and their national, natural and geographic unity and their common interests and living space, Parliament, which represents both sides of the Jordan, resolves this day and declares:

First, its support for complete unity between the two sides of the Jordan and their union into one State, which is the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at whose head reigns King Abdullah Ibn Al-Husain, on a basis of constitutional representative government and equality of the rights and duties of all citizens...



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 1 APRIL 1961**

[Letter with explanatory memorandum on Israeli violations of Armistice Agreement]

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to request that a meeting of the Security Council be held at the earliest possible date to consider the following complaint against Israel: "Violation of the Armistice Agreement and acts of military provocation which threaten international peace and security".

I also have the honour to attach, herewith, an explanatory memorandum.

(Signed) Abdul Monem RIFA'I
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The Israel authorities are contemplating holding on 20 April 1961, in the Israeli-occupied part of the Holy City of Jerusalem, a military parade in which Israeli troops, heavy armament and heavy war equipment will be displayed and reviewed.
2. On 17 March 1961, the Israeli authorities held a dress rehearsal for this purpose in Jerusalem in which heavy military armament took part.
3. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan submitted to the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission complaint No. G-104 which was investigated by the United Nations military observers. On the basis of their findings the Mixed Armistice Commission on 20 March 1961 decided that "this act by Israel is a breach of the General Armistice Agreement". The Mixed Armistice Commission also condemned this act by Israel and called upon the Israel authorities to take the strongest measures to prevent the recurrence of such a breach of the General Armistice Agreement and to refrain in the future from bringing to Jerusalem any equipment in excess of that allowed for under the terms of the General Armistice Agreement.
4. The decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission was circulated on 31 March 1961 to the members of the Security Council.
5. In spite of the condemnation and the decision by the Mixed Armistice Commission, the Israel authorities again made known their intentions to hold the contemplated military parade on 20 April 1961.
6. This contemplated act of military provocation on the part of Israel, in utter defiance and complete disregard of the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission, if it is not prevented from taking place, will endanger international peace and security.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 23 FEBRUARY 1968**

*[Letter covering the 1930 UK report on Holy Places in Jerusalem and
Israeli attempts to change the status quo in Jerusalem]*

For the information of the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council, I am transmitting a report entitled:

"Report of the Commission appointed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to determine the rights and claims of Muslims and Jews in connection with the Western or Wailing Wall at Jerusalem".¹

This report embodies the findings and decisions of the Commission that was appointed to determine the rights and the claims of both the Muslims and the Jews in connexion with the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. The Commission consisted of three jurists from Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands, namely:

ELIEL LOFGREN, formerly Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Upper Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag (to act as Chairman);

CHARLES BARDE, Vice-President of the Court of Justice at Geneva, President of the Austro-Romanian Mixed Arbitration Tribunal, and

C.J. VAN KEMPEN, formerly Governor of the East Coast of Sumatra, Member of the States-General of the Netherlands.

The Commission held twenty-three meetings, during which it heard arguments and engaged in hearing evidence. It heard fifty-two witnesses, twenty-one presented by the Jewish side and thirty by the Muslim side, and one British official called by the Commission. It examined all reports, dispatches, memoranda, minutes relative to matters connected with the Wailing Wall.

The Commission has established the following important facts:

1. That the ownership of the Wall as well as the possession of it and of those parts of its surroundings belong to the Muslims and that the Wall itself, as an integral part of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif area, is Muslim property.
2. That in no stage of the examination of this matter did the Jewish side make any claim of ownership either to the Wailing Wall or to the Magharba Quarter or to any part of the areas now subjected to Israeli usurpation or so-called "Israeli development projects". The Commission stressed that the Jewish side, when making their claim, expressly stated that they "do not claim any property right to the Wall" (page 17 of the report, para. 3).
3. That no matter how the Jewish claim is construed, it does not exceed a claim for a privilege to visit the Wall and that this privilege has even resulted from Muslim tolerance.
4. That even the pavement and the area coincident with it were Muslim property and constituted Muslim Waqf by Afdal, the son of Saladin, in 1193 A.D., i.e. Muslim religious endowment owned in perpetuity by the Muslim community.
5. That the Magharba Quarter buildings, which were recently bulldozed by the Israeli authorities, were put up in 1320 A.D. "to serve as lodgings to Moroccan pilgrims" and were also made a Muslim Waqf by Abu Madian.
6. That the Muslims of Jerusalem were always alert to the Jewish attempt to exploit Muslim tolerance in order to claim at a later stage, a right to ownership. In 1911, the Guardian of the Abu Madian Waqf (Magharba Quarter) complained that the "Jews, contrary to usage, had placed chairs on the pavement, and he requested that 'in order to avoid a future claim of ownership' the present state of affairs should be stopped". The Arab side argued that after stools would come benches, the benches would then become fixtures and before long the Jews would have established a legal claim to the site. As a direct result of the complaint, the British Administrative Council decided that it was not permissible to place any article on the pavement that could "be considered as indications of ownership".

¹ See report in *Documents on Jerusalem*, Vol. I: 4. European Documents.

7. That the British Government stated to Parliament in the White Paper of November 1928 that the Western or Wailing Wall "is legally the absolute property of the Muslim Community and the strip of pavement facing it is Waqf property, as is shown by documents preserved by the Guardian of the Waqf".

The above findings make it unmistakably clear that the recent Israeli measures amount to naked aggression and make nonsense of the cynical allegations that these were simply "administrative measures" or "development projects".

The Israeli bulldozing of Arab property in the Magharba Quarter defies well established Arab rights which were adjudicated and affirmed by recognized and competent authorities, including a competent body constituted with the approval of the League of Nations. It also makes a mockery of the two Jerusalem resolutions which called upon Israel "to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem". It is an obvious encroachment on the second holiest place in Islam, the Aqsa Mosque and Al-Haram Ash-Sharif, and a violation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949. Article 53 of the Geneva Convention has expressly prohibited any destruction of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or Co-operative organizations. Since their occupation of Jerusalem the Israelis have never ceased their acts of destruction of private and public property.

On 5 January 1968, I brought to Your Excellency's attention the fact that the Israeli authorities are embarking on a plan for changing the sacred character of the Muslim Holy Places, religious buildings and religious sites in the Arab city of Jerusalem.

A new project for the Wailing Wall and the adjacent area is now in progress. It embodies enlargement of the western area of the wall by four metres and plantation of trees at a width of 150 metres. It also embodies additional constructions near the Wailing Wall. As has been explained in the report quoted above, the Wailing Wall and the entire adjacent area are an integral part of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif, and its ownership has already been determined as Muslim property. The demolition of the Magharba Quarter is an obvious act aiming at impairing the sacred character of the area, and apart from posing an open challenge and defiance to the feeling and beliefs of millions of Muslims around the world, it is undermining both the rights of ownership and possession.

The recent illegal expropriation of 838 acres (3,345 dunums) of the areas adjacent to the Old City of Jerusalem is but another sinister attempt to uproot the Arab inhabitants. The leaders of Jerusalem have shown that they are alert to methods used by the Zionists to change the *status quo* of the Wailing Wall and the adjacent area. This continued defiance of international law and of the General Assembly resolutions on Jerusalem constitutes a serious and continuing menace to peace and calls for immediate action.

The leaders of Jerusalem, including the Mayor, Mr. Rouhy El-Khatib, counsellors, cabinet ministers, judges, lawyers and several religious dignitaries protested and challenged the validity of the Israeli requisitioning order. Copies of their requests were sent to the United Nations and foreign embassies. The *Jerusalem Post* of 19 January 1968 quoted Government sources as saying that the Israeli authorities "planned to carry out the development project for which the land was requisitioned".

One of the first Israeli projects, it should be made clear, is a housing estate of 1,000 flats. The estate according to the *Jerusalem Post* of 12 January 1968 would consist of "a self-contained community with shops, schools and synagogues".

The Israelis are proceeding with their plans of annexation, utterly disregarding United Nations injunctions. The United Nations resolutions have not been complied with so far and the situation is worsening considerably and is fraught with danger. My Government views the situation with utmost concern and gravity and requests Your Excellency to take urgent steps to put an end to these serious Israeli violations and illegal practices.

My Government is most anxious that all Member States should have an accurate and clear appreciation of the facts of the present situation as it is developing and shall be grateful if Your Excellency will circulate copies of this communication, together with copies of the report of the Commission referred to in the first paragraph above, to delegations of all Member States as General Assembly and Security Council documents.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 28 MARCH 1968**

*[Reply to an Israeli letter, dated 5 March 1968, on the status of the Holy Places;
see Vol. II: Israeli Documents]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the Israeli letter addressed to you on 5 March 1968 (A/7064, S/8439) and to state the following:

In my letter of 23 February 1968 (A/7057 and Add.1, S/8427 and Add.1), I referred to statements of fact reached by the International Commission appointed by the British Administration of Palestine with the approval of the League of Nations. I also cited some of the findings reached by this International Commission. In order, however, to make the complete text of this important International document available to all Members of the United Nations, and (especially the Security Council, I requested that the report of the Commission be circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

While unable to deny the glaring facts and findings embodied in the report of the International Commission regarding ownership and possession, the Israeli representative in his letter (A/7064, S/8439) resorted to distortion in an attempt to discredit the findings of the international body constituted to ascertain the facts vis-à-vis the Western Wall of the Haram Ash-Sharif (Wailing Wall) and the adjacent area and determine the rights and claims of the parties.

It is clear that all charges and allegations in the Israeli letter are rebutted by the findings of the Commission.

The Israeli representative has charged that the statement that "the Wailing Wall and the entire adjacent area are an integral part of Haram Ash-Sharif" is a "willful attempt" on my part "to confuse the issue". In fact, a willful attempt to distort and confuse is evident in the letter of the Israeli representative. The statement referred to is a quotation from the report of the same Commission which appears on page 39 and reads as follows:

"Subsequent to the investigation it has made, the Commission herewith declares that the ownership of the Wall, as well as the possession of it and of those parts of its surroundings that are here in question, accrues to the Muslims. The Wall itself as being an integral part of the Haram Ash-Sharif area is Muslim property."

Furthermore, on page 57 the Commission concluded:

"To the Muslims belong the sole ownership of, and the sole proprietary right to, the Western Wall, seeing that it forms an integral part of the Haram Ash-Sharif area, which is a Waqf property.

"To the Muslims there also belongs the ownership of the Pavement in front of the Wall and of the adjacent so-called Moghrabi (Moroccan) Quarter opposite the Wall..."

This is not the only distortion embodied in the Israeli letter and, for the record, we refer to the following deliberate attempts to mislead:

Israeli allegations
(A/7064, 8/55397)

1. "That conquest, like those that preceded and followed it, is incapable of effecting any change whatsoever in the sacredness of the Wall to the Jewish people - a sacredness which, indeed, the Jewish people alone is competent to determine." (p. 2)
2. "... that at the time that report was not accepted either by the Muslim or by the Jewish authorities, the Commission having been established solely to assist the Mandatory authorities in the discharge of what they conceived to be their duties under the Mandate." (p. 3)

The findings of the International Commission
(A/7057/Add.1, S/8427/Add.1)

"The Wall is also part of the Haram Ash-Sharif; as such it is holy to Muslims"(p. 38).

"Accordingly the British Government had held that the Western or Wailing Wall is sacred to both parties..." (p. 38).

The resolution of the League of Nations states that: "Considering, however, that the question of the rights and claims of the Jews and Muslims with regard to the Wailing Wall urgently calls for final settlement:

"Decides that,
"(1) A Commission shall be entrusted with this settlement;" (p. 4).

3. "It is to be noted that the Western Wall is a recognized antiquity and was treated as such also by the Mandatory Government, which also assumed responsibility for its maintenance and upkeep, (p. 3)
- A clear distinction exists between the Haram Ash-Sharif and the Western Wall, which were recognized as two separate Holy Places (p. 4). ... the Haram Ash-Sharif area situated beyond the Wall" (p. 3).
- "The Wall is also part of the Haram Ash-Sharif; as such it is holy to Muslims. Moreover, it is legally the absolute property of the Muslim Community and the strip of pavement facing it is Waqf property, as is shown by documents preserved by the Guardian of the Waqf." (The White Paper of the British Government 1928, p. 38 of the report.)
- "The Wall itself as being an integral part of the Haram Ash-Sharif area is Muslim property." (p. 59).

This letter will not refer to other irrelevant falsifications injected into the Israeli reply to confuse the issue. However, the examples cited demonstrate how much reliability and credibility could be given to Israeli allegations.

I request this letter to be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA,
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 16 APRIL 1968**

[Reply to Israeli letter on Jerusalem, dated 5 March 1968; see under **Vol.II: Israeli Documents**]

I am instructed by my Government to state the following in connexion with the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel of 5 March 1968 (A/7064, S/8439).

In addition to the many unfounded allegations contained in his letter, the Israeli representative claimed that "two-thirds" of the illegally appropriated land in Jerusalem "is public domain or belongs to Jewish private persons or institutions", and that "only one-third is owned by private Arab landlords".

This allegation is completely unfounded, false and malicious. An examination of the records of the Land Settlement and Survey Department shows that, out of the total area of approximately 848 acres illegally taken by the Israeli authorities, only 52 acres, claimed to be Jewish property, are in dispute. The claims and counter-claims for the ownership of these 52 acres are still pending before the competent courts. The other 796 acres are completely Arab property.

These statistics show clearly that the Israelis are resorting to falsehoods to justify their usurpation of Arab lands.

The attached map shows the strategic location of the area on which the Israeli authorities plan to establish a self-contained community of Jewish immigrants to serve as a barrier between the residents of the northern and southern sections of the West Bank. In pursuance of this policy the Israeli President, Mr. Shazar, called on the Jews on 15 February 1968, to settle "in the old city, on Mt. Scopus, and in all parts of the city".

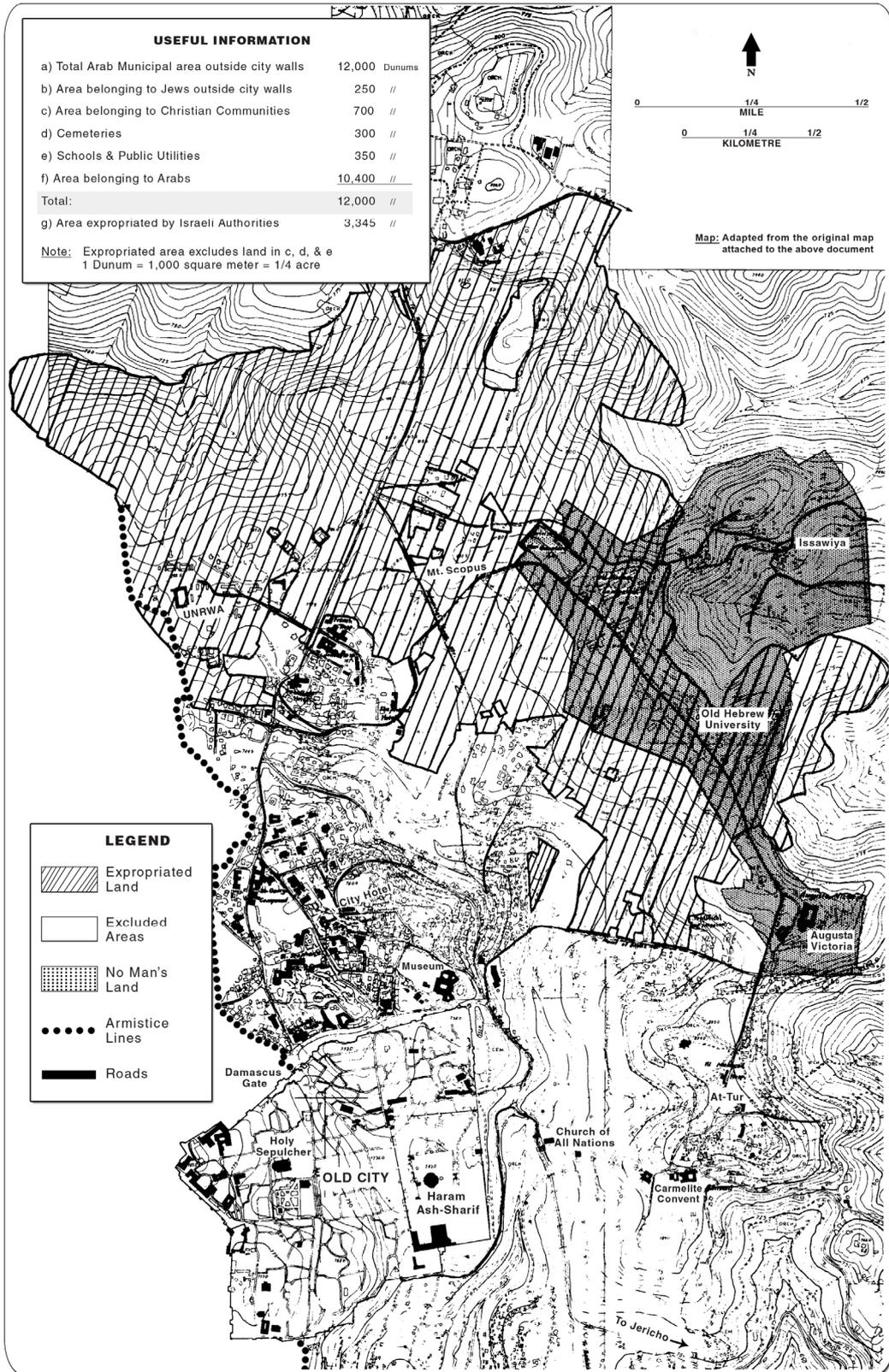
The next step in this by now too familiar pattern is to sever any direct contact and link between Arab towns and villages by the construction of Jewish settlements on Arab lands. The ultimate aim is clearly to divide the West Bank of Jordan into two separate parts.

The other untrue allegations repeated in the Israeli letter have been fully dealt with in my letter of 28 March 1968 (A/7079, 8/8507) as well as during the recent meetings of the Security Council. Consequently it would be unnecessary to refute once more these Israeli distortions.

I request that this letter together with the attached map be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 12 JUNE 1968 [EXCERPTS]**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's attention, a new order by the Israeli Finance Minister, issued in the Israeli Gazette No. 143 dated 18 April 1968, by which more Arab lands and buildings in the Old City of Jerusalem were expropriated. The area expropriated is situated between the south-western wall of the Haram Ash-Sharif and the Armenian Quarter in the Old City. It includes the site of the nocturnal journey of Prophet Mohammed (Al-Buraq), the Mughrabi Quarter, which was bulldozed by the Israelis immediately after the June 1967 conflict, Bab Al-Silsilah Quarter, Sharaf Quarter, Jewish Quarter and Al-Husor Market. All these Quarters are 100 percent Arab property, except for the Jewish Quarter, which is mostly Arab-owned and Islamic Waqf. The area expropriated also includes part of the Assyrian Quarter.

The area newly expropriated is about 116 dunums which includes 700 buildings varying from two to four stories. The Arabs own 595 of these building distributed as follows: 12 are Islamic Waqf, 99 are North African Islamic Waqf, 354 are Muslim families Waqf and 130 are Arab individual ownership and family property. The expropriated real estates included 437 shops and 1048 apartments that sheltered about 5,000 Arabs. Some ancient buildings go back to the Mamluk's era. Most important of these are the Tashtimoor School, the Imam's Palace, and Athria Mashhoura Market, popularly known as Al-Bashourah. Two religious "corners" (Zawiyah), one for the Muslims of North Africa and another for Al-Abu As-Saud, are situated in the area expropriated. The latter corner was demolished by the Israeli authorities. A girl's school with 300 pupils and belonging to the Muslim Waqf was closed down by the Israeli authorities and transferred to accommodate the Jewish Religious Court of Appeal.

All these Israeli measures of expropriation and annexation have resulted in an influx of about 5,500 Arabs from the Old City and the loss of their property which they have inherited generation after generation. These measures have also deprived more than 700 from their daily means of life and thus added to the number of unemployed and to the number of Palestinian refugees. On the other hand, steps are being taken to bring thousands of Jews to replace the expelled Arabs and thousands more to live in new buildings to be built by the Israeli Government.

According to the *Christian Science Monitor* of 13 March 1968, the Israeli Housing Minister, Mordechai Bentov, announced that in the next two or three years about 10,000 Jews will be able to move into new homes in East Jerusalem. Moreover, it has become known that a first Jewish group of what is known as "Nahal" will be moved into the area in the near future.

These Israeli measures are in complete defiance of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which called upon Israel "to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem" and considered "that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status".

The Israeli measures are against the will and the wish of the people of Jerusalem. This has been demonstrated by several memoranda which the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan submitted to the United Nations and its representatives as well as protests submitted to the Israeli authorities and public demonstrations against such Israeli measures. But the Israeli authorities continue in their annexation and expropriation of Arab lands and property.

Since you are entrusted by the Security Council resolution with following up the implementation, I call this to Your Excellency's attention for appropriate action.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 12 SEPTEMBER 1969**

*[Letter enclosing numerous communications on Al-Aqsa arson in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969,
which are listed after the letter]*

In my statement yesterday before the Security Council, I referred to certain communications of various kinds, including cables and letters from officials of Governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions,

including religious bodies and private individuals, sent to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General emphasizing the outrage, shock and dismay of world public opinion at the crime of burning Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969, and calling for adequate United Nations action.

I enclose herewith seventeen communications by Heads of States and officials of Governments together with fifty-eight other communications of various kinds.

I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will arrange for the circulation of this letter and its enclosures as an official document of the Security Council.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

I. COMMUNICATIONS FROM HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
MALDIVES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 29 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9430]

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Maldivian Government is deeply shocked and grieved by the grave event of 21 August 1969 when the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem was heavily damaged by arson.

In this connexion, the Maldivian Government and people join with the rest of the Muslim world in their anguish and sorrow and wish to associate with the sentiments expressed in the telegraphic communication of 22 August 1969 (A/7587, S/9407) addressed to Your Excellency and the President of the Security Council by the representatives of the Muslim countries, Members of the United Nations. We attach particular importance to paragraph 5 of this communication and express the hope that suitable action on those lines will be taken urgently.

I request that the text of this letter be circulated as documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul SATTAR
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations

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LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 2 SEPTEMBER 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9426].

I would ask you to circulate the attached TASS statement concerning the arson of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem as an official document of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations

TASS STATEMENT

The Soviet public has learned with indignation of the burning, in the Arab part of Jerusalem under occupation by the Israel armed forces, of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the most ancient and unique monuments of Arab architecture in the Middle East, a site to which many of the faithful have made pilgrimages and which is considered to be one of the Muslim Holy Places.

This crime has aroused a wave of righteous rage and indignation throughout the countries of the Near and Middle East, Asia and Africa.

The Israel Government and the imperialist circles supporting the Israel aggression cannot but bear the responsibility for this act of vandalism. Furthermore, the occupiers are continuing their provocative acts against peaceful citizens. In response to peaceful protest demonstrations by the Arab population in Jerusalem, Nablus and other occupied towns, the Israel authorities have sent parachutists and sub-machine gunners to deal with the demonstrators.

The present Israel leaders, relying on the support of imperialist and Zionist circles in the West, have no wish to heed world public opinion, defy the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, and try to undermine any settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

Recent events in the Arab part of Jerusalem connected with the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the planned destruction by the Israelis of whole blocks of dwellings lived in by the Arab population again confirm the need for all peace-loving countries and peoples to take urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of the imperialist aggression by Israel and, first and foremost, to secure the immediate withdrawal of the Israel army from Arab territories occupied since the time of the aggression in June 1967.

The Soviet public shares the justified indignation of the Arab peoples over the Israel authorities' barbaric actions on occupied Arab territories and calls upon all people of good will interested in the preservation of peace to support the speediest possible political settlement in the Middle East and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this area in accordance with the Security Council Resolution of 22 November 1967 in the interests of the countries and peoples of this region.

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LETTER FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF SAUDI ARABIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 28 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9422].

I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to enclose herewith the appeal addressed by His Majesty King Faisal Ibn Abdulaziz to the Muslim world in connexion with the fire by arson in the Al-Aqsa Mosque committed by Israel in occupied Jerusalem.

Your Excellency is undoubtedly aware of the extreme anxiety of the Saudi Arabian Government and people regarding this latest barbaric act, and of the deep sentiment in which they, together with the entire Muslim world, hold the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is their First Kibla and Third Holiest Shrine, as well as the place of Ascension of the Prophet Mohamed (God's blessings be upon Him).

The holiness and veneration of Jerusalem in general and Al-Aqsa in particular is a basic and genuine part of our faith as Muslims who look forward to the liberation of Jerusalem from the yoke of Israeli occupation.

May I request that this letter and enclosure be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and Security Council.

(Signed) Taha ALDEGHATHER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* * *

APPEAL BY HIS MAJESTY KING FAISAL

From Faisal Ibn Abdulaziz to the Islamic World:

In this historic moment, when the sinful hand of Zionism has encroached upon the First Qibla and the Third of the holy Harams, as well as the place of Ascension of the Prophet Mohamed, God's blessings be upon Him, I appeal to Muslim leaders and their peoples the world over to rise to liberate Islamic shrines in our beloved Jerusalem, armed with our faith, which is indeed the strongest weapon. These leaders and their peoples must at all times take into their consideration what God has promised in the Holy Koran, "And it was due from us to aid those who believed."

God also promises that "We will, without doubt, help our apostles and those who believe, both in this world's life and on the Day when the witnesses will stand forth."

As you are aware, world Zionism is proceeding in its criminal aggression undeterred by any spiritual morals or religious beliefs, making a mockery of all United Nations resolutions and human values, and only heeding the use of force, particularly after the United Nations has become impotent compelling Israel to implement any of its resolutions.

Brethren,

All peaceful solutions that are appearing daily are but a mirage giving an opportunity to world Zionism to execute its expansionist policies in exercising world influence.

Brethren,

I appealed to you during the Pilgrimage of last year to rise for the liberation of your religious shrines in our beloved Palestine, and I now appeal to you to declare Holy War after having exhausted all peaceful means.

We are confident that all peoples of the world who believe in God, and who hold dearly the principles of righteousness and equity will help us in our Cause, and will also rise to support us.

We Muslims look forward, very shortly, to the day when we will meet on the soil of Jerusalem to liberate our usurped land, to save our holy shrines from the claws of treacherous Zionism and to win one of two deeds, either victory or martyrdom.

* * *

LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I., OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 29 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9424]

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to refer to the two letters of the Israeli representative, of 22 and 25 August 1969 (A/7586, S/9403 and S/940 A/7589) and to state the following:

In his futile efforts to evade the responsibility of Israel for the tragic fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Israeli representative tried to divert the attention of the world by claiming that a fire had broken out in the Mosque in either 1963 or 1964; my Government categorically denies the occurrence of the alleged fire. It is important to emphasize that the arson to the Aqsa Mosque was committed while Jerusalem was under Israeli military occupation.

The deep sense of anguish and anger which has moved Muslim and non-Muslim States and peoples, is a definite rejection of the contentions and measures referred to in the letters of the Israeli representative.

The Higher Muslim Council of Jerusalem declared to the world (after it had formed a special committee to investigate the fire) that the fire was deliberate and the Israeli authorities were not only slow but tried to prevent the population from helping to extinguish the fire.

In the light of the clear responsibility of the Israeli authorities, the mysterious objectives of the arson, the ignoring by Israel of the Committee appointed by the Higher Muslim Council of Jerusalem and the appeal of the twenty five Muslim States to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, Israel is in no position to arrogate to itself the role of a judge in the case.

The deterioration of the situation in the Middle East is the result of the continued military occupation of Jerusalem and Arab territories by Israel and its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions in this regard.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Hani KHASSAWNEH
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* * *

LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I. OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 28 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9418]

I have the honour to request that the contents of the message addressed to you by the Prime Minister of Somalia, His Excellency Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, and contained in my letter No. G/44(782) dated 22 August 1969, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Dr. Mohamed WARSAMA
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the following message:

"The Somali Government and its people are aghast and shocked with the horror and unbelievable news of the latest criminal action of Israel in burning the most sacred holy mosque in Jerusalem.

Nothing could demonstrate more adequately the diabolic bellicosity of the Israelis than this violation of the sanctity of a universal holy shrine. This action of Israel further demonstrates without any shadow of a doubt the complete untrustworthiness of the Israel Government who justified their presence in this Holy City with the provision of an equal and adequate protection for all the holy shrines of the various faiths.

In view of the gravity and enormity of the situation arising from this criminal action on the part of Israel, the Somali Government is taking the necessary steps for an immediate convening of the Security Council."

Accept, Excellency, etc.

(Signed) Dr. Mohamed WARSAMA
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

* * *

LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF SYRIA ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 27 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9415].

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to enclose the text of a communication addressed by the Foreign Minister of Syria, Dr. Mustafa El-Sayed, to Your Excellency in your capacity as the President of the Security Council for the month of August, regarding the latest Israeli crime of arson perpetrated against the Aksa Mosque in occupied Eastern Jerusalem.

I wish to request that the enclosed communication be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rafic JOUEJATI
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* * *

26 August 1969

Excellency:

The Government and people of Syria have learned with profound concern and indignation of the arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest places of Islam and an outstanding contribution to world culture and civilization. The destruction by fire of Al-Aqsa Mosque is but a new deliberate and calculated Israeli crime conforming with the declared policy of the Israeli occupying authorities, aiming at the total Zionization of the whole city of Jerusalem by the systematic obliteration of every trace of Islamic and Arab life, culture and civilization.

This additional ominous step to further consolidate the Israeli unlawful annexation of the Holy City constitutes an affront to the United Nations and its many resolutions, namely resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967 of the General Assembly and 252 (1968) and 267 (1969) of the Security Council. All these resolutions have urgently called upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which tend to change the status of Jerusalem and deplored Israeli actions aimed at altering the status of the Holy City. Resolution 267 (1969) unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 3 July 1969 reflects the shock and deep concern of world public opinion and members of the Security Council arising from Israel's ominous design to destroy entire Arab quarters in the Old City of Jerusalem. This resolution, while reaffirming resolution 252 (1968), emphatically deplores "the failure of Israel to show any regard for the General Assembly and Security Council resolution". It also censures in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem and declares - as the two above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly do - "invalid all legislative and administrative measures and actions by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem".

Despite all these demands, censures, condemnations emanating from the highest organs of the United Nations, the Israeli occupying authorities have arrogantly pursued their calculated expansionist and annexationist design unhampered by the decisions of the world Organization, or by world public opinion. The burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque comes now to crown the Israeli uncivilized and inhuman practices in occupied Arab territories.

In illustrating Israeli defiance of the World Organization, it suffices to refer to His Excellency U Thant's report submitted under Security Council resolution 252 (1968) of May 1968, (S/9149). The report contains a request by the Secretary-General to the Government of Israel to provide him with such "information necessary in the discharge of his reporting responsibilities on Jerusalem", under that resolution. The Israeli reply to the Secretary-General was a stubborn refusal to provide him with any information except that Israel was de-

terminated to carry out the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, officially stating that Jerusalem is non-negotiable. Confronted with this new Israeli affront, the Secretary-General had no choice but to publish in annexes 1 and 2 of his report the text of two Israeli laws, namely the "Legal and Administrative Matters (regulation) Law 5728-1968 published in Sefer Ha'Chukkim No. 542 of 23 August 1968" and the "Administrative Matters (regulation) Law 5728-1968 published in Hatza'ol No. 787 of 14 July 1968 (pp. 352-362)". The direct effect of these two laws and their subsequent amendment was the extension of the control of the occupying Israeli forces over all walks of Arab business and civilian activities in Arab Jerusalem.

I wish to stress that the responsibility of the Israeli occupying authorities for the arson of the Al-Aqsa Mosque has been established on firm grounds. Despite the distortion and the falsification that the Israeli propaganda machine is desperately spreading around the world, the fact remains that Arab citizens from East Jerusalem were cynically prevented by the illegal occupying authorities from taking part in quelling the fire, while it was still possible to intervene and minimize the damage.

The "Commission of Inquiry" set up by Israeli occupying authorities can in no way delude world public opinion. It is indeed an aberration of the precept of justice that the conqueror should arrogate to himself the right to establish and judge his own guilt. Moreover, by using the names of one or two Arabs among the members of the Israeli "Commission of Inquiry", Israel has only introduced a new gimmick to the record of Israeli "justice". The trial of the Israeli perpetrators of the Massacre of Kufri Qassem in October 1956, and their subsequent reward and promotion sheds ample light on the nature of this "justice".

In view of the grave situation resulting from the Israeli deliberate and calculated act of vandalism against one of the holiest shrines of the Arab and Muslim peoples, we strongly urge the Security Council to fully perform the duty incumbent upon it in order to preserve the integrity and the character of the Islamic holy places, to protect Arab life, property and heritage in occupied Jerusalem, to thwart any attempt by the Israeli occupying authorities from inflicting similar harm or destruction on the Christian Holy places as well and to put an end to the ruthless and inhuman occupation of the Holy City. Unless the United Nations organs discharge their responsibility under the Charter to bring about the withdrawal of the armed forces of the conqueror from the occupied Jerusalem and from all occupied Arab territories, the situation prevailing in the whole area will fatally jeopardize international peace and security.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Mustafa EL-SAYED
Minister of Foreign Affairs

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LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 26 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9413]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement made in the Indian Parliament by the Foreign Minister of India on 26 August 1969 concerning the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter together with its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SEN
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

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STATEMENT MADE BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF INDIA
IN THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT, 26 AUGUST 1969

According to information received from our Embassy in Amman the famous Al-Aqsa Mosque was set on fire around 7 a.m. on Thursday, 21 August 1969. The fire lasted about three hours and damaged the southeastern wing of the Mosque. The central portion, including the main dome, has fortunately remained unharmed.

The Government and people of India are deeply shocked and pained at this sacrilege of the holy shrine. I am sure the House will join me in expressing our strong condemnation of this act of desecration.

The continued occupation of Jerusalem by Israel in defiance of resolutions of the United Nations is a matter of grave concern. This shocking incident makes it imperative that the resolutions of the Security Council on

Jerusalem should be implemented without delay. In this context Israel cannot be absolved of responsibility for this outrage.

Our Missions are already in touch with Governments of some friendly countries to see what further action needs to be taken.

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LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 25 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9409]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the statement of the President of Pakistan with regard to the extensive damage caused by arson to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest shrines of Islam.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would have this letter circulated, together with its enclosure, as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Agha SHAHI

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN

The feelings of Muslims throughout the world have been deeply outraged and wounded by the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is their first Qibla and one of the holiest of Muslim shrines. It would be deplored and condemned by the followers of all faiths in the world. The international community must hold Israel fully responsible for this sacrilegious act. The Security Council should ensure Israeli compliance with its resolutions and observance of the universally recognized principles of civilized behaviour. Pakistan will concert action with other Muslim countries for safeguarding the Muslim Holy Places and for the restoration of Jerusalem. Muslim unity is a paramount necessity at this juncture.

* * *

CABLE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 23 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9412].

We were deeply shocked to learn of the criminal burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The profanation and destruction of this holy place of Islam once again unmask the true intentions of the Zionist authorities of Tel-Aviv and unquestionably constitute a serious contravention of the principles of international morality. This act is another challenge hurled by Israel, not only at the entire Muslim world, but also at the United Nations, whose various resolutions Israel ignores with impunity. The entire Mauritanian nation strongly condemns this odious and unprecedented act. My Government protests most vigorously and requests that you inform the Security Council to that effect most urgently.

Highest consideration.

(Signed) Moktar CUID DADDAH

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LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF LIBYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 22 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9402].

I have the honour, upon instruction from my Government, to inform Your Excellency of the grave concern with which the Libyan Government views the fire caused by arson in Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

This outrageous incident in violation of the freedom of worship and in disregard of the adherents of other religions, proves without any doubt that Israel has no respect for the Holy Places. For the whole period of time preceding its occupation by Israel, these Holy Places and shrines enjoyed full protection and respect. Such a shameless and aggravating act to which the Holy Places were subjected today is due to the acts perpe-

trated by the Israeli occupiers. Organs of the United Nations and all peace-loving States are called upon to put an end to such criminal acts, which are in contradiction to all religions, morality and international behaviour.

I would like to request, Your Excellency, to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Ibrahim SULEIMAN
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

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LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF MOROCCO ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9404.]

On the instructions of His Majesty the King of Morocco, I have the honour to enclose the text of a cable sent to you by the Sovereign expressing his indignation and that of the Moroccan Government and people over the new act of barbarism which Israel has once again just committed in destroying by fire the Al-Aqsah Mosque of Jerusalem, the Holy Place which is third among the most cherished and most venerated of Islam.

I would be grateful if you would have the complete text of this cable circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Mohamed MAHJoubi
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* * *

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

Sir,

We have learned with profound indignation of the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque of Jerusalem, one of the most cherished and most venerated of the holy places of Islam.

After its occupation of Arab territories by force and aggression and its defiance of the United Nations resolutions requesting it to evacuate those territories and not to take any action in the nature of annexation or integration, Israel has committed a further act of barbarism and takes upon itself in the eyes of history and world public opinion the full responsibility for this sacrilege which every human conscience finds shocking.

The Arabs, who have defended and administered the holy places of all religions and have upheld religious freedom throughout the centuries, view with anguish what has taken place at Jerusalem.

Any peaceful solution is being jeopardized by the fact that the conflict is taking on religious overtones.

In view of the gravity of the situation, we ask you to take appropriate action within the framework of the resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

HASSAN II
King of Morocco
Rabat, 21 August 1969

* * *

CABLE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 AUGUST 1969

I have the honour to inform you that the Government and people of Tunisia were greatly disturbed at the news of the fire which has devastated the Muslim Holy Places in Jerusalem. This heinous act, besides showing a characteristic disdain for the highest spiritual values, is liable to cause serious aggravation of the situation in the Near East and to make the search for an equitable and lasting peace in the region even more difficult. The Tunisian Government, which considers that the Zionist State, the occupying Power, holds direct

responsibility in this matter, believes that it is necessary, firstly, that the United Nations take, as a matter of urgency, appropriate conservation measures to safeguard what remains of the Muslim Holy Places in Jerusalem and to ensure their conservation and protection; secondly, that an international investigation be ordered immediately, in order to cast light on the circumstances of the crime; and, thirdly, that all necessary steps be taken to ensure the implementation of United Nations decisions relating to the Holy Places in Jerusalem. Tunisia addresses an urgent appeal to the United Nations that a firm position be adopted without delay regarding this challenge to the whole international community, which seriously endangers world peace.

BOURGUIBA
President of the Republic of Tunisia

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LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF ALGERIA ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 25 AUGUST 1969

I have the honour to transmit the following message addressed to you by Mr. Houari Boumédiène, President of the Revolutionary Council and President of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

"Sir, the unspeakable outrage perpetrated by Israel against one of the most venerable and ancient Holy Places of Islam is irrefutable proof of the existence of a carefully prepared plan by the Zionist occupiers to destroy everything in Jerusalem and Palestine which is representative of the Arab-Islamic heritage of a people whom, having usurped their lands, they are endeavouring to wound in their very soul. This latest aggression reveals a fanaticism reminiscent of the darkest days which Europe endured under the Nazi occupation. It is, moreover, a crime against human civilization, against every spiritual value and is a shameful addition to the long list of challenges by Israel to the international community as a whole. The people of Palestine, the entire Arab nation and Muslims wherever they may be, will never forget this vile act. Down through the centuries, despite all the vicissitudes of history, the Arab peoples have ensured the protection of the Holy Places and the free exercise of all religions. Their determination to defend their legitimate rights, their occupied fatherland and the spiritual values cherished by hundreds of millions of the faithful, has been increased by this barbarous act. Mindful of your assiduous defence of just causes and of the extent of your moral authority, we have no doubt that you will take all necessary steps to condemn this heinous act and to ensure that it is justly punished and that you will continue to work for the immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Jerusalem.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Houari BOUMEDIENNE"

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Hadj B. AZZOUT
Chargé d'Affaires

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TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF AFGHANISTAN,
ALGERIA, GUINEA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYA,
MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL,
SOMALIA, SOUTHERN YEMEN, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, THE UNITED ARAB
REPUBLIC AND YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 22 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9407.]

1. On behalf of our Governments, we, the undersigned, have the honour to draw the attention of the Members of the United Nations to the grave event of 21 August 1969 in Jerusalem when the Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest shrines in Islam, was extensively damaged by arson. The occurrence of this outrage during the time that Jerusalem is under the military occupation of Israeli authorities has filled the population of our countries with profound horror and grief.
2. Since the sacred precincts in Jerusalem proclaimed the spiritual brotherhood of man in God, any damage or desecration of the hallowed rites of one faith cannot but cause anguish to the devoted adherents of another. Our Governments and peoples are, therefore, confident that their sorrow will be shared by all Governments and peoples who cherish the abiding values of the human spirit and hold the Holy City in the highest reverence.

3. We recall that when, soon after the beginning of Israeli occupation, a burglary was committed in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the gold halo and tiara of the statue of the Virgin Mary was removed, our peoples were similarly horrified. In that case, their sense of abhorrence was lessened only by the restoration of the sacred object, though after a public outcry and a certain lapse of time.
4. Events of this nature have had no parallel in the history of Jerusalem for centuries prior to Israeli military occupation. Mindful of their symptomatic significance, we wish to impress upon the Security Council and the General Assembly that such events add a vast dimension of human indignation to the situation in Jerusalem and thus further aggravate the threat to peace which that situation constitutes.
5. We therefore emphasize the urgency of suitable action by the United Nations towards
 - (A) An impartial investigation into the grave event of 20 August 1969;
 - (B) Preventing the recurrence of any act of vandalism against, or profanation of, the Holy Places in Jerusalem;
 - (C) Enabling the representatives of the Governments of Islamic countries to assess the damage to the holy Al- Aqsa Mosque and to prepare and execute plans for its repair.
6. While wishing to emphasize that such action can be taken independently of the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969), we may recall that, by these resolutions, the Security Council has censured in the strongest terms the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, confirmed that these measures are invalid and called upon Israel to rescind them forthwith and in future to refrain from all actions designed to alter the status of the city. It follows that neither the Security Council nor any Member State of the United Nations, faithful to its decisions, can extend even an implicit recognition to the validity or legitimacy of Israel authority over the Holy City. No tacit consent can, therefore, be given to any measures which, in order to delude world public opinion, the Israeli authorities may announce towards an inquiry into the cause of the outbreak of fire in the holy mosque and the repair of the damage caused.
7. We request that the text of this telegraphic communication be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, etc.

(Signed) The representative of Afghanistan, The representative of Algeria, The representative of Guinea, The representative of Indonesia, The representative of Iran, The representative of Iraq, The representative of Jordan, The representative of Kuwait, The representative of Lebanon, The representative of Libya, The representative of Malaysia, The representative of Mali, The representative of Mauritania, The representative of Morocco, The representative of Pakistan, The representative of Saudi Arabia, The representative of Senegal, The representative of Somalia, The representative of Southern Yemen, The representative of Sudan, The representative of Syria, The representative of Tunisia, The representative of Turkey, The representative of the United Arab Republic, The representative of Yemen

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TELEGRAM FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF JORDAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 AUGUST 1969
[Previously issued as document S/9401]

I have the honour to bring the following to your kind attention. This morning a new Israeli grave act of lawlessness which has shaken the conscience of mankind was committed against Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest places of Islam. At 7.20 fire broke out in the mosque lasting for over three hours and causing complete destruction of the southern part of the ceiling, the twelfth century pulpit and severe damage to the walls. The Jordan Government holds the Israeli authorities responsible for this horrible crime. The Arabs who throughout their history have protected all holy places and ensured freedom to all religions emphasize to the whole world that this irresponsible behaviour has taken place while the Holy City and all the Western Bank were under the odious Israeli military occupation. We call upon the Security Council to take strong and effective measures against the Israeli authorities to put an end to Israeli violations and to remedy the situation. This is more so since Israel has failed to show any regard to the United Nations resolutions on the Jerusalem question. We request that this cable be circulated as an official document of the Security Council. Please accept, etc.

Abdul Monem Rifai
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

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CABLE FROM THE RULER OF ABU DHABI ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL, 26 AUGUST 1969

We beseech you to exhort the voice of the world conscience to stop the barbarous actions of the Zionists. Last week's treacherous attack on the sacred Al-Aqsa mosque will extremely provoke the religious feelings not only of Muslims but of all the faithful and is likely to escalate into a global war which will ruin all existing civilization. We plead justice to prevail and this issue to be weighed on that ground. It is distressing that the Zionists have undermined the various resolutions and disregarded the world forum. The call of the United Nations is wanted now more than at any time with renewed power to fulfil its right role especially in washing out the threat of war and establishing permanent peace. Best regards.

ZAID BIN SULTAN
Ruler of Abu Dhabi

* * *

CABLE DATED 22 AUGUST 1969 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB
STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Certainly you have been informed of the terrifying act of incendiarism that signifies the ugliest form of Israeli assault on the Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem and which took place after the frequent Israeli violations against this sacred shrine since the aggression of 1967. You share no doubt with Arabs, Muslims and all freedom-loving people in the world the shock and sorrow to what has befallen the most cherished Muslim sanctities in Palestine. This last vicious act of aggression is an overwhelming proof of the disrespect and spite with which Israeli authorities violate national and religious sanctities and of Israeli insistence to carry on the policy of defiance against Arab rights and sacred values and against world public opinion. I call upon you to pay this grave matter what it rightly deserves of your special attention and to take all necessary measures to ensure that the world Organization assumes its full responsibility in the Middle East crisis and implements an effective policy in dealing with Israeli aggression and its reckless contempt of United Nations principles, United Nations Charter, United Nations resolutions, moral and religious values. Respectfully yours.

ABDUL KHALEK HASSOUNA
Secretary-General

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II. COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS,
INCLUDING RELIGIOUS BODIES, AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

Amman, 21 August 1969

Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General
UN New York

Heads churches clergy people Jordan deeply moved terrible ugly new Israeli crime burning Al-Aqsa Mosque Jerusalem protest its profanation stop We consider Zionisation of Jerusalem dechristianisation and deislamisation of the Holy City strong reason implementing Security Council resolution not to annex.

Bishop Neemeh Simaan, Archbishop Diodors, Archbishop Nicola Barquill, Father Boutros Touma, Father Shafic Farah

* * *

Damascus, 22 August 1969

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

We the heads and representatives of the Christian communities in the Syrian Arab Republic strongly condemn the criminal acts committed by the Israel authorities against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem and elsewhere, the most recent of which is the heinous crime against the most sacred of the Islamic Holy Places, when they dared to set fire to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and deliberately prevented the Arab inhabitants from extinguishing the blaze by firing on them, thus defying United Nations resolutions and the religious feelings of mankind by seeking to destroy Islamic and Christian religious relics. We urgently call for

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firm intervention to put an end to these outrageous acts, in order to reconcile the world conscience and safeguard the dignity of the Holy Places.

*Signed: Theodosius the Sixth, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East for the Greek Orthodox.
Maximos the Fifth Hakym, Patriarch of Jerusalem and Alexandria for the Greek Catholics.
Agnatios Yacoub the Third, Patriarch of All the East for the Syrian Orthodox.*

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New York, 22 August 1969

U Thant Esqr
Secretary-General UNO through United Nations Information Service New Delhi

Indian Muslims are greatly shocked by incendiaryism at Aqsa Mosque. Impartial enquiry and future protection of the mosque and Holy Places is a UN obligation and an early vacation of Israeli aggression is the only solution to this grave situation kindly assert the authority of UN and get Jerusalem and Arab lands vacated.

Abdulais Amir Jamaate Isiami Hind
Delhi, India

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Damascus, 22 August 1969

HE U Thant,
Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

The Mufti General of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Muslim ecclesiastical body strongly condemn the criminal act of the Israel authorities in setting fire to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first of the two *qiblas* and the third Holy Sanctuary. They hold those authorities responsible for perpetrating this vindictive criminal act, even going so far as to prevent the Muslim Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem from extinguishing the blaze by firing on them. They regard this act as another link in the chain of Zionist schemes to Judaize Jerusalem and the occupied regions and to erase every vestige of Arabo-Islamic culture there. They appeal to you and to the world conscience to safeguard the Arab Islamic heritage, the Arab Holy Places, and call on you to implement United Nations resolutions to that effect.

Signed. Sheikh Abdul Hakym, for the Mufti General. Sheikh Aboulyessir. Aabdyne. Sheikh Bahjat Albitar. Sheikh Bashyr Albany. Sheikh Saleh Farfour. Aabdul Karym Rifaii. Sheikh Hussain Khattab. Sheikh Abdul Wahab Deswazeyt. Sheikh Ahmad Safar. Sheikh Rashyd Alkhatyb. Sheikh Karym Rajih.

* * *

Arlington, Virginia, 21 August 1969

Committee of Human Rights
United Nations

Israelis burning of Holy Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is a new low to human rights. We ask your intervention to stop the blunder.

International Muslim Student Assoc.

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Rabat, 22 August 1969

U Thant,
Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

At a time when a UN Commission is investigating atrocities committed by Israel in occupied Arab territory, Israel destroys the second shrine of Islam, the Jerusalem Mosque. We hope for intervention and the unequivocal condemnation of Israel, with a view to Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. We hope for your firm and speedy intervention to put a halt to Zionist misdeeds condemned by all Muslims and by the universal conscience.

Moroccan Association to Support the Struggle of the Palestinian People
Mohamed Tahiri, Secretary-General

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Rabat, 22 August 1969

U Thant
Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

On behalf of the Islamic Renaissance Youth Associations, I strongly protest against the criminal Zionist act of setting fire to the Masjid al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. We urge you to take strong action to put an end to such acts of vandalism and pillage. Highest consideration,

Boubker Kadiri, President of the Salé (Morocco) Association

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Muzaffarabad, 23 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations
New York

Damage to Masjida Aqsa by Israelis amounts to insult of Muslims in particular and United Nations in general collective and effective steps demanded against Israelis.

Muslims of Azad Kashmir Pakistan

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Rockville, Md., 22 August 1969

The Secretary-General United Nations
NYK

The Muslim community in Washington DC deeply shocked at the damage done the Holy Mosque in Jerusalem. Immediate inquiry by United Nations and appropriate action to ensure safety of Muslim people and shrines.

The Islamic Society of Washington DC Husain

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Ottawa, Ont., 22 August 1969

Secretary-General U Thant
United Nations New York NY

The Ottawa Muslim Association, a religious, non-political organization, is shocked at damage to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. It requests effective UN measures to ensure safety and sanctity of Muslim religious places and institutions in Holy City.

HABIBETIYYEM, Acting President

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Toronto, Ont., 22 August 1969

U Thant Secretary-General United Nations
New York NY

Indignant Toronto Muslims condemn satanic attempt to burn Aqsa mosque stop UN must prevent forces of hate destroying man's heritage and civilizing institutions.

Doctor Baig President
Muslim Society of Toronto
Jami Mosque, 6 Boustead Ave Toronto

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Beirut, 22 August 1969

HE Mr. Thant UN General Secretary New York

The great fire deliberately prearranged by Israeli authorities in Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is a sharp evidence of their intention to obliterate the Mosque and construct a Jewish temple on its site (stop) This premeditated aggression is a detested crime committed against a most sacred place for Muslims has shocked the feelings and bled the hearts of all Muslims (stop) Muslims view this aggression as flagrant violation of UN

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Charter and Security Council resolutions on the status of Jerusalem and a result of the non-implementation by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the punitive measures against Israeli authorities as well as an outcome of the political and military support provided by siding powers which encouraged Israel continue violating Arab rights freedom and shrines (stop) The World Muslim Congress warns of a universal religious war endangering world peace and calls on you to apply your jurisdiction in taking immediate deterrent measures against Zionist aggressors and ensuring their withdrawal from Jerusalem and all Arab-occupied territories.

Mohammad Aminul Husseini
President World Muslim Congress

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Buenos Aires, 22 August 1969

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

The resident Muslim community in the Argentine Republic strongly condemns the criminal assault on the Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Israel forces of occupation and calls for urgent intervention by the United Nations to prevent a repetition of such atrocities, which are unparalleled in human history.

The Islamic Centre

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Beirut, 23 August 1969

His Excellency U Thant,
Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

We have already had occasion to draw your attention to the fact that Israel's determination to annex Arab territory, its flouting of the rights of the Palestinian people, and its violation of United Nations resolutions, in particular those relating to measures taken to change the status of Jerusalem, destroy its historic sites and desecrate its Holy Places, constitute a challenge to the conscience of mankind and the principles of international law and a threat to world peace. The burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque is, in the eyes of all Arabs, Christian as well as Muslim, a new stage in the conspiracy to destroy the sacred heritage of the Arabs. On behalf of the Orthodox Church of Antioch in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and the Americas, we convey to you the deep indignation and vehement condemnation aroused in our Church by this event, urgently demand the appointment of an international commission of inquiry to establish responsibilities, and urge you to take measures to restore justice and impose respect for international law.

Theodosius VI, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East

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Manchester, 23 August 1969

Secretary-General UNO New York

Manchester Muslims saddened by fire in Al-Aqsa Mosque request action restore Jerusalem guardianship to Muslims.

Jamiatul Muslimin

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Manchester, 23 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations New York

We Muslims of Cheetham Manchester United Kingdom terribly shocked due to Israel policy to excavating surrounding and Mosque Aqsa please stop.

Mohammed Hussain
6 Esmond Road Manchester

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Manchester, 23 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations
New York

The Pakistan Society Manchester condemn vehemently deliberate act of atrocity by the Israelis on the Al-Aqsa solicit effective UN sanctions.

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Freetown, 23 August 1969

The Secretary-General United Nations
New York

Sierra Leone Muslims are greatly shocked by the Israeli crime of burning Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa They strongly condemn this barbaric action They are appealing to the United Nations to take the necessary measures for the implementation of its resolutions dealing with the future.

El Jadj Magbakamara
Secretary Jaiatuhujaj Sierraleone

* * *

Colombo, 24 August 1969
His Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General United Nations New York

Burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque is an unpardonable assault on the spiritual domain of man (stop) We trust that immediate and effective measures will be taken to allay the fears for the safety of the values and institutions of Muslims and other religionists from unscrupulous forces and also to ensure that peoples are not pushed further towards the abyss of world chaos.

Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike
Leader of Opposition Ceylon

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Detroit, Mich., 24 August 1969

Honorable U Thant
Secretary-General United Nations NY

In behalf of Muslims in the United States and Canada we strongly protest the destruction by fire of part of the sacred shrine of Islam, Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and deplore the attitude of the occupying forces of Israel We call for a thorough investigation and join Muslim Governments the world over in demanding the safeguarding of Muslim and Christian Holy Places now illegally occupied by Israel.

Michael Karoub President
Federation of Islamic Associations in the United States and Canada
17514 Woodward Detroit Michigan

* * *

Philadelphia Penn., 24 August 1969

His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

The burning of the Muslim holy Mosque Al-Aqsa reflects without any shadow of doubt the Israelis' fascist policy against the Muslims' beliefs and their holy shrines.

This act of abhorrence, detestation, repugnance and flippancy of the Israelis occupation to the holy City of Jerusalem can no longer be tolerated.

Since that illegal invasion, Jerusalem, the center of worship and reverence has become a place for sin and immorality. For the first time in 2,000 years, the Holy City has become a centre for prostitution. Places of worship are allowed to be used for acts of indecency and profligacy by Israeli teenagers. Properties of the Islamic endowment institutions have been confiscated and thus depriving the holy places and Islamic orphan-

age institutions of their only source of maintenance and upkeep. And now the burning and destruction of the second holiest place of the Muslims irrespective of the successive resolutions, the Israeli occupation authorities continue its fascist and aggressive policies and unlawful interference in the religious rights of the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem.

The Muslim Student Association of University of Pennsylvania representing tens of thousands of Muslim young intellectuals from all over the world expresses its dissatisfaction and unrest of the continuous violations and disregard of the Israeli authorities to the laws of the international Organization and the failure of the United Nations to take effective measures and force Article 41 of Chapter 4 of the UN Charter on those who do not abide by the rules of the international community.

The UN failure to recognize the just cause of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the overlooking of the neo-Munich and the international brutality and blackmailing of the international Zionism and Israel and the submission to the intrigue and pressure of the corrupt international politics signify the unmistakable truth of the world failure to implement peace on earth.

The MSA urges the Security Council to take the necessary measures, Article 41, 42, Chapter 4 of the UN Charter toward implementing the various UN resolutions regarding the Israelis' rancor, atrocities and animosities against the peace loving people of Palestine. We demand the return of Jerusalem to the hands of those who guarded the holy places of all faiths and respected its sanctity and spiritual tradition throughout the ages.

We will appreciate very much if the Secretariat of the UN circulates a copy of this cable to all members of the Security Council and to the delegations of all Muslim countries to the United Nations.

Please accept, Your Excellency, our profound respect. Truly yours.

Medhat Hassanein, Acting President MSA of U of P

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Middlesbrough, 23 August 1969

Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Muslims of Teesside, England, are deeply shocked and strongly condemn burning of Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem by the mischievous elements. We urge you to take urgent steps to get Jerusalem back to its rightful guardians the Arabs and to take stern international action against Israel's atrocities and cruelty to fellow Muslims and our holy shrines.

Mosque Committee
Teesside 162 Grangeroad Middlesbrough

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Beirut, 23 August 1969

His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

The Lebanese Association for the Promotion of Social Welfare in Palestine Refugee Camps in Lebanon wishes to inform you that it is deeply disturbed and filled with indignation and revulsion at the criminal negligence of the Zionist authorities regarding the preservation of the most sacred of the Holy Places of the Faith. It urges the United Nations to take, finally, the necessary and essential steps to put an end to this flagrant and repeated violation of the most inalienable rights of the whole Arab nation.

The Committee

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Maderdra, 25 August 1969

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

We express the indignation of the Mauritanian people at the heinous assault on the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Without any question, this act is outrageous to Muslims and Christians alike. We deprecate the American position in the face of differences that could jeopardize world peace.

Bennani, Secretary-General of the Islamic League

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Detroit, Mich., 24 August 1969

U Thant, Secretary-General of United Nations

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

The Arabs were generous and capable enough to respect and to preserve the holy places in Palestine for thirteen centuries. The Israelis were unwilling to preserve or incapable of preserving Al-Aqsa Mosque for two and one half years. They should be dislodged from the Holy City. The American Muslims are shocked and dismayed by the destruction of the sacred Mosque.

Imam Mohammed Jowad Chirri, Director of Islamic Center of Detroit, 15571 Joy Road Detroit Michigan

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Old Bridge, New Jersey, 23 August 1969

U Thant

United Nations Secretary-General

The calamity of the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is a tragedy to the 700 million Muslims in the world. This incident can not be ignored or tolerated. It proves that the holy places in Jerusalem are not safe from burning or destruction under the usurpers oppressive rule.

The Islamic Service Organization of New Jersey

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Cairo, 25 August 1969

U Thant Secretary-General of the UN
New York

Our best regard in spite of all the UN resolutions concerning Palestine and in spite of the last Security Council resolution concerning Jerusalem and in spite of all morals and values that are prevailing in our society across history in spite of all this the Zionist authorities committed the atrocious crime by setting fire in Al-Aqsa Mosque which is considered one of the most important Islamic sacred places in the world Rejecting all the UN resolutions and challenging the world public opinion the Zionist authorities have insisted on committing such inhuman crime in Jerusalem Because of the Israeli continuous challenging we ask you to practice your responsibility in preventing and putting an end to these inhuman crimes There is no doubt that your understanding of the value of the human civilization in our world will give you the ability today

Yours faithfully,

General Union of Palestine Students, Palestine Workers Federation,
Palestine Woman Union, Tahreer Alkahira

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Singapore, 25 August 1969

His Excellency
The Secretary-General UNO
New York

Dear Sir,

Trusting in your Excellency's capacity as a champion of world peace we the President and members of our association express our gravest concern and deepest sorrow over the intentionally preplanned action of the Israelis in burning the Al-Aqsa Masjid We hope that Your Excellency will do all in your power to console the Muslims and to guarantee them that there will be no repetition of such acts in the future.

Thanking you in advance

The President and members of the South Indian Jamiathul Lama Singapore

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Damascus, 24 August 1969

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

Committed deliberately by the Zionists in occupied Jerusalem, the crime of the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of the most venerated sanctuaries of Muslims throughout the world and the immortal historic symbol of their link with their Christian brethren, furnishes further proof of the resurgence of neo-Nazism in the Middle East, with all the atrocity and barbarism that this term implies. We therefore urge you to call a halt to this

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outbreak of hideous and inhuman crimes and to punish the criminals severely, in order to safeguard the Holy Places and the immortal heritage of civilization and all mankind.

Zuheir Midanai, President of the Damascus Bar Association

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Philadelphia, Penn., 24 August 1969

His Excellency U Thant,
Secretary-General, United Nations

The International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations (IFSO) representing the young generation from all over the Muslim nations send this cable to you and to the UN to record the last fascist Israeli aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque, the holy shrine of the Muslim people all over the world.

The Israeli hatred of and aggression against the Palestinian people and Palestine is responsible for the fire which has destroyed the Muslim holy shrine.

The IFSO sends this cable to record this most terrible accident as a new evidence for the UN failure to meet the hope of humanity in world peace.

The UN failure to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and their rights in self-determination due to the UN surrender to the intrigue and pressure of corrupt international politics, is unmistakable evidence of the world failure to achieve durable world security and peace.

We would like to point out the big share of the UN in the horrifying neo-Munich of Israeli brutality and Zionist blackmail prevailing in the world today.

We would like to make clear that we hold high regard for you personally and to express our hope that the organization you serve will assume responsibility in meeting the neo-Nazism of Israel.

The UN has to act in accordance with its Charter and realize its responsibility in honouring the right of self-determination for the Christian and Muslim Palestinians.

We urge the UN to enforce the resolutions it has passed to save and protect some of the world's most ancient and holy shrine in Jerusalem. The Israeli escort of indecency in all the holy places should come to an end altogether, and Jerusalem should be turned back to the honest and trustworthy hands which had served and guarded these holy places for many centuries.

We will appreciate very much if the secretariat of the UN circulates a copy of this to all members of the Security Council and to the delegations of all other Members of the General Assembly. Truly yours.

Ahmad Totonji Secretary General IFSO

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Tokyo, 25 August 1969

General Secretary of the United Nations New York

All Muslims community in Japan strongly protest over the burning with damage the holiest Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and urge the responsibility of the Israelis authority for this action.

Muslim Community

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Iford, Essex, 25 August 1969

U Thant Secretary General UNO New York

We the Muslims of Sevenkings Iford UK are deeply hurt at the cruel incident of burning of Masjidulaqsa. We condemn the Jewish Government for the inhuman act.

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U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

We the prelates, dignitaries and representatives of the Christian and Muslim communities, members of the Arab community of the Argentine Republic, repudiate and condemn the treacherous crime of the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the Israel-occupied City of Jerusalem. We demand an international investigation under United Nations auspices for the purpose of establishing the motives underlying this monstrous crime and punishing the culprits and instigators, who are enemies of mankind and of civilization.

For the Orthodox Catholic Community: Archbishop Metropolitan Meletios Swaity

For the Melchite Catholic Community: Exarch Nicolas Dahbar

For the Islamic Centre: Refahat Kahale

For the Melkite Catholic Governing Council: Hafez Kassabchi, President

For the Argentine Arab Federal Council: Dr. Hasan Santin, President

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Damascus, 26 August 1969

HE U Thant, Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Setting a fire in the holy Aqsa Mosque is an act of disregard and violation of the sacred and holy places and strong aggression against human rights and freedom of faith. The Lawyer Association in the Syrian Arab Republic deplores strongly this criminal act and call upon you in the name of the international conscience to take the necessary preventive measures against the Zionist aggressors and to return the City of Jerusalem and all occupied territories to its legal owners according to the United Nations Charter and the Security Council resolution.

H. Bozo

President of Lawyers Association

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Santiago, Chile, 26 August 1969

U Thant, United Nations, New York

On behalf of the Arab Orthodox Christian Church of Chile we deplore and protest against the attack on the historic Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. We hope that you will intercede with the United Nations with a view to restoring the mosque and that, as a tribute to history, culture and civilization, you will prevent further attacks.

Bishop Athanassios

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Santiago, Chile, 26 August 1969

U Thant, United Nations, New York

The Arab community in Chile, assembled at a mass meeting representing Christian and Muslim cultural, welfare and religious institutions, vigorously protests against Israel's premeditated burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitutes an attack on culture and civilization. We call on you to condemn this spiritual aggression which follows on repeated human and material attacks by Israel which, for twenty-one years, has arrogantly defied the resolutions of the United Nations. We urge the United Nations to ensure that its decisions are carried out.

Chilean-Arab Co-operative Association

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Caracas, 26 August 1969

U Thant,
United Nations, New York

We protest against and categorically and roundly condemn the horrible crime committed in the Holy Land by the Zionists who have thus violated the sanctity of the Holy Places by burning Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. We appeal to the conscience of States and the world to bring an end to the atrocities of international Zionism.

Representatives of the Arab colony of Venezuela

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Cabimas, 27 August 1969

United Nations Security Council, New York

Israel's aggression in setting fire to the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem endangers all religions of the world. We strongly condemn Israel's aggression and protest to you against such abuses. Religions, peace and the world are imperilled.

Cabimas Arab Social Centre.

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Damascus, 22 August 1969

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

The new crime just committed by the Israel authorities in setting fire to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is further proof of their contempt for international law and unmasks their evil intention to de-Arabize the Holy City and remove its temples of the Muslim faith. We strongly protest against this barbarous crime and call upon the United Nations to intervene to end the criminal manoeuvres of the Israel authorities.

Syrian Red Crescent

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Kanpur, 27 August 1969

U Thant Secretary-General UNO New York

Indian Muslims solicit your immediate necessary action against Israel for destroying sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Irfan Care Rocmi

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Kumasi, 26 August 1969

Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Ghana Muslim community abhor the teacherous burning of the sacred Mosque of Al-Aqsa by Israel.

Secretary, Box 1409, Kumasi

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Paramaribo, 27 August 1969

United Nations Organization, New York

The Surinam Muslim Association conveys hereby on behalf of the Muslims of Surinam, South America, their deepest resentment and protest against the atrocious and most shocking crime of setting fire to the Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem which is a most severe violation of the civilized laws of mankind and the charter of human rights endorsed by all the nations of the world at the United Nations Organization. Let it be remembered by all that such barbarous violation of the sanctity of one of the most sacred places of the worship of God will not be allowed to go unchallenged.

Surinam Muslim Association

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Prague, 27 August 1969

Mr. U Thant
Secretary-General, United Nations
New York

In name students ninety countries strongly protest Israeli burning Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Arab Jerusalem. Request UN strongly censure this new Israeli act aggression.

Secretariat International Union of Students

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Madrid, 27 August 1969

The Secretary-General of the United Nations,
New York

The Arab students of Spain join with all mankind in condemning the Zionists' aggression against the Arab people of Palestine and their recent burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque. We request you and all justice-loving peoples to halt the aggression and uphold truth in the land of peace.

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Belgrade, 26 August 1969

The Secretary,
UN, New York

Jordanian students in Yugoslavia protest against terrorist actions of the Nazist Israelis in Aqsa Mosque.

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Tellicherry, 29 August 1969

UN Centre New Delhi

Strongly protest against the burning of Masjid Ul Aqsa pray strong action.

Secretary, Town Muslim League, Tellicherry

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Lusaka, 29 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations

Strongly protesting against the brutal action of burning our Sacred Aqsa Mosque our hearts deeply grieved please take strongest possible action.

Lusaka Muslim Society

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Brussels, 29 August 1969

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

The Muslim community in Belgium, represented by the General Council of the Islamic and Cultural Centre at Brussels, of which twenty-one Muslim ambassadors are Council members, has learned with deep indignation of the criminal burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's Holy Places respected by Christendom. It vigorously denounced the dastardly crime just committed. It appeals to the world's conscience and to the United Nations for peace and religious tolerance in order to guarantee that the Holy Places are protected. In view of the gravity of the situation and its impact on world peace, the Muslim community in Belgium requests implementation of the Pakistan resolution on the Holy Places of Jerusalem and that all appropriate action should be taken by the United Nations. I request circulation of this cable. Accept, Sir, etc.

Mr. Alouini, Ambassador, Vice-President and Iman of the Islamic Centre

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Starkville, Miss., 27 August 1969

Secretary-General, United Nations

We the members of Islamic Association of Mississippi State University condemn and protest against the wanton action of Israel burning the Holy Mosque Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem.

Raafat Abou-Zeid

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Singapore, 30 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations Organization New York

Representatives of Muslim organizations of Singapore meeting 29 August unanimously resolved that this Assembly condemns Israel and deplores the burning of Masjid Alaqsa as sacrilegious and urges the immediate implementation of Security Council resolutions of 22 November 1967.

Singapore Muslims

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Edmonton, Alta, 31 August 1969

Secretary-General United Nations Doctor U Thant
New York City NY

The Canadian Islamic Centre and the Muslims of our community join the millions of Muslims of the world in condemning the recent fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. We would kindly ask you and your high office to bring this sad affair to the attention of the United Nations. The safeguard of holy shrines under Israeli occupying forces is of national and international concern to all religious groups in the world. Your efforts to bring this to the attention of the United Nations would help ease much world tension.

The Canadian Islamic Association, Edmonton, Alberta.

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Cairo, 31 August 1969

UN Commission on Human Rights
UN - New York

The Permanent Arab Commission on Human Rights having held an emergency meeting to discuss Israel's burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque the first qibla and the third holiest shrine for Muslims strongly *denounces* this criminal inhuman act and requests you to take effective and prompt action to end these uncivilized acts which run contrary to the simplest moral codes and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and violates the Geneva Conventions and threatens the cause of world peace.

Chairman Permanent Arab Commission on Human Rights.

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New York, NY, 31 August 1969

U Thant, Secretary-General, United Nations

The Pakistan Students Association of America deplores the lack of protection by Israeli authorities and the burning of the Mosque Al-Aqsa.

Ma Chaudry President PSAA

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Paris, 30 August 1969

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York

The Muslims of Paris, assembled in the Belleville Mosque after Friday prayers, join with the other Muslims of the whole world in condemning the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque and request the United Nations to take the action necessary to stop Israel's aggression against the Holy Places and the occupation of Jerusalem.

For the Islamic Cultural Association
Gebril Kebbi and Abdel Kaden Ben Ahmed

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Amman, 4 September 1969

Human Rights Committee
UN New York

An appeal from the Executive Committee of the Arab Tourist Union

To millions of Muslims all over the world the Holy Aqsa Mosque is a symbol of holiness and sanctity and an integral part of the Muslim creed for it was built on the spot where Prophet Mohammad ascended into heaven. It is also an artistic achievement of human civilization decreed by international law to be safeguarded Israel's premeditated act of setting this holy shrine to flames is a crime denounced and protested against in all parts of the world. The fact that the Israeli occupying authorities hindered the process of extinguishing the fire proves beyond doubt that this act is aimed at obliterating Muslim as well as Christian sanctuaries whereto millions of hearts are directed. Moreover, prior to that blaze the Israeli occupying authorities had demolished and blown up several important monumental sites. The indulgence of Israel in the policy of implementing its

destructive plans in spite of the calls of warning issued by the Security Council, UNESCO and IUOTO is only a further proof that the Israeli occupying authorities pay no attention to all moral and human values. Therefore in the name of human conscience and civilization we appeal to you to share in taking measures aimed at curbing this destruction of the Holy Places and civilization.

Abdullah Tai, President Arab Tourist Union

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Marawi City, 4 September 1969

Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA

In public demonstration 1 September 1969 in Marawi City, Philippines with 20,000 participants following petition unanimously approved

"Ansarul Islam religious organization with 51,000 members serving cause of Islam in Philippines
Having subscribed to Islam the religion of peace and believing in mutual respect tolerance and understanding between men of diverse faiths as requisite to lasting peace
Being convinced Israel solely responsible for burning Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem
Now declares vehement condemnation of Israel Government for supreme act of impiety against Islam and world peace
Hereby petitions United Nations to condemn Israel for

1. Consistently defying United Nations resolutions on Middle East question
2. Maintaining hostile attitude towards honourable settlement territorial disputes with Arab States
3. Waging persecution against Palestinians
4. Failing to establish guarantees against desecration of all religious shrines in Jerusalem

Carried unanimously

(Signed) Ahmad Alonto, Chairman Ansarul Islam"

Urge immediate action in interest of peace. Ahmad Alonto

* * *

Bombay, 6 September 1969

Secretary-General, United Nations
New York

Muslims all over the world condemn in unmistakable terms desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Pray for your personal intervention for justice and restoration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque of Jerusalem to the rightful authority for preservation of its sanctity thanks.

Members of Khoja Shia Isnaashari Jamaat, Bombay, India

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Kisumu, 8 September 1969

The Secretary-General, United Nations
New York

We Muslims of Kenya meeting in Kakamega 7th September highly condemn the beastly and inhuman action of burning the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa We therefore strongly appeal to the United Nations to take necessary action in bringing to justice whoever participated in the destruction of the holy shrines of the Muslim world We do not want to involve ourselves in the political conflicts of the Middle East but we feel that the rights of humanity religious expression and world peace would be at stake if obnoxious actions and tendencies capable of violating these rights are neglected.

Ahmed Omar, Vice-President



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE FIRST ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
RABAT, MOROCCO, 25 SEPTEMBER 1969**

The Heads of States and Governments and Representatives of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, Algeria Democratic and Popular Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Indonesia, Empire of Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Arab Republic of Libya, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Niger, Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Somalia, Popular Republic of Southern Yemen, Democratic Republic of Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, United Arab Republic, the Yemen Arab Republic, and of the Muslim Community of India, met at the First Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab 1389(22 to 25 September 1969),

Representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization attended as observers,

Convinced that their common creed constitutes a powerful factor bringing their peoples closer together and fostering understanding between them,

Resolved to preserve the spiritual, moral and socioeconomic values of Islam which remain one of the essential factors for the achievement of progress by mankind,

Expressing their unshakable faith in the precepts of Islam which proclaim the full equality of rights among all men,

Affirming their adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental Human Rights, the purpose and principles of which establish a basis for fruitful cooperation among all peoples,

Determined to strengthen the fraternal and spiritual bonds existing between their peoples and to safeguard their freedom and the heritage of their common civilization founded in particular upon the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination,

Anxious to promote everywhere welfare, progress and freedom,

Resolved to unite their efforts for the preservation of world peace and security,

To these ends

HEREBY DECLARE:

Their Governments shall consult together with a view of promoting between themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam.

Their Governments undertake to settle by peaceful means any dispute, which may arise between them in such a manner as to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, in accordance with the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Having considered the act of arson in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State and Government and Representatives,

The grievous event of 21st August 1969, which caused extensive damage by arson to the Sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, has plunged over six hundred million followers of Islam throughout the world into the deepest anguish.

This sacrilege against one of Humanity's most venerated shrines and the acts of destruction and profanation of the Holy Places which have taken place under the military occupation by Israel of Al-Quds - the Holy City of Jerusalem, sacred to the followers of Islam, Christianity and Judaism, have exacerbated tensions in the Middle East and aroused indignation among peoples throughout the world.

The Heads of State and Government and Representatives declare that the continued threat to the Sacred Shrines of Islam in Jerusalem is the result of the occupation of this City by the Israeli forces. The preservation of their sacred character and unimpeded access to them require that the Holy City should be resorted its status, previous to June 1967, which was established and sanctified by the history of thirteen hundred years.

They therefore declare that their Governments and peoples are firmly determined to reject any solution of the problem of Palestine, which would deny Jerusalem the status it had before June 1967.

They urge all Governments particularly those of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to take into account the deep attachment of the followers of Islam to Jerusalem and the solemn resolve of their Governments to strive for its liberation.

The continued military occupation of Arab territories by Israel since June, 1967, the refusal by Israel to pay the slightest heed to the calls by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to rescind the measures purporting to annex the Holy City of Jerusalem to Israel, have caused their peoples and their Governments the most profound concern.

Having considered this grave situation the Heads of State and Government and Representatives urgently and earnestly appeal to all members of the International community, and more particularly to the great powers which have a special responsibility to maintain international peace to intensify their collective and individual efforts to secure the speedy withdrawal of Israeli military forces from all the territories occupied as a result of the war of June, 1967, in accordance with the established principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by military conquest.

Moved by the tragedy of Palestine, they affirm their full support to the Palestinian people for the restitution of their rights, which were usurped, and in their struggle for national liberation.

They reaffirm their adherence to the principle of peace, but peace with honour and justice.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 22 JULY 1970**

[Letter reporting Israeli violations in Jerusalem]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to "bring to Your Excellency's attention the following Israeli violation concerning Jerusalem.

The Israeli occupying forces levied Israeli defence taxes on Jordanian citizens of occupied Jerusalem and its environs and are using arbitrary measures to collect such taxes. A taxi owner is to pay 5 Jordanian dinars (equivalent to \$14) a month. An owner of a wholesale shop is to pay 40 Jordanian dinars (equivalent to \$112) a month, while a grocery or shop-owner is to pay 5 Jordanian dinars (\$14) a month.

The inhabitants of Jerusalem have expressed their rejection of such Israeli illegal measures through protests and a general strike. The *New York Times* of 31 May 1970 reported that "The strike today (30 May) had been threatened for three weeks, since the Arabs in Jerusalem began receiving notices to pay the Israeli defence taxes ... To some, it was an affront to be asked to pay for the defence of Israel... The strike had been planned as a demonstration of resentment..."

The Security Council, in its resolution 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, censured "in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem", confirmed that "all legislative and administrative measures and actions by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem including expropriation of land and properties thereon are invalid and cannot change that status", and urgently called "once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect".

Israel neither rescinded measures already taken nor refrained from taking new actions to change the political, legal and demographic status of Jerusalem. Israel's illegal measures together with its occupation, which constitutes a continued act of aggression, are categorically rejected by the people of Jerusalem. These measures and policies are in defiance of United Nations resolutions and in direct violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1969. This defiance had been underlined by Your Excellency's report of 5 December 1969 (S/9537).

Because of Israel's continued occupation and defiance, and because of measures Israel has undertaken to change the status of Jerusalem and its environs, the United Nations is called upon to stand up for its authority and take effective measures to stop such irresponsible behaviour. This is more so since the Security Council, in its resolution 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969, reiterated that in the event of Israel's "negative response or no response, the Security Council shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter".

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador Permanent Representative



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 28 OCTOBER 1970**

[Letter reporting Israeli violations in Jerusalem]

Further to my letter of 22 July 1970 (A/7996, S/9883), I regret to bring to Your Excellency's attention continued Israeli violations and illegal measures undertaken in Jerusalem.

Since its occupation by the foreign occupying forces of Israel, Jerusalem has been the subject of accelerated Israeli plans to change its Arab character in utter disregard of the will of its people and the international community at large. This international will was expressed in successive General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and Israel's defiance was underlined in Your Excellency's report of 5 December 1969 (S/9537).

Since then, more Israeli illegal measures - confiscation of land, levying of "defence" taxes and building pure Jewish colonies on Arab lands and individual properties - have been effected.

I enclose a photostat copy of an article written by Mr. George C. Wilson in the *International Herald-Tribune* of 17-18 October 1970, depicting some of those sinister Israeli plans.

The time has come to stop such Israeli plans and measures and the best remedy is to end occupation itself.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD-TRIBUNE, 17-18.10.1970

Digging In to Stay

ISRAELIS BUILDING A NEW JERUSALEM

By George C. Wilson

Jerusalem, Oct. 16 (WP) - Israel, disregarding the United Nations plea for a standstill in Jerusalem, is encircling the Arab part of the Holy City with new buildings for Jews.

Arabs, witnessing the furious construction pace on their former lands in East Jerusalem, complain that building in advance of a peace treaty ruins any chance of dialogue with the Israeli government.

Prime Minister Golda Meir, overriding both the United Nations and Arab objections, has decided to put in stone her pledge that the whole city of Jerusalem shall henceforth be the capital of Israel. In implementing this no-partition policy, Israel since the six-day war of 1967 has taken the following actions in East Jerusalem, where Arabs used to live under King Hussein:

Over 4,000 acres of land has been confiscated, with 90 per cent of that total coming from Arab owners.

Huge apartment projects are being built on the land for Jewish families, with only one project, consisting of 150 units, so far slated for Arabs.

The new buildings are being placed in a crescent around what used to be the eastern border of Jewish Jerusalem before the war.

Expanding City

Jerusalem's new master plan calls for a Jerusalem encompassing a large part of occupied Jordan. Towns to form the new perimeter, as stated in the master plan, are Ramallah on the north, Bethlehem on the south, Neve Ilan on the west and Anatot to the east. This would outline a city of 324 square miles.

Confiscating Arab land is the most controversial action in the expansion. Zeev Sharef, Israeli Minister of Housing, declined to be interviewed on the land expropriation - stating through an aide that "the less said the better".

The Jerusalem mayor's deputy in charge of Arab affairs in the city, Meron Benvenesti, opposed confiscating Arab lands for Jewish housing. But there is no sign of a letup.

The United Nations General Assembly, on Nov. 29, 1967, declared that Jerusalem was to be "a corpus separatum under a special international regime". On July 4, 1967, the UN registered its displeasure over the changing status of the Holy City and called on Israel "to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem".

A Changed City

Now, three years after that protest was made, Jerusalem is indeed a changed city in the occupied area. The new housing has become a focus of Arab protest against Israel at a time the government here is talking about improved chances for dialogue in the wake of the Jordanian civil war. "You passed through Ramat Eshkol (one of the housing projects) in coming out here," said Hamdi Kana'n former mayor of the Arab city of Nablus and still a political activist. "How would you believe they (the Israelis) want peace in looking at that. They are building more things in three years on occupied lands than has been built in hundreds of years. And do you think they are going to give all that up?... The Israelis are not interested in making peace. They want to stay as they are."

In fairness, it should be stated that Israel is not building in the occupied West Bank territory of Jordan, including Kana'n's city of Nablus. But Jerusalem is another matter.

Ramat Eshkol, planned to include 2,500 units on 150 acres, is indeed permanent looking. High apartment buildings, made of stone, have sprung up from the rocky hills of East Jerusalem - not far from where King Hussein was building a summer palace before the six-day war.

Arab Owner

Anton J. Jaser is a prosperous Arab owner who lives in the shadow of Ramat Eshkol. "The Israelis say they have a democracy," Mr. Jaser said in an interview in his comfortable home in East Jerusalem. "Yet they are breaking the spirit of the law in expropriating all this Arab land. The philosophy of the law of expropriation is to obtain property for the benefit of the public. But the Israelis, in expropriating one individual's land for the benefit of another individual, are violating the spirit of that law."

Mr. Jaser said Arabs cannot take compensation for the land expropriated from them or go to court to stop the confiscation without acknowledging Israel as their recognized ruler. So the Israelis are taking the land and keeping money for it on deposit. Noting that Jewish families emigrating to Israel are the ones moving into Ramat Eshkol, Mr. Jaser complained that Arab land was confiscated for apartments "for families who are not even Israelis".

Officially Israelis refrain from brushing aside Arab objections with "they lost the war". But that sentiment is often expressed by Israelis outside government offices. And the construction of Ramat Eshkol and other projects like it, with Arab laborers laying the stone, makes the United Nations resolution a lost cause.



LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 17 FEBRUARY 1971

[Letter reporting Israeli interventions at Government House, the UNTSO Headquarters in Jerusalem]

My Government has received information that the Israeli authorities have bulldozed parts of the premises of Government House, the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, situated in no-man's land in Jerusalem.

Upon instructions from my Government and in accordance with Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969), I will be grateful if a report on this new Israeli violation is issued, as urgently as possible, as an official document of the Security Council.

May I request that this letter be also circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA,
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF JORDAN AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UN, TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING ISRAELI BUILDING PLANS IN JERUSALEM, 22 FEBRUARY 1971 [EXCERPTS]

Further to our letter addressed to Your Excellency on 8 January 1971 (A/8272, S/10075), and upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to bring Your Excellency's attention the following Israeli violations concerning Jerusalem.

General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V), as well as Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 271 (1969), deplored Israel's unilateral steps to change the character of Jerusalem and confirmed that actions by Israel which purport to alter the status of the city were invalid and could not change that status. All these resolutions and others have not deterred Israel from disregarding United Nations authority and decisions. It continued to confiscate or expropriate Arab land and property (...)

New Israeli settlements and industrial projects are being constructed on Arab confiscated lands. The Ministry of Housing, according to the Israeli daily newspaper *Ha'aretz* of 24 November 1970, was to build 3,000 housing units in the eastern part of Jerusalem. Israeli companies were to build an additional 500 units in different places in the city. It was expected that 998 units would be completed by the end of 1970 in "Ramat Eshkol". (This is the housing project initiated in 1969 on confiscated Arab land between Sheikh Jarrah and the village of Shu'fat). One hundred and fifty units are being built on Mount Scopus and twelve buildings in Karm el-Waz (...)

Regarding the Old City of Jerusalem *Ha'aretz* of 5 January 1971 reported that: "A special unit works with-in the Old City; its task is to evacuate Arab inhabitants. Up till now there are 2,500 families left and all efforts are being made to evacuate them. Lately fifty Arab shops and groceries were closed down and 3,000 Arabs were evacuated."

In place of those evicted Arabs, Jewish families will move into the renovated houses as well as the newly built housing units. Israel's Deputy Prime Minister, Yigal Allon, has already moved into one of these houses. *Ha'aretz* of 25 November 1970 reports that 172 houses will be finished within six months, to be occupied by Jewish families.

The latest stage of confiscation was announced on 30 August 1970. The Israeli Minister of Finance issued an order to confiscate 11,680 dunums (a dunum = 1,000 square meters) of Arab land north and south of the City of Jerusalem and around the wall of the Old City.

The above measures of confiscation of Arab lands were a prelude to the Israeli so-called "master plan" for Jerusalem, a subject of our letter addressed to Your Excellency on 8 January 1971 (A/8272, S/10075). This plan continues to draw sharp criticism from the international community, for it purports to change not only the demographic situation and the character of Jerusalem but also the villages towns hills around the city extending to the towns of Ramallah in the north and Bethlehem in the south. The so-called "master plan" of Jerusalem envisages the construction of four suburbs on confiscated private and public Arab land and property; 1,700 housing units to be constructed in Nabi Yakoub and Beit Hanina villages north of the city; 18,000 units in Nabi Samuel villages to the north-west of the villages of Sur Baher and El-Mukkaber mountain near Telpiot, partly in the no-man's land; and 12,000 units between the villages of Beit Safafa and Sharafat, north-west of the city.

Besides serving a military strategic purpose these projected housing units are intended to house new waves of Jewish immigrants. "Jewish immigration to Jerusalem is the fundamental question," said Mr. Sharef, Israel's Minister of Housing, as reported in *The New York Times* of 16 February 1971. The construction of these units -up to 35,000- is to accommodate 122,000 new Jewish immigrants - almost half of Jerusalem's present population.



LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 2 MARCH 1971

[Letter reporting Israeli confiscation in Jerusalem]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter addressed to Your Excellency by the representative of the United Arab Republic and myself (A/8286 and Corr.1, S/10130 and Corr. 1), I have the honour to bring to your attention a new measure of confiscation of Arab property in Jerusalem by the Israeli occupying authorities.

According to the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* of 11 January 1971, the Israeli occupying authorities issued an order of transferring the shares of the Electricity Company of the District of Jerusalem belonging to the Jordanian municipality to the Israeli municipality. The shares, which number 6,186, are worth 61,860 JD (\$173,208).

This new measure of confiscation of Arab property by the Israeli authorities belies the superficial attempt by the Israeli representative in his letter of 1 March 1971 (A/8289, S/10138) to distort the facts by resorting to euphemism. One look at the maps and their explanations annexed to the United Arab Republic's and our letter (A/8286 and Corr.1, S/10130 and Corr.1) shows the distribution of land and Israel's confiscation, which indicates a racial and discriminatory policy as well as violations of United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SYRIA TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 2 MARCH 1971**

[Letter reporting Israeli activities in Jerusalem]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state the following concerning Israel's unabated measures to fully achieve its dominance of Jerusalem.

On 18 February 1971, you submitted a report to the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the status of Jerusalem (A/8282, S/10124). Paragraph 4 of this report contains the text of two notes handed by you on 26 January 1971 to the Permanent Representative of Israel. The first of the two notes contains the following paragraph:

"In this connexion the Secretary-General would call the attention of the Permanent Representative to the Secretary-General's reporting responsibilities in regard to the status of Jerusalem under the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. These are Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969, and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967. Consequently the Secretary-General must again request from the Israel authorities the transmission of a copy of the reported 'Master Plan' as well as detailed information on the Plan."

The second note stated:

"Aside from legal and other considerations, the works currently being carried out by Israel within United Nations premises may bring about irreparable physical change to these premises. Consequently, the Secretary-General, while reserving the right of the Organization to claim compensation for any ensuing loss or damage, requests that these works be suspended."

United Nations Members desirous of maintaining the rule of law were awaiting the replies of the Israeli authorities to your two notes. Instead, from 18 February up till today, numerous reports have been published in the press confirming Israel's implementation of its "Master Plan" in Jerusalem including work being carried out within United Nations premises.

To quote only one of such reports, *Time* magazine in its issue of 1 March, in an article entitled "Full Speed Ahead", stated:

"Israeli Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharef announced that the Government would construct 19,500 apartments for about 100,000 people in three outlying districts... The Government, Sharef said bluntly, is determined that Jerusalem remain 'an emphatically Jewish city. This is a plan with a Jewish goal. *This is a Zionist exhibition!*'" (my italics)

The same article goes on to say:

"Mayor Kollek of Jerusalem ... insists that Jerusalem cannot wait until its status is finally settled before it constructs more housing. In an analogy for Americans, he argues: 'You don't stop urban development in Washington until you solve the black-white problem.'"

We are also informed in the same article that more than 4,000 acres of land - mostly Arab - were expropriated for housing but Arab owners have refused to accept payment because this would sanction Israel's right of eminent domain.

The Government of Israel, faithful to its policy of facing the world with a *fait accompli*, has chosen to completely disregard all three decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly concerning Jerusalem.

It is sad that this Israeli cynicism should come after the last session of the General Assembly, which emphasized most solemnly the rule of law, one basic tenet of which is the non-acquisition of territories by force. Israel, driven by the arrogance of power and tyranny, has chosen defiantly to follow the law of the jungle.

The Government and people of Syria cannot keep silent on the fate of the Holy City of Jerusalem, which is being turned now by the Israeli fascists into a "Zionist exhibition".

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) George J. TOMEH
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE THIRD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS, JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA,
FEBRUARY/MARCH 1972 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions concerning Jerusalem]

[...] JUDAISATION OF AL-QUDS (JERUSALEM)

12. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the resolution of Islamic Summit on Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the occupied Arab territories, and its obligation to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations which call upon Israeli occupation authorities to cease activities of annexing and Judaizing the Holy City and changing its religious and historical character.

The Conference, while hailing the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and reaffirming the support of their brothers in the Islamic States for their heroic stand against Israel's plans of expulsion, occupation and Judaisation and in defence of their legacy and holy places, decided to reinforce, during the forthcoming sessions of the United Nations, the efforts of creating an effective Islamic pressure on Israel, the great powers, international organizations and world religious authorities with a view to implementing the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, especially those connected with Jerusalem.

The Conference also decided to send delegations of Arab and Muslim Foreign Ministers to urge these powers, organizations and religious authorities to implement these resolutions, and further decided to set up an office within the General Secretariat in order to provide means of support to the Palestinian people and the people of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) in order to enable them to carry on their fight against the plans for their dissolution and expulsion. [...]

RESOLUTION No. 4/3: JUDAISATION OF JERUSALEM

The Conference:

Reaffirms its commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit concerning Jerusalem and the occupied Arab Territories, and stresses the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations which call upon Israeli occupation authorities to rescind the measures taken to annex or Judaize the Holy City or alter its religious and historical character.

Hails the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories; and affirms the support of their brothers in Muslim countries for their heroic stand against all machinations of expulsion, occupation and Judaisation, and for their struggle in defending their national heritage and holy places,

Requests member States to exert pressure on Israel through the big powers and calls on international organizations, the Organization of African Unity and religious bodies throughout the world to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, especially those connected with Jerusalem; and

Requests the Secretariat to follow up all the efforts exerted in this connection. [...]



**KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN, PLAN FOR A FEDERATION –
UNITED ARAB KINGDOM PLAN, 15 MARCH 1972**

We are happy to declare that the bases of the proposed formula for the new phase are as follows:

- (1) The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will become the United Arab Kingdom and will bear this name [applause].
- (2) The United Arab Kingdom will consist of two regions:
 - (a) The Palestine region which will consist of the West Bank and any other Palestinian territories which are liberated and whose inhabitants desire to join it [applause].
 - (b) The Jordan region which will consist of the East Bank.
- (3) Amman will be the central capital of the kingdom as well as capital of the Jordan region.
- (4) Jerusalem will be the capital of the Palestine region [applause].
- (5) The Head of State will be the king, who will assume the central executive authority with the help of a central cabinet. The central legislative authority will be vested in the king and an assembly to be known as the National Assembly. Members of this assembly will be elected by direct secret ballot. Both regions will be equally represented in this assembly.
- (6) The central judicial authority will be vested in a central supreme court.
- (7) The kingdom will have unified armed forces whose supreme commander is the king [applause].
- (8) The responsibilities of the central executive authority will be confined to affairs connected with the kingdom as an international entity to guarantee the kingdom's security, stability and prosperity.
- (9) The executive authority in each region will be assumed by a governor general from among its sons and a regional cabinet also from among its sons.
- (10) Legislative authority in each region will be assumed by a council to be called the People's Council (Arabic: *majlis ash-sha'b*). It will be elected by a direct secret ballot. This council will elect the region's governor general.
- (11) The judicial authority in the region will be in the hands of the region's courts and nobody will have power over them.
- (12) The executive authority in each region will assume responsibility for all the affairs of the region except such affairs as the Constitution defines as coming under the jurisdiction of the central executive authority.

Naturally, the implementation of this formula and its bases must be according to the constitutional principles in force. It will be referred to the [Jordanian] National Assembly to adopt the necessary measures to prepare a new constitution for the country.

The new phase which we look forward to will guarantee the reorganization of the Jordanian-Palestinian house in a manner which will provide it with more intrinsic power and ability to work to attain its ambitions and aspirations. Proceeding from this fact, this formula will bind the two banks with ties of stronger fibre and with closer bonds and will strengthen their brotherhood and march as a result of enhancing man's responsibility in each bank on bases more suitable for serving their national aspirations without prejudice to any of the rights gained by any citizen, whether he be of Palestinian origin living in the Jordanian region or of Jordanian origin living in the Palestinian region.

This formula gathers and does not disperse, strengthens and does not weaken, unites and does not divide. It does not contain anything to change anything gained by any person during a unity of 20 years.

Every attempt to cast doubt on any of this or discredit it is treason against the unity of the kingdom, the cause, the people and the homeland. The experience, vigilance and ability gained by our people make them capable of facing the forthcoming responsibilities with greater confidence and more determination. If ability is a debt for a person to use for himself and others and if vigilance is a weapon to be used for his and other's welfare, then the time has come for that person to stand up and face his responsibilities, perform them sincerely and faithfully and practice them bravely and with dignity. For this reason this formula is the title for anew bright, shining and confident page in the history of this country in which each citizen has a part and responsibility. It is partly based on sound allegiance to his faithful country and sincere devotion to his glorious nation.

The armed forces which from the very beginning marched under the banner of the great Arab revolution [applause] and which includes and will always include in its ranks the best sons of the people in both banks, will always be prepared to welcome more sons of both banks. They will always be at peak efficiency, ability and organization, and will remain open to anyone anxious to serve the homeland and the cause with absolute loyalty to homeland and the cause and to the sublime aims.

This Arab country is the country of the cause, just as it is from the Arabs and for all the Arabs. The record of its sacrifices for the nation and the cause is long and well known. This record was written by its brave armed forces and free and loyal people with their blood and honorable sacrifices. Inasmuch as the attitudes toward this country change to attitudes of fraternity, assistance and support, this country will continue on the path of sacrifice with strength and hope until it and its nation regain their rights and achieve their objectives. This Arab country belongs to all, Jordanians and Palestinians alike. When we say Palestinians we mean every Palestinian throughout the world [applause], provided he is Palestinian by loyalty and affinity. When we call on every citizen to rise to play his part and carry out his responsibilities in the new stage, we call on every Palestinian brother outside Jordan to respond to the call of duty - unaffected by appearances and attempts to outdo others and free from weaknesses and deviations - to proceed with his relatives and brothers in a march whose basis is this formula and to be united in rank and clear in aim in order that all may participate in attaining the aim of liberation and establishing the cherished edifice and strong structure. If God helps you, none can defeat you. For God is mighty and strong. Peace be with you.



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2ND ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
LAHORE, PAKISTAN, 22-24 FEBRUARY 1974 [EXCERPTS]**

[Declaration and resolutions concerning Jerusalem]

III

- [...] 6. Al-Quds is a unique symbol of the confluence of Islam with the sacred divine religions. For more than 1300 years, Muslims have held Jerusalem as a trust for all who venerate it. Muslims alone could be its loving and impartial custodians for the simple reason that Muslims alone believe in all the three prophetic religions rooted in Jerusalem. No agreement, protocol or understanding which postulates the continuance of Israeli occupation of the Holy City of Jerusalem or its transfer to any non-Arab sovereignty or makes it the subject of bargaining or concessions will be acceptable to the Islamic countries. Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem is a paramount and unchangeable prerequisite for lasting peace in the Middle East;
7. The constructive efforts undertaken by the Christian Churches, all over the world and in the Arab countries, notably in Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Syria to explain the Palestinian question to international public opinion and to world religious conferences and to solicit their support for Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and other Holy Places in Palestine should be appreciated;
8. Any measure taken by Israel to change the character of the occupied Arab territories and in particular of the Holy City of Jerusalem is a flagrant violation of international law and is repugnant to the feelings of the States, members of the Islamic Conference, and of the Islamic World in general; [...]

RESOLUTION No. 2/2-IS - JERUSALEM

The Kings, Heads of State and Government meeting in the Second Islamic Summit Conference, in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 29 Moharram to 1st Safar, 1394 H (22-24 February, 1974),

Reaffirming its commitment to the resolutions of the First Islamic Summit and of the preceding conferences of Islamic Foreign Ministers concerning Al-Quds, the Holy City of Jerusalem.,

Recalling once again, the deep attachment of the Muslims to the Holy City of Jerusalem which for them is the First Qibla and the Third Holiest Shrine;

Considering that Israel's continued occupation of Jerusalem and its attempts to annex and Judaize it, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the acts of destruction and profanation, of the Holy Places that have occurred under its occupation, have exacerbated tensions in the Middle East and aroused indignation among peoples throughout the world;

Aware of the necessity to safeguard the spiritual and moral values symbolized by the sacred shrines in the Holy City of Jerusalem.,

Noting the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 2253 (WS-V) and 2254 (ES-V) and Security Council Resolutions 250(1968), 251(1968), 267(1969), 271 (1969), 298(1971) on Jerusalem and in particular resolution 252(1968) which expressly enunciate the principle that acquisition of territory by the use of force is inadmissible;

1. *Condemns* the measures taken by Israel to Judaize the Holy City of Jerusalem and its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council demanding that all measures purporting to annex the Holy City of Jerusalem to Israel or to change the religious and historical character of Jerusalem be rescinded and considered as being null and void;
2. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from the Holy City of Jerusalem;
3. *Declares* that the restoration of the Holy City of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is a paramount and unchangeable prerequisite for any solution in the Middle East and that any solution which does not restore this position will not be acceptable to the Islamic countries and rejects any attempt to internationalize it;
4. *Decides* to continue the struggle for the liberation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and the preservation of holy shrines and insists that it should not become the object of any bargaining or concessions, and welcomes any friendly effort for this purpose. [...]



**RESOLUTION OF THE 5TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
KUALA LUMPUR, 21-25 JUNE 1974 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution condemning Israeli activities in Jerusalem and reaffirming the religious value of the city]

RESOLUTION No. 14/5-P - JERUSALEM

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1-5 Jumad Al-Thani, 1394 LL (21-25 June, 1974)

Reaffirming its commitment to resolutions adopted by the First and Second Islamic Summit Conferences, and the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the Issue of the Holy City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem);

Recalling again the deeply-rooted attachment of Muslims to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) the First of Kiblas and the Third of Holy Shrines:

Considering that the continued Israeli occupation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the Israeli endeavors to annex and Judaize the city in defiance of the will of the international community as reflected by the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly in addition to destruction and sacrilege committed and still being committed under Israel occupation of the Holy Places would only lead to aggravate tensions in the Middle East and provoke the indignation of people all over the world.

Realizing the need to safeguard spiritual and moral values represented by the Holy Places in Al-Quds (Jerusalem); and

Putting on record the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly No. (ES-V) 2253 and No. (ES-V) 2254; and the resolutions of the Security Council Nos. 250 (1968); and 251 (1968); 276 (1969); and 298 (1971) and especially Resolution No.252 (1968), all of which clearly stipulate that the principle of acquisition of land by force is unacceptable:

1. *Condemns* the measures taken by Israel to Judaize Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, which call for repealing all measures conducive to the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) to Israel or to

changing Al-Quds (Jerusalem) religious or historical character, and for considering these measures and arrangements null and void;

2. *Calls for* the immediate withdrawal of Israel from Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem);
3. *Declares* that the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Al-Quds (Jerusalem) constitutes a basic and indispensable condition for any solution in the Middle East, and that Islamic countries will not accept any solution that does not mean the restoration of the previous status quo nor would accept any solution that tolerates any attempt to internationalize the Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem);
4. *Decides* to continue Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the preservation of its sanctities; and calls on Member States to exert all efforts towards the realization of this objective and to be determined that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) will not be the object of any bargaining or concessions;
5. *Decides* that projects to be implemented in Jerusalem be given priority in the Islamic Solidarity Fund as means of resisting Judaisation by undertaking the following:
 - a) Supporting the resistance of the inhabitants of Arab Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and maintaining the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, restoration of Al-Aqsa and Al-Ibrahimi Mosques and the two Holy Shrines surrounding them as well as the mosques and ancient and Islamic buildings which have been affected by Israeli excavations around Al-Aqsa Mosque ;
 - b) Purchasing the land and houses which are put on sale as exclusive Muslim property in order to prevent any disposal thereof;
 - c) Re-constructing Arab quarters and implementing development and housing projects for the Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) on' Muslim Waqf land and considering these projects as Muslim Waqf.



**RESOLUTION OF THE 6TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA, 12-15 JULY 1975 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution adopted on the status of Jerusalem and the creation of Al-Quds Committee]

RESOLUTION No. 1/6-P – AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF (JERUSALEM)

The Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 3-6 Rajab, 1395 H. (12-15 July, 1975)

Considering the status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) under the Israeli occupation, the desecration of its Holy Shrines, the condition of its inhabitants, its Judaisation, the alterations to its character, the dangers to its future as an Arab city where Muslims have preserved complete freedom of worship for all religions, and the threats to peace posed by such a situation:

Taking into consideration the fact that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian Homeland and the fundamental position adopted by the Islamic States as regards the need to safeguard the Arab character of Jerusalem to preserve its sanctity in Islam and all divine religions in general, in accordance with the resolutions of Islamic Summit Conferences;

And considering that Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is still occupied, and that the Israeli occupation authorities are proceeding with their measures, heedless of the resolutions of international organizations on the status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the fundamental and national rights of its original inhabitants:

And considering the necessity of following up efforts in all spheres to maintain sovereignty over the Arab City of Jerusalem, and safeguard its Islamic character and the rights of the followers of the divine religions there:

DECIDES:

To set up a permanent committee of the representatives of nine members to be joined by the Secretary General ex-officio called "Al-Quds Committee of (Jerusalem)" stemming from the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

The task of this Committee is to follow up the implementation of the resolutions that were, and will be adopted by the Islamic Conference and to follow up the resolutions of other international organizations supporting the Conference's stand or conforming to it; and to hold contacts with any other organizations,

and propose to Member States appropriate measures for implementing resolutions and achieving objectives; and to adopt whatever measures to meet new developments within these functions;

Considering the inseparable link between the Palestine question and the conflict against Zionism based on the fact that the usurpation of Palestine, including Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is the core of this conflict, this Committee should be entrusted with the task of following up the implementation of all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference in this respect;

The Conference is to elect members of this Committee for a 3-year renewable term. The Committee will submit its annual report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the General Secretariat which is regulated to provide it with all necessary facilities;

The Committee is to hold its meeting at the invitation of its Chairman, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization, or at the request of the majority of its members. The meeting will be considered regular if attended by the majority of members.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBYAN ARAB
REPUBLIC AND PAKISTAN TO THE UN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 19 MARCH 1976**

[Letter requesting meeting of UN Security Council to discuss the situation in Jerusalem]

Upon instruction of our governments, we have the honour to request you to call a meeting of the Security Council urgently in order to consider the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories. On 28 January 1976, an Israeli magistrate in Jerusalem ruled that Jews could not be prevented from praying in the Mosque of Al-Aqsa, revered by Muslims all over the world as one of their holiest shrines. In his letter dated 23 February 1976 (circulated in document S/12000 dated 1 March 1976), the Acting Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization drew attention to the widespread protests and demonstrations against this decision by Arabs living in East Jerusalem and other major West Bank towns and to the large-scale arrests and other repressive measures ordered by the Israeli authorities to quell the disturbances. Subsequently, in his letter dated 12 March 1976 (document A/31/63-S/12012 dated 15 March 1976) addressed to Your Excellency and to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia conveyed a statement by the members of the Islamic Conference concerning these developments in which, *inter alia*, they requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to keep under urgent attention the situation in Jerusalem and in the rest of the occupied territory and warned that it might be further aggravated.

The situation has indeed continued to deteriorate in Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied West Bank and is becoming explosive. The magistrate's ruling concerning the Al-Aqsa mosque can no longer be viewed in isolation but must be seen, along with recent expropriations of Arab-owned lands in Jerusalem and the establishment of Jewish settlements in Arab areas, as part of a policy of absorbing occupied Jerusalem into Israel and changing its cultural and demographic character in calculated defiance of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the subject. The extensiveness, violence and tenacity of the demonstrations reflect the determination of the people of the occupied territories to resist Israel's attempt to annex East Jerusalem. According to press reports, the occupied authorities have fired on demonstrators and are carrying out mass arrests and intimidation of the civilian population with the help of the Israeli armed forces. Such action will aggravate the situation and jeopardize the prospects for a just peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Accordingly, we call on the Security Council to take prompt and effective measures which would halt the deterioration of the situation and put an end to Israel's defiance of its existing decisions on Jerusalem. We also request that representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to participate in the debate as on previous occasions.

(Signed) Mansur Rashid KIKHIA
Permanent Representative of Libyan Arab
Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) Iqbal AKHUND
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations



**FINAL DECLARATION AND POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE 7TH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY,
12-15 MAY 1976 [EXCERPTS]**

[Creation of Al-Quds Fund and resolution on Al-Aqsa Mosque]

IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

[...] The Conference decided to establish an "Al-Quds Fund" with the dual aim of countering the policy of Judaisation in the Occupied Arab territories and sustaining the heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab People in Jerusalem and other occupied territories. It also decided to allocate a part of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the consolidation of this struggle.

18. The Conference affirmed the close link which attaches Muslims to the Al-Quds Sharif (Jerusalem) and the responsibility of Islamic States to secure its liberation and restoration to Arab sovereignty. The Conference declared that all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the status of the Arab territories, and the religious rites and Muslim rights in Al-Aqsa Mosque in Al-Quds, and Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron are null and void. It considered these measures as an infringement upon the inalienable rights and heritage of the Islamic nations besides being a provocation to Islamic sentiments throughout the World. The Conference decided to jointly repel this aggression and force Israel to rescind all these measures. [...]

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS [...]

RESOLUTION No. 9/7-P - AL-AQSA MOSQUE AND THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM

The Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 13-16 Jumad Al-Awal, 1396 H (1245 May, 1976),

Taking cognizance of the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities and reflected in the alteration of the basic structure, and the religious practices and inalienable rights of Muslims to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron;

Considering that these measures constitute a grave violation of Muslim religious rights, holy places, human rights, religious freedom, international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime;

Considering further that those violations constitute an infringement upon the inalienable religious rights and practices, holy places, and a provocation to the sentiments of Muslims throughout the world;

Considering also that these violations which have actually aroused serious civil and religious uprisings among the people, pose a new threat to peace and security in the region;

1. *Affirms* that close links attach Muslims to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and stresses the responsibility and determination of Islamic Governments to contribute to the liberation of Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab sovereignty and their determination that Jerusalem should not be the object of bargaining or concessions;
2. *Declares* that all the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the basic structure, and the religious practices and inalienable rights of Muslims to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron are null and void, as well as illegitimate;
3. *Considers* these measures an infringement upon the inalienable rights, heritage, holy places, and religious practices of the Islamic nation and a provocation to the sentiments of Muslims throughout the world;
4. *Decides* to take the necessary measures within a joint plan to repel this aggression and force Israel to rescind all its measures which constitute a violation of the United Nations Charter and Human Rights, and an infringement upon the rights of the Palestinian people and all Muslims throughout the world;
5. *Requests* the secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolutions adopted in this connection and to submit a progress report to the next Session of the Conference.



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 8TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
TRIPOLI, LIBYA, 16-22 MAY 1977 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions on Jerusalem and Al-Quds fund]

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS

[...]

RESOLUTION No. 4/8-P - THE PALESTINE CAUSE

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumad Al-Awal to 3 Jumad Al-Thani, 1397 H. (16-22 May, 1977), [...]

5. *Re-emphasizes* the spiritual attachment of Muslims to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and reaffirms the resolutions of Member Governments for its liberation and for its restoration to Arab sovereignty as well as the determination of these Governments that Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) should not become an object of bargaining or surrender; and decides to extend financial support for enhancing the Islamic Arab presence in the Holy City; [...]

ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS [...]

RESOLUTION No. 7/8-E - AI-QUDS FUND

The Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 27 Jumad Al-Awal to 3 Jumad Al-Thani, 1397 H. (16-22 May, 1977),

Having reviewed the implementation of the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of AI-QUDS FUND;

Requests Member States of the Board of Governors to nominate their respective representatives at an early date to enable the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to convene the First Meeting of the Board;

Appeals to the Islamic States to define speedily their voluntary financial contributions to the capital of this Fund in order to realize the objectives for which the Fund has been established. [...]



**PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT OF EGYPT, SPEECH TO THE ISRAELI KNESSET,
20 NOVEMBER 1977 [EXCERPTS]**

[...] There are facts that should be faced with all courage and clarity. There are Arab territories which Israel has occupied and still occupies by armed force. We insist on complete withdrawal from these territories, including Arab Jerusalem.

I have come to Jerusalem, the city of Peace which will always remain as a living embodiment of coexistence among believers of the three religions. It is inadmissible that anyone should conceive the special status of the City of Jerusalem within the framework of annexation or expansionism. It should be a free and open city for all believers.

Above all, this city should not be severed from those who have made it their abode for centuries. Instead of awakening the prejudices of the Crusades, we should revive the spirit of Omar Al-Khattab and Salah Ed-Din - the spirit of tolerance and respect for rights.

The holy shrines of Islam and Christianity are not only places of worship, but a living testimony of our uninterrupted presence here - politically, spiritually and intellectually. Here let us make no mistake about the importance and reverence we Christians and Muslims attach to Jerusalem.

Let me tell you, without the slightest hesitation, that I have not come to you under this roof to request that your troops evacuate the occupied territories. Complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 is a logical and undisputed fact. Nobody should plead for that. Any talk about permanent peace based on justice, and any move to insure our coexistence in peace and security in this part of the world, would become meaningless while you occupy Arab territories by force of arms. (...)



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 9TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
DAKAR, SENEGAL, 24-28 APRIL 1978 [EXCERPTS]**

[Declaration reaffirming the importance of Jerusalem for the OIC states]

[...] The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to continue the struggle in all its military and political forms for reestablishing their national and inalienable rights; particularly their right to return to Palestine and their right to self-determination and to establish their national independent state on their national soil. It called upon the United States of America to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. It also reaffirmed the attachment of Muslims to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the determination of all governments of Member States to work for its liberation and reestablish Arab Jurisdiction there, and their determination that the city should not be subject to bargaining or concessions. The Conference decided to give the required financial support to restore Arab and Muslim presence in the Holy City. [...]

Reaffirming the paramount religious and spiritual importance attached to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) by all Islamic Countries and Muslims all over the world, the Conference reiterated that no efforts would be spared to ensure that the Arab Islamic Character of Al-Quds is preserved. It strongly condemned Israel for her continuing occupation of the Holy City, for the desecration of the Islamic monuments revered by Muslims throughout the world and for blatant interference in the practice of the Islamic faith. It called on the Member States to form a united front for the Liberation of Al-Quds from the illegal Israeli occupation and to restore Al-Quds to its previous Arab Islamic Status.

Confirming all previous resolutions, recommendations and measures and urging all Member States to implement them as soon as possible, the Conference endorsed the appeal to be made by the Secretary General to urge Member States to make voluntary contributions, on the basis of the principles of the Charter and previous resolutions, as an expression of Islamic Solidarity towards the issue and the people of Al-Quds and Palestine, as well as in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds and other occupied territories in Palestine. It requested the General Secretariat to continue following up the implementation of these resolutions and to take all necessary steps and measures towards this end, in full cooperation with the Governing Board of the Al-Quds Fund and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a detailed report on the results achieved in this respect to the Islamic Conference at its next session.

The Conference decided to increase the membership of the Al-Quds Committee from 13 to 15 and unanimously elected Bangladesh and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as the two new members of the Committee, in addition to the existing thirteen members all of whom were reelected unanimously for another term of three years. [...]



**POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE 9TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
DAKAR, SENEGAL, 24-28 APRIL 1978 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and the importance of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION No. 13/9-P - AL-QUDS FUND

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al-Awal, 1398 H (24-28 April, 1978),

Reaffirming all previous resolutions, recommendations and measures, and urging all Member States to implement them without any delay;

Commending the effective role played by those Member States which have contributed to the capital of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, and those which have pledged contribution, as well as the fruitful efforts of the General Secretariat;

Appealing to other Member States to contribute generously to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, and announce their voluntary contributions to its agreed capital so as to enable the Fund to achieve the major objectives for which it was set up:

1. *Agrees* to increase the agreed capital of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund from US\$ 60 million to US\$ 100 million, the sum will be collected over a two year period through voluntary donations by Member States and others;

2. *Decides* to devote a special meeting of the Islamic Conference at which Member States will announce their voluntary contributions to the Fund's capital;
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to expedite the travel formalities of the delegation in the course of the next month and to meet travel and other expenses of the delegation composed of the General Secretariat and of the members of the Fund's Governing Board which will visit Member States to collect voluntary contributions;
4. *Endorses* the appeal to be made by the Secretary General to urge these States to make voluntary contributions, in keeping with the principles of the Charter and of previous resolutions, and as an expression of Islamic Solidarity with the people of Al Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and Palestine, and in support of their cause and of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and other occupied territories in Palestine;
5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of these resolutions, to take all necessary steps and measures towards this end, in close cooperation with the Governing Board of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a detailed report on results achieved in this respect to the Islamic Conference at its next session. [...]

RESOLUTION No. 15/9-P - AI-QUDS AI-SHARIF (JERUSALEM)

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 17-21 Jumad Al-Awal, 1398 H. (24-28 April, 1978),

Recalling the principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the decisions of the Summit Conference and Foreign Ministers Conferences and all the decisions taken by the UN and other international organizations concerning the Israeli aggression on Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), Palestine and other Arab lands, and Israel's continuing illegal occupation of these places in flagrant violation of the UN decisions and International law;

Noting the deliberate and sinister policy of Israel to alter the Arab Islamic Character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem);

Reaffirming the paramount religious and spiritual importance attached to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) by all Islamic Countries and Muslims over the world;

Hereby reiterates to spare no means to ensure that Arab Islamic Character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) is preserved;

Strongly condemns Israel for her continued occupation of the Holy City, for the desecration of Islamic monuments revered by Muslims throughout the world; for blatant interference in the practice of the Islamic faith;

Urges upon all states that render direct or indirect assistance to Israel to refrain from doing so, bearing in mind the grave consequences of helping the aggressor and;

Calls on the Member States to make an all out united effort for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) from the illegal Israeli occupation and to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) to its previous Arab Islamic Status. [...]



**PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT OF EGYPT, LETTER TO US PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS, STATING HIS POSITION
ON THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM, 17 SEPTEMBER 1978**

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem:

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the City must be respected and restored.
2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.
3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian People in the West Bank.
4. Relevant Security Council Resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the City are null and void and should be rescinded.

5. All peoples must have free access to the City and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination.
6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.
7. Essential functions in the City should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

Sincerely, *Mohammed Anwar el-Sadat*

[Note: President Carter's responded (letter dated 22 September 1978) that "The position of the United States on Jerusalem re-mains as stated by Ambassador Goldberg in the United Nations General Assembly on 14 July 1967, and subsequently by Ambassador Yost in the United Nations Security Council on 1 July 1969."]



**FINAL DECLARATION, DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
JERUSALEM COMMITTEE AT ITS 8TH SESSION, JEDDAH,
19-20 NOVEMBER 1978 [EXCERPTS]**

[The Jerusalem Committee's "guidelines" for OIC states on Jerusalem and the Palestinian cause]

1. The Jerusalem Committee held its eighth session at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah on id 20 Dul Hajja, 1398 (19 and 20 November 1978), under the chairmanship of His Excellency Ambassador Fazal Muqeem Khan, Chairman of the Committee, and in the presence of the members of the Jerusalem Committee:

HE H. R. Choudhury, People's Republic of Bangladesh; HE Ezzal Arab Amin, Arab Republic of Egypt; Mr. Osman Keita, Republic of Guinea; HE S. A. M. Aly Droes, Republic of Indonesia; HE Tharwat Talhouni, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; HE Jasafar Mu'awiya, Lebanese Republic; Mr. Mas'ud Abdulal Altir, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; HE Mohamed Naseri, Kingdom of Morocco; HE Abdel Mohsen Abu Maizer, Palestine Liberation Organization; HE Major General Fazal Muqeem Khan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan; HE Sheikh Samir El Shihabi, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Mr. Mohamadou Kan, Republic of Senegal; HE Fateh Bashir Bishara, Democratic Republic of the Sudan; HE Abdul Hamid Darkal, Syrian Arab Republic; Absent: Representative of the Empire of Iran.
2. The Organization of the Islamic Conference was represented by he Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, His Excellency Amadou Karim Gaye, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, is Excellency Ambassador Kacem Zhiri, and high officials of the Department of Political Affairs.
3. The Committee considered the agenda with special emphasis on the situation on the Middle East and the latest developments concerning the problem of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem. The Committee listened to the statement of the Secretary-General on the results of the two meetings held by the Islamic Foreign Ministers at New York, on 4 and 11 October 1978, and the final communiqué issued at the conclusion of those two meetings, as well as the press conference held at New York by both His Excellency the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and His Excellency the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
4. In addition, the Committee listened to a comprehensive report by the Assistant Secretary-General on the mission of the Delegation of the Jerusalem Fund and the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the latest developments pertaining to the issuing of the Palestine postage stamp.
5. The Committee listened to the viewpoints of the representatives of the member States, who discussed the dangers surrounding the problem of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem because of the current attempts to impose Zionist solutions on the people of Palestine with a view to liquidating its inalienable national rights and desecrating its sanctuaries and who reaffirmed the commitment to the cause of the Palestinian people at the Arab, Islamic and international levels, particularly the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences of Algiers and Rabat, and the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences, especially the Dakar Conference. They explained that the present dangers posed by Zionism and its allies to the cause of Palestine, the Arabs and the Muslims amount to a negation of Palestinian, Arab, Islamic and international legitimacy, which underlines the need to liberate all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to guarantee the right of the people of Palestine to return, its right to self-determination and its right to the establishment of its independent State in its national territory under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation

Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine within and outside the occupied homeland.

6. The representatives of the member States also reaffirmed the determination of those States to safeguard the full rights of the Arab people of Palestine and Arab and Islamic sovereignty over the Holy City of Jerusalem and to strengthen Arab and Islamic solidarity.
7. After full and comprehensive deliberations, the Jerusalem Committee decided the following:

First. The Jerusalem Committee reaffirms that it is imperative for all member States to abide fully by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the resolutions of the Summit Conferences and the Conference of Foreign Ministers. It considers the commitment to the Charter, particularly the resolutions pertaining to Palestine and Jerusalem, an Islamic duty that must never be renounced or jeopardized.

Second. In view of the current dangers surrounding the problem of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem owing to the attempts to impose on the people of Palestine the solutions of the Zionists and their allies, the Jerusalem Committee decides:

- (a) To request His Excellency the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to proceed to New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly's debate on the question of Palestine between 27 November and 4 December 1978 and to participate in its deliberations;
- (b) To request His Excellency the Secretary-General to convene the Islamic Group at New York in order to secure effective and comprehensive participation in the above-mentioned deliberations abiding by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the resolutions of its conferences;
- (c) To entrust the General Secretariat with the task of continuing its contacts and consultations to convene an emergency Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, in the light of the call of the Palestine Liberation Organization in that connexion, during the current session of the General Assembly.

Third. The Jerusalem Committee reaffirms the support of the Muslim worlds by every possible means, for the Palestinian Arab people in its just struggle for the liberation of its country and the regaining of its inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine within and outside its occupied homeland.

Fourth. The Jerusalem Committee reaffirms the absolute and permanent commitment of the Muslim world to the Arab and Islamic character of Holy Jerusalem and to Arab and Islamic sovereignty over it; denounces Zionist and racist practices in Holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestine; and draws the attention of world public opinion to the continued Zionist and racist occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands, and also to the occupation authorities' pursuit of a policy aimed at the establishment of colonial settlements, at the suppression of liberty, at the oppression of the Palestinian people and at the continued annexation, Judaisation and alteration of historical, archaeological and cultural landmarks. The Committee further draws the attention of world public opinion to the fact that the pursuit of such a policy endangers world peace and constitutes a challenge to Islamic, Arab and international legitimacy.

Fifth. The Jerusalem Committee calls upon all States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to redouble their efforts in support of the Arab cause, the essence of which is the cause of Palestine. It also calls upon them to oppose all the solutions that the Zionist enemy and its allies are trying to impose on the Arab nation, at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people and its inalienable national rights.

Sixth. The Jerusalem Committee salutes the steadfastness of the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied homeland and its commitment to the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, and calls upon all the member States and all freedom-loving and justice-loving Powers and States to support politically, materially and morally the resistance of the Palestinian people and of the confrontation States against the Zionist occupation.

Seventh. The Jerusalem Committee salutes the Syrian-Iraqi meeting and considers it an important Islamic and Arab achievement contributing to the strengthening of Arab and Islamic solidarity and to the strengthening of the resistance against the Zionist enemy and its conspiracies. It welcomes and supports that meeting especially since it has taken place at a time of increasing dangers to the Arab and Islamic causes, in the forefront of which is the cause of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem.

The Syrian-Iraqi meeting and the Arab solidarity which became quite clear at the Arab Summit at Baghdad and which was expressed in its final statement constitute an important step in strengthening Arab and Islamic solidarity and help to achieve the objectives of Arabs and Muslims in liberating their land and regaining the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Eighth. The Jerusalem Committee stresses that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except by liberating all the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, foremost among which is Holy Jerusalem, and by achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right

to return, to determine its future and to establish its independent State in its national homeland under the leadership of the PLO.

Ninth. The Jerusalem Committee renews its call to all member States which have not yet issued the Palestine postage stamp to do so as soon as possible, according to the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences.

It also puts on record its thanks to the States that have already issued the Palestine stamp and requests the General Secretariat to stress that member States should implement the resolution concerning the issuing of a Palestine postage stamp, according to the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar.

Tenth. The Jerusalem Committee thanks the delegation of the Jerusalem Fund and the General Secretariat for their efforts during its first tour of some of the member States and calls for the continuation of such efforts contacts and the completion of the scheduled visits to other countries before the end of 1978.



**DECLARATION BY THE ISLAMIC STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REGARDING THE DETERIORATING SITUATION OF THE ISLAMIC AND ARAB
STATUS OF JERUSALEM, 2 MARCH 1979**

1. The Islamic States Members of the United Nations convened a meeting on 2 March 1979 to deliberate on the most ominous and accelerating erosion of the Islamic and Arab status of Holy Jerusalem, in consequence of Israeli occupation authorities' systematic and deliberate policy and practice of colonization and despoliation in the Holy Land.
2. The conferees made an intensive factual review and appraisal of the consequences stemming from the Israeli occupation authorities' ongoing, unabated and heedless policies in Jerusalem and its environs over the past 11 years, designed to alter and eventually to obliterate the religious, historical and national character of the Holy City of Jerusalem.
3. The review disclosed a situation of alarming proportions, which Member States can only view with the most profound concern and disquiet. The situation is insufferable and totally unacceptable inasmuch as it poses a serious threat to one of their foremost religious and historical legacies. Furthermore, it deprives the 800 million citizens of their respective States, and others in many friendly States of their inalienable and legitimate rights to perform one of their pivotal religious functions, which they have been exercising for 1,400 years.
4. The occupied Holy City of Jerusalem has been reduced, since 1967, to little more than a tiny enclave, if not a ghetto. It has been expanded 15-fold through Israeli colonization and expansion and has been encircled from all sides, stretching from the doorsteps of Bethlehem in the south doorsteps of the town of Ramallah in the north, a distance of 40 kilometers. To the west Jerusalem has been encircled by a series of Israeli settlements in the hilly ranges of the occupied West Bank, and to the east by a newly constructed industrial town at Khan ul-Ahmar.
5. Even more alarming, in strictly religious and historical terms, is the demolition of sacred historical sites in the old city of Jerusalem and, in particular, the unceasing deep diggings below the foundation of the Aqsa Mosque and adjacent to the historical mosques and centuries-old centres of religious learning in this sacred area. The 1,400-year-old Holy Ibrahimi sanctuary in Hebron has almost been transformed into a synagogue.
6. It is the considered opinion and firm conviction of the Islamic States Members of the United Nations participating in this meeting that, if the current Israeli policies and practices persist in the city of Jerusalem and its environs, then the whole Islamic and Arab legacy in Jerusalem will, in the near future, be almost totally erased, and the indigenous Palestine citizen of Jerusalem both Moslem and Christian Arabs, who are the constituency, sentinel and living embodiment of both Islam and Christianity - will be squeezed out by a process of calculated attrition, leaving behind empty mosques and churches to serve the Israeli aggressors penchant for tourist attractions.
7. The Islamic States Member of the United Nations find themselves impelled to give a solemn warning that under no circumstances will the 800 million adherents of the Islamic faith tolerate such a flagrant aggression and travesty against one of their holiest cities and historical legacies.
8. In the light of the aforementioned considerations:

First, Islamic Member States view with the most, profound concern the current ongoing process of emasculation and colonization by the Israel occupation authorities in the Holy Land of Jerusalem.

Second, the Islamic Member States regard all such measures which have been taken so far, and which might be taken in the future, illegal and in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,² as well as of the principles and precepts of international law and United Nations resolution. Such being the case, all these measures are null and void and should be rescinded immediately.

Third, the Islamic Member States express their countries' determination to exert their utmost and to restore, by all means, the Islamic and Arab status of Jerusalem and to undo the despoilation which the Israeli occupation has carried out in the Holy Land.

Fourth, in expressing their resolve to redeem occupied Jerusalem, the Islamic Member States wish to emphasize that, by conviction, they are averse to any form of religious or racial intolerance and staunchly believe in the equality of all peoples, regardless of religious affiliation. But the Islamic States and peoples are equally vehemently opposed to being discriminated against, or being denied their inalienable religious and historical rights and entitlements in Jerusalem, in consequence of Israeli claims to exclusivity and dominance.

Fifth, the Islamic Member States are unanimous in their firm belief that the redemption of Jerusalem can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestine and Arab lands and the restoration of the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestine people, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions.

Sixth, the 42 Islamic States Members of the United Nations resolve to keep the situation and developments pertaining to Jerusalem under constant and close scrutiny with a view to deciding what further steps should be taken to restore legitimacy and normalcy to Holy Jerusalem, whose alienation would pose a serious threat to world peace and security.

Seventh, the Islamic Member States strongly support the request of the Government of Jordan and other Arab States to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the continually deteriorating situation in the Holy Land.

Eighth, this Declaration shall be circulated to all Members of the United Nations and in particular to the Security Council, in the earnest hope that it will take prompt and effective action, including the application of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure compliance with its own Charter and resolutions on this most crucial subject.



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 10TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS (PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SESSION), FEZ, MOROCCO,
(8-12 MAY 1979 [EXCERPTS])**

[Declaration on the status of Jerusalem: Judaisation of the city and deterioration of its Islamic character]

FINAL DECLARATION

1. In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, (the Republic of Senegal) and in response to the kind invitation extended by the Kingdom of Morocco, the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from, 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani 1399 H. (8-12 May 1979). [...]
5. His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated the Conference with an inspiring speech which he started by paying tribute to the memory of Muslim martyrs foremost among whom was the late King Faisal Ben Abdul Aziz. [...]

His Majesty reiterated what was uppermost in the hearts of all Muslims saying «We shall pray in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) guided by our faith and strong will. Our weapon is not the rifle alone, but our firm, sincere and unflinching commitment to our principles.

His Majesty further said that the Palestinian people are in no need of custodians. They are a people capable of handling their own affairs, and instead of dissent and rhetoric we should agree on a minimum acceptable to all.

His Majesty concluded his speech by wishing the Conference success. [...]

² *a/* United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

11. On the occasion of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided that this session be devoted to Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem). [...]

16. The Heads of Delegation delivered speeches in which they reviewed the current international situation, while focusing in particular on the problems of Al-Quds, (Jerusalem), Palestine and the Middle East. They condemned the Israeli acts aimed at the Judaisation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), and the obliteration of its Islamic character. They stressed their countries' full support to the Palestine people's just struggle to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on the land of their fathers and forefathers under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. They also announced that the Palestinian question was the core of the Middle East issue, whose solution rested on allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights and on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem).

Consequently they reiterated their conviction that the strengthening of solidarity among Islamic countries was the most appropriate method to cope with the different threats facing our Islamic Nation.

The Heads of Delegation also discussed the problems of Islamic communities, racial discrimination, as well as the means of strengthening cooperation and promoting integration among member states of the Islamic Conference in the various fields.

17. The Conference agreed that the year 1400 Hijra, corresponding to the year 1980 AD be considered Al-Quds Al-Sharif year (Holy Jerusalem Year).

18. As regards Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, the Conference decided that it should be convened at Foreign Ministers' level and that His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco be humbly requested to accept its chairmanship. The Committee would see to the implementation of a political and information program in non-Islamic countries, aimed at consolidating the Islamic Conference resolutions at the highest level with a view to preserving peace as well as the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem). [...]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS [...]

- The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International Organizations which call for the return of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) to Arab Islamic Sovereignty, bans any alterations which would change the Arab Islamic nature of the Holy City and considers any alteration null and void and illegal.
- The Conference condemned the continued annexation and Judaisation measures and forcible seizure of land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the continued desecration of the Holy Aqsa and Al-Ibrahimi Mosques and other holy places in Palestine.
- The Conference reiterated the commitment of all Muslims to their sacred eternal right to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and affirmed the religious and spiritual significance to and strong attachment of Muslims to the first of the two Qiblas, the third of the Holy Mosques and the Masra of the Prophet (Allah's Peace and Blessing be upon Him).
- The Conference considered the liberation of the City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) from Zionist racist colonialism, the recovery of Arab sovereignty thereon and the preservation of its former character, a collective Islamic responsibility and that no party should be permitted to adopt any position, measure or action concerning this Holy City in the absence of Islamic unanimity.
- The Conference called for the formation of national people's committees to undertake the enlightenment of Muslims on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), provide support to Mujahideen and the Holy Jihad and look after the welfare of the families of martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen.
- The Conference called on Member States to contact the countries which recognized the Zionist enclave to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) as such a move would offend the feelings of all Muslims and constitute a violation of United Nations' resolutions, and would also adversely affect the future of the Holy City and relations between the Islamic states and those countries.
- The Conference called for a political and information drive by Member States with a view to creating better awareness of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and Palestine question. The Conference also called for strict adherence to the total boycott of the Zionist enemy in the political, economic and cultural fields and for refraining from all other forms of cooperation with it.
- The Conference thanked all the friendly nations and international organizations and institutions supporting Palestinian, Arab and Muslim rights. It called on Member States of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned countries to take a stand in support of these rights.

- The Conference denounced the expansionist ambitions of the Zionist enclave in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and its attempts to make it its capital and decided to convene a meeting of the Al-Quds' (Jerusalem) Committee at the Foreign Minister's level, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. This Committee would implement the political and information program for the preservation of the Arab and Islamic Character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and for its restoration to Arab and Muslim sovereignty.
- The Conference called on all Member States to contribute generously to the Al-Quds' (Jerusalem) Fund in order to ensure the continuity of its sacred mission namely, to enhance the perseverance of the Palestinian people and enable them to resist the occupation and frustrate all annexation and Judaisation measures. [...]

Fez, 14 Jumad Al-Thani 1399 H. (12 May 1979).



**POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE 10TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS (PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SESSION)
FEZ, MOROCCO, 8-12 MAY 1979 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions condemning the deterioration of the situation in Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION No. 3/10-P - AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF (THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM) (PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SESSION)

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H (8-12 May 1979),

Proceeding from the declaration of the Kings and Heads of State of Islamic Countries issued by the First Islamic Summit Conference, held in Rabat, which affirmed the rejection of any settlement to the Palestine question which does not provide for the restoration of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) to its pre-June 1967 status, and the statement of the Kings and Heads of State issued by the Second Islamic Summit Conference, held in Lahore, in particular Paragraph 6 which stipulates the rejection of any agreement, protocol or understanding which includes the perpetuation of Israeli occupation of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), or placing it under any Non-Arab sovereignty or making it a subject for bargaining or concessions;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly, including resolution 2253 adopted by the extraordinary emergency session on 14th July, 1967 calling upon Israel to rescind any arrangements to effect a change to the status of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), and the resolutions of the UN Security Council, including resolution 267 adopted on 3rd July 1969, and the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Commission, such as resolution 3 of the 28th Session adopted on 22nd March 1972, and the resolutions adopted by UNESCO, such as resolution 17/S 22/4/3 adopted in November 1968, and other international resolutions which demand that Israel be restrained from effecting any changes to the features of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), which is considered an Arab Islamic City that had fallen under oppressive Israeli occupation;

Vehemently denouncing the Israeli enemy's provocative statements and aggressive measures; its desecration of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Mosque of Ibrahim and other holy places in Al-Quds (Jerusalem), Hebron and other Palestinian cities; the Demographic and cultural changes enforced in the Holy land with a view to altering its Arab and Islamic Features; its recent Unequivocal and flagrant announcement that the Holy City will remain forever the unified capital of this alien racist Zionist entity; and its request that countries recognizing its entity move their embassies, consulates and offices to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem);

The Islamic Countries will mobilize all their resources and potential to confront the Israeli enemy, and consider the Liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) from the racist Israeli colonialism, and its restoration to Arab Islamic sovereignty and the preservation of its Islamic Arab character, a collective Islamic responsibility whereby no party, in the absence of Islamic unanimity, is to take any position, measure or action concerning the Holy City;

Affirming the determination of all Muslims - peoples and Governments - to attain their eternal and sacred rights to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the holy places in Palestine; the religious and spiritual importance attached to the Holy City; and the strong attachment of all Muslims in the world to the first Qibla and third Haram which witnessed the Israa of the Prophet (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him);

In pursuance of the provisions of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and in particular Article II, Paragraph 5 calling for coordinated action for the preservation and liberation of the Holy Islamic places and the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their rights and liberate their land;

Committed to the resolutions adopted by the Kings and Heads of State of Islamic Countries at the two Summit meetings of Rabat and Lahore, and in accordance with the international resolutions, as well as com-

mitted to the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Islamic Foreign Ministers concerning Al-Quds (Jerusalem), the last of which being resolution 15/9-P, as well as the Resolutions of Rabita Al-Alam Al-Islami, and the First Conference of the Ministers of Pilgrimage, Waqfs and Islamic Holy Places;

DECIDES:

To call upon all Member States to form popular national committees, the objectives of which are:

1. To acquaint Muslims with the problems of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), and the other Holy Places in Palestine, through Cultural, Information and all other means;
2. To support the Mujahidin and the Holy Jihad to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and to protect the families of the Palestinian Mujahidin and Martyrs;

To invite all Member States - individually and collectively - to call upon countries with Embassies in Israel to resist all pressure aimed at having them transfer their Embassies, Consulates and offices to the occupied Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), to avoid offending Muslims all over the world, to uphold Muslim rights, and in response to the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International organizations and Institutions;

To call upon all Member States to clarify to other countries of the world the gravity of this arbitrary Israeli measure, to explain the adverse consequences on the future of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), on the one hand, on the future relations between Islamic countries and those countries transferring their Embassies, Consulates and offices to the Holy City, on the other;

To commit Member States to adopt appropriate measures for the implementation of the United Nations' Resolutions concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) since 1947;

To call upon Member States to extend material and moral assistance to consolidate Arab and Islamic presence in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the preservation of Arab and Islamic property;

To condemn the measures being adopted by the Zionist occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) to seize Arab and Islamic Public and private property and Waqfs; to consider all such actions as null, void and illegal as they are founded on oppression, aggression and coercion, and contradict the Resolutions of the United Nations and other International and Regional organizations, and are being undertaken in occupied Lands;

To call upon the Foreign Ministers of the Member States to undertake International Political and Information action to explain the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) in particular, and the problem of Palestine, in general;

To reaffirm the unreserved commitment of all the governments and peoples of the Member States to the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and its specialized committees on action to be taken for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and the restoration of its Arab and Islamic sovereignty;

To call upon all Member States to fully abide by political, economic, cultural and other forms of boycott of the racist Zionist enemy embodied in the Israeli entity, in all fields and at all levels;

To extend thanks to all friendly countries and other International organizations and institutions which support Palestinian, Arab and Islamic rights and which adopt a consistent positive stand on Palestinian and Arab rights in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), in particular, and in Palestine, in general.

To request all Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to communicate this resolution to both the Non-Aligned group and the Organization of African Unity with a view to gaining their support of Islamic rights in this respect;

To request the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit relevant periodical and detailed reports to Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee and the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 4/10-P - AL-QUDS (JERUSALEM) COMMITTEE

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H. (8-12 May 1979),

Having taken cognizance of the resolution adopted by the two Islamic Summit Conferences in Rabat and Lahore and the resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Foreign Ministers on Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the inviolability and liberation of the Holy Places;

Taking into consideration the present status of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the blatant ambitions of the Zionist enemy, its insistence on Judaizing the city and transforming it into a capital of the Zionist aggressive entity;

Aware that this critical situation confronting the first of the two qiblas and the third Holy Haram would necessarily place the Governments and peoples of the Islamic world vis-à-vis their sacred historic responsibilities;

DECIDES:

1. That Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee hold a meeting at Foreign Ministers' level to be chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco who has kindly accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee;
2. That the Committee, in addition to its functions and nature of its responsibilities, should, in particular, draw up and implement a political and information program in the non-Islamic world for consolidating the Resolutions adopted by the bodies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the various levels, to maintain the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and to restore it to Arab and Islamic sovereignty;
3. That the Committee be given the necessary mandate to adopt the measure it deems suitable for the implementation of the program it decides upon to achieve its aims; and submit a report on its activities to the next Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 5/10-P - AL-QUDS (JERUSALEM) FUND

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H. (8-12 May, 1979),

Guided by the Charter and resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Reaffirming the importance attached to the implementation of these resolutions by all the Member States;

Commending the effective role played by the Member States contributing effectively to the capital of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund, and the other Member States which announced their donations to this Fund;

Calls upon all the Member States to contribute generously to this Fund so that it might continue to carry out its sacred tasks and realise the lofty objectives for which it was established, which include the consolidation of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, their resistance to the occupation and annexation, Judaisation and expatriation practices perpetrated against them by the racist, usurping Zionist enemy;

Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to enable the Islamic Delegation to resume its scheduled visits to the Member States for the purpose of raising Funds to cover the approved capital of the Fund, which is one hundred million dollars;

Reminds Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee of the necessity of electing the members of the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund in the next meeting to be held by the Committee, and the convening of periodical meetings for the Board of Directors according to the dates determined by the Fund statutes and rules of procedure;

Reiterates its request to the General Secretariat to continue follow-up of the implementation of all resolutions and recommendations adopted on Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund and to take all adequate measures thereon in collaboration with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a detailed progress report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 6/10-P - ON DAY OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H. (8-12 May 1979),

Guided By the Charter and Resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences;

Reaffirming the aspirations of Muslims - peoples and governments in the world over - for a Day to express their constant solidarity with their prime Cause namely: Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to be celebrated annually by all moral and material ways and means:

Decides to annually observe August 21st - the day coinciding with the heinous racist Zionist attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa Mosque in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) in 1969 - a "Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian People" in their struggle to liberate Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), and to restore their national inalienable rights of repatriation, self-determination, and establishing their independent national state on their national territory, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

RESOLUTION No. 7/10-P - ON APPEAL BY THE TENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H. (8-12 May, 1979),

Denouncing the deep-rooted belligerent spirit directed against the cultural and civilizational heritage, and holding the Israeli occupation responsible for violating, distorting and Judaizing the historical sites of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), altering their features and looting their contents:

Calls upon international cultural and archeological organizations to strive to put an end to the activities perpetrated by Israel against Islamic heritage, in particular, and human civilization, in general;

Urges all scholars and scientific circles to refrain from participating with the Israeli occupation authorities in any excavation and exploration work in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Holy Jerusalem) in conformity with scientific integrity and in response to the call of intellectual honour so as to curb the continued flagrant desecration of Islamic holy shrines by Israel. [...]

RESOLUTION No. 9/10-P - THE YEAR OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumad Al-Thani, 1399 H. (8-12 May, 1979),

Considering the acts perpetrated by racist imperialistic Zionism for occupying and Judaizing Al-Quds (Jerusalem) confirmed by Israel's declarations expressing its determination to pursue the crime of Judaisation and forcible seizure of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and declaring it the capital of the Zionist aggressive entity;

Affirming that this grave situation will lead to results and consequences, the responsibility for which falls upon all the Islamic peoples and governments, thus requiring serious and constant participation in all forms of Jihad, to prevent the enemy from realizing its sinister objectives, and to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), the First Qibla and the Third Haram of the Islamic World;

DECIDES:

1. To consider the year 1400H (1980) as the Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout the Islamic world;
2. To appeal to the Governments and peoples of the Member States to work, during this year, for Al-Quds as much on the individual level as on the collective, so as to unite fraternal efforts in the Islamic World, for:
 - a) enlightening Islamic World public opinion on the greatly increasing dangers that threaten the Holy City of A' Quds;
 - b) reiterating the appeal made to the Muslim peoples all over the world to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) since Jihad towards this end is an imperative obligation;
 - c) raising people's donation in each country, and depositing them with Al-Quds Fund to augment government contributions.
3. Request the General Secretariat to provide Al-Quds Committee with all documents and data for the preparation of the necessary programs for the Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
FEZ, MOROCCO, 2-3 JULY 1979**

[Guiding principles of the Jerusalem committee to improve the situation of the city and of its inhabitants]

FIRST - THE POLITICAL FIELD:

1. Appeal to all Kings and Heads of Muslim States to contact the countries members of the Security Council to inform them of the gravity of the situation in Holy Jerusalem and other Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the effect of the continuation of the Zionist practice on peace in the region and the world.
2. Call on the Security Council to enforce practical measures that would ensure the realization of the national inalienable rights of the People of Palestine and stop the continued aggression on Holy Jerusalem and the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories.
3. To send a high level delegation to visit the Vatican and other International Christian authorities to explain to them the problem of Holy Jerusalem and the grave situation in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories with a view to gain the support of those authorities to these problems.
4. Call on the Muslim States to make high level contacts with the countries of the European Economic Community and a visit, by a delegation from the Jerusalem Committee, including the PLO, to the Capitals of these countries in order to orient their position in favour of the problem of Holy Jerusalem, Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

5. On the occasion of the forthcoming OAU meeting, the African member states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, shall request the sister African countries to support the Palestinian and Arab right and the solidarity with the Arab and Muslim worlds, with a view to make them consider the Camp David and Washington agreements as a violation of the UN Charter and Resolutions and the provisions of International Law; foremost among them, the right of the people of self determination and the illegality of acquiring other territory by force and to adopt a firm stance towards the problem of Holy Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories; and the reaffirmation of the resolution of the OAU which consider the Palestine Problem an African Problem.
6. Appeal to the kings and Heads of Muslim States to contact the countries of Latin America and other Non-Aligned countries with a view to secure the widest support to the Problem of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and Arab right and to expose the dangers emanating from the Camp David and Washington Agreements and their serious effect on the future of International relations.
7. Adoption by the Muslim States of a common policy in their relations with other countries in all fields; on the basis of the position of these countries towards the Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.
8. Appeal to the Kings and Heads of Muslim States to take firm measures, including severing diplomatic and economic relations, with the countries which decide to transfer their Embassies to Jerusalem.
9. Hold periodical meetings for the groups of Ambassadors of Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference accredited to world capitals and to form a Council for them, which shall seek to acquaint with the problem of Jerusalem and Palestine and follow-up the political and information action approved by the Jerusalem Committee and the Islamic Conference.
10. The Jerusalem Committee recalls the resolutions adopted in the General Conferences and the Executive Bureau of the UNESCO and requests for the cease of all archaeological excavations and all measures to change the features of Jerusalem which aim at its Judaisation and the alteration of its Arab and Islamic characters and calls for the application of the sanctions for in the UNESCO Charter.
11. Call on the Muslim countries to provide support and assistance to the PLO, Syria and Jordan so as to attain the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.
12. Call on all Muslim countries to support the northern and eastern fronts in the face of aggression and to support coordination among the two fronts in order to secure the Arab power cable of restoring the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic right.
13. Call on all Muslim countries to provide assistance to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' to face the war of extermination launched against them by the authorities of the Zionist enemy, specially in southern Lebanon.

SECONDLY: THE INFORMATION SPHERE

The chairmanship of the Jerusalem Committee shall, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the means proposed by the latter and approved by the chairmanship:

1. Draw a plan of Information for the implementation of the Islamic resolutions on Jerusalem and Palestine, including:
 - a) Preparation of a scientific basic document that would prove and testify the Arab character of Jerusalem and project the significance of Jerusalem to all Muslims from the religious, political and civilization points of view;
 - b) prepare audio-visual information material to acquaint the International Public opinion with the problem of Jerusalem and Palestine;
 - c) organize International Seminars on the problem of Palestine, Jerusalem, Zionism, and racial discrimination, in which notable political personalities, thinkers and Ulemma'a from all parts of the world shall participate;
 - d) to direct and unite informatory programmes relative to Islamic Occasions : such as the day of Islamic Solidarity with the People of Palestine (12/8- Every year AD) and the Year of Jerusalem (1400 AH- 1980 AD).
2. To seek, in implementing this plan, the assistance of the specialized agencies of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and especially INNA, the ISB and some specialized agencies in the world.
3. Urge the Muslim countries to appreciate the need to issue the Palestine stamp on permanent basis as long as the Problem of Palestine remains unsolved, and in the manner embodied in the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and that is due to the Usefulness, of this continued issuance in the political, informational and human fields of the struggle of the Palestinian struggle and the projection of this problem.

THIRD: THE FINANCIAL SPHERE

1. Urge the Muslim States to effectively contribute to the Jerusalem Fund so that it can perform its duty in the preservation of the Arab Charter of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories.
2. Call on the Islamic Development Bank credit facilities and financial loans to the Palestinian institutions with a guarantee of the PLO, to support the development projects of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem and Occupied Palestine, specially in the fields of housing, industry, agriculture, services and education.
3. Emphasise upon the Muslim countries the necessity to abide by the boycott against the Zionist entity and which was decided by the Islamic Conferences.

The Jerusalem Committee decided to renew the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors of the Jerusalem Fund which is composed as follows:

1. Palestine permanent member,
2. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
3. Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
4. People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea,
5. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
6. Kingdom of Morocco.

In the conclusion of the works of the Jerusalem Committee, the Heads of the Delegations expressed to H.M. King Hassan II their sincere gratitude and appreciation for His Majesty's kind chairmanship and wise directives which had an effective role in arriving at the positive resolutions and the specific programme of action for the coordination of sincere efforts to work for implementing the Arab and Islamic right in Holy Jerusalem and the land of Palestine.

The Heads of Delegations also expressed their gratitude and thanks to H.M. the King, Government and people of Morocco for their generous hospitality and excellent organisation which caused the success of this historical session of the Jerusalem Committee.



IMAM KHOMEINI, PROCLAMATION OF AL-QUDS DAY, AUGUST 1979

[Imam Khomeini declared the last Friday of Ramadan as 'Yawm Al-Quds' in remembrance of Jerusalem]

Announcement of International Al-Quds Day

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

For many years, I have been notifying the Muslims of the danger posed by the usurper Israel which today has intensified its savage attacks against the Palestinian brothers and sisters, and which, in the south of Lebanon in particular, is continually bombing Palestinian homes in the hope of crushing the Palestinian struggle. I ask all the Muslims of the world and the Muslim governments to join together to sever the hand of this usurper and its supporters. I call on all the Muslims of the world to select as Quds Day the last Friday in the holy month of Ramadan - which is itself a determining period and can also be the determiner of the Palestinian people's fate - and through a ceremony demonstrating the solidarity of Muslims worldwide, announce their support for the legitimate rights of the Muslim people.

I ask God Almighty for the victory of the Muslims over the infidels.

IMAM'S MESSAGE ANNOUNCING AL-QUDS DAY, 7 AUGUST 1979
(16 Murdad 1358 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 8, p. 229.

Al-Quds Day is the day for the weak and oppressed to confront the oppressors

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Al-Quds Day is an international day, it is not a day devoted to Al-Quds alone. It is the day for the weak and oppressed to confront the arrogant powers, the day for those nations suffering under the pressure of American oppression and oppression by other powers to confront the superpowers; it is the day when the oppressed should arm themselves against the oppressors and rub their noses in the dirt; it is the day when the hypocrites

will be distinguished from the true believers. For the true believers acknowledge this day as Al-Quds Day and do what they must do. The hypocrites, however, those who are secretly affiliated with the superpowers and are friends of Israel, are either indifferent on this day or do not allow the people to hold demonstrations.

Al-Quds Day is the day when the fate of the oppressed nations should be determined. The oppressed nations should announce their existence against the oppressors, and just as Iran rose up and rubbed the noses of the oppressors in the dirt, and will continue to do so, all the nations should rise up and throw these germs of corruption into the rubbish bin too.

Al-Quds Day is the day when the followers of the former regime in Iran and those who conspire for the corrupt regime (Israel) and the superpowers in other regions, particularly in Lebanon, should be put in their place. It is the day when we must strive to rescue Al-Quds and deliver our Lebanese brothers from these pressures. It is the day when we must free all the oppressed from the clutches of the oppressors, the day when the Muslim community, when all the Muslims should announce their existence and warn the superpowers ... Al-Quds Day is the day when the superpowers should be warned to stay at home and leave the oppressed alone. Israel, the enemy of mankind, the enemy of humanity, which is creating disturbances every day and is attacking our brothers in south Lebanon, must realise that its masters are no longer accepted in the world and must retreat. They must give up their ambitious designs on Iran, their hands must be severed from all the Islamic countries and their agents in these countries must step down. Al-Quds Day is the day for announcing such things, for announcing such things to the satans who want to push the Islamic nations aside and bring the superpowers into the arena. Al-Quds Day is the day to dash their hopes and warn them that those days are gone.

Al-Quds Day is the day of Islam; it is the day when Islam should be revived, so let us revive it and implement Islamic laws in the Islamic countries. Al-Quds Day is the day when we must warn all the superpowers that they can no longer keep Islam under their control by means of their evil agents. Al-Quds Day is the day to give life to Islam. The Muslims must awaken, they must come to realise the power they have, the material power and the spiritual. What are the Muslims, who form a population of one billion, enjoy divine support and have Islam and their faith behind them, afraid of? ... The governments in the world should know that Islam will not be defeated, Islam and the teachings of the Qur'an should prevail in all countries. Religion should be the religion of God and Islam is the religion of God so it should advance on all regions of the world. Al-Quds Day is the day to announce such a matter, the day to announce 'Muslims, advance!' Advance on all the regions of the world. Al-Quds Day is not confined to (matters pertaining to) Palestine alone, it is the day of Islam, the day of Islamic government, the day when the flag of an Islamic Republic should be raised in all (Islamic) countries, the day when the superpowers should be made to realise that they can no longer advance on the Islamic countries.

I see Al-Quds Day as a day of Islam and a day of the Most Noble Messenger (peace be upon him and his descendants). It is the day when we must prepare all our forces and bring the Muslims out of the seclusion they (the foreign powers and their agents) forced them into, so that with all their might and main they can stand up to the foreigners. And with all our strength we are standing against the foreigners and will not allow anyone else to interfere in our country's affairs. The Muslims should not allow anyone else to interfere in the affairs of their country. On Al-Quds Day, the nations should caution those governments which are traitors. Al-Quds Day is the day when we shall discover which individuals and which regimes approve of the conspiracies of international groups and oppose Islam. Those who do not participate they oppose Islam and are in agreement with Israel, and those who participate they are committed, and in agreement with Islam opposing the enemies of Islam at the head America and Israel. It is a day when truth will be distinguished from falsehood, the day when truth and falsehood will be distinct.

I beseech God the Blessed and Exalted to grant victory to Islam over all sections of the population in the world and to the oppressed over all the oppressors. And I beseech God the Blessed and Exalted to deliver our brothers in Palestine, in Lebanon and in southern Lebanon, indeed anywhere in the world they may be, from the hands of the oppressors and plunderers.

Peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of God and the Imams of the Muslims

REMARKS, 18 AUGUST 1979 (27 Murdad 1358 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 8, p. 250.

Al-Quds Day, a precursor to the Party of the Oppressed

Al-Quds Day is an Islamic day and a day for a general Islamic mobilisation. I hope that this event will be the precursor to the creation of a party for the oppressed throughout the world which will go by the name of the party of the oppressed. I hope that all the oppressed will join this party to remove the obstacles that lie in their path; that they will rise up against the oppressors and plunderers of the East and West and no longer allow

oppressors to tyrannize the weak of the earth; that they will make a reality Islam's proclamation, Islam's promise which is that the weak will rule over the oppressors and will inherit the earth. Hitherto, the oppressed have been disunited, and nothing will be accomplished by disunity. Now that an example of unity among the oppressed has materialized in the Muslim lands, this must find reality more extensively among all strata of mankind throughout history under the name of the 'Party of the Oppressed' which is the same as the 'Party of God' (Hizbullah). And it is in accordance with the will of God the Blessed and Exalted that the oppressed must inherit the earth.

We invite all the oppressed of the world to join the Party of the Oppressed and solve their problems together with a firm determination and a common will, and through this party, remove any problem which arises anywhere in the world and for any nation.

REMARKS, 6 AUGUST 1979 (15 MURDAD 1358 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 12, p. 275.

Keep Al-Quds Day Alive

The gentlemen must pay attention, all the Muslims must pay attention, Al-Quds Day is a day to which all the Islamic nations together must direct their attention and keep alive. If a hullabaloo is raised by all the Muslim nations on the last Friday of the holy month (of Ramadan), which is Al-Quds Day, if all the people rise up, if they stage demonstrations and hold marches as they are doing now, this will be the beginning, God willing, of our stopping these corrupt elements and kicking them out of Islamic lands. But we are apathetic, the Muslims are apathetic, the people remain unwilling to take a stand, they seldom rise up or hold demonstrations about this affair. When Israel saw that the nations are at variance with one another, that the Egyptian government is its companion, its brother, and Iraq too is its brother, it advanced step by step. And you can be sure that if you remain apathetic then it will try to reach the Euphrates, for the Zionists claim that all of the land up to the Euphrates belongs to them. You must take a firm stand against them. And if it happens that the Muslim nations take a firm stand against the Zionists but their governments oppose them in this, then they should hit them in the mouth just as the Iranian people hit Muhammad Riza in the mouth. Muhammad Riza was stronger than any of the Muslim governments and enjoyed more (international) support than any of them, nevertheless, our nation rose up, made Islam their objective and shouting *Allahu Akbar* (God is the Greater), destroyed this and other powers. Even if all the powers came together, they would still never be able to hurt such a nation.



LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF JORDAN TO THE UN TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 9 JANUARY 1980

[Letter reporting Israeli activities endangering Islamic sites]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to express my Government's deep concern over the Israeli continuous measures to demolish historical Islamic places and evacuate Arab inhabitants, due to extensive excavations inside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem as manifested by the following:

On 8 December 1979, radio announced that an Islamic building owned by the Al-Mu'aqit family had collapsed. The building lies in the Bab Al-Hadid area the Israeli authorities was the heavy rainfall during that time.

Two days later, on 10 December 1979, the Arabic newspapers, *Al-Sha'b and Al-Fajr*, issued in Jerusalem, gave a collapsed. The building was the excavations carried out by the Israeli authorities underneath it and under the surrounding areas. They also concluded that the collapse of the building will lead to the destruction of all adjacent Waqf properties which amount to 26 building and are inhabited by 222 Arab Jerusalemites.

To realize the gravity of this incident, one has to imagine that these Waqf buildings lie in Housh al-Nasara, known as Housh al-Dnf, in the centre of Bab Al-Hadid which is about thirty metres from the entrance of Al-Haram Al-Sharif, whereas Bab Al-Hadid itself lies in the middle of four quarters adjacent to Al-Haram Al-Sharif, namely, Bab Al-Silsilah, Bab Al-Qatineen, Bab Al-Habs and a part of al-Widi Quarter. The collapse of these quarters will entail the collapse and destruction of nearly 300 historical Waqf buildings. Indeed, it will lead to a historical catastrophe because they represent a unique symbol of Arab and Islamic civilization.

It is the considered judgement of my Government that illegal excavations undertaken by Israel represent a violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949, and the relevant United Nations resolutions on the protection and preservation of religious and historical landmarks.

It is the earnest hope of my Government that Your Excellency would exert your utmost efforts towards bringing about a cessation of illegal acts which endanger Islamic Holy Places in the Old City of Jerusalem.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saleh A. AL-ZUBI
Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires a.i.



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN,
27-29 JANUARY 1980**

[Resolution reaffirming support to the Palestinian cause and to Jerusalem]

Resolution No.4/EOS - THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND JERUSALEM

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in its First Extraordinary Session in Islamabad from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal of the Year 1400 H. (27-29 January 1980);

Recalling that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference emerged after the first meeting of the Kings and Heads of States of Islamic countries held in Rabat in 1969 after the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque Al-Mubarak in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Mindful of the continuous and considerable importance the Organisation attaches to the Palestinian Question and to the city of Al-Quds;

Recalling its Resolution No.18/10 adopted at the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its meeting in the city of Fez from 10-15 Jumadul Thani (8-12 May) suspending Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference Organisation and all its institutions, organisation and bodies following the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt's visit to occupied Jerusalem and his signing of the Camp David Agreements and the Peace Treaty with the Zionist entity, under the supervision and guidance of the United States of America, disregarding the Arab character of Jerusalem and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, these are contrary to the principles and resolution of the Lahore Summit and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Jeddah, Istanbul, Tripoli and Dakar.

Considering that the Egyptian Government has ignored that resolution and the premises on which it was founded and has persisted in its defiance of the feelings of the Arab and the Muslim World and in its violation of the rights of the Palestinian people by persisting in its cooperation with the Zionist usurper, to the extent that it has decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors with the Zionist entity despite its persistence in keeping the occupied Arab territories and aiming at establishing Zionist settlements thereon and in considering Al-Quds Al-Sharif its so called "eternal" capital.

Recalling that the 10th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers - (The Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) has resolved in its final communiqué that the year (1400 H) corresponding to 1980 be observed as the year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Considering that the Conference has called upon member states to fully abide by the political, economic and cultural boycott as well as the boycott of any other form of cooperation with the Zionist racist enemy represented in the Israeli entity in all fields and at all levels.

Considering that Egypt has embarked on a policy of establishing political economic, cultural technical and other forms of relations with Israel which constitutes a challenge to and a violation of all the resolutions of the Islamic Conference, the non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations Organisation, regarding the Question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people, aids and encourages Israel to persist in its usurpations of Palestine and disregard the will of the international community; as well as its persistence in pursuing its expansionist, imperialist and racist policy.

1. *Condemns* the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and condemns the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and USA. in all fields in as much as this constitutes a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arab and Muslim countries.

2. *Calls upon* all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and coordinating their efforts with the Arab countries in that respect.
3. *Calls upon* all Islamic States to reaffirm their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland.
4. *Condemns* the aggressions perpetrated by Israel against South Lebanon and invites Members of the Conference to exert their efforts with a view to helping the Lebanese Government put an end to these aggressions.
5. *Invites* Islamic countries to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab states for the liberation of Al-Quds and all the other occupied territories.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 5 FEBRUARY 1980**

[Letter reporting attacks on Christian institutions]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the most ominous situation which has arisen in consequence of the recurring reports of Israeli elements in Jerusalem vandalizing and desecrating Jerusalem's Christian institutions.

It is tragically sad that the ecumenical spirit which has always been the hallmark of Jerusalem and its inhabitants should find itself a victim of such Zionist excesses in the Arab sector of Jerusalem occupied by Israel in 1967.

Press reports in Jerusalem have given detailed coverage on the recent violent attacks on the Christian institutions in Jerusalem and the lukewarm official response to the culprits which prompted the Christian organizations to send an appeal for international guarantees for the city's Holy Places and religious communities. In bold black and red Hebrew script, the scrawled slogans on the front of the Christian bookstore at 33 Street of the Prophets in Jerusalem have carried such messages as: "Missionaries!" "Pigs!" "Dirty dogs!" "Bloodsuckers!" "Get out of here!"

"Two weeks before, we had swastikas and slogans", said Charles Kopp, who owns the bookstore in Zion House. "We have our locks stuffed with matchsticks, glue. We had our place burned five years ago. They come in and tell us this is not our place, to leave. One of them said that he was the one who burned the place and he would do it again. There is occasional spitting on our window".

Four times, stones have been thrown and glass broken at the Dormition Basilica on Mount Zion on the site where the Blessed Virgin Mary is believed to have died. A spokesman for the Mayor said the Benedictine monks there had received threatening letters.

The Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem staffed by Orthodox Russian priests had windows broken and walls scrawled with slogans. Another Christian bookstore near the City Hall was visited by youths who threatened the owners if they did not close down. Two weeks later rocks were hurled through the shop's windows.

Occasionally, vandals enter the Anglican cemetery on Mount Zion and smash tombstones with crosses on them. Clerics believe the culprits are a band of Jewish vigilantes out to combat what they regard as an upsurge in Christian evangelism. Such activity had been the target of a resolution by the Orthodox Judaic Government "Agudat Israel" in its convention held in Jerusalem last month calling on the Israeli occupation authorities to curb Christian missionary work.

Mayor Teddy Kollek, aware that an integral condition to the creation of Israel in 1948 by the United Nations was the affirmation of right of religious institutions to remain in place unmolested, released a letter which he had sent to Prime Minister Begin.

It said, *inter alia*:

"This kind of vandalism pretends to be Holy War against the missionaries.

"A lack of a proper Government response at high level and strong efficient police activity will allow hostile groups to use this situation to link the actions of religious zealots with a purposeful policy of the Government."

He added that he hoped that in the future the police would prevent these terrible acts. This in turn led to a barbed cartoon in the *Jerusalem Post* in which a television viewer, talking back to a news announcer says angrily: "He's the Prime Minister! He's not supposed to hope! He's supposed to do!"

To which the announcer replies: "Don't knock it! It took two letters from Kollek to get the 'hope' out of him."

The Police Minister, Yosef Burg, has been accused by many Israelis of treating religious extremists with kid gloves because he himself is a member of the National Religious Party.

This menacing situation, according to the *Jerusalem Post* and other Jordanian papers, has prompted local Christian groups to mention the vandalism in an appeal for international guarantees for the city's Holy Places of religious communities.

The statement signed by the Reverend Roy Kreider of the predominantly Protestant United Christian Council in Israel, Father Ignazio Mancini of the Roman Catholic Christian Information Centre and Father Bargil Pixner, of the Dormition Abbey refers to incidents in which young people, believed to be members of the right-wing extremist Kach group, smashed stained glass windows at the Dormition Abbey, damaged property at the Baptist House on Rehov Narkiss and tried to destroy a Christian display at the centre.

A spokesman said that this was the first time such a statement had been signed by Christian groups from both pre-1967 Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the West Bank. It is also the first statement by local churchmen relating anti-Christian vandalism to a demand for an "internationally guaranteed special statute concerning the rights and liberties of the three great monotheistic faiths in Jerusalem".

The attacks, it says, are motivated by "an exclusivist view of the character of the city of Jerusalem", and "it is therefore opportune to reaffirm that the Christian community in all its rich diversity, is present in Jerusalem as of right and on an equal footing with the other two great monotheistic faiths".

"The impression is persistent and pervasive within the Christian community that the civil authorities have so far failed to exhaust all the possibilities open to them to curb such manifestations ... It is not infrequently felt and said within the Christian community that the perpetrators of such acts enjoy a relative impunity." It adds that such an impression ought to constitute a singular motive to prove that the contrary is the case.

The recent incidents, in an obvious reference to Kach, an extremist Israeli movement, seem to involve a new element, noted more for its racist agitation impact of similar ideologies a generation ago".

The statement by the Christian organizations of various denominations mentions the murder of a Greek Orthodox monk at Jacob's Well in Nablus last year, and points to the lack of information about the police investigation or even an interim report. The spokesman for the signers said that the absence of information has given rise in some circles to rumours that Jewish zealots murdered the monk.

The "internationally guaranteed special stature", it says, "is desired by the churches as well as by the international community" and it adds that such a statute "could not and should not impinge on, or prejudice questions of sovereignty and political boundaries". It asks the "civil authorities" to firmly put an end to "the present wave of anti-Christian fanaticism and vandalism".

Despite its forthright wording, the statement is not addressed to any particular person or government body. The spokesman explained that the signers, who represent churches which do not recognize the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem (or for that matter Israeli rule over West Jerusalem), were hesitant to address the Government. An appeal to the mayor was considered, but the spokesman said that Mayor Teddy Kollek is the one public official who has acted with complete propriety. The city even repaired damage to church property.

According to the spokesman, the Orthodox and Uniate Churches were in agreement with the statement, although they did not sign it. If the present statement brings no results, the spokesman said, then the local churches would take their case abroad to the churches around the world.

The aforementioned reports are not only seriously disturbing, but they are in flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, particularly those relating to the protection of Holy Places and the ensuring of religious

freedom for adherents of all faiths, as well as in blatant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians under occupation.

Before the Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem in 1967, the City enjoyed the serenity, the veneration and the tolerance which are characteristics of Jerusalem as the City of God and Peace. It is indeed a disaster of colossal dimensions that under Israeli occupation, this serene city, venerated by almost two billion people of the Christian and Islamic worlds should become rampant with vandalism, religious intolerance and acts of violence unknown before.

The desecration, vandalism and destruction of Islamic holy sites have been reported and proven to the world community ever since the occupation of 1967 and it is unnecessary at this point to recount them because they are in the records of both the General Assembly and the Security Council, which have consistently condemned them in no unambiguous terms.

It is the earnest hope and urgent request of the Government of Jordan that the United Nations will take the most serious view of the abyss into which Jerusalem has fallen since the Israeli occupation and act promptly to bring the Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem into accountability and to take effective measures to restore Jerusalem's unique position as the spiritual centre of the three great monotheistic faiths.

I request Your Excellency that this communication be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 2ND SESSION OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
MARRAKECH, MOROCCO, 11-12 MARCH 1980**

[Resolutions condemning the deteriorating situation in Jerusalem and affirming solidarity]

REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

DECIDES:

1. To express its appreciation for France's stand as voiced by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a recent tour of a number of Arab countries regarding the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the fact that the Palestinian problem was that of a people and not of refugees. The Committee shall pursue its efforts and contacts and set up liaison groups of a ministerial level in the way that will be indicated by King Hassan II to visit France and other European countries as well as selected group of non-Muslim countries to try to enhance their stands until they recognise the PLO as the national, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and they recognise as well the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with UN decisions, including their rights to return to their homeland, determine their own future and set up an independent state in Palestine in line with the UN Charter.
2. To stick to the Security Council decision pertaining to settlements and Jerusalem, and to regard it as an international, unanimous, legitimate will which has to be carried out. The Committee shall express its thanks to members states of the Security Council for having supported the resolution calling on Israel to dismantle its settlements in Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories. It considers this resolution as major gain for the Palestinian problem.
3. To denounce vigorously America's statements that followed the above-mentioned Security Council decision regarding the status and future of Jerusalem and Arab territories.
4. To Affirm the Islamic peoples and countries' solidarity with the Palestinian and Jerusalem cause which is the prime concern of the Islamic world and to mobilize all Muslim potentialities to back the Palestinian defence and put an end to Israel's on going aggression throughout the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem. Such a mobilization is one of the requirements of Jihad (Holy Struggle).
5. To urge Muslim Kings and Heads of State to adopt a firm stand vis-à-vis countries that decide to move their embassies to Jerusalem or recognize the annexation of Jerusalem to the Zionist entity and to sever diplomatic and economic ties with such countries.

6. To call for full solidarity of the Islamic countries with the Palestinian Revolution, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon in facing Israel's aggressive threats and provocations.
7. To pay homage and to express its appreciation to the African member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for their sustained efforts within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for a deeper comprehension on their part of the Middle East problem. The committee must encourage them to keep up those efforts and to maintain their support and backing to the Palestine Liberation Organization which is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
It urges African states at the OIC to make every effort so that African countries may not resume any form of relations with Israel in the absence of a just and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem through the establishment of the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to set up their national soil under the leadership of their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO.
8. To consider any support to Israeli in the form of political backing or military, financial or economic assistance, or manpower, as a complicity and an encouragement of her aggression on the holy places and her expansionist practices of annexation and settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
9. To express its thanks and appreciation to all the states that have stood by and are still upholding Arab and Islamic rights in Palestine at the General Assembly and the Security Council.
10. To call for a special session of the UN General Assembly on Jerusalem and the Palestinian problem as soon as possible.

IN THE INFORMATION FIELD:

1. With reference to the efforts produced by the Islamic Ambassadors to a number of world capitals, the Committee recommended that such activity be expanded to the rest of the world after receiving a strong impetus as a result of an information strategy to be charted out by the General Secretariat and that the council be supplied with the necessary documents.
2. In view of Lebanon's privileged position as a liaison between the Islamic and Christian worlds, and owing to the presence of a large and effective Lebanese community in Europe and North and South America, the Committee deemed it necessary that Lebanese institutions and the Lebanese and other Arab communities in those countries take part in shedding light there on the Jerusalem and Palestinian problem.
3. The Committee approved the information plan prepared by the General Secretariat in cooperation with the Jerusalem Committee and decided to draw up a time-table and allocated the necessary funds for its implementation.
4. The Committee decided to hold a special seminar in Paris this year on Jerusalem and to envisage similar seminars on other capitals. It will examine the possibilities for financing them.
5. It further decided to entrust a group of experts and intellectuals with preparing a document on Jerusalem laying stress on its Arab character and highlighting its great value for Muslims in terms of faith, politics and civilization.
6. Moreover, national associations similar to those in some Arab countries shall be set up in member states to mobilize Islamic peoples and deepen their understanding of the Jerusalem and Palestine problem.
7. The Committee called upon news agencies and other information media in the Islamic world to give prominence and to attach interest to news of the Palestinian freedom-fighters and to developments of the Palestinian problem. The media should highlight the religious importance of Jerusalem and other occupied Palestinian cities and villages and follow up the struggle of the steadfast Palestinian population under the yoke of Zionist occupation. They should also project the achievements and victories of the Palestinian Revolution on both the Islamic and International levels.

CONTACTS WITH THE CHRISTIAN WORLD:

The Committee decided:

1. To extend thanks to His Holiness the Pope for the speech delivered at the United Nations and for the Vatican's persistent refusal to accept Zionist sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem.
2. To pursue contacts with the Holy See and the Vatican in the manner His Majesty King Hassan II, the head of the Jerusalem Committee, deems fit.

3. To carry on contacts with the rest of the Christian world.
4. To obtain Lebanon's contribution at the national level and through its religious establishments in carrying out the necessary contacts with whatever international religious instances the Committee decides to approach, especially the Vatican, to secure their support in regard to Jerusalem's belonging to the Arab fold and endorsements of the Inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to return to their fatherland, determine their own future and set up an independent state on their national soil. The purpose is also to gain recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All those things are among the pre-requisites for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

The Jerusalem Committee discussed the fourth and last item, namely the report submitted to it by the third session of the Jerusalem Fund which it approved. It recommended that new proposals be added so that they may be examined by the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Jerusalem Fund at their next meeting. Recommendations that will be adopted in this regard will be submitted to the Jerusalem Committee at an extraordinary to be held in Islamabad prior to the Eleventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in case His Majesty King Hassan II approves it. These proposals are:

1. To launch an appeal to Muslim peoples and individuals and Islamic Organisation and bodies to make voluntary donations;
2. To form associations in Islamic member countries to collect donations to the Jerusalem Fund;
3. To endorse the principle that the rate of contribution of member states to the capital of the Jerusalem Fund should be in the same proportion as their rate of contribution to the General Secretariat's budget.
4. To secure an additional income to the Jerusalem Fund from the programmes connected with the advent of the XVth Hijrah centenary;
5. To examine the possibility of a merger between the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Jerusalem Fund.

At the end of its session, the Jerusalem Committee decided to consider the speeches of the chief delegates of Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, Pakistan, the PLO and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as committee documents.

The heads of delegation to the Committee expressed their deep thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II and to the Government and people of Morocco for their generous hospitality and warm welcome and for the excellent preparations which contributes to a great extent to the success of this historical session of Jerusalem Committee.



**STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN OF THE CABINET OF THE
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT ON ISRAEL'S DECISION TO CONFISCATE ARAB LAND
IN JERUSALEM, 14 MARCH 1980**

[The statement was passed by the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the UN, A. Esmat Abdel Meguid, to the UN Sec.-Gen. on 14 March 1980, with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council]

The Egyptian Government has received, with profound dismay, news of the recent Israeli Cabinet's decision to confiscate Arab land in East Jerusalem. The decision reaffirms the Israeli Government's continued disregard for international law and the relevant binding international conventions. The Israeli Government's decision, moreover, creates serious obstacles which impede the faithful implementation of the Camp David Accords, under which Israel is committed to honour the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Egyptian Government strongly condemns such measures and considers them null and void. In this regard, the Egyptian Government stresses the special importance it attaches to the resolution of the question of Jerusalem so as to preserve the legal, historical and spiritual rights of all Arabs and Muslims in the Holy City in order to create conditions for coexistence among the adherents of the three monolithic faiths.

Furthermore, the Egyptian Government reaffirms that it will not permit the maneuvers and actions of the Israeli Government to obstruct Egyptian endeavours - endorsed by world public opinion - to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. The Israeli Government's decision contravenes its international obligations and constitutes a flagrant defiance of the will of the international community, as expressed by the

recent resolution, unanimously adopted, by the Security Council which deplored Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. Peace should primarily be based on the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people on their territory and in their homeland. The Camp David Accord envisaged enabling the Palestinian people - after a transitional period during which they shall have the right to self-government - to exercise their right to self-determination without any form of pressure or external interference.

The official spokesman concluded his statement by urging Israel to honour its obligations and to cooperate in establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the interest of all the peoples in the region.



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE
11TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN, 17-22 MAY 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO. 1/11-P - ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980).

Invoking the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organisation, as well as the principles and aims of the UN Charter,

Guided by the resolutions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Islamic States and those of the Foreign Ministers concerning the situation in the Middle East.

Stressing the unswerving commitment of Islamic states in respect of their obligations towards the aims of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress, and with a view to combating colonialism racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism,

Gravely concerned at the increasingly retrogressive situation in the Middle East which could result in a new war breaking out, thus endangering international peace and security, in view of Israel's persistence in following an aggressive colonialist and racist policy, and a result of her collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States.

Viewing with considerable anxiety the recent developments of the Middle East Problem and the Palestine cause in the region, in particular the Egyptian regime's normalization of relations with the Zionist entity and its implication, which imperil Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization,

Convinced that the liberation of Al-Quds and its return to Arab and Islamic sovereignty, as well as the rescue of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a prerequisite of the holy struggle incumbent on all Islamic peoples and governments, commensurate with their capabilities,

Convinced that the time has come for taking deterrent measures, as provided for in chapter VII of the UN Charter, and applying them to Israel, as the latter is persistently violating the principles of the Charter and is constantly refusing to implement the resolution of that international organisation and is, moreover, steadily pursuing her aggression on the Arab States and the Palestinian people,

Convinced of the necessity for the Islamic States to take stern and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggressions and violations,

Taking due account of the fact that the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights have received the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, and the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government at their Sixteenth Session held in Monrovia,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the Middle East and the Palestinian cause,

1. *Reaffirms* the fact that there can be no solution to the problem of the Middle East and the cause of Palestine without putting into effect the following principles and tenets at one and the same time and without excluding any:

- a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israeli struggle;
- b) The cause of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution to it, and hence any solution must never be a partial one or concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should, moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;
- c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their land, to self-determina-

- tion and to establish their independent national State in Palestine, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution No.3236(XXIX - S);
- d) Al-Quds is part of occupied Palestinian territory, and it is imperative that Israel should unconditionally and totally withdraw from it and that it should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty;
 - e) The PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it, alone has the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli struggle, with a view to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be viewed as comprehensive or just or acceptable unless the PLO participates in its enactment and accepts it, as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned;
 - f) All the acts perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, that is to say all measures, constructions modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious, civilizational, physical, geographical, demographic and other conditions and features are considered illegal, null and void;
 - g) Any settlement that Israel has established or would establish in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds, are illegal, null and void and constitute an impediment to the realization of peace. Such settlement should therefore be immediately removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new ones, in accordance with UN resolutions in connection with that question and in particular Security Council resolutions 452(1979) and 465 (1980).
2. *Affirms* that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and tenets can never lead to a just peace, indeed it can only exacerbate tensions in the region and lead to the policies which are being applied by the parties to the Camp David agreement and are designed to liquidate the cause of Palestine and help Israel achieve her objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem;
 3. *Emphasizes* the fact that any infringement of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation connected with the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds would lead to an attenuation of the struggle to liberate Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and would harm the struggle of the Organisation being waged against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and Zionism and could be viewed as an impairment of the member states determination to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and their resolve to assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;
 4. *Reaffirms* its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David agreements signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty signed on 26.3.1979 and all the results and repercussions related to these agreements and calls for them to be resisted by all means and methods;
 5. *Strongly condemns* any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, or could be viewed as a violation of the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation and UNO; or could prevent the liberation of Al-Quds and occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people from securing and fully exercising their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland as well as their right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine;
 6. *Condemns* the collusion between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic States and their stability;
 7. *Strongly condemns* the Egyptian Government's initiative in normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a rejection of the principles of the sacred Jihad and as a danger to Islamic principles, ideals heritage, culture and civilization;
 8. *Strongly condemns* the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and the total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to the cause of Palestine and the Middle East, and can be viewed as an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The Conference also condemns the policies, the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied - Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference affirms that the United States' persistence in following these policies can only be reflected negatively on the relations and interests between the Muslim States on the one hand, and the United States, on the other.

9. *Strongly condemns* Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and more particularly her annexing part of them, establishing Israeli settlements and bringing in alien settlers; for destroying houses, seizing and confiscating property, evicting the Arab inhabitants and deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and ejecting them; in addition to denying them the right to return, their massive detention and whole-sale torture, the obliteration of national, archeological, spiritual and cultural features; for obstructing the freedoms and beliefs and the exercise of their religious rights and rites; for disregarding the laws relating to personal status; for illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their populations;
 10. *Condemns* Israel for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) in which the Council fully confirmed that all measures taken by Israel to alter the features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, are illegal and denounced Israeli policy and practice in establishing settlements while stressing that it was imperative to cancel these measures and remove the current settlements, and abstain from setting up new ones;
 11. *Declares* that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;
 12. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to alter the political, demographic, geographical, civilizational, cultural and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, or any part thereof, are illegal null and void, and demands the canceling of all such measures and abstaining from putting them into practice, while calling on all the States of the world to abstain from any act likely to be exploited or used by Israel when applying the above-mentioned policies and practices;
 13. *Holds* Israel responsible for alterations, exploitation, sabotage or the expropriation of land being carried out in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;
 14. *Calls upon* all the States and people of the world to take a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and her persistent policy of aggression, expansion and rejection of UN resolutions connected with the cause of Palestine and the Middle East;
 15. *Calls upon* all the States and Peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al-Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that these states that continue to support Israel will induce Islamic States to adopt an unfavourable attitude towards them;
 16. *Deplores* the attitude of these states that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose underlying the lavish flood of weapons of wars destruction being showered on Israel is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world in general, and in Africa and Asia in particular;
 17. *Condemns* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their twin policy of aggression and racism and condemns as well cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security of African and Arab States and their independence;
 18. *Reaffirms* the need to sever all kind of diplomatic Consular, economic, cultural, sporting and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication links with Israel at all levels official or otherwise, and requests the Islamic States that have not yet severed these relations to do so immediately;
 19. *Invites* all Member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any state that resolves to move its embassy to Al-Quds, or recognizes its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital.
- The Conference requests the Al-Quds Committee to study such cases as they arise and bring to the notice of Islamic States, through the General Secretariat, the importance of implementing this resolution.
20. *Invites* all Islamic States to impose an Arab boycott against Israel and coordinate their efforts in this regard with the other Third World countries with a view to imposing such boycott against all racist regimes, particularly in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa;
 21. *Calls upon* Islamic States to take all positive measures within the widest possible international scope at the United Nations, and its specialized institutions and at the various international organisation and conferences, with a view to bringing greater pressure to bear on Israel, including the expulsion from such organisations and agencies;

22. *Reaffirms* the right of Arab peoples and States, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total permanent and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources, riches and economic activities as well as full control over them. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, draining away of resources, and losses;
23. *Reaffirms* the right of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to struggle militarily, politically and by any other means with a view to liberating their occupied territories securing the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and foiling by all possible means any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories or rights;
24. *Affirms* its support for the unity of the people of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and strongly condemns Israel for her continued attacks on Lebanon, especially the southern region, and her delaying tactics in withdrawing from territories occupied in that region; calls upon the Member States to support Lebanon at the United Nations and the International Organisations to exert the utmost pressure in stopping Israel's aggression and in securing her withdrawal from Lebanese territories she occupies; and calls on the Security Council to implement the resolutions adopted, in this respect, and the measures and sanctions stipulated in chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
25. *Affirms* that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights are both a responsibility and a duty made imperative by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and stands on the part of all the member States;
26. *Requests* the Islamic States to seek to convene the UN General Assembly to an extraordinary or special meeting before the end of July 1980 to study the Palestinian cause with a view to adopting measures conducive to the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and to ensure withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds;
27. *Invites* the Foreign Ministers of Islamic States to expound, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, the Organisation's viewpoint concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause before the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly;
28. *Decides* to include an item (the situation in the Middle East) in the agenda of the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States;
29. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/11-P - ON PALESTINE CAUSE.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980);

Prompted by the principles of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and, the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Heads of Governments and of Foreign Ministers on the Palestine problem;

Noting the explosive situation obtaining in the Middle East as a result of the Camp David Agreements and its sequels, as well as Israel's determination to usurp Palestine, and its adamant refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as approved by the General Assembly of the UN, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States;

Reaffirming that the Palestine problem is the core of the anti-Zionist struggle, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its flouting of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people are totally unacceptable, and constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and a grave menace to World peace and security;

Considering that Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Committee set up by virtue of UN General Assembly Resolution 3376(XXX) in order to enable the Palestine people to exercise their inalienable rights, as stipulated in General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX), underlines Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the International Community and international law, its violation of the UN Charter and its refusal to abide by the UN resolutions;

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestine people's struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against colonialism, occupation, zionism and racism by all possible means in keeping with the UN principles, including the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine as an integral part of the world Liberation Movement;

Reaffirming its commitment to the resolution 3379 (XXX) which equates zionism to a form of racism and racial discrimination;

Reaffirming that the Zionist and racist régime in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa stem from one and the same imperialist source and are organically linked with the racist policies and practices aimed at suppressing the freedoms of man and undermining his dignity;

Expressing the conviction that the military, economic, political and moral aid Israel gets from some countries, particularly from the USA, encourages it to persist its aggressive policy its usurpation of Palestine;

Considering the maintenance of political, economic, cultural, technical and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and to persist in flouting the will of the international community and the UN resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist, colonialist and racist policy based on aggression;

Considering that Israel's continued membership of the United Nations is inconsistent with the UN Charter and encourages it to ignore the UN resolutions and to connive with the various aggressive racist and expansionist régimes;

1. *Decides*:

- A) To reaffirm its full and effective support of the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle led by the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, inside and outside the occupied homeland for the liberation of their homeland for the restoration of their national inalienable rights in Palestine which include:
 - The right to their homeland - Palestine,
 - The right to return to their homeland and recover their property, as stipulated in UN resolutions,
 - The right to self-determination without any outside interference,
 - The right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their land,
 - The right to establish their independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO,
 - B) To strive in all fields and on the widest international scale to promote recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and of the PLO as their representative, wherever they may be;
 - C) To coordinate the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the PLO to draw up a strategy aimed at liberating Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights;
2. *Affirms* the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military and political forms and by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights including the establishment of their independent state in Palestine;
 3. *Calls* on all the Islamic countries to support the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine, in order to recover their inalienable national rights, whose restoration constitutes a basic requirement for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;
 4. *Calls* on all the Islamic States to abide by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the Palestine problem, and to implement them in the shortest possible period, particularly those on the severance of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist relations and all forms of communication and ties with the Israeli enemy;
 5. *Reaffirms* the necessity of adopting adequate measures for the acceptance of the PLO representation in Islamic capitals, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, granting it all the rights, privileges and immunities to which diplomatic missions accredited to states are entitled and calling on Muslim States that have hitherto taken no such measures to do so;
 6. *Affirms* that the Palestine problem is at the core of the Middle East conflict and that any disregard of this fact would not serve the cause of peace in the area; and that the endeavours and attempts made by the United States of America to further its interest and influence in the area, and to liquidate the cause of occupied Palestine by its encouragement of bilateral and partial solutions and its disregard for the core of the problem will not lead to any just solution. Accordingly, the Conference condemns these attempts and endeavours and calls for resisting them and further condemns all the policies, practices and concessions which constitute a breach of or departure from the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the conferences of the Islamic States;
 7. *Condemns* the Camp David Accords signed in September, 1978 and the Washington Agreement signed between Israel and Egypt on March 26, 1979, and the conspiracy surrounding autonomy, and considers them a blatant departure from the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a violation of international law - and the United Nations resolutions related to the Palestine problem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and repudiates all their results and effects and considers them null and void and not binding to all Arabs and Muslims, particularly the Palestinian people. It further

considers these agreement a bilateral and unjust solution which ignores the core of the problem - namely the Palestine problem - and an attempt to liquidate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, notably their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. Accordingly the Conference calls for resistance of the agreements by all ways and means, and condemns the role of the United States of America in the signing of these agreements and the attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people;

8. *Reaffirms* the right of the PLO to reject and thwart all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestine problem and infringing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, notably the self-rule provided for in the Camp David and Washington Agreements;
9. *Affirms* the right of the PLO to participate independently and on an equal footing in all the International Conferences, fora and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab Zionist conflict, with a view to the achieve of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people approved by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly its resolution 3236 (XXIX);
10. *Condemns* Israel for its continued refusal of the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine problem, notably resolution 3236 (XXIX) on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and further condemns the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the committee formed by the United Nations General Assembly by virtue of its resolution 3376 (XXX) to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights;
11. *Condemns* the policies and practices of racist, expansionist, terrorist Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and Judaising the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for altering their political, demographic, geographic, social, cultural and economic features, including the Judaisation of the cities of Al-Quds, Al-Khalil, Al-Nisirah and the areas of Al-Jalil, Al-Nagab, Golan and Sinhai, and decides that all these measures are null and void and illegal, and that under no circumstances whatsoever can there be any recognition of them or of their results;
12. *Condemns* Israel's repeated violations of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories since 1948 and 1967 and its refusal to implement the Geneva Conventions of 1949, notably the fourth Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime; and further condemns the Israeli policies and practices of seizing territories, the continued displacement of the Palestinian people, deportation, the banishment of the political leadership, the obliteration of the cultural, civilizational and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and the Palestinian people, and the desecration of the Islamic holy places especially in Al-Quds and Al-Khalil. The Conference considers these policies and practices war crimes and a challenge to the whole of mankind;
13. *Condemns* the policy of the United States of America which supports the Israeli occupation authorities' continued aggression and settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied land; and which sides with Israel against the Palestinian rights - in world fora - in a manner which is in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
14. *Condemns* all the states that provide Israel with military, economic, political or human support and calls upon them to desist forthwith from providing Israel with any material or moral support in any form whatsoever;
15. *Affirms* that Resolution 242 does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and that the just solution lies in the complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237;
16. *Calls Upon* the Security Council to re-examine the report and recommendations of the UN Committee concerned with the exercise of the Palestinian people of their inalienable national, rights in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX) and the subsequent resolutions on the Palestine problem; and further calls upon it to adopt a resolution embodying the principles and contents of these resolutions, notably those related to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, considering that these resolutions have become an International will whose obstruction would be tantamount to violation of the principles of the United Nations and would jeopardise International peace and security, perpetuate the injustice suffered by the militant Palestinian people and their deprivation in the exercise of their inalienable and national rights;
17. *Pays Tribute to* the heroic struggle of the valiant Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, and calls upon all the Islamic countries and the international community to support their struggle for the liberation of their homeland and in securing their national inalienable rights; namely of returning, self-determination and establishing a separate state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative;

18. *Renews Its Call* to all Islamic countries to adopt all necessary measures to bring further pressure to bear on Israel in the United Nations and the International fora, for the sake of imposing the strictest sanctions on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership in the United Nations;
19. *Requests* all the Islamic countries to work towards the implementation of paragraph eight of this resolution, by charging their Foreign Ministers to fully co-ordinate their activities with those of the PLO during the discussions concerning the Palestine problems in the Thirty Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
20. *Decides* that the Islamic states should sponsor a resolution at the 34th Session of the United Nations stipulating that the budget of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) be considered part of the UN budget, and deplores the measures adopted by the Agency Administration to cancel or reduce the supplies, and the education and health services extended to Palestinian refugees because they are in contravention of the UN General Assembly resolutions;
21. *Calls* on the Islamic states to endeavour during the 34th United Nations General Assembly Session to have the Assembly convene an extraordinary emergency Session devoted to a study of the Palestine problem, with a view to adopting measures conducive to the implementation of the UN resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the realisation of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;
22. *Requests* that the Secretary General follow-up implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report in this regard to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/11-P - ON THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EGYPTIAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7. Rajab, 1400 H (17 - 22nd. May, 1980),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Deeply concerned over the latest developments of the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds, particularly the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity; and fully aware of the grave dangers and harm inherent from this step on the Muslim nation and on Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;

Decides:

1. *To condemn* vehemently the Egyptian government for normalizing relations with the Zionist entity, and regard this step as flouting the principles of the Holy Jihad, leading eventually to grave dangers and harm affecting the Muslim Ummah (nation) and its principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization;
2. *To urge* all member States to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all donations and assistance to the said regime;
3. *To call upon* all member States to join in boycotting the Egyptian regime by implementing the provisions of the League of Arab States against the said regime. Actions taken in this field should be coordinated with the Arab States;
4. *To entrust* the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/11-P - ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980)

Recalling all the Islamic, Arab, International, African and non-aligned resolutions, which demand that the Israeli enemy cease all activities affecting the features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as it is considered an Arab Islamic city and the capital of Palestine having fallen under the tyrannical, racist Zionist occupation,

Strongly rejecting all aggressive measures taken by the Israeli enemy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the last of which was passing a law stipulating that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of Israel,

Reaffirming the determination of the Palestinian people to exercise their eternal right in retaining Al-Quds Al-Sharif its Holy City and the capital of its nation Palestine;

Reaffirming the determination of all Muslim peoples and governments to retain their eternal and holy right in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in other holy places in Palestine, considering the extreme political, religious, civilizational and historical importance of the holy city and all the Muslims attachment to it;

Abiding by the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organisation and all its resolutions at Summit, Foreign Ministers or Jerusalem Committee levels and in accordance with the other international resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the Arab League, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement and the Holy Sea concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular;

Decides:

That all Islamic Member States be totally committed to implementing all the previously adopted resolutions concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

To consider the recent decision, by the Israeli enemy to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the loathsome, racist and Zionist entity null, void and illegal and a challenge injurious to the sentiments of Muslims in all parts of the world calling upon all Islamic and friendly peoples and nations to resist it.

To call upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangers of the said decision, to declare its annulment, and to impose the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the Israeli enemy.

To confirm the commitment of all the Islamic countries to sever all relations with any state that supports the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consider it its capital, or that recognizes it, or contributes to its implementation, or moves its embassies to Al-Quds.

To condemn all policies, activities, declarations and stands of the American Administration and some of the forces and circles in the United States of America that encourage the Israeli enemy to escalate its aggression; to call upon all the Islamic countries to take a firm stand in confronting the American Administration and the above mentioned forces; and to take effective measures in preventing them from pursuing their support of the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Palestinian people, their just cause and their Quds Al-Sharif.

To hold an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at a time not later than four months from this date should the Israeli enemy not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the capital of the racist and Zionist entity; for the purpose of taking all the necessary and practical measures to confront this new and aggressive decision.

To call upon the General Secretariat and the Jerusalem Committee to follow-up the implementation of this decision, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/11-P - ON AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H (17 to 22 May, 1980),

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the establishment and functions of Al-Quds Committee - the last resolution of which being Resolution 4/10/F adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session);

Bearing in mind the grave threats to the Holy City and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people as a result of the framework law, promulgated by the Israeli enemy on the eve of the current meeting of the Islamic Conference annexing the City of Al-Quds and making it a "capital" of the racist Zionist entity;

Recalling the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the City of Al-Quds and declaring the current year 1400 H (corresponding to 1980) Holy City Year;

1. *Reaffirms* its adherence to all resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee in accordance with the mandate which was given by the Islamic Conference to realise its appointed objectives.
2. *Requests* the General Secretariat to devote all its potential to helping Al-Quds Committee fulfill its tasks.

RESOLUTION No. 6/11-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May 1980),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Fund,

Reaffirms the important and effective role played by Al-Quds Fund as regards Islamic solidarity, as reflected by the support for the steadfastness and the struggle of the Palestinian people in the capital of their homeland, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and other parts of the occupied territories in Palestine;

Commends the Islamic member states that have given voluntary contributions to the Fund, and those States that announced their pledges at the previous Islamic Conferences;

Calls upon all Islamic states to contribute generously to Al-Quds Fund, thereby enabling it to pursue its sacred tasks, and achieve the important goals for which it was founded;

Requests the General Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to enable a delegation from Governing board of the Al-Quds Fund to complete their tour of some of the Islamic states, with a view to collecting the financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of one hundred million dollars;

Further requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/11-P - ON THE STATUTES OF THE WAQF (TRUST) OF THE JERUSALEM FUND

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 2-7 Rajab 1400 H (17-22 May 1980),

Prompted by the objectives and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Islamic Conference and on which the Islamic Conference was founded aimed at fostering Islamic solidarity and coordinating action to ensure the safety of and to liberate the holy places, back the struggle of the Palestinian people and help them recover their rights and free their land,

Inspired by the two resolutions of the two Islamic Summit Conferences, the first one and the second held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, and by all the resolutions of the ten previous Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences in regard to consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian people considered as a Jihad (Holy Struggle) to get rid of colonialism and the racist Zionist occupation and a defense of the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the Islamic decisions pertaining to the establishment of the Jerusalem Fund with a dual objective of combatting the policy of Judaisation and settlements and supporting the heroic resistance of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and occupied Palestine,

Keen On reinforcing the Jerusalem Fund by supplying it with steady resources that would yield a reasonable income capable to ensure its regularity and stability and help it carry on its Islamic mission by fostering the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people,

Decides to set up a Waqf (Trust) to be named "The Jerusalem Fund Waqf" with an initial capital of one hundred million dollars; and to adopt the following statutes for it:

ARTICLE ONE: Stemming from the Jerusalem Fund and in favour of it, a Waqf shall be set up under the name "Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund". Its headquarters shall be along with the Jerusalem Fund - housed in the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWO: The purpose behind setting up the Waqf is to enhance the financial situation of the Jerusalem Fund and to supply it with an annual revenue that would foster its financial potentialities and ensure its continuity in discharging its Islamic mission and fulfilling its objectives which consist in consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

ARTICLE THREE: The initial capital of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be one hundred million dollars made up as follows:

1. Liquid and movable assets donate as Waqf by government of member-states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and by physical and corporate bodies in the Islamic World;
2. Real estate and all immovable assets that governments and physical or corporate bodies in the Islamic world might donate as Waqf.

ARTICLE FOUR: The administration of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be ensured by a body to be called "The Board of Trustees" which will work under the supervision of the Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund. It shall be made up of seven members, including Palestine (The Palestine Liberation Organization) as follows:

1. Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organization) - Permanent member;
2. The Chairman of the Governing body of the Jerusalem Fund or any other member to be elected by the body from among its members;
3. The Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee or any other member to be elected by the Committee from among its members who are not affiliated to the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund;
4. The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference or his assistant for the Jerusalem and Palestine affairs;
5. Three experts from the Islamic world on Waqf affairs, development and investment to be named by the Jerusalem Committee upon the recommendation of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE FIVE: The Board of Trustees shall have the following functions:

1. Define the modalities for development and investment of the liquid and movable assets of the Waqf, with diversification wherever possible for more safety, while giving preference to markets of Islamic countries

- and the Islamic development, investment and banking institutions therein, and keeping in view such aspects as profitability, liquidity and safety and all the principles of sound development and investment.
2. Determine the modality for looking after real estate and immovable assets and developing and investing them, while keeping in view the same considerations as in (1) hereabove.
 3. Work out the necessary by laws and oriented action programmes to achieve the targets of the Waqf and have them approved by the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund.
 4. Prepared the necessary annual and periodical reports on the work and activities of the Waqf as well as the latter's closing accounts and annual budget.
 5. Follow up the implementation of the decisions of the governing body of the Jerusalem Fund regarding the Waqf and fulfil any other functions or work to be entrusted to it by the governing body within the purview of its terms of reference and in the context of the aims and activities of the Waqf.

ARTICLE SIX: The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall be responsible for the Waqf before the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic Conference, official and judicial authorities and all concerned institutions. The governing body shall therefore submit an annual report on the Waqf to the Jerusalem Committee which, in turn, shall submit it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ARTICLE SEVEN: The governing body of the Jerusalem Fund shall draw up the general policy of the Waqf, supervise its activities, approve its work programmes to be proposed by the Board of Trustees for the Waqf and provide guidance as to how best to achieve the aims and objectives of the Waqf, adopt the necessary by-laws, and approve the Waqfs' closing accounts, annual budgets and periodical reports.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The Governing Body of the Jerusalem Fund shall have the right to fix remunerations or honoraria, salaries and indemnities earned by experts or employees of the Board of Trustees or due to all those whose services are needed for the Waqf's activities or whose assignment or recruitment is necessary for any consultative, technical or executive functions.

ARTICLE NINE: Provisions of the Islamic Shari'a shall be abided by in developing and investing the funds of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund and the entire returns of the Waqf shall go to the Jerusalem Fund.

ARTICLE TEN: The assets and revenues of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be preserved as an Islamic legal Waqf for the purpose for which the Waqf was established; and in case there is a need to spend from the corpus of such assets, this will be done in accordance with what is permitted by the Islamic Shari'a in such a case.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund shall be considered as an autonomous statutory body enjoying the same prerogatives and treated in the same manner and with the same considerations as the Jerusalem Fund, such as full immunity against any type of impounding, sequestration search, confiscation, expropriation, nationalisation or the like - in all Islamic countries member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Its resources, property and revenue shall also be exempted from all sorts of taxes and duties in these countries, and its documents, registers and mail shall enjoy the privileges provided for in the Charter of the Islamic Conference.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The financial year of the Waqf of the Jerusalem Fund - as in the case with the Jerusalem Fund - shall commence with that of the Secretariat General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, that is on the first day of the month of July/every year, and end on the last day of the month of June of the following year.

All the rules of receipt and expenditure scrutiny and auditing governing the accounts of the Secretariat General of the Organization shall govern the accounts of the Waqf as well.

RESOLUTION NO.8/11-P - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May 1980),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference concerning the preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the latest being resolution 7/10-P issued by the Tenth Islamic Conference held in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session), and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO and other international and Arab resolutions;
Affirms anew the urgent need to liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif and safeguard its historical character and features;
Reaffirms that Al-Quds is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories;

Expresses its profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violations of the historical sites and holy shrines, which distorted and judaised them and the seizure and plundering of their contents, with a view to erasing and altering their Arab Islamic features;

Denounces the deep-rooted belligerent spirit of the Zionist enemy towards this cultural heritage which dates back to thousands of years in Palestine, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Calls upon all the institutions, organisations, groups and individuals concerned throughout the world to stand firmly in the face of the persistent Zionist schemes to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up this matter and raise it, in coordination with all the Islamic States, at the United Nations, UNESCO and other agencies, in the international fora. [...].

RESOLUTION NO. 12/11-P - ON YEAR OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF (1400 H CORRESPONDING TO 1980 AD)

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2 to 7 Rajab, 1400 H (17-22 May, 1980),

Pursuant to the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Reaffirming its adherence to resolution 9/10-P adopted by the Tenth Conference in Fez (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Decides to coordinate joint Islamic action, use all possible means and harmonize all genuine fraternal efforts to liberate the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Aqsa Mosque and all the other Islamic holy places and Shrines in the Holy City from the racist Zionist enemy;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report on the issue to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/11-P - ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE DAY

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 H. (17-22 May 1980),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter and resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the "Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People coinciding with 21 August, of every year the latest of which being resolution 6/10-PIL,

Reaffirming the yearning of all Muslims - both peoples and governments - for that day in which they can express their firm and continued Islamic solidarity with their paramount cause - that of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif - by every possible means, material, moral and through the information media,

Commending the member States which on that day commemorate their solidarity with the Palestinian people, recalling on that occasion the sacrilegious attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa mosque perpetrated by racist Zionist gangs in 1969, and the ensuing rallying of Islamic states to hold their first Islamic meeting in Rabat, and the establishment of the Islamic Conference Organisation as a natural demonstration of Islamic Solidarity and cooperation, for the sake liberating Al-Quds Al-Sharif and bolstering the resistance of the Palestinian people to enable them to secure their inalienable national rights and to liberate their country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

Decides: To celebrate this year, Al-Quds Al-Sharif year (1400 H, 1980) for one whole week as of 21/8/1980, to be known as the Palestine Week, during which would be stressed from the Islamic viewpoint, the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Al-Aqsa mosque, and in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions showing solidarity with the Palestinian people would be held;

Decides: That the General Secretariat, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and the International Islamic News Agency in co-operation with Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organisation), should draw up a comprehensive information programme to be circulated throughout the Islamic member states with a view to coordinating common Muslim efforts during that solidarity week;

Requests the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution with the required promptitude and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 11TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
ISLAMABAD, 2-7 RAJAB 1400 AH (17-22 MAY 1980)

1. In response to the generous invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, the Eleventh Islamic Conference, of Foreign Ministers was convened in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 7 Rajab 1400 A.H., corresponding to 17-22 May, 1980. [...]

5. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, with an address in which he affirmed that the Islamic World faced today new challenges which were not confined to any one front. On the one hand, the Islamic world was facing ideological challenges while on the other it was being subjected to economic exploitation. Not only were there attempts to subvert its unity and solidarity, but new dangers were being created which threaten the sovereignty and independence of the Muslim States. The first Qibla of the Muslims was under alien occupation, Arab lands had been usurped, Palestinian refugees were deprived of their just rights, Iran continued to face threats, and there was a massive presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan.
6. The President spoke of Afghanistan which was today, the focus of the entire world's attention. He said that the Extra-ordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers had considered this issue last January and adopted a certain resolution, to deal with the situation.
7. His Excellency expressed his great regret that despite the call by a considerable majority of the members of the UN General Assembly and the unanimous demand of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, foreign troops were still there in Afghanistan in large numbers, and the peoples of Afghanistan were deprived of their legitimate right to determine their form of government and to order their lives in accordance with their traditions. Men, women and children in Afghanistan were being obliged to leave their hearths and homes because of the situation prevailing in that country.
8. His Excellency then posed the question "Can this state of affairs be allowed to continue for an indefinite period? Were the children the aged and the disabled doomed to live in a state of homelessness? Were they not entitled to live in dignity and honour in their own country? Was it not the duty of the entire international community to safeguard this right? The President emphasised that the international community was duty bound to decide that it would have no peace until this objective was attained, and that it was incumbent on this Conference to study the problem in all its aspects and to consider setting up a committee whose only aim would be to keep watch over the development in Afghanistan and to find ways and means of implementing the resolutions to be adopted.
9. Concerning the Middle East region, the President said that it was another area of conflict, where Israel continued to violate all the universally recognised international principles of ethics, justice and conduct. He stressed the fact that the so-called Israeli peace efforts were but a pretext to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab territories. Pakistan's firm stand, the President said, was to secure the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination clearly and unequivocally, Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories including AL-QUDS, and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to enable them to establish their own independent and sovereign state. Lasting peace in the Middle East would not be attained unless these demands were met.

IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

52. The Conference adopted a resolution on the situation in the Middle East which re-affirmed that the Palestine question was the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab Israel struggle and declared that no partial peace could be achieved on this issue. A just peace could only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent national state in Palestine. The resolution demanded that Al-Quds should be restored to Arab and Islamic sovereignty. It reaffirmed that the PLO was the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone had the right to represent them. All Israeli measures constructions, modifications or alterations in the political, cultural, religious physical, geographical, demographical and other conditions and features in the Palestinian and Arab occupied lands were declared illegal, null and void. It demanded that all Israeli settlements in Palestinian and Arab occupied territories should immediately be removed and Israel should abstain from establishing any new settlements.
53. The Conference re-affirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accord and Israeli-Egyptian Treaty. It condemned partial or piece-meal solutions, and any agreement that would be harmful to the rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. It condemned also the collusion between Israel, Egypt and United States and deemed it a direct aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security of Arab and Islamic states. The Conference strongly condemned the Egyptian Government's normalisation of its relations with the Zionist entity. It condemned the United States inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It deplored the attitude of these states which provided assistance and arms to Israel and called upon all states and peoples of the world to abstain from giving military, human, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage her in perpetuating her occupation of Al-Quds and the Palestinian and Arab ter-

ritories. It invited all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with any nation that resolved to move its Embassy to Al-Quds, recognised its annexation by Israel or its status as her capital. It re-affirmed the total and permanent sovereignty of the Arab peoples and states over their resources in territories under Israeli occupation. [...]

55. In a resolution adopted on Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Conference called upon the Security Council to immediately convene in order to examine the dangerous situation arising out of the decision by the Zionist entity to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and make it the capital of the Racist and Zionist regime of Israel. It decided to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers within four months should Israel not refrain from implementing its decision to consider Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Capital of the racist and Zionist entity.
56. In another resolution adopted on the Palestinian problem the Conference decided to re-affirm its full and effective support to the Palestinian peoples' legitimate struggle, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, for the restoration of their national inalienable rights which include the right to return to their homeland and recover their property as well as the right to self-determination and to establish an independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. It also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle by all means in order to recover their inalienable national rights.
57. The Conference also reaffirmed the need for the acceptance of PLO representation in all Islamic capitals in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It also affirmed the right of the PLO to participate independently and on an equal footing in all international conferences, forums and activities related to the Palestine problem and the Arab-Zionist conflict. It denounced the racist, expansionist policies of Israel and its plans and measures for building settlements and for the Judaisation of the Palestinian and the Arab occupied territories, including Judaisation of the city of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth and the areas of Galilee and Negeb and Golan and decided that all these measures were null and void and illegal. It condemned Israel's violation of Arab and Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories. It condemned all countries that provide Israel with military, economic, political or human support and called upon them to immediately desist from providing any material or moral support to Israel in any form whatsoever. It called upon all Islamic countries to impose sanctions on Israel including depriving it of its membership of the United Nations. It also called upon the Islamic countries to endeavour to have the General Assembly of the United Nations convene an Emergency Session devoted to the Palestinian problem. It paid tributes to the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation and condemned the policy of the United States which supported the Israeli occupation policies, its continued aggression and its settlements on Palestinian and Arab occupied lands.
58. In a resolution on the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity the Conference decided to condemn the Egyptian Government for normalizing its relations with the Zionist entity which could have grave repercussions on the principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization of the Muslim Ummah and appealed to all member states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime and to halt all assistance to it. It called upon member states to boycott the Egyptian regime in coordination with the Arab states.
59. The Conference re-affirmed its commitment to its resolutions and all the international resolutions pertaining to the permanent sovereignty over national affairs in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories and urged all Muslim States to coordinate their stand and intensify their efforts both individually and collectively to achieve progress in this respect.
60. The Conference adopted a resolution condemning Israeli attempts to change the demographic, cultural and civic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demanded that Israel should be compelled to comply with the UNESCO and their resolutions on Al-Quds.
61. The Conference denounced the Judaisation policy pursued by the Israeli enemy by establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of the occupied territories and called upon the Islamic countries to demand that the occupation authorities desist from amending or altering the laws currently enforced in the occupied territories and which are aimed continuation or establishment of such settlements.
62. The Conference condemned the Israeli decision to expel Mr. Fahd El Qawasmi, Chairman of the Hebron Municipality, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Melhim, Chairman of the Hal Houl Municipality, Al-Sheikh Rajab Al-Tamimi, the Shari'a Court Magistrate of the City of Al-Khalil from the West Bank and declared this step null and void, and affirmed the need for their return to their homes.
63. The Conference adopted a Resolution appealing to Islamic states to go on issuing consistently and permanently the Palestine Stamp so long as the Palestine question was not resolved and to transfer the proceeds from its sale regularly the Palestine Welfare Society.

64. The Conference decided that in order to celebrate Al-Quds year, the week starting on 21st August, 1980 would be known as the Palestine week, in the course of which seminars, festivals and exhibitions would be held to show solidarity with Palestine. The Conference asked the General Secretariat, ISBO and IINA to draw up comprehensive information programmes in this regard in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to devote its potential to helping the Al-Quds Committee in the fulfilment of its task in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
65. The Conference called upon member states to contribute lavishly to the Al-Quds Fund and requested the General Secretariat to make necessary arrangements to enable delegations from the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Committee Fund to complete their tours of some Islamic countries for collecting financial contributions needed to cover the authorised capital of 100 million dollars.
66. In a resolution on the preservation of the Islamic cultural heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Conference expressed profound indignation at the persistence of the Israeli enemy's successive violation of historical sites and Holy shrines and called upon all institutions, organisations and other groups to stand firm to prevent this flagrant violation of Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The resolution requested the General Secretariat and Al-Quds Committee to follow-up the matter with the Islamic states at the UN, UNESCO and other agencies.



**COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE,
CHEDLI KLIBI, ON THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM, 24 JUNE 1980**

[The letter was passed by the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the UN, Mohammed Essaafi, to the UN Sec.-Gen. on 24 June 1980, with the request to circulate it as an official document of the Security Council]

Your deliberations that start today on the destiny of Jerusalem come at a most crucial phase in the over-all question of Palestine.

The significance that Jerusalem has for the Arab people of all faiths is testified by the fact that it is to them Al-Quds, the Holy City, the Sacred. Our attachment to Jerusalem is not only spiritual, religious and moral but organic, material and national.

Jerusalem is not only part of our valued spiritual heritage and religious experience but it is intertwined into our national consciousness and historical evolution.

That Israel is seeking to alter Jerusalem's demographic status, mutilate its physical and cultural character, obliterate the thrust of its sense of historical and Arab national belonging is a challenge to the very essence of our national and spiritual consciousness.

The world community has repeatedly condemned the unilateral acts by the Israeli occupation authority in Jerusalem, its illegal annexation and its illegitimate designation of it as its capital.

To the world community, Jerusalem is a universal city of light and Israel's aggressive acts in it in terms of annexation an usurpation is an attempt on the part of Zionist racism to swallow it into the darkness which inevitably ensues if Israel's designs are allowed to go unchecked.

Recent legislation acrobatics in the Israeli Knesset are but the latest in the Zionist plans in facing the world community with accomplished facts.

That the United Nations Security Council is seized of this issue underlined the deep concern of the international community as well as its determination to end the process of distortion and creeping annexation pursued by Israel against our beloved Arab Jerusalem.

The League of Arab States and the Arab peoples expect that your deliberations would lead to a resolution that will go beyond condemnation to include measures credible to deter the aggressor and terminate Israel's violations in the Holy City.

(Signed) Chedli Klibi
Secretary-General, League of Arab States"



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2ND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, AMMAN, JORDAN,
11-12 JULY 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

[Declaration reaffirming the OIC's commitment to the cause of Jerusalem]

At the request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasser Arafat and in response to the invitation addressed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Amman on 28 and 29 Sha'aban 1400 H, corresponding to 11 and 12 July 1980, to consider the current situation in occupied Palestine.

Inaugurating the Session, His Majesty King Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, outlined, in his address, the framework of the Islamic action to be undertaken in the light of the current difficult conditions of the Palestine Question, and indicated the components and objectives of such action. His Majesty declared that the primary and fundamental condition for a just peace was the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the liberation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. [...]

After consideration of the latest developments in occupied Palestine, and having heard various proposals and views and examined the various working papers submitted, the Conference adopted its resolutions in which it reaffirmed the following: [...]

2. The Conference reaffirmed the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, in particular, the resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Session held in Islamabad on the Palestine Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Holy City of Jerusalem). It also emphasized that just peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, primarily Al-Quds (Jerusalem) the capital of Palestine; nor without enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights according to UN resolutions adopted in this respect, in particular Resolutions 3236 and 3237.
3. The Conference condemned the racist, expansionist, and terrorist policies and practices perpetrated officially and systematically, by the Zionist authorities in Occupied Palestine. The Conference looked at those policies and practices as a challenge to the will of the Muslim world and a flagrant violation of international laws. In this respect, the Conference firmly considered any country supporting the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic Holy Places in Palestine an enemy of Islam and Muslims.
4. The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of all Islamic states to sever all forms of relations with any country that supports, or contributes to the implementation of Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and declare it the capital of the Zionist entity; or transfer its embassy to Al-Quds (Jerusalem).

The Conference called on all countries that had established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) to transfer them outside the City. The Islamic States, at the Twelfth Islamic Conference, would consider the adoption of measures, including the severing of diplomatic relations, against countries that did not respond to such a call. [...]

RESOLUTION - THE PALESTINEAN CAUSE

The Second Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 28 and 29 Shaaban, 1400 H. (11-12 July 1980),

Proceeding from the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, on the basis of which the Organization of the Islamic Conference was established to strengthen Islamic solidarity, coordinate action with a view to safeguarding Islamic Holy Places and liberating them, support the struggle of the Palestinian people, and help them recover their rights and liberate their territory;

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the First and Second Islamic Summit Conferences, held in Rabat and Lahore respectively, as well as by all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference and Al-Quds Committee on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Holy Jerusalem) deemed by the Islamic Conference to be the Prime cause of Islam and Muslims;

Considering the grave escalation of the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab Territories, the recrudescence of Israeli terrorism against Arab citizens to the extent of assassination and physical liquidation, the increased collective sanctions and the intensification of settlements policy.

Affirming the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle in all its military, political and material forms, and by every possible means to recover their inalienable national rights; and that the recovery of these rights and the liberation of Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, primarily Al-Quds constitute a fundamental prerequisite for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;

Expressing its categorical rejection of all aggression policies and measures persistently practised by the Zionist racist enemy against the Palestinian people, especially in the capital of their homeland, Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Holy Jerusalem), which constitutes a flagrant defiance of the will and rights of the Palestinian people and those of the Arab and Islamic nations, as well, and a deliberate and sustained violation of the will of the international community, international law and the UN Charter and resolutions;

Convinced that it has become opportune to apply the deterrent measures provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter against Israel, considering its persistent violations of the principles of the Charter, its refusal to implement the international resolutions, its sustained aggression against the Palestinian people and the occupation of their homeland:

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in particular;
 - their right to the territory of their homeland, Palestine;
 - their right to return to their homeland and recover their property as stipulated by UN resolutions;
 - their right to self determination, without foreign interference;
 - their right to exercise freely their sovereignty over the territory of their homeland, Palestine, and to establish their independent national state on their national soil.
2. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to wage their legitimate struggle with a view to liberating their homeland and recovering their inalienable national rights in accordance with United Nations Resolutions in this respect and, to resort to every possible means, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative inside and outside the occupied homeland;
3. *Reaffirms* its commitment to agree upon principles and resolutions by previous Islamic Conferences, and the Tenth Conference in Islamabad, in particular, concerning the Palestine Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) and supports the principle that just peace in the Middle East can never be established except on the basis of enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds Alsharif (Holy City of Jerusalem);
4. *Reaffirms*:
 - a) that all official and systematic racist, expansionist, terrorist policies and practices perpetuated by the Israeli enemy against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland;
 - b) that its settlement programmes and measures, the establishment of settlements, the Judaisation of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, primarily Al-Quds (Jerusalem); its persistent and deliberate attempts to alter the political, legal, demographic, economic, social, cultural, civilizational and historic character;
 - c) that its policies and practices of aggression seeking to eradicate national identity in occupied Palestine, to disrupt the unity of the Palestinian people and their national movement by oppression, terrorism, killing, assassination, imprisonment, detention torture, eviction, banishment, restriction of public and private liberties, curfews, coercion, collective penalties, demolition and destruction of houses, eviction by force of citizens from their homes and property, expropriation of property, seizure and Judaisation of lands constitute a defiance of the will of the Islamic Umma and a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1949 Geneva conventions.
5. *Convinced* that the struggle against Zionism is a cultural and civilizational conflict waged against the Islamic Umma as a whole it reaffirms the principle of Islamic solidarity and unity in the face of Zionist aggression and Israeli policies and practices, on the basis that the liberation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories is the focal cause of Islam and Muslims and that the confrontation of Zionist designs and covetousness is the responsibility of all Islamic States and Peoples;
6. *Considers* that the Camp David Accord and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty are a conspiracy against the Arab nature of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and of the occupied Arab territories, and categorically rejects these Accords and Treaty, and their consequences and refuses to recognize separate and partial settlements of the Palestinian question;

It considers the Egyptian military provocations against the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamihiriya a link in the Camp David design and a collusion between the parties to that Agreement, and expresses its solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriya.

B

Recalling all Islamic, Arab, African, non-aligned and international resolutions calling upon the Israeli enemy to refrain from bringing any changes to the character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling the provisions of Resolution No. 4/11 adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in particular paragraph 4;

Considering the recent Israeli measures seeking to change the legal status of the city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), and declare it the capital of its Zionist entity;

Reaffirms:

The commitment of Member States to implement all previous Islamic resolutions on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic peoples and states to their legitimate sacred right to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, due to the great religious, political, cultural and historic significance of the Holy City and the bonds linking Muslims to it;

Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to sever all kinds of relations with any country supporting the decision of the Israeli enemy to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consider it as its capital, or recognize that decision or contribute to its implementation or move its embassy to the Holy City;

Calls upon all countries which have established diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, namely Holland, Costa Rica, Columbia, Bolivia, Chile, Dominica, Ecuador, San Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela to transfer them out of the city. In case of their non-compliance, Islamic States, at the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, shall consider political and economic measures towards them, including the severing of diplomatic relations;

Condemns the Israeli authorities for their persistent and repeated illegal acts against archeological sites and Holy Places in the city, defacing and looking them with a view to obliterating their Arab and Islamic character, and appeals to Islamic States to exert efforts to safeguard Islamic heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Arab territories;

Condemns the continued Israeli excavations beneath the western and southern parts of the Haram Quds Al-Sharif, and elsewhere in the Old City, which seriously jeopardizes the safety of the Holy Places and exposes them to dilapidation and ruin;

Appeals to Member States to cover the capital of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund as soon as possible;

Appeals to Member States to start allocating real estate and funds in favour of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund Waqf;

Appeals to Member States to extend financial support to the Masjid Al-Aqsa Reconstruction Committee through Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Fund. [...]



**PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT OF EGYPT, LETTER TO ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER
MENAHEM BEGIN FOLLOWING THE ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM,
3 AUGUST 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

We started the current peace process of negotiations last year with the objective of reaching agreement before May 26, 1980. But it proved impossible to achieve this objective for reasons that I will not discuss at present. Nevertheless, we decided to continue negotiation, in view of the gravity of the subjects at issue and from our desire to give you sufficient time to make the necessary developments in your position.

We have followed this course in spite of the fact that it is only transitional measures that are at issue at the present stage, not a final settlement of the Palestine problem. We are merely opening the door to this settlement by establishing a transitional system for a specified period, with the aim of enabling the Palestinians to assume their share of responsibility.

But to our great regret, and to the amazement of many of Israel's friends, events have not taken the course that all hoped would bring us close to agreement. On the contrary, there have been numerous provocative and negative acts that constitute an open challenge to the process and the very substance of peace. Nevertheless, we hoped that the factors which led you to follow this negative course would disappear and be replaced by positive action and response. But these hopes have not been fulfilled, with the result that the situation has continued to deteriorate.

I am referring to the measures that have been taken with regard to Jerusalem and the settlements, and also the acts of repression that have taken place in the West Bank and Gaza.

Some people may say that these measures you have taken as regards Jerusalem, through a number of branches of your government, amount to no more than a negotiating position that need not be taken seriously, especially in view of the fact that they are devoid of all legality. However, we cannot ignore the following facts:

- (a) They are in clear violation of Security Council Resolution 242, which each of us has undertaken to respect and implement. In fact, although there is no need for me to provide a detailed explanation of these legal questions, it is clear that these recent Israeli measures constitute territorial expansion and the acquisition of territory through war, which are prohibited by resolution 242; it may not be out of place to recall that your government has recently declared, on more than one occasion, that it will not accept or tolerate any meddling with this resolution.
- (b) These measures also conflict with the letter and spirit of Camp David. For they infringe the provisions of the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," inasmuch as they infringe the provisions of resolutions 242 which constitutes the established legal basis of this Framework. We undertook to solve all our differences jointly and in a spirit of conciliation, not through actions taken unilaterally. It was fully understood when we signed the agreements that neither of us would resort to imposing a *fait accompli* on the other.
- (c) These measures also conflict with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention which prohibits the annexation of occupied territories.

When I expressed to you my belief that it would not be impossible to find a happy solution to the problem of Jerusalem, I made it clear to the whole world that such a solution must not lead to the partitioning of the city, or to the erection of barriers to freedom of passage or worship. I proposed a formula that would provide a pattern for honorable coexistence and good neighborliness between Muslims. Christians and Jews, the essence of this formula being a demand for the restoration of historical and legal Arab rights in the city, for practical reasons, should remain undivided.

Quite frankly, I feel that you have not devoted sufficient study to the ideas that I put forward and published in this regard, and I have received no reply to or objective comment on the proposed formula, that safeguards the interests of all concerned, that performs a valuable service to the cause of peace and is an immense contribution towards the achievement of concord between Arabs and Jews. [...]

5. We reject all measures taken by Israel unilaterally, in defiance of the world consensus, as regards Jerusalem or the settlements. These measures are absolutely null and void.
6. The historical and legal rights of the Arabs and the Muslims in Jerusalem must be respected, with the city's various functions remaining undivided. At the same time, freedom of worship and movement there must be assured.



**JOINT SAUDI-IRAQI STATEMENT ON THE ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM,
ISSUED AT THE END OF THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSSEIN TO
SAUDI ARABIA, 6 AUGUST 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

The two sides discussed Arab issues and their developments, in particular in the light of the decision taken by the Zionist entity to annex Jerusalem and to regard it as its eternal capital. They condemned in the strongest terms this new aggressive act against the Arab and Islamic nations aimed at defiling Jerusalem, which provides evidence of the Zionist entity's continuing arrogance and hostility to Arab rights and international legality.

The two sides agreed that this decision constitutes a new and dangerous situation in the series of repeated Zionist aggressions that are prejudicing security, peace and stability, not only in the area but in the whole world. It is also a flagrant and patent violation of UN resolutions, an act of contempt for international custom and charters, and in flagrant defiance of the sentiments of the Islamic peoples and the religious feelings of believers throughout the world. In this connection, the two sides affirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization regarding the states that recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity, and expressed the highest appreciation for those states that have withdrawn their embassies from Jerusalem since the recent declaration by the Zionist Knesset. They also called on other countries not to stand idly by in the face for these evil Zionist intentions and practices. The two parties call on these states not to recognize this decision, and to withdraw their embassies from Jerusalem so as to rectify this aggressive situation and to avert the grave reactions it could give rise to. For the maintenance of these embassies in Jerusalem is an infringement of international legality and an act of direct hostility against the Arab and Islamic nations, the potential consequences and implications of which cannot be disregarded by the Arab and Islamic states.

The two sides agreed to sever all political and economic relations with any state that assents to this decision of the Zionist entity, and maintains its embassy in Jerusalem.



IMAM KHOMEINI, REMARKS ON THE CELEBRATION OF AL-QUDS DAY, AUGUST 1980

REMARKS, 6 AUGUST 1980 (15 Mordad 1359 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 12, p. 276.

God willing, we will pray in Quds

May God help us succeed in one day going to Quds and praying there. I hope that the Muslims will consider Quds Day an important day and that in all the Islamic countries on Quds Day, the last Friday of the holy month (of Ramadan), they will stage demonstrations, hold meetings, have gatherings and attend the mosques where they will shout out. When a population of one billion shouts out, Israel cannot do anything, it will be afraid of their shouts alone. If all the Muslims who are in the world today, and there are about one billion of them, come out of their homes on Quds Day and shout 'Death to America, Death to Israel and Death to Russia,' the very words will bring about the demise of these countries.

You number one billion, your resources are so abundant that all the governments are dependent on them, and yet they force you to be divided and sow dissension among you while they take your resources telling you not to utter a word. It would be a good idea for the non-Iranian nations to follow the example of the Iranian nation a little, of this dearly beloved and noble nation of ours. And it would be a good idea for them to take a leaf out of the book of those youths who stage demonstrations in America, England and other western countries, braving the police who put them in manacles and chains and shouting out in this condition so that the truth may prevail. We must learn from those youths who shout out for Islam. Yet as it is, the nations remain neutral, and there the youths shout out for Islam while here we argue among ourselves. This is not right.

REMARKS, 9 AUGUST 1980 (18 Mordad 1359 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 12, p. 282.

If everyone shouted out on Quds Day, victory would be achieved

If on Quds Day, all the nations rise up and shout out, that foolish government will not be able to stop them. However, only a small number actually rise up. If on Quds Day all the people of the Islamic countries rise up and shout out, not only for Quds but for all the Islamic countries, they be victorious. Do you think we drove Muhammad Riza out with guns? We drove him out with our cries. With our cries and shouts of *Allahu Akbar* (God is Great). Their heads pounded with the cries of *Allahu Akbar* to such an extent, that they gave up and fled the country. The Muslims must shout out, they must not suppose that chanting slogans is useless. No, slogans are effective if everyone chants them. For me to shout out alone would achieve nothing, likewise the shouts of just one district or one city. You observe that the shouts which rise from Iran today are not confined to Tehran, Qum or Ahwaz. One time you see that the Revolutionary Guards give the command for all the people to go onto their rooftops on a certain night and shout *Allahu Akbar*, and all obey.

REMARKS, 9 AUGUST 1980 (18 Mordad 1359 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 12, p. 283.

The prayer of unity in Quds

I wish success for you dear people who have come here for Quds Day, as I wish success for all Muslims. God willing, one day all the Muslims will be brothers to one another, all roots of corruption will be deracinated from all Muslims lands, this root of corruption, Israel, will be plucked out of the al-Aqsa mosque and our Islamic country, and by the will of God the Exalted, together we will go to Quds and pray the prayer of unity there.



**PRINCE FAHD OF SAUDI ARABIA, STATEMENT FOLLOWING THE ISRAELI
ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM, 13 AUGUST 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

When the Zionist movement, supported by its terrorist gangs, one of which was led by Menahem Begin, started to usurp parts of Palestine in 1948, certain Arab quarters declared a Holy War against this Zionist incursion. Europe, and indeed the whole of the West and the so-called civilized world, censured the Arabs for giving their struggle with the Zionist enemy a religious character by launching the slogan of a Holy War. For many reasons, related to the desire for restraint and moderation and the hope for a just peace that would safeguard the legitimate rights of the Arabs, the call for a Holy War has not prevailed in our struggle with our

Zionist enemies. But today, now that Israel has completed its usurpation of the whole of Jerusalem is its undivided and eternal capital, in defiance of the feelings of the Arabs and the Muslims, and the resolutions of the United Nations. We therefore feel constrained to ask what good moderation has done. Is this the West's idea of a just peace? And where is the framework for a comprehensive peace that they erroneously thought they had drawn up at Camp David and that they promised us? Was not the Arabs' call for a long and unremitting Holy War the only reply to this Zionist religious and racist arrogance? Henceforward, can the world blame us if we taken things into our own hands and devote ourselves to the defense of the holiest of our holy places against this religious and military Zionist campaign? Words no longer do any good and statements are of no avail in these critical moments when the Arab and Islamic nations are confronted with a challenge, unique of its kind, supported by the strongest military forces in the world, and when it is a question for us of being or not being.

All masks have fallen and talk of peace with Israel now lies in the realm of fantasy. As for the question of self-government, those who are still betting on it should admit their failure with pride and dignity, and courageously withdraw their support from what has happened and is still happening. We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia firmly believe that the Israeli enemy, which is gradually swallowing up the Arab territories will, when it suits it, annex all the occupied Arab territories and made them part of an Israeli empire. I therefore say that the Arab house must be set in order without delay, this is a pressing and urgent need that heads our list of priorities. Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with our Arab brothers, has taken the initiative in restoring unity so that we may all stand together in the same battle, however long it lasts and whatever the cost, devoting to it all our faith and resolution, all our energies and resources, and making every conceivable effort.

Our minds will never be at rest until our occupied Arab territories are liberated and, God willing, the Palestinian people return, honored and respected, to their homeland to establish their independent state with its capital in Arab Jerusalem. I say this as we celebrate the Feast at the end of the Ramadan, and this is our pledge to the Arabs and the Muslims.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE QUESTION OF JERUSALEM,
FEZ, MOROCCO, 18-20 SEPTEMBER 1980**

[Statement on the grave situation facing Jerusalem and Palestine as a result of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem as the "undivided and eternal capital" of Israel]

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

The special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in the city of Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Dhu'l-Qa'ada 1400 A.H. (18 to 20 September 1980) on the recommendation of the Jerusalem Committee which met from 5 to 7 Shawwal 1400 A.H. (16 to 18 August 1980) in the city of Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization. [...]

HE President Al-Hajj Ahmed Sékou Touré made a notable statement in which he explained the gravity of the current situation with regard to the question of Jerusalem and Palestine and indicated that the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem posed a challenge to humanity as a whole. He also emphasized that the City of Jerusalem could not become the property of Israel.

His Excellency then drew attention to the fact that Islam derived its strength not from weapons but rather from its intrinsic nature as a religious faith, an ideology and a code of behaviour and morality. He called for strict adherence to those lofty principles which would ensure the achievement of victory and the recovery of Jerusalem.

His Excellency went on to explain the Islamic principles which guaranteed the identity and the creative abilities of Muslims, wherever they might be, and which made every Muslim an integral member of his society from which he could be neither detached nor isolated.

HE Mr. Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, then read the text of a telegram from HE President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in his capacity as a member of the Summit Committee on Jerusalem established at the special session of the Jerusalem Committee in Casablanca, addressed to H.M. King Hassan II, in which he expressed his deep regret at not being able to join H.M. King Hassan II and HE President Al-Hajj Ahmed Sékou Touré and participate in this special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in view of the dreadful floods which his country had experienced.

He stressed that both he and the people of Bangladesh attached the greatest importance to the work of this session and that they wished to express their full solidarity with their Arab and Muslim brothers.

HE President Senghor made a statement in which he indicated that his country had been among the first to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization following the resolution of the Arab Summit Conference at Rabat which designated the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

His Excellency condemned the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem. He stressed that Jerusalem was a Holy City not only for the Jews but also for the Christians and Muslims and that 2 billion Muslims and Christians, constituting half the population of the world, were today protesting at the challenge with which Israel was confronting them.

His Excellency then emphasized that it would be better for the Conference to base itself on the legal and moral reasons mentioned when justifying its demand, at the United Nations, for the return of the City of Jerusalem to its former status prior to 1967.

H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco then gave an edifying address which he began by quoting the Quranic verse: "and deploy against them whatever forces and cavalry you are able to muster, so that you may cast fear into the heart of the enemy of God and your enemy".

His Majesty explained that, in Islam, "jihad" should not be interpreted as signifying holy wars or crusades but rather as strategic military and political action and psychological warfare which, if applied by the Muslim community, would guarantee victory over the enemy.

He declared that Islam yielded, not to force or tyranny, but only to the omnipotence of God and to the power of reason and that the recent Zionist decision had affected the Islamic World since the Islamic religion and the noble ethics propounded by the Prophet had taught us not to become angry unless the sanctuaries of God were violated. What crime could be greater than the violation of Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblas to which men turned in prayer and the third most holy shrine in Islam?

In the name of the Islamic community, His Majesty assured his brothers, the Palestinian freedom-fighters, that it was not only they who had lost Jerusalem. The entire Islamic world shared its loss and would participate in its recovery. The obligation to safeguard Jerusalem rested not only with the Palestinians but with every Muslim man and woman.

His Majesty expressed his conviction that the forthcoming Islamic Summit Conference due to be held at Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would be a rallying point for all Muslims and would eliminate existing antagonisms within the Arab World. His Majesty called for the intensification of efforts, the closing of ranks and the exploitation of mistakes made by the enemy, emphasizing that joint action was preferable to individual endeavours and that collective thought, planning and organization was the best way to facilitate the achievement of the objective.

The Conference was then addressed by HE Mr. Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who referred to recent events and developments affecting the question of Jerusalem since the eleventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad and the reactions which they had elicited in Arab, Islamic and international circles.

He also indicated that it was incumbent on this session to determine the fields in which the resources of the Islamic World should be fully mobilized so that the jihad could enter a more effective practical stage in response to our peoples' desire for jihad, especially since we have international public opinion on our side in this battle in view of our resolute stand and our firm determination to press on in the face of Israel despite the expansionist designs of that entity which is usurping the rights of the Islamic World.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General commended the endeavours being made by H.M. King Hassan II who, in his capacity as Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, was motivated by his customary lofty Islamic spirit and by his characteristic zeal, courage and valour in defence of the sublime ideals derived from our religious faith.

HE Mr. Agha Shahi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, then addressed the Conference in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. He stressed that, at its last meeting in Casablanca, the Jerusalem Committee had adopted a comprehensive plan of action to be implemented by the Islamic States at the national and international levels and through the United Nations

with a view to stopping Israel from resorting to the use of force and repression to complete the annexation of the City of Jerusalem and entirely obliterate its Islamic and Christian character.

He emphasized that the cause of Palestine had reached a critical and explosive stage and that there was a consequent need for positive and responsible action on the part of the Islamic Conference. He indicated that a change was taking place in favour of the cause of Palestine. The abstention of the European States in the vote on the resolution relating to Palestine during the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the subsequent sponsoring of a resolution on Jerusalem by the European States Members of the Security Council and the condemnation of Israeli policy by major religious groups such as the World Council of Churches were all indicators of an increasing recognition of our just position on this issue.

In conclusion, he commended the role played by H.M. King Hassan II, the initial founder of the Islamic Conference and the guiding spirit and constant inspiration of this Organization, and thanked both HE President Al-Hajj Ahmed Sékou Touré and HE President Léopold Sédar Senghor for attending this session and for their commitment to the liberation of Jerusalem and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Conference unanimously elected HE Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Kingdom of Morocco, as Chairman of this special session and HE Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Maldives, as first Vice-Chairman and HE Mr. Hamid Al-Gabid, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Niger as second Vice-Chairman and HE Mr. Agha Shahi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as Rapporteur of the Conference.

During its plenary sessions, the Conference was addressed by a number of heads of delegations who expressed the views of their countries with regard to the question of Jerusalem and the question of Palestine in general and it became clear that opinion was unanimously in favour of the achievement by the Muslim World of its objectives, namely the liberation of Jerusalem from the evil clutches of Zionism and the realization of the legitimate national right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination without external interference and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil.

Opinion was also unanimous with regard to the need to abandon the customary adoption of resolutions based on the condemnation and censure of Israeli attitudes and arbitrary acts in favour of the adoption of resolutions specifying bold, positive and effective steps to meet the Zionist challenge and to ensure the consolidation and co-ordination of all the capacities and resources of the Islamic States to that end.

The Conference authorized the Chairman of the special session to send a telegram to HE President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh expressing the sympathy and solidarity of the Islamic peoples following the loss of life and property resulting from the floods which had devastated certain areas of the sister country of Bangladesh.

The Chairman informed the Conference that he had received a letter from the Eritrean Liberation Front (People's Liberation Forces) requesting support from the Islamic Conference in their struggle to liberate the people of Eritrea.

Working papers were submitted to the Conference by the following:

- the Kingdom of Morocco
- the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Arab Republic
- the Republic of Iraq

A drafting committee was formed from the following delegations:

- the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- the Palestine Liberation Organization
- the Syrian Arab Republic
- the Kingdom of Morocco
- the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- the Republic of Iraq
- the Republic of Senegal
- the United Republic of Cameroon
- the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

During the discussion and consideration of the working papers submitted and during the review of the situation resulting from the decision by the Israeli Knesset to annex Jerusalem, the Conference expressed its deep appreciation of the efforts made by H.M. King Hassan II, Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The Conference also gave its blessing and support to the content of the Saudi-Iraqi communiqué issued at Taif, to the efforts made by all the member States and, in particular, to the Syrian communiqué to the Arab League and the note from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Conference expressed its support for the steadfastness of Syria in the face of the parties to the Camp David accords. The Conference also expressed its censure and condemnation of the Zionist campaign against the Islamic States and, in particular, Iraq because of the programme adopted by those States for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes with a view to the development of their scientific and technological capabilities. The Conference stressed that those threats had assumed serious dimensions and had led to a further escalation of tension in the Middle East. The Conference called upon world public opinion to condemn those threats, stressed the right of the Islamic States and the developing countries in general to acquire and use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and recommended co-operation among the Islamic States in the field of the acquisition and utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

At the conclusion of its work, the Conference expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation to the King, Government and people of Morocco for their kind hospitality and for their efforts which had been highly instrumental in ensuring the success of the Conference's work.

As an expression of the determination of the Islamic States to meet the Israeli challenge and of their resolve to liberate Jerusalem and recover the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the Conference approved a resolution containing the following major points:

RESOLUTION

Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Question of Jerusalem, Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, 8 to 10 Dhu'l-Qa'ada 1400 AH (18-20 September 1980)

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in special session, on the recommendation of the Jerusalem Committee, in the City of Fez from 8 to 10 Dhu'l-Qa'ada 1400 AH (18 to 20 September 1980), studied the grave situation facing the question of Jerusalem and Palestine as a result of the adoption by the Israeli Knesset of its decision to annex the City of Jerusalem as the "undivided and eternal capital" of the Zionist entity and regarded that decision as an open challenge to the sentiments of Muslims, as an act of aggression directed against the Islamic States and as a confirmation of Israel's refusal to be bound by the recent Security Council resolution 478 declaring null and void all Israeli legislative and administrative measures and actions which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem and calling for their rescission forthwith.

Whereas the Islamic States are committed to meet this challenge, intent on the liberation of Jerusalem and resolved to secure Arab Islamic sovereignty over the Holy City; and in affirmation of their support for the people of Palestine, their determination to face up to this Israeli aggression with all the potential and resources at their disposal and their resolve to continue to provide support for the heroic struggle of the people of Palestine until Jerusalem is liberated and the Palestinian people recover their inalienable rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their territory; and in keeping with the spirit of Islamic solidarity, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

1. Adoption of the recommendations and resolutions formulated by the Jerusalem Committee at its special meeting held at Casablanca and the commitment of the Islamic States to their implementation.
2. Affirmation of the commitment of the Islamic States to the utilization of all their political, financial, oil and military resources to counter the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and confirmation that the political and economic boycott will be applied to States which recognize the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation or establish embassies in Jerusalem.
3. The Conference calls upon all States not to have dealings with the Israeli authorities in any form which might be construed by those authorities as constituting recognition of a *fait accompli* in Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and consequently render them liable to the provisions of the boycott.
4. The Conference welcomes Security Council resolution 478 of 20 August 1980 and calls upon the Council to take the necessary measures for the imposition against Israel of the military and economic sanctions specified in the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The Conference expresses its complete satisfaction at the way in which States have responded by transferring their embassies from Jerusalem, thereby recognizing the invalidity and illegality of the Israeli decision, and notes that the compliance by all States with the call of the Islamic States for the transfer of their embassies from Jerusalem emphasizes the unanimous rejection by the international community of the Israeli action in annexing Jerusalem and making it the capital of their entity.
6. The Conference notes with satisfaction the position adopted by the Federal Government of Switzerland in declining to sign an agreement with Israel in Jerusalem and hopes that all States will follow that example.
7. Affirmation that the Islamic States will assist the Palestine Liberation Organization with every means at their disposal and will provide that Organization with the support needed to face up to the war of aggression which Israel is launching against the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine and South Lebanon with a view to their liquidation and annihilation. The Conference condemns Israeli aggression against South Lebanon and calls upon member States to help the Lebanese Government to stop such acts of aggression.
8. Material and political support for the Palestinian Arab people both within and outside their occupied homeland and the strengthening of their abilities to counter the schemes of the autonomy conspiracy and to resist the occupation and its racist practices.
9. The Conference calls upon States members of the Islamic Conference which previously recognized Israel to withdraw such recognition and to sever all their political and economic relations with Israel.
10. Continued resistance to the procedures and accords formulated at Camp David until they are abandoned and rendered abortive.
11. The Conference emphasizes its condemnation of the policy of the United States of America for the support which it is giving to the Israeli occupation authorities in their settlement practices and in their acts of aggression against Islamic Holy Places in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for the positions which it has adopted in favour of Israel and against Palestinian rights in international fora in a manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Any support for the Zionist entity in its illegal occupation and in its aggression against the Holy Places, whether openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, represents defiance of the Islamic World.
12. Non-acceptance of any political settlement to resolve the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict while the balance of power is disturbed as a result of the signing of the accords at Camp David and Washington (the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty) and Israeli practices; considering Security Council resolution 242 as incompatible with Arab and Islamic rights and as an inappropriate basis for a solution of the Middle East crisis and, in particular, of the question of Palestine; adherence to the implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and, in particular, resolution 1 adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session and the rejection of any initiatives which are incompatible with those resolutions.
13. The undertaking of political action at the United Nations and with the great Powers, particularly the European Group, with a view to winning more support for the Palestinian cause and increasing the isolation of Israel.
14. Endeavours to obtain the adoption by the General Assembly at its current session of a resolution requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding Israeli practices and measures in violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and regarding the acts of aggression committed by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, provided that the procedures for the submission of the request for the advisory opinion shall not prejudice the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and that this shall be done with the approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
15. Calling upon the General Assembly of the United Nations to decline to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations on the grounds that it represents a Government which is violating international legality and making Jerusalem its capital.
16. Requesting the great Powers and international organizations to shoulder their responsibilities and to face up to the Israeli challenge by imposing sanctions against Israel in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
17. The Conference calls upon all States to endeavour to prevent Jewish emigration to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories in view of the Zionist policy of settlement in those territories and Israel's persistence in refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to exercise their right of self-determination and sovereignty and to establish their independent State on their national soil.

18. Intensification of contacts with the Vatican and Christian bodies with a view to explaining the Islamic position with regard to the recent Israeli decision and calling upon them to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.
19. The conducting of an extensive information campaign to censure the Israeli decision, and endeavours to implement the information plan to meet the Israeli challenge.
20. Calling upon member States to halt their loans and contributions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank unless the latter agree to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization as a member with observer status.
21. The establishment of an Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel to implement the resolutions of the Islamic Conference in this regard, provided that there is co-ordination between that Office and the principle Office for the Boycott of Israel established by the secretariat of the League of Arab States.
22. Coverage of the capital of the Jerusalem Fund and consideration of the Fund as a religious endowment.
23. The Islamic States declare their commitment to a holy "jihad" with all its broad human implications of steadfastness and resistance against the Zionist enemy on all fronts, whether military, political, economic, informational or cultural.
24. Assigning the Jerusalem Committee with the task of preparing a comprehensive plan for the mobilization of all the resources of the Islamic States to counter Israeli aggression, referring the contents of the Palestinian-Syrian working paper concerning economic, military and political issues to that Committee, and the submission of that plan to the forthcoming Islamic Summit Conference due to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



**STATEMENT BY THE OFFICIAL JORDANIAN SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE FIRE
AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE IN JERUSALEM, 16 OCTOBER 1980**

[The letter was passed by the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the UN, Hazem Nusseibeh, to the UN Secretary-General on 29 Oct. 1980, with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Note: The arson took place on 14 Oct. 1980.]

1. It was reported by the news agencies from occupied Arab Jerusalem that a fire broke out last Tuesday night in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Holy City and that the fire destroyed some of the precious relics in the Church.
2. The official spokesman said that this act of aggression against the Christian Holy Places was not just another fortuitous incident but was a premeditated act constituting yet another episode in the policy of Zionist religious fanaticism directed against the Holy Places of the Islamic and Christian faiths.
3. The spokesman added that this was not the first time since 1967 that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre had been the victim of acts of pillage and theft of its valuable historical and religious property and that the years of Zionist occupation were filled with incidents involving aggression against other Christian sites and precious historical property in Jerusalem, not to mention the profanation and desecration of Christian and Islamic Holy Places through the commission of acts of indecency within their precincts under the very eyes of the occupation authorities.
4. The official spokesman emphasized that this phenomenon was regarded as extremely serious since it recalls to mind the fire at the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the profanation of the Ibrahimi Mosque at Hebron, the theft of the Crown of the Virgin from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the aggression against the property of the Coptic Monastery, the burning of a number of Christian cultural centres in the Holy City and the excavations within the precincts of the Al-Aqsa Mosque the structure of which is now threatened with subsidence and collision, provides confirmation that the recent incident at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is simply the implementation of an Israeli policy designed to destroy both the Islamic and the Christian Holy Places and to endow the Arab Holy City with a Jewish character.
5. The official spokesman appealed to all civilized States and, in particular, the Christian World to regard this incident as extremely grave and serious and to consider putting a rapid and definite end to the occupation practices which are endangering both the existence and the future of the Christian and Islamic Holy Places.

6. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, while condemning the attempt to burn down the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, holds the Israeli Government and the occupation authorities responsible for this premeditated criminal act which exposes the serious and hostile nature of Israeli policies towards the Holy Places in occupied Arab territory.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE MEETING OF THE TRIPARTITE SUMMIT
COMMITTEE OF THE JERUSALEM COMMITTEE, RABAT, MOROCCO,
7 NOVEMBER 1980**

[Communiqué reaffirming commitment for the Jerusalem cause]

1. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its Extraordinary Session held in Rabat, the Summit Committee of the Jerusalem Committee consisting of H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, HE Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, HE Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, met under the Chairmanship of H.M. King Hassan II at Rabat on Friday 28th Zhul Hijja, 1400 H corresponding to 7th November 1980. HE Mr Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference also participated in the deliberations of the meeting.
2. The meeting was held in an atmosphere marked by a spirit of solidarity and brotherhood and evinced full confidence in the determination of the Islamic world (Umma) to redouble its efforts in order to bring to an end the illegal occupation of Jerusalem by the Zionist entity and to seek a just solution of the Palestinian problem.
3. The Summit Committee also reaffirmed the unswerving determination of the Islamic world to make every effort and to mobilise all its resources with a view to the achievement of Arabo-Islamic aspirations and to the strengthening of Islamic Cooperation and solidarity.
4. The meeting reviewed the activities undertaken recently by the Al-Quds Committee and the Secretariat General of the OIC to meet the challenge posed by the Zionist entity by declaring Jerusalem as its "eternal and undivided" capital. During this meeting the Summit Committee approved and overall political action plan emphasising the Islamic position regarding Al-Quds and the Palestinian question. The Summit Committee also decided to address itself to the task of increasing the awareness of the great powers and convincing them as also the world public opinion of the righteousness of the basic Islamic position in order to arrive at a just and comprehensive and durable solution of the problem of the Middle East.
5. The next meeting of the Al-Quds Committee scheduled for December 1980 with the participation of the members of the Summit Committee will formulate an overall strategy to meet the challenge posed by the Zionist entity as well as prepare an overall plan of action to be submitted for consideration and approval by the Summit meeting of the OIC which will shortly be held in Saudi Arabia.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
AMMAN, 25-27 NOVEMBER 1980 [EXCERPTS]**

The Arab leaders confirmed their commitments to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits, and especially the resolutions on the Palestine cause as being the core of the Arab conflict with the Israeli enemy. They also stressed that their national responsibility obliges all Arabs to work and struggle to resist the Zionist danger which threatens the existence of this nation.

The Conference also stressed that the liberation of Arab Jerusalem is a national duty and obligation, declared its rejection of all the measures taken by Israel, and called on all the Arab countries to adopt unambiguous and clearly defined positions of resistance to these Israeli measures. It decided to sever all relations with any state that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel or transfers its embassy to Jerusalem.

[...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 4TH SESSION
OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, RABAT, MOROCCO, 22-24 DECEMBER 1980**

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, opened the Session with a guiding address in which he highlighted the importance of the Jerusalem Committee meeting which will draw up a comprehensive strategy to achieve the three following objectives:

- Liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif
- Liberation of occupied Arab territories
- Establishment of a Palestinian State

His Majesty the King also dealt with the current international state of affairs and the foreseeable developments, affirming that 1981 will be a decisive year for the whole world and that the Islamic Ummah has enough experience to enable it, if it acts with some realism and seriousness, to achieve the objective it aspires for and which conform to the Islamic genius.

Referring to the strategy which the Jerusalem Committee was entrusted to prepare, His Majesty pointed out that the plan will be submitted to the forthcoming Summit on which the Islamic Ummah is pinning its highest hopes and expecting that the meeting among Muslims in such a holy place will provide an incentive for a righteous genuine and serious action.

The Bangladesh Chief Delegate read out a Cable from His Excellency President Zia-Ur-Rahman wishing the Committee every success and hoping that it will draw up a comprehensive action programme to meet that Israeli challenge and liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Committee also recommended that the 15 point action programme submitted by Bangladesh be studied and included for consideration. The programme had been approved by Tripartite Summit Sub-Committee stemming from the Jerusalem Committee which met in Rabat, November 7, 1980.

Taking the floor next, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference hailed by big efforts by His Majesty King Hassan II ever since he assumed the Chairmanship of the Jerusalem Committee, which had a great effect on the evolution of the Committee's march towards the advocated objective. He paid tribute to the valuable directives contained in His Majesty's speech. He underlined that such directives will serve as guidelines for the current session to prove conclusive.

The Syrian Chief Delegate congratulated His Majesty the King for his excellent speech and alluded to Resolution 24 of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Fez. The resolution referred to a joint Syrian-Palestinian working paper to the Jerusalem Committee for examination.

The Chief Delegate of Palestine reviewed the developments of the Al-Quds and Palestinian issue in the light of the prevailing international circumstances and the foreseeable events in 1981. He dwelt on the importance of the Jerusalem Committee meeting preceding the Islamic Conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to chart a comprehensive strategy based on realism and the requirements of the International circumstances.

After an exchange of views on the working documents submitted by Morocco, Jordan, Syria and Palestine and the proposals put forward by the Bangladesh delegation, a Drafting Committee was set up to amalgamate the working documents and prepare a draft of an action programme inspired from those documents. The Drafting Committee included:

- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea
- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- The Kingdom of Morocco
- Palestine
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Syrian Arab Republic

The question of the incessant, daily and barbarous raids by Israel on Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps and Israel's continuous occupation of parts of-South Lebanon was raised during the meeting. The Jerusalem Committee expressed deep anxiety over the situation in South Lebanon and condemned the Israeli forays. It

urged the UN Security Council to work for stopping such aggressions, for Israel's withdrawal from land it occupied in South Lebanon, and for the implementation of the resolutions it adopted in this respect to facilitate the restoration of the legitimate Lebanese authority in those areas.

The Jerusalem Committee concluded its work on Wednesday, 16 Safar 1401 H (24th December 1980) and issued the following statement:

Considering Israel's continuous rejection of the resolutions of the United Nations, the Security Council, other International Organizations, as well as those of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement, calling for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, determine their own future and set up an independent state on their soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization - the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

In view of Israel's constant challenge to Muslim feelings and defiance of the world community by persisting in its measures aimed at Judaizing the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif emptying them of their Arab inhabitants while practises a policy of collective sanctions against these inhabitants, building Jewish settlements on their land and subjecting them a policy of official and semi-official terrorism aimed at forcing them out and liquidating and expelling their political leaders;

Owing also to Israel's persistence in desecrating the Islamic Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and undertaking excavations affecting them and altering the cultural and historical character of the Holy Places in violation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and UN specialized agencies;

Considering the consensus to consider the Palestinian cause, not only as a Palestinian and an Arab problem, but also as an Islamic one, and to regard working for the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories foremost among which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif as an Islamic commitment for which Muslim States have pledged to use all their political, military, and economic potentialities, and natural resources, including oil;

Taking note of Israel's continuous violation of human rights and the Geneva Conventions in contradiction of the United Nations Charter and international laws and covenants;

Convinced of the necessity to draw up a clear-cut and minute Islamic joint action programme to face the Zionist enemy at the forthcoming stage;

Keen on preserving the gains and victories of the Palestinian struggle within that people's occupied homeland, internationally and at the United Nations - which makes it necessary to carry on the joint Islamic action to give substance to such triumphs;

And prompted by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

The Jerusalem Committee has adopted a comprehensive Islamic programme to face the Israeli challenge, liberate Al-Quds Al-Sharif, regain the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and re-establish all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The programme will be submitted to the forthcoming Islamic Summit for ratification.



**THE MECCA DECLARATION OF THE 3RD ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, MECCA
AL-MUKARRAMAH, 25-28 JANUARY 1981 [EXCERPTS]**

*[The Conference endorsed a Basic Program of Action for Jerusalem
and for the Confrontation of the Zionist Enemy]*

We the Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, assembled at the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) held in Mecca Al-Mukarramah from 19 to 22 Rabi Al-Awal 1401 H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981; [...]

We declare that only firm adherence to our faith will enable us to retain the strength of our social structures and help our communities to avoid succumbing to the disunity and degradation of the past when many Muslim homelands, particularly Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the first Qibla and the third holiest shrine of the world of Islam fell prey to foreign domination. [...]

2. The violations committed against the Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the aggression perpetrated against the people of Palestine and their established national and religious rights, and the continuation of aggression through the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif leave us no choice but to firmly stand up to this aggression and to denounce its supporter. We therefore pledge to wage jihad with all the means at our disposal for the liberation of Al-Quds and the occupied territories. We shall make this liberation struggle the prime Islamic

cause of this generation until God willing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories are restored to their legitimate owners. [...]

FINAL DECLARATION

1. At the kind invitation of His Majesty King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and pursuant to the Resolution adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10-14 Jumada Al-Thani 1399 H., corresponding to 8-12 May 1979 A.D.;
2. The Third Islamic Summit Conference was held in Mecca Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 19-22 Rabi Al-Awal 1401 H., corresponding to 25-28 January 1981, under the title of "Palestine And Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session"[...]
14. The Conference has adopted a number of resolutions including:

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD:

A. AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF: BASIC PROGRAM OF ACTION TO CONFRONT THE ZIONIST ENEMY.

1. The Conference confirmed its commitment to liberate Arab Jerusalem to make it the capital of Palestinian State, and invited all states to observe the United Nations' resolutions which ban dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in a manner that might be invoked by these authorities as implicit recognition or acceptance of the *Status Quo* imposed by them in declaring Jerusalem the united capital of the "Zionist entity"[...]

F. HOLY JIHAD

1. The Kings, Emirs, and Heads of State of Islamic countries have agreed to declare holy Jihad for salvaging Al-Quds Al-Sharif, supporting the Palestinian people and bringing about Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. In their resolve to launch Jihad, the Islamic states have made it clear that Jihad has its Islamic concept that permits no misinterpretations or misunderstandings. They have also agreed that the practical measures to put Jihad into effect would be taken in accordance with the Islamic concept of JIHAD and in continuous consultation among themselves. [...]



POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE 3RD ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE ("PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SESSION"), MECCA, (25-28 JANUARY 1981 [EXCERPTS])

[Resolutions adopted in relation to the Program of Action for Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO.1/3-P(IS) - ON THE ISLAMIC PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session), held in Mecca, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19 to 21 Rabi-ul-Awal 1401 AH corresponding to 25 - 28 January 1981,

Approving the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy, prepared by the Committee on Al-Quds in its meeting held in Rabat from 14 to 16 Safar 1401 H. corresponding to 22 - 24 December 1980 which reads as follows:

Proceeding from the principles and aims set out in the Charter of the Islamic Conference for the promotion of Islamic Solidarity, coordination of action to maintain the integrity of the Holy Places and to liberate Al-Quds, and the support of the Palestinian people to enable them to recover their rights and liberate their homeland,

Guided by the resolutions of the First Islamic Summit Conference in Rabat and the Second Summit Conference in Lahore, and by all resolutions of Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and of the Committee on Al-Quds as regards supporting the struggle and resistance of the Palestinian people, since this struggle is a struggle for liberation, from colonialism and Zionist racist occupation and is being waged in defence of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the determination of the Palestinian people to maintain their eternal right to the Holy City of Al-Quds as the capital of their homeland Palestine and the insistence of Muslim Governments and peoples alike on their eternal right to the Holy City of Al-Quds, in view of the paramount political, religious, cultural and historical importance of Al-Quds to all Muslims.

Recommends the following:

- (1) Stressing that the Palestinian issue should be viewed as the paramount issue of the Muslim nation and that no party may renounce this commitment,
- (2) Stressing the commitment to liberate all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since the 1967 aggression including Holy Al-Quds Al-Sharif and that there should be no renunciation or relinquishment of any part of these territories or impairment of the full national sovereignty over these territories.
- (3) Rejecting any situation that would prejudice Arab sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- (4) Pledging to recover the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on their national soil, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of Palestinian people.
- (5) Refusing to admit of a unilateral action by any one of the Arab or Islamic parties to reach any solution of the Palestinian issue in particular, and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general, and the continuation of the resistance to the Camp David approach and accords and to any consequences thereof until they are eliminated and their sequels removed as well as resistance to any initiative stemming therefrom, extending material and moral support to the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and enhancement of their resistance to the conspiracy of autonomy.
- (6) Rejecting of any political settlement of the issue of Palestine and the Arab- Israeli conflict that does not ensure the realisation of the above mentioned principles.
- (7) Viewing the Security Council Resolution 242 as inconsistent with the Palestinian and Arab rights, stressing that it does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.
- (8) Ensuring continued support of the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation until they recover their national inalienable rights.
- (9) Ensuring continued support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and consolidating its independence.
- (10) Confirming the commitment of Islamic States to make use of all their military, political, economic and natural resources, including oil, as an effective means of upholding the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and of confronting those countries that extend support to the Zionist entity at military, economic, political and human resources levels.
- (11) Intensifying of efforts to win further international support at both official and popular levels, especially in Europe, for the issue of Palestine, the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to promote the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the international arena, and extend the range of recognition of the Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the issue of Palestine and the representation of the Palestinian people, and particularly General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3237 and its resolution 7/2 of 29 July 1980, resolution 3375 of 10 November 1975 and resolution 35/169 A, B, C, D of 15 December 1980.
- (12) Pursuing the efforts of the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference within the United Nations and its specialised agencies to expose and isolate Israel with a view to:
 - a) Having a resolution adopted in the UN General Assembly soliciting an advisory ruling from the International Court of Justice on the Israeli practices and measures which violate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and on the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. This should be achieved with the consent of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of undertaking, upon agreement with the Bureau of the Committee on Al-Quds, the legal and procedural studies necessary to ensure the success of such endeavour.
 - b) Inviting the UN General Assembly to reject the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, as representative of a government that violates international legality and declares Al-Quds its capital. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of conducting, upon agreement with the bureau of the Committee on Al-Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.
 - c) Calling on Member States of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies to shoulder their responsibilities, contend with the continued Israeli refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions by adopting the necessary sanctions against Israel, in implementation of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, Assigning the Islamic Secretariat to conduct in agreement with the Bureau of the Committee on Al-Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.
 - d) Inviting the UN General Assembly to freeze the membership of Israel, in view of its failure to implement the UN resolutions, although such implementation was a condition set for its admission to the

United Nations under the *Lausanne Protocol*. Entrusting the Islamic Secretariat with the task of conducting, in agreement with the bureau of the Committee on Al-Quds, the relevant legal and procedural studies.

- (13) Calling on Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which have earlier recognized Israel to withdraw this recognition and to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with Israel.
- (14) Consolidating relations between Islamic countries and Latin American countries in various fields, with a view to evolving the position of the latter countries in favour of the liberation of Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- (15) Maintaining contacts with the Vatican and the World Council of Churches as well as other Christian Institutions and foundations to ensure their support of the restoration of full Arab sovereignty over Al-Quds, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
- (16) Strengthening relations with Arab and Islamic Communities abroad and making full use of their capacities and potentialities to serve Arab and Islamic causes.
- (17) Working for the establishment of associations similar to that of FRANCE - AL-QUDS in the States of Western Europe and North and South America with a view to gaining increased support from public opinion for the cause of Al-Quds.
- (18) Viewing Jewish emigration to occupied Palestine as an act that consolidates the aggression of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights and calling on all countries to put an end to such emigration and to refrain from extending facilities to Jewish emigrants in view of the Zionist settlement policy which is in violation of international law.
- (19) Calling on the government of the United States of America to change its hostile attitude towards the issues of Palestine, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Islamic Conference stresses its condemnation of this policy and views the continued United States military, economic and political support of Zionist entity as a hostile attitude towards the Islamic World and a challenge to Muslim feelings, which would negatively reflect on US interest and relations with the Islamic World.
- (20) Concentrating activities within the circles of US public opinion on explaining the Palestinian issue, and the Zionist aggression on the Arab and Islamic Ummah and highlighting further damage brought about by the pro-Israeli US policy to both the Arab and American people.

IN RESPECT TO AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

- (1) Confirming the commitment of the Islamic States to the Liberation of Arab Al-Quds to become the capital of the independent Palestinian State, and the rejection of any situation that may prejudice full Arab sovereignty over the city.
- (2) Confirming the commitment of Muslim States to utilize all their potentialities to oppose the Israeli decision to annex Al-Quds, endorsement of the decision to impose a political and economic boycott on these States that recognise the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation or set up embassies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- (3) Inviting all countries to respect international legitimacy by abstaining from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any form that may be construed by these authorities as amounting to implicit recognition or acceptance of the *status quo*, imposed by their declaring Al-Quds to be the unified and eternal capital of the Zionist entity, and in particular, inviting all countries to refrain from:
 - a) signing any agreements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 - b) paying any official visits to Al-Quds;
 - c) conducting any formal talks in Al-Quds.
- (4) Inviting Member States of the European Community to implement their pledge to refrain from extending the effect of their bilateral and multilateral economic agreements with Israel to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; exerting efforts to reach similar results with other countries that have such agreements with Israel.
- (5) Stressing the need to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund, as well as its Waqf (endowment) to meet all necessary and urgent requirements to support the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people.

- (6) The undertaking by all Islamic countries of psychological mobilization through their various official, semi-official, and popular mass media, of their peoples for Jihad to liberate Al-Quds.

IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD:

- (1) Utilising all Islamic economic potentialities and natural resources in a well-oriented and studied manner for the following objectives:
- weakening Israeli economy;
 - halting the political, economic and financial support to Israel;
 - enhancing the resistance of the front-line states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the various fields;
 - bringing about changes in the political positions of States in favour of the Palestinian cause and enabling the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;
 - exerting efforts to transform neutral international attitude into friendly ones, and transforming hostile attitudes into neutral and friendly ones.
- (2) Adopting measures to set up an Islamic Office for the boycott of Israel, pursuant to relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference, and ensuring coordination between such an office and the main office for boycott of Israel within the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States.
- (3) Adopting a stiffer stand as regards legislation enacted in the United States and other countries to counteract the boycott of Israel, and stressing the legitimacy of this boycott, as well as dissuading other countries from adopting such legislation.

IN THE MILITARY FIELD:

- (1) Exerting efforts to ensure a strategic military balance with the Zionist enemy.
- (2) Ensuring military coordination among the front-line states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the one hand, and the Islamic States on the other, to ensure full utilization of the potentialities of the Islamic States in the service of the military effort; and setting up a military office in the Islamic Secretariat to be responsible for such coordination, in agreement with the Committee on Al-Quds.
- (3) Meeting the needs of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as regards military expertise and equipment, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and conducting bilateral contacts between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and all Islamic countries to ensure the implementation of the above.

RESOLUTION NO.2/3.P (IS) - ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al-Quds Session) meeting in Mecca, from 19 to 22 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1401 H (25-28 January, 1981),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter,

Guided by the resolutions of the two Islamic Summit Conferences, the first in Rabat and the second in Lahore and those of the Foreign Ministers on the Palestine Question, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories,

Reaffirming the link between the destiny of Islamic States and their commitment to the aims of their joint struggle for peace, justice and progress and against colonialism, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, Zionism and racism,

Seriously concerned over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East which could result in a new war thus endangering international peace and security, in view of Israel's persistence in its aggressive, colonialist and racist policy, and as a result of the collusion with the Egyptian regime and the United States,

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the struggle against Zionism, and that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and its flouting of the inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization and UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the principles of International Law,

Noting with great concern the recent developments of the Middle East problem and the Palestine Question in the region, particularly the normalization by the Egyptian regime of its relations with the Zionist entity and its persistence in carrying out the autonomy conspiracy and the dangers that ensue therefrom which imperil Islamic principles, values, heritage, culture and civilization,

Considering that the Liberation of Al-Quds and its restoration to Arab sovereignty, as well as the liberation of the holy places from Zionist occupation, are a pre-requisite to the Jihad that all Islamic States must wage, each according to its means,

Convinced that time has come to apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, against Israel, since it is persistently violating the principles of the Charter, refusing to implement the resolutions of the International Organizations and pursuing its aggression against the Arab States and the Palestinian people,

Convinced that the Islamic States should take firm and practical measures to counter the Zionist enemy's continued aggression and violations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the problem of the Middle East and the Palestine Cause cannot be solved unless the following principles and conditions are implemented concurrently, without any exception and also reaffirms its commitment to these principles and conditions,
 - (a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle;
 - (b) The Palestine Cause and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem, or seeking a solution thereto hence any solution may not be a partial solution, concern some parties to the exclusion of others; or relate to some of the causes and not to others; nor can any partial peace be attained, for peace should be comprehensive and include all parties to the dispute, and should moreover, eliminate all the causes that led to it, in addition to being a just one;
 - (c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including:
 - their right to their homeland, Palestine;
 - their right to return to their homeland and recover their property in accordance with the UN General Assembly Resolutions;
 - their right to self-determination without any foreign interference;
 - their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their land and natural resources;
 - their right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.
 - (d) That Al-Quds is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, and Israel must unconditionally and totally withdraw from it, and it should be restored to Arab sovereignty;
 - (e) That the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it, above is fully entitled to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international fora connected with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be comprehensive, just and acceptable unless the PLO participates in its formulation and accepts it as an independent party and on an equal footing and parity with the rest of the parties concerned. No other party is entitled to claim the right to represent or negotiate on the question of Palestine, its people, its territory and its rights, otherwise it shall be considered null and void and by no means legally binding.
 - (f) That Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) is not in keeping with the Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East problem and the Palestine Question.
 - (g) That no Arab party concerned should unilaterally seek a solution to the Palestine Question or to the Arab-Zionist conflict, that resistance to the Camp David Accords, should be pursued, their consequences, effects or any initiative emanating therefrom voided, moreover, material and moral assistance should be extended to the Arab Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian territories, and their resistance against the autonomy conspiracy reinforced.
2. *Reaffirms* that any solution that is not founded on all those principles and conditions can never lead to a just peace but, on the contrary, can only exacerbate tensions in the region and pave the way for the policies applied by the parties to the Camp David Accords to liquidate the question of Palestine and help Israel achieve its objectives and expansionist, colonialist and racist policies. It would, moreover, encourage bilateral and partial solutions while disregarding the essence of the problem;
3. *Reaffirms* the right of the Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization to struggle militarily, politically and, by any other means, to liberate their occupied territories, secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and foil by all means possible any solution or settlement which is detrimental to such territories and rights;
4. *Reaffirms* that the support of Islamic States to the Arab States with a view to enabling the latter to liberate their territories, and their support to the Palestinian people to help them restore their inalienable national rights, are both a responsibility and an obligation dictated by the principles and objectives of the

Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Conference also affirms that such support should be clearly expressed in practical and effective measures and positions on the part of all Member States;

5. *Reaffirms* its full and effective support to the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative inside and outside the occupied homeland, with a view to liberating it, restoring their inalienable national rights in Palestine. All Member States shall commit themselves to safeguarding Palestinian unity, the independent character of Palestine Liberation Organization and non-interference in the internal affairs of Palestinian action.
6. *Affirms*:
 - a) The commitment of Islamic States to liberate Al-Quds to become the capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to reject any situation which might infringe on the Arab right to full sovereignty over Al-Quds.
 - b) The commitment of all Islamic States to use all their means to foil the Israeli decision to annex Al-Quds and make it the capital of the Israeli entity, and decides to apply a political and economic boycott against those States which recognize this Israeli decision or participate in its implementation or establish their Embassies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
7. *Calls upon* all countries throughout the world to abide by the United Nations resolutions by refraining from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities and from any kind of relations that could be construed by Israel as a de facto recognition of its declaration that Al-Quds has been the eternal and unified capital of the Israeli entity. It particularly calls upon all countries to refrain from:
 - a) Signing any agreements in Al-Quds;
 - b) Making official visits to Al-Quds;
 - c) Conducting official talks in Al-Quds;
 - d) Presenting the Credentials of Heads of Diplomatic missions in Al-Quds;
8. *Calls upon* member states to psychologically mobilize their people for Jihad to liberate Al-Quds, through their official, non-official and otherwise mass media;
9. *Emphasizes* that any infringement on the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organisation on the Middle East problem and the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds will weaken the struggle waged to liberate Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, undermine the struggle of the Organization against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and Zionism and will be a renegeing by Member States on their determination to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and assist the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights;
10. *Reaffirms* its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David Accords signed on 17.9.1978, and the Israeli-Egyptian Treaty signed on 26.3.1979, and all the consequences and efforts ensuing therefrom and asks that they be resisted by all means and methods;
11. *Strongly condemns* any partial or separate solution and any agreement detrimental to the rights of the Arab nation and, the Palestinian people that would violate the principles and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization and the UNO, or that could impede the liberation of Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories or prevent the Palestinian people, from securing and fully exercising their inalienable national rights;
12. *Condemns* the collusion between the Egyptian Regime, Israel and the United States in all fields and deems it a direct aggression against the right of the Palestinian people, their homeland and future, and a serious threat to the security and stability of Arab and Islamic States, and decides to support the suspension of its membership to the Non-aligned Movement;
13. *Strongly condemns* the Egyptian government for proceeding to normalize relations with the Zionist entity and considers it a denial of the principles of Jihad and a danger to Islamic principles, ideals, heritage, culture and civilization; and decides to suspend Egypt's membership in the Non-Aligned Movement.
14. *Strongly condemns* the USA's persistence in its inimical attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, which constitutes a violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, and impedes the establishment of a just peace in the region; the Conference also condemns the policies the United States of America seeks to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference also condemns the continuous and increasing support of the

United States to Israel in all fields, particularly the military and political fields; affirms that the United States' persistence in these policies are detrimental to its relations with the interests in Muslim States;

15. *Strongly condemns* Israel for pursuing its policies and practices in Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, particularly its annexation policies and the establishment of Israeli settlements, bringing in alien settlers, demolishing houses, seizing and confiscating property and land, evicting the lawful inhabitants deporting, expelling, despoiling, exiling, transferring and rejecting them; in addition to their liquidation on a mass scale denying them the right to return, their massive detention and wholesale torture, the obliteration of national, archaeological, spiritual and cultural landmarks; violating the liberties and preventing the exercise of rights and religious rites; disregarding the laws relating to personal status, illegally exploiting the heritage and natural and human resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their inhabitants; and considers such practices and measures, void and illegitimate;
16. *Condemns Israel* for refusing to abide by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), 452 (1979) and 465 (1980) in which the Council emphasized that all measures taken by Israel to change the characteristics of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, are illegal, denounced Israel's policy and practice in establishing settlements, and stressed the need to cancel these measures and remove the existing settlements, and abstain from setting up others;
17. *Declares* that such Israeli policies and practices constitute a dangerous violation of the UN Charter, in particular the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of international law, UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war. Such policies and practices constitute a major impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East;
18. *Calls upon* all the States and Peoples of the world to refrain from extending military, manpower, material or moral support to Israel likely to encourage it in perpetuating its occupation of Al-Quds and the Palestinian and Arab territories, and declares that such a continued support to Israel will compel Islamic States to take appropriate stands against them;
19. *Deplores* the attitude of these states that provide assistance and arms to Israel and considers that the real purpose of flooding Israel with this great quantity of weapons of war and destruction, is to establish it as a colonialist and racist base in the third world, in general, and in Africa and Asia, in particular.
20. *Condemns* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their identical policies of aggression and racism, and condemns, as well, cooperation between them in all fields since it threatens the security and independence of Africa and Arab States;
21. *Invites* member states which had recognized Israel to withdraw such recognition and sever all kind of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sports and touristic relations, as well as all forms of communication with Israel at all levels, official or otherwise, and requests the member states that have not yet severed such relations to do so;
22. *Calls upon* member states to take all measures within the United Nations, to:
 - a) Request the UN General Assembly to refuse the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly, as it represents an authority which aggressed against international legitimacy, and which made Al-Quds its capital, and request the General Secretariat to take all necessary measures in this respect;
 - b) *Request* the member states of the United Nations and its specialized institutions to assume their responsibility and face up to the continued rejection by Israel of United Nations resolutions, by applying appropriate penalties against Israel, in implementation of the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and request the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures in this regard;
23. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab states, whose territories are under Israeli occupation, to total, permanent and actual sovereignty and full control over their natural and other resources, economic riches and activities. It also reaffirms their right to recover them and to receive full compensation for all damages incurred through exploitation, depletion or loss of such resources;
24. *Decides* to have recourse to all Islamic states economic, potential and natural resources in a studied and planned manner with a view to:
 - a) Weakening Israeli economy;
 - b) Stopping the political, economic and financial assistance received by Israel;
 - c) Bringing about political stands by countries in favour of the Palestine Question with a view to enabling the Palestine people recover their national inalienable rights;

- d) Endeavouring to turn national stands at the international level into friendly ones, and antagonistic or inimical stands into neutral or friendly ones;
25. *Calls upon* the Member States of the European Economic Community to fulfil their undertakings to the effect that their bilateral and multilateral agreements with Israel shall not be applied in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and endeavour to secure such a stand from other states that have similar agreements with Israel;
26. *Invites* states to pay up the capital of Al-Quds Fund, and its Waqf in order to enhance the struggle and resistance of the Palestinian people;
27. *Calls upon* member states not to tolerate legislations enacted by the United States of America and other countries with a view to countering the Arab boycott, and to secure a strict implementation of the boycott against Israel; stress its legitimacy and urge other states to adopt similar regulations.

RESOLUTION NO.5/3-P(IS) - DECLARATION OF HOLY JIHAD

The Third Islamic Summit Conference, meeting at Mecca Al-Mukarrama and Taif from 19-22 Rabi-al-Awal 1401 H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981,

Having examined the latest developments of the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the fact that it is under occupation, that it has been declared the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, that Islamic sanctities, and religious and cultural heritage have been violated and desecrated,

Considering that the Zionist enemy persists in denying the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people particularly their right to their homeland and possessions; and the fact that the enemy continues to harass the Palestinian people, subjecting them to persecution and terrorism of the fiercest kind,

Realising that the Zionist continue to occupy territories belonging to other Arab states, in disregard of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference, as well as the resolutions adopted by international bodies such as the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, which has shown all Muslims and the world at large that this enemy persists in aggression and occupation, in disregard of all ethical rules, ideals and conventions of international relations,

Taking these facts into consideration, the Kings, Emirs and Presidents of Islamic States, meeting at this Conference and in this holy land, studied this situation and concluded that it could no longer be tolerated that the forthcoming stage should be devoted to effective action to vindicate right and deter wrong-doing; and have unanimously,

Decided:

To declare holy Jihad, as the duty of every Muslim, man or woman, ordained by the Shari'a and glorious traditions of Islam;

To call upon all Muslims, living inside or outside Islamic countries, to discharge this duty by contributing each according to his capacity in the cause of Allah Almighty, Islamic brotherhood, and righteousness;

To specify that Islamic states, in declaring Holy Jihad to save Al-Quds al-Sharif, in support of the Palestinian people, and to secure withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, wish to explain to the world that Holy Jihad is an Islamic concept which may not be misinterpreted or misconstrued, and that the practical measures to put it into effect would be in accordance with that concept and by incessant consultations among Islamic states. [...]



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 5TH SESSION OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, FEZ, MOROCCO, 23-24 APRIL 1981

[Principles for action adopted by the Committee in support of Jerusalem]

The Committee Al-Quds held its Fifth Session in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 18-19 Jumada Al-Thani 1401 H (23-24 April 1981), under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II and with the participation of Their Excellencies Ahmed Sekou Toure and Ziaur Rahman, respectively President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and Members of the Summit Committee emanating from the Jerusalem Committee.

In the light of the Resolution of the Third Islamic held in Mecca Al-Mukkarramah, and the Islamic Work Programme to counter the Zionist enemy, which was prepared by the Jerusalem Committee and adopted by

Kings and Heads of State of the Islamic countries, and considering the importance of the current dangerous phase of the Middle East question in general and the Palestine and Jerusalem question in particular.

The Committee recommends,

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD:

Convinced of the necessity to consolidate the Islamic solidarity, and unite the ranks of the Islamic nation in order to face the challenges, and not to give a chance to the enemy who endeavours to create and spread the conflicts between Islamic countries.

Implementing the Resolution of the Third Islamic Summit by using the economic potentialities and natural resources including oil.

Reaffirming its resolutions stating that the cause of liberating Al-Quds, Palestine and the Arab occupied territories is the Muslim nation's first cause, and that it is the continuing Israeli aggression against Arab States which threatens peace and security in the Middle East.

Reaffirming the Muslim States' commitment to liberate all the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including Holy Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Committee recommends,

1. To contact the Heads of State European countries as well as those of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to explain the Islamic stand in order to convince them recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return to its land, to self-determination and to establish its independent state. And also convince them recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
2. Establishing contacts with the new American Administration and informing it of the Muslim States' discontent with the American policy, pursued up to now, of backing and giving support to Israel on all levels, and to urge it to understand the Islamic stand, considering that maintaining such a policy will be negatively reflected on the relations and interests of the United States of America and the Muslim World.
 - a) To explain the Islamic stand to the American Administration and to convince it of the necessity to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the right of the latter to return to its land, to self-determination, and the establishment of its independent State.
3. Continue the contacts with the Vatican, to convince it to recognize the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and its right to self-determination, return to its land and establish its independent State with Jerusalem as its capital; and to ask it to condemn the annexation of Al-Quds by Israel, and its continuous occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories.
4. To undertake necessary measures in order to put an end to the Jewish migration to occupied Palestinian for such immigration contributes to further settlement in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem. To ask the countries which provide facilities to Jewish immigrants to occupied Palestinian Territories.
5. To reaffirm the necessity to contact and ask European political parties and friendly party members of the Socialist International to expel the Israeli Labour Party in reaction to its policy of expansion, and holding it responsible for some existing conflicts in the Arab nation, and for its approval of the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, and for the Israeli decision to annex Al-Quds. And endeavour to convince these parties not to hold the Socialist International meeting in Al-Quds or in the occupied Palestinian territories.
6. To consolidate the Islamic countries' relations with Latin America in order to put an end to the Zionist infiltration in those, countries, and particularly in the military field in which Israeli military equipment are sold to Latin American countries. Also to endeavour to weaken the Jewish Agency's activities in order to forge the deeds of sale of Palestinian land property to the Palestinian expatriates residing outside of Palestine, and contact these expatriates in order to explain to them the enemy's strategy and its negative consequences.
7. To contact friendly countries for the implementation of the Resolution of Jerusalem calling on the United Nations General Assembly not to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation, thus preparing its expulsion from the United Nations as long as it does not adopt the UN Resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East question.

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL FIELD:

1. Necessity for the General Secretariat to quickly revise and print the document on the City of Al-Quds in the three languages and to distribute it to a large, as representing an important historical, political, cultural and information reference on the Holy City of Al-Quds and Palestine.

Documents on Jerusalem – Political Documents

2. To draw up an information plan in Europe and the United States in order to gain official and popular support for the Palestinian cause.
3. To organize an international seminar on the Holy City of Al-Quds in Washington, D.C., given the importance of arousing consciousness of the American people and of the academic and cultural spheres regarding the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds.
4. To organize other international seminars on Jerusalem and Palestine in Bonn, London and Tokyo.
5. To call on the General Secretariat to take the necessary steps in coordinate with the Al-Quds Committee's Chairmanship for the complete preparation of this seminar in Washington, D.C. during this year and to cover its expenditures from the budget allocation for the Islamic programme to commemorate the beginning of the 15th Hijra Centenary.
6. Urge the Islamic Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, which was set up by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, to follow up and implement all the information resolutions issued by the Islamic Conference and the Al-Quds Committee, relative to the issue of Al-Quds and Palestine.
7. To entrust the General Secretariat to endeavour to establish associations similar to the "France - Al-Quds Association" in other European capitals, and to report on it to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
8. To urge the Muslim States to instruct their diplomatic missions in world capitals to participate in the Al-Quds Committee's activities in those capitals.
9. To contact the member countries of the Heritage Committee of the UNESCO and urge them to take the final Resolution in declaring Jerusalem a historic city, so as to preserve its heritage, its cultural, historical and religious character, during the forthcoming session of this Committee comprising the United States, Panama, Australia, France and Tunisia.

ECONOMIC FIELD AND SUPPORT OF FRONT-LINE STATES:

1. To urge the Islamic countries to cover the capital of the Al-Quds Fund amounting to 200 million dollars with the sum of no less than 50 million dollars with the sum of no less than 50 million dollars, this year to face the growing responsibilities, and to achieve its objectives for supporting the Palestinian resistance and struggle.
2. Urge the Islamic States to cover the capital of the Waqf of the Al-Quds Fund (200 million dollars), in order to achieve the objectives in compliance with its basic strategy.
3. To encourage the Islamic countries' humanitarian and charitable organizations to make contributions to this Waqf including real estates, transferable and nontransferable assets.
4. Ask the 12th Foreign Ministers Conference to study the permanent financial situation of the Al-Quds Fund.
5. To urge the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to give more support and assistance to the projects aimed at supporting the resistance of the Palestinian people, whether from the head earmarked for this goal in its annual budget, or from other credits for the various fields of activity.
6. To reaffirm the resolution of the Islamic Conference to set up the "Bureau for Islamic Boycott of Israel" and to coordinate its work with the main Bureau for the Boycott of Israel at the Arab League.
7. To contact the Non-Aligned countries, the Member States of the Organization of African Unity and the Socialist countries to consolidate relations with it following their stand concerning the Palestinian question. To call on the Islamic States to launch a campaign making their capital cities twins with Al-Quds, the Capital of Palestine.
8. To acknowledge the efforts made by the Islamic State's envoys at the Council of Executive Directors of both the IMF and the World Bank, aiming at admitting the PLO as Observer in both organizations. And to acknowledge the attitude of those States which linked all sorts of new investments to the admission of the PLO as Observer in the IMF and the World Bank.
9. To urge the European Community to fulfill its pledges by stipulating that its bilateral and multilateral deals with Israel do not cover the Arab and Palestinian occupied territories.

MILITARY FIELD:

Emphasizing the Resolution of the Third Islamic Summit, the Action Programme to counter the Zionist enemy, and the necessity to fulfill the needs of the PLO with regard to military equipment, in quantity and quality and prompted by the principle of Jihad to which the Islamic countries reaffirmed their pledge, through the Declaration of Mecca.

The Al-Quds Committee reiterates,

- Its call for the establishing of the military Bureau at the General Secretariat, which will be entrusted with coordination between the PLO and the Islamic countries, in order to enable the PLO to benefit from the Islamic countries potentialities.
- Its call on the Islamic States to support with all appropriate means the Front-line States, and the PLO in their struggle against the Zionist enemy.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
BAGHDAD, 1-5 JUNE 1981 [EXCERPTS]**

[Summary report of the OIC's activities for Jerusalem]

- [...] 13. At the inaugural session, the Conference heard lengthy statement by His Excellency Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in which he dealt with the issues preoccupying the Islamic world, particularly the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the current explosive crisis in the Middle East. [...]
16. He then moved on to the principal fields of these activities and reiterated the positive results achieved in them. He stated that Palestine and Al-Quds are continually in the forefront of all our issues, pointing to the efforts exerted in this regard during the preceding period, reflected in holding of the two extraordinary sessions. The first was in Amman in Sha'aban 1400 H (July, 1980), and the second in Fez from 9-11 Zul Quda 1401 (8-10 September 1980), as well as an emergency session for Al-Quds Committee in Casablanca in Shawal 1400 (August 1980), to counter the bill passed by the Israeli Knesset to annex Al-Quds and make it the unified eternal capital of the Zionist entity.
17. He explained that these emergency sessions had adopted resolutions of paramount importance which underlined the solidarity of Islamic countries vis-à-vis Zionist aggression, and their commitment to extend material and moral support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, thereby enabling it to escalate its armed struggle and consolidate its internal front.
18. His Excellency added that the Summit Committee of Al-Quds Committee held a meeting in Zul-Hija 1400H (November 1980) in which it examined the evolution of events as regards Al-Quds and the Palestine issue generally, and drew up plans for the coming stage. In this context, he explained the steps taken regarding the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds, such as the contacts made with the Holy See in the Vatican and Christian circles, the international seminar held in Paris on Al-Quds, as well as the continued efforts exerted to impose sanctions against Israel. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE
12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, BAGHDAD,
1-5 JUNE 1981 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions expressing commitment and solidarity for the cause of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 1/12-P - THE ISSUE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE-EAST

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sh'aban 1401 H. (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,
Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah-al-Mokarrah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,
Reaffirming its commitment to the "Makkah Declaration", the "Declaration of Holy Jihad", and the "Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist enemy",
Considering the UN Resolutions on this question,
Reaffirming that the liberation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from Israeli occupation, the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty over it so that it becomes the capital of Palestine, in the context of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the liberation of religious

Holy Places from the racist Zionist occupation are requisites of the Holy Jihad, which must be waged by all Muslim peoples and governments and in which they must participate, each within its own means and abilities,

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East conflict, and that the continued occupation by the Israeli enemy of the Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its continued denial.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/12-P - AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Shaaban 1401H, (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al-Mukarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its total commitment to the preservation of the Arab character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its liberation, and its restoration to Arab sovereignty so that it becomes the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

Expressing the reverence in which the Islamic world holds the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the deep-rooted and eternal attachment of the Islamic world to Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first Qibla, the third Haram, and the site of the Isra'a of Prophet Muhammad,

1. *Decides* to link in fraternal bonds the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, and all the capitals of Islamic States as a symbol of Muslim solidarity with the Arab Palestinian inhabitants of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to pay tribute to their steadfastness, determination and resistance to the heinous Israeli occupation;
2. *Totally rejects* all acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli enemy against this Holy City and its rightful inhabitants, considers them null and void and asks that they be opposed by all ways and means;
3. *Strongly condemns* the deliberate Israeli attempts to change the cultural and basic character of the Holy City, with a view to Judaizing and annexing it to become the "so-called eternal capital" of that Zionist entity, that deliberately ignores and challenges the international will which rejected such measures and expressed its rejection thereof in several resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international fora and organizations;
4. *Expresses* the commitment of Member States to mobilize all their military, political and economic potentials as well as natural resources, including oil, as an effective means whereby to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and vindicate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;
5. *Affirms* that needed and rapid contacts shall be made that needed and rapid contacts shall be made with the Member States of UNESCO Heritage Committee with a view to declaring Al-Quds Al-Sharif an historical city whose character may not be impaired;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution, in total cooperation with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organization, and secure these bonds of fraternity within one year, and submit a complete report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/12.P - AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, 28 Rajab – 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H. (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

Commending the effective role played by Al-Quds Committee in the field of international relations, in drawing up the "Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist Enemy" and devising the practical measures whereby to implement this Programme, with a view to liberating Al-Quds Al-Sharif and securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its full commitment to the implementation of all recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee on the Palestine question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the most recent being the recommendations adopted at its Fifth Meeting held in Fez (23-24 April 1981);

Having followed up the vanguard action and sincere efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of H.M. King Hassan II, and the work of its members,

Expresses profound gratitude for the positive efforts exerted and still being exerted by the Committee;

Notes with appreciation the great endeavours of H.M. King Hassan II, Chairman of the Committee, and HE President Ahmed Sekou Toure;

Pays special tribute to the unflagging and generous efforts exerted by the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh to contribute positively to the work of Al-Quds Committee, and his sincere service to the Palestinian question in general and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular;

Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the Al-Quds Committee at the forthcoming Islamic Conference. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 1/12-P - THE ISSUE OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE-EAST

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq from 28 Rajab to 3 Sh'aban 1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah-al-Mukar-ramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its commitment to the "Makkah Declaration", the "Declaration of Holy Jihad", and the "Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist enemy",

Considering the UN Resolutions on this question,

Reaffirming that the liberation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from Israeli occupation, the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty over it so that it becomes the capital of Palestine, in the context of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the liberation of religious Holy Places from the racist Zionist occupation are requisites of the Holy Jihad, which must be waged by all Muslim peoples and governments and in which they must participate, each within its own means and abilities,

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East conflict, and that the continued occupation by the Israeli enemy of the Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its continued denial.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/12-P - AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajab - 3 Shaaban 1401H, (1-5 June 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makka Al-Mukar-ramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its total commitment to the preservation of the Arab character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its liberation, and its restoration to Arab sovereignty so that it becomes the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation,

Expressing the reverence in which the Islamic world holds the city of Al- Qud Al-Sherif, and the deep-rooted and eternal attachment of the Islamic world to Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first Qibla, the third Haram, and the site of the Isra'a of Prophet Muhammad,

1. *Decides* to link in fraternal bonds the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, and all the capitals of Islamic States as a symbol of Muslim solidarity with the Arab Palestinian inhabitants of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sherif and to pay tribute to their steadfastness, determination and resistance to the heinous Israeli occupation;
2. *Totally rejects* all acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli enemy against this Holy City and its rightful inhabitants, considers them null and void and asks that they be opposed by all ways and means;
3. *Strongly condemns* the deliberate Israeli attempts to change the cultural and basic character of the Holy City, with a view to Judaizing and annexing it to become the "so-called eternal capital" of that Zionist entity, that deliberately ignores and challenges the international will which rejected such measures and expressed its rejection thereof in several resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, UNESCO, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international fora and organizations;
4. *Expresses* the commitment of Member States to mobilize all their military, political and economic potentials as well as natural resources, including oil, as an effective means whereby to liberate the city of al-Quds Al-Sharif, and vindicate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;
5. *Affirms* that needed and rapid contacts shall be made that needed and rapid contacts shall be made with the Member States of Unesco Heritage Committee with a view to declaring Al-Quds Al-Sharif an historical city whose character may not be impaired;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution, in total cooperation with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organization, and secure these bonds of fraternity within one year, and submit a complete report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/12.P - AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Twelfth Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, 28 Rajab – 3 Sha'aban, 1401 H. (1-5 June, 1981),

Considering the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference;

Commending the effective role played by Al-Quds Committee in the field of international relations, in drawing up the “Islamic Programme of Action to counter the Zionist Enemy” and devising the practical measures whereby to implement this Programme, with a view to liberating Al-Quds Al-Sharif and securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif),

Reaffirming its full commitment to the implementation of all recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee on the Palestine question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the most recent being the recommendations adopted at its Fifth Meeting held in Fez (23-24 April 1981);

Having followed up the vanguard action and sincere efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of H.M. King Hassan II, and the work of its members,

Expresses profound gratitude for the positive efforts exerted and still being exerted by the Committee;

Notes with appreciation the great endeavours of H.M. King Hassan II, Chairman of the Committee, and HE President Ahmed Sekou Toure;

Pays special tribute to the unflagging and generous efforts exerted by the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh to contribute positively to the work of Al-Quds Committee, and his sincere service to the Palestinian question in general and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular;

Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the Al-Quds Committee at the forthcoming Islamic Conference. [...]



IMAM KHOMEINI, MESSAGE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF AL-QUDS DAY, AUGUST 1981

MESSAGE, 1 AUGUST 1981 (10 Murdad 1360 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 15, pp. 73-74.

Message for Quds Day:

Machine-Guns Relying on Faith Must Be Used and Political Games Must Be Laid Aside

The last Friday of the holy month of Ramadan is Quds Day and in the last ten days of the month of Ramadan it is very probable that the Night of Power will fall. It is a night the commemoration of which is a practice sanctioned by God. Its value and station is superior to a thousand months under the hypocrites for it is on that night that the destiny of mankind is determined. It is necessary that Quds Day, which falls in close contiguity to the Night of Power, be commemorated by the Muslims, that it serves as the origin of their awakening and vigilance and delivers them from the indifference they have exhibited throughout history, particularly in the last few decades, so that this day of vigilance and awakening will be more valuable than decades under the superpowers and the hypocrites of the world, and the Muslims of the world will take their destinies into their own powerful hands and determine their own fate themselves.

By staying awake through the night on the Night of Power and praying, the Muslims will free themselves from the shackles which bind them to anything other than God - which means demons whether in jinn or human form - and they will come to worship only God. On Quds Day, which falls in the last days of ‘the great month of God’ (Ramadan), it would be fitting for all the Muslims of the world to free themselves from the shackles of slavery and servitude to great satans and superpowers, to join the eternal power of God, sever the hands of the criminals of history from the oppressed, deprived countries and break off any covetous ties these criminals may have created.

Oh Muslims and deprived of the world, rise up and take your destiny in your hands. How long are you going to sit by and allow Washington or Moscow to determine your destiny for you?

How much longer must your Quds be trampled under the boots of the usurping Israelis, these worthless people whom America has put there (to see to their interests)?

How much longer must the lands of Quds, Palestine and Lebanon, must the oppressed Muslims of these lands, remain under the rule of criminals while you remain onlookers and some of your perfidious rulers even make it easy for these criminals?

How much longer are about one billion Muslims world-wide - and about a hundred million Arabs - with their vast lands and endless resources going to act merely as witnesses to the plunderings by the East and West and the tyrannies and inhuman massacres perpetrated by them and their petty vassals?

How much longer are they going to put up with the horrific crimes perpetrated against their brothers in Afghanistan and Lebanon and not answer their calls?

For how much longer are they going to ignore the use of arms and military and divine power to confront the enemies of Islam and liberate Quds, choosing instead to waste their time on political actions, conciliatory approaches to the superpowers and giving Israel time to commit its crimes?

How much longer will they stand by and witness the massacres?

Do the leaders of the people not know, have they not seen, that political negotiations with powerful politicians and the criminals of history will not free Quds, Palestine and Lebanon, and that every day the crimes and tyrannies will increase?

In order to liberate Quds, machine-guns relying on faith and the power of Islam must be used, and political games redolent of compromise and keeping the superpowers happy laid aside.

The Muslim nations, particularly the Palestinian and Lebanese nations, must punish those who waste time with political manoeuvres and not tolerate political games which end in nothing but loss and disadvantage for the oppressed nations. How long will these myths about the East and West continue to fascinate the powerful Muslims and the hollow propaganda they trumpet over their loudspeakers frighten them? . . .

Today, despite the foreign loudspeakers and the propaganda apparatus of America, the Zionists and those who have been hard hit by the revolution, Iran is on its way towards its final constitution. This serves as an example for the Islamic and deprived countries of the world, showing them that they must discover their Islamic power and not fear the hue and cry made by the East and West, by their dependants and their vassals. With faith in God the Exalted and relying on the power of Islam and the power of faith, they should rise up and foreshorten the hands of the criminals from their lands. They should give top priority to the liberation of Palestine and honourable Quds and remove the humiliation of Zionist control, control by the American vassal, from their lands. They must keep Quds Day alive . . .

It is hoped that by keeping this day alive, indifference will be obliterated, negligence eliminated and the noble nations, through their uprising, will remove from the arena some of those perfidious leaders - who, despite the Muslims and Islam, hand in glove with Israel and following the command of America, continue with their shameful political lives and their criminal existence against the interests of the Muslims - and bury them in the graveyard of history. Those usurping leaders, who in the war between the unbelievers, such as Israel and Saddam, and the Muslims have sided with unbelief and who deal a blow to Islam and the Muslims, must leave the Islamic scene and step down from their positions as rulers of the Muslims.

MESSAGE, 1 AUGUST 1981 (10 Mordad 1360 AHS). *Sahifa-yi Nur*, Vol. 15, p. 75.

The Day of Quds, the day of the deprived

The nation, government, parliament, army and other armed forces of Iran, which today stand in unified rank demonstrating Islamic unity and divine order, are determined to stand against any satanic power and violator of human rights, to defend the oppressed and support beloved Lebanon and Quds until Quds and Palestine are returned to the Muslim fold. The Muslims of the world should view Quds Day not only as a day for all the Muslims of the world, but one for all the deprived, and from that sensitive point, they should stand against the oppressors and the world-plunderers and should not rest until the oppressed have been set free from the oppression of the power-wielders.



**CROWN PRINCE FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ OF SAUDI ARABIA,
EIGHT-POINT PEACE PLAN, 7 AUGUST 1981**

[The eight-point proposal aimed at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, incl. establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. It received a mixed reception in Arab capital.]

1. Israel to withdraw from all Arab territory occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.
2. Israeli settlements built on Arab land after 1967 to be dismantled, including those in Arab Jerusalem.
3. A guarantee of freedom of worship for all religions in the Holy Places.
4. An affirmation of the right of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their homes and compensation for those who do not wish to return.
5. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip to have a transitional period under the auspices of the United Nations for a period not exceeding several months.
6. An independent Palestinian State should be set up with Jerusalem as its capital.
7. All States in the region should be able to live in peace in the region.
8. The United Nations or Member States of the United Nations to guarantee the carrying out of these provisions.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 8 SEPTEMBER 1981**

[Communication reporting Israeli activities and excavations by Al-Aqsa Mosque]

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to bring, to your most urgent attention the latest Israeli occupation's deep diggings and excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque within the Haram al-Sharif holy sanctuary, the first Qibla in Islam and the third of the three holy sanctuaries. These diggings and desecrations, in deep tunnels reaching 15 metres and more below this 1300-year-old place of worship to God and a symbol of a great spiritual and historical legacy, have been a prime target of the Israeli occupation authorities' relentless and reprehensible efforts since the occupation of Arab Jerusalem in 1967 to fundamentally alter the landmarks, legacy and history of a large segment of mankind. Hundreds of millions of adherents to the Islamic faith look to Jerusalem and the monumental Al-Aqsa sanctuary as its focal point and its centre-piece. The collapse of this holy sanctuary would be nothing less than a cultural, political and spiritual genocide against this legacy and its innermost and immortal soul.

So serious are these Israeli transgressions against hundreds of millions of adherents of the Islamic faith that it poses a real and inevitable threat to world peace and security.

The latest clandestine Israeli desecrations have reached a stage where the Al-Aqsa Mosque is presently in danger of total collapse. The religious Islamic institutions in the occupied territories have condemned these most serious underground Israeli excavations and the claims of finds announced on 25 August 1981. The Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Sa'addin al-'Alami has described these dangerous diggings as blatant desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The Heads of all the Islamic Waqf (charitable) Foundations have described these persistent desecrations of the holiest Islamic site as a part of the Zionist effort to seize the holy sanctuary.

The Jordan Mission finds itself duty-bound to alert the community of nations to the fact that a destruction or collapse of the 1350-year-old Al-Aqsa Mosque would not only constitute a crime against humanity and the historic landmarks whose preservation has been entrusted to UNESCO; it would also most certainly bring in its wake a serious threat to world peace and security.

The Government of Jordan reserves the right to submit this aggression before the Security Council unless the Israeli occupation authorities stop forthwith these acts of desecration before an irreversible damage is perpetrated.

I request that this letter and the attached map and documents be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 64 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

COMMUNICATION FROM HE MR. MARWAN KASIM, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES' INCESSANT DIGGINGS AND DESECRATION BENEATH AND AROUND THE HOLY SANCTUARY OF THE AL- AQSA MOSQUE AND THE DOME OF THE ROCK

Since the Zionist occupation of the Arab lands in 1967, the City of Jerusalem has been subjected to a horrendous Zionist plan designed to Judaize the City and to obliterate its Arab and Islamic quarters. This awesome plan has entered a new phase whereby Israeli occupation authorities have intensified their diggings in the vicinity as well as beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock and the areas and open spaces contiguous to the holy sanctuary with a view to dismantling and eventually wrecking the holy structures built upon them with the avowed aim of enabling Israel to build what it calls Solomon's Temple on their ruins.

In view of the utmost gravity and seriousness of this Israeli plan and because it poses a fundamental challenge to the entire Arab World and the Islamic World, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan finds itself duty-bound to present the following:

I. Israeli Attempts to Destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock

(A) The Israeli attempts to wreck the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Dome of the Rock have passed through several stages. The most important of which are as follows:

1. On August 21, 1969, the occupation authorities were involved in an attempt to burn-down the Al-Aqsa Mosque when that act of arson destroyed the historic Salahuddin (pulpit) and sizeable parts of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The fire caused serious cracks to a number of the Mosques' pillars which resulted, in turn, in the collapse of a portion of the ceiling. The Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem confronted this abominable act of arson without assistance from occupation authorities by transporting water bucket by hand until they succeeded in extinguishing the fire.
2. Early in 1980, an attempt was made to blow-up the Al-Aqsa Mosque by explosives in a conspiracy plan for execution by Rabbi Meir Kahana. The explosives were discovered minutes before detonation at a distance of 50 meters from the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
3. Jewish religious fanatics have repeatedly attempted to conduct prayers within spacious areas of the Al-Aqsa Mosque similar to what they had done within the Ibrahimi holy sanctuary in Hebron. The Jewish extremist, furthermore attempted on August 9, 1981 to enter the holy sanctuary in big numbers and on several occasions and from various gates leading to Al-Aqsa holy sanctuary to conduct prayers therein. They broke the Magharbah gate, the Iron gate and they ascended to the Tankinazia building in which the occupation authorities are garrisoned and which overlooks the open spaces of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. But the Muslim worshippers confronted those transgressors and repelled their intrusions.
4. Many Israeli diggings were made in the vicinity, as well as under the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Dome of the Rock.

II. The Following is a Chronology of the Most Important Occupation Attempts

First Phase: Towards the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968, extensive diggings were carried out on an area of 70 square meters under the Southern Wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Second Phase: In 1969, the diggings exceeded an area of 80 square meters adjacent to the wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. These ongoing diggings caused a serious undermining of the foundations of the building adjacent to the Mosque. Subsequently, the entire Magharbah quarter was demolished.

Third Phase: The diggings carried out in 1970 resulted in serious cracks in the foundations of the Ottoman Mosque (Ribat el-Kurd), and the Jawhariyah school.

Fourth Phase: Israeli diggings between 1972-1974 behind the Wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and extending across the Southern wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and under the Mihrab (pulpit) and beneath the Mosque of Omar adjacent to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Fifth Phase: The diggings in 1975 in the middle of the Eastern side of the wall near the Golden Gate where those diggings inflicted extensive damage upon an ancient Islamic cemetery near the site.

Sixth Phase: An expansion of the area of the Wailing Wall designed to destroy all the buildings in the area surrounding the Wailing Wall. An Israeli Ministerial Committee endorsed in 1977 the implementation of this plan which includes the demolition of several Islamic historic buildings, including the Old Islamic Shari 'a Court, the Tankinazia School, the Khalidiya Library, a charitable Zawiya (corner) and the Abu-Midian Ancient Mosque.

Seventh Phase: The most ominous and menacing of these continuous diggings perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities started when the occupation authorities declared on August 27, 1981 that they had discovered a tunnel beneath the Wailing Wall and the holy Dome of the Rock which extends between both, as well as beneath the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation authorities alleged that this tunnel had been discovered a month before the discovery was announced, But that the announcement had been withheld and kept secret after informing the two Chief Rabbis of Israel as well as the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Defense Minister.

The Israeli officials visited the area and requested that the matter remained shrouded in secrecy. However, the news reached the world media which compelled the Israeli Ministry of Education to stop the diggings and to close the tunnel in order to avoid far-reaching Islamic reactions.

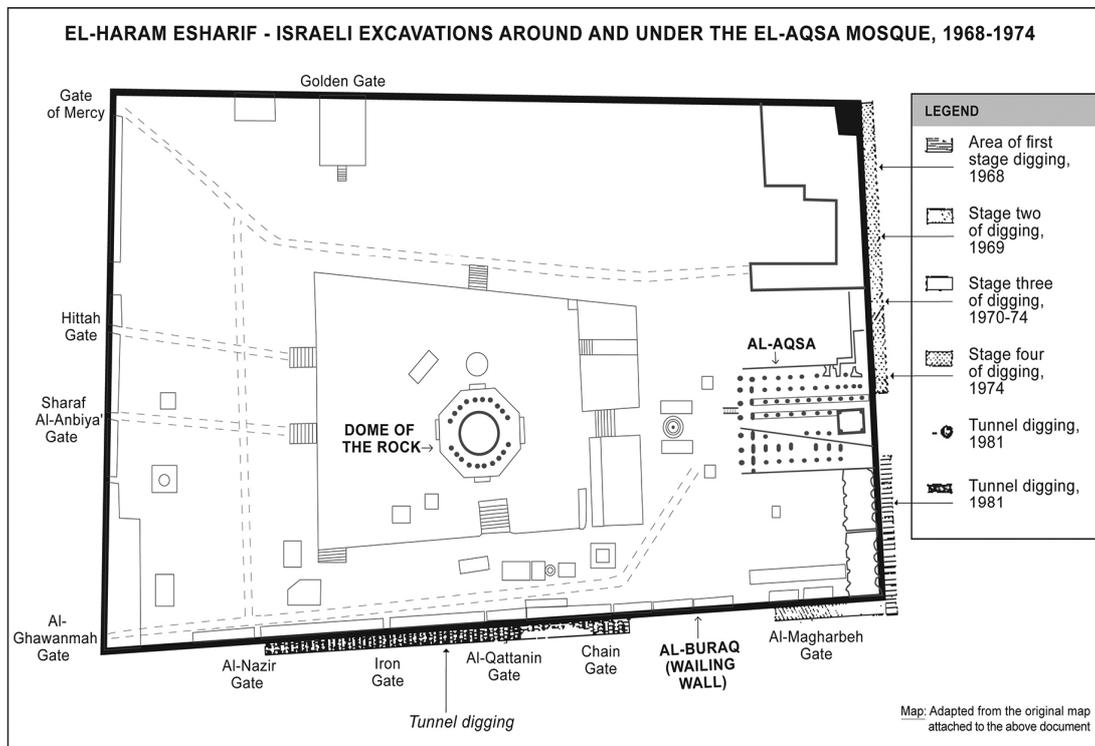
However, the diggings did not in fact stop and was resumed when the Israeli Supreme Court issued a decision on Friday, September 4, 1981 which revoked the decision of the Minister of Education and permitted a resumption and completion of the diggings which were resumed on Sunday, September 6, 1981.

III. The Arab Inhabitants' Resistance to these Israeli Diggings

(A) The Government and people of Jordan have reacted to news of these Israeli transgressions with anger and consternation. This Jordanian reaction is based upon the following facts:

1. The tunnel which the occupation authorities claimed to have discovered is a purely Islamic legacy as proved by the reports of archeologists since over 100 years and, is located on the map which was prepared by Colonel Warren towards the end of the 19th century around 1880. It is a part and parcel of the Canals which were constructed during the past 1400 years. The tunnel which the Israelis claimed to have discovered had been closed since decades. The mere tampering and opening of this tunnel should be viewed as an aggression against the Islamic holy places and a danger to the expansive spaces and the structures of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock built upon them. It should be stressed that the latest Israeli diggings have resulted in serious cracks in the middle of the Western wing of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
2. The continuance of Israeli diggings beneath, as well as adjacent to the Al-Aqsa Mosque is a flagrant violation of the Security Council, as well as the General Assembly resolutions which have called upon Israel to refrain from pursuing these acts of desecration. By continuing these acts of diggings, Israel is not only violating international law, but is also assailing the fundamental religious beliefs, principals and ethical values. Israel's dastardly acts will have far-reaching Islamic dimension, as well as a crime against civilization.
3. Jordan firmly believes that the Israeli conspiracy to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock is still continuing, notwithstanding the varying statements of Israeli officials concerning the existing excavations. The incontrovertible truth is that all those Israeli leaders are in agreement on the Judaisation of the holy city, the destruction of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the exploitation of blind religious bigotry to serve the Israeli political objectives and to impose a new *fait accompli*.

(Signed) Marwan Kasim
Minister of Foreign Affairs

ANNEX II³ANNEX III

Reconstruction Committee of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Dome of the Rock
Office of the Resident Engineer, Jerusalem

Report on the Tunnel Beneath the Ground of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (The Holy Mosque)

Introduction

Since the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1967 the religious authority has started the digging of a tunnel parallel to the Western Wall of the Holy Mosque in an effort to uncover the lower foundations of the wall, as part of a broader scheme aimed at discovering the relics of the Temple. This led, at the time, to serious cracks in the historic Islamic buildings adjacent to the Western Wall of the Holy Mosque, namely the Ottoman School, the Jawhariya School and the Ribat Al-Kurd.

In spite of the opposition and the protests of local and international bodies, tunnel-digging operations continued. The latest information available to the office of its resident engineer indicates that the tunnel currently stretches between the courtyard outside the Pozak wall and a point below the Wakkfs Department and the gate of the Council.

³ The following map is based on the original map with its unofficial partial translation of the text that was attached to this document; the imperfect quality of the map is due to the partial unreadability of the original version and its legend.

Location of new tunnel

The tunnel, which the Rabbi of the Wailing Wall claims has been discovered recently' lies beneath the area south of the Matthari and stretches to the east Just below the Kaitbai fountain. It is six metres wide and 25 metres long.

The fact is untrue that the tunnel has been discovered recently. It exists actually in the map of the area, drawn up by Col. Warren late in the nineteenth century, around the year 1880. It is also untrue that the stones were removed and the tunnel discovered in the attempt to investigate the cause of water leakage. In fact the tunnel-digging, which takes a southern-northern direction parallel to the Western Wall, has led to the discovery of a closed Islamic door shaped as a vault in the same Western Wall of the Mount temple, at the level of the tunnel.

It may be true that the decision to open the door and gain access to the area under the Mount temple was taken a month earlier.

This tunnel was closed in earlier times and turned into a well There are three screws atop the well, one of which was closed 20 years ago; the second is the one on which the Kaitbai well was erected, and the third lies in the courtyard in front of the fountain.

On the morning of Saturday, 29 August 1981, the screw located in front of the fountain was unsealed, and wooden planks were discovered while the openings were blocked with reinforced concrete.

Essam Awaad
Resident Engineer

ANNEX IV

File 2/9/5

His Excellency, the Ambassador
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
United Nations, New York

Israeli Excavations Threaten the Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem

1. Newspapers, broadcasts and reports from Jerusalem indicated that the Israeli excavations around the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock were continuing and that they threaten to cause cracks and bring down both temples.
2. The *Jerusalem Post*, in its 4406th edition of 22 August 1981, reported that archaeological teams belonging to the Israeli military occupation authorities were carrying out excavations under the southern walls of the sacred shrine, allegedly aimed at discovering the tombs of the King of Israel (a picture is enclosed annex 1).
3. The Israeli military occupation radio reported on the morning of Thursday, 27 August 1981, that the two Chief Rabbis in occupied Palestine had visited a *tunnel* discovered recently under the Wailing Wall - i.e. the Holy Bozak - leading to a sensitive area - i.e. the Sacred Shrine. The next morning, on 28 August 1981, the enemy radio announced that the Islamic Organization in Jerusalem had asked the occupation authorities to allow its engineers to explore the site of the tunnel, and to undertake the necessary measures in the light of their discovery. The broadcast further said that the tunnel was no more than an old well and that it had been discovered well over a month earlier.
4. The Israeli newspaper, the *Jerusalem Post*, reported in its edition of 28 August 1981 details of the tunnel excavations, carried out a month earlier by a task force belonging to the Israeli Ministry of Religions. The report added that the excavations had begun a century ago, and that a room had been built there for a synagogue. The report further said that the excavations extended for some distance under the Sacred Shrine, and that they are meant to reach the Dome of the Rock. In view of the importance of this report, I enclose a photograph thereon as annex 2.
5. The construction engineer of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Essam Awaad, released a report concerning the digging of the tunnel. The report revealed that the excavations started down below the western wall of the Sacred shrine in the place known as Matthara, between Selselah and Kattanin gates, and extended 25 metres east at a depth of six metres, reaching a place in front of Kaitbai fountain facing the Western part of the Dome of the Rock. I enclose herewith a copy of the report (annex 3).
6. These excavations, it has been noted, surround the sacred shrine and the Aqsa Mosque from the south and the Dome of the Rock from the west. These excavations are an extension of their counterparts and of the in-

cessant encroachment on Islamic cultural buildings adjacent to the western and southern walls of the sacred shrine, as well as the Holy Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, as shown by the enclosed map (annex 4).

7. Regardless of the dispute between the religious communities and the Israeli military governors on the site of the first excavations, and their allegations that they are the burial places of the ancient kings of Israel, and regardless of their claim that the tunnel they had discovered in the second place was no more than an old well, the Israeli excavations in the said area constitute a flagrant violation of the sanctity of the holy Islamic sites, and persistently threaten to bring them down, thus paving the way for their demolition and the setting up of a shrine for Judaism in their stead and in the courtyards of the sacred shrine thereof.
8. These excavations constitute a challenge to the Arab and Islamic worlds, and constitute constant violations of the Hague and Geneva conventions as well as the resolutions of UNESCO, the Security Council and the entire United Nations, and hence deserve attention and action on all levels.

Please accept my highest respects.

Ruhi Al-Khattib
Mayor of Jerusalem



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 12 APRIL 1982**

[Letter reporting armed attack at Al-Aqsa and damages to Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem]

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, the principal organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, requests you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave events now taking place in occupied Palestinian territory, and most particularly in the holy city of Jerusalem.

Once again, the Islamic holy places of the holy city have been the scene of bloody and profanatory actions perpetrated with the clearly determined intention of destroying prestigious monuments venerated by the Islamic community of the entire world since the dawn of Islam. Besides the many innocent victims felled by the criminal bullets of the soldiers of the occupation forces, this barbaric action is characterized by a close resemblance to the earlier attempt to set the Al-Aqsa mosque on fire, in that it is also aimed at the destruction of an Islamic mosque of the first magnitude, venerated in the minds and hearts of hundreds of millions of Muslims.

This action, which outrages the profound feelings of the Islamic community, not only constitutes a new intolerable provocation against one of the world's most important communities, which has never ceased to make its humanistic and civilizing contribution to the building of a world of tolerance and peace, but also constitutes a grave threat to international security.

Accordingly, in conformity with the request of His Majesty, King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, I hope that the Security Council will be able to meet soon in order to take the necessary steps and live up to its high responsibilities and in order to maintain respect for justice and equity and safeguard international peace and security.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco



**LETTER FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO
THE UN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 13 APRIL 1982**

[Letter regarding the armed attack against Al-Aqsa Mosque]

Upon the request addressed by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to Your Excellency, I the undersigned representative of Iraq, current Chairman of the Islamic Conference, on behalf of the member States, have the honour to request the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the very grave situation which has arisen consequent upon the wanton, indiscriminate and deliberate armed attack against the holy sanctuary of the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. The attack is but a part of a continuing pattern and has resulted in grievous

loss of life and injury to many worshippers and civilian inhabitants in the area. Furthermore, it constitutes an intentional, reckless desecration of those holy places in blatant defiance of all norms of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and exacerbates further a situation that poses a grave threat to world peace and security.

Attached are the signatures of the representatives of the member States which have requested the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council.*

(Signed) Zuhair I. MOHAMMED
Chargé d'Affaires

* The member States referred to are Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Yemen.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 6TH SESSION OF
AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, IFRANE, MOROCCO, 6-8 MAY 1982**

[Communiqué on the attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque and reaffirming support to the inhabitants of Jerusalem]

The Al-Quds Committee held its Sixth Session at Ifrane from 13-15 Rajab 1402 H (6-8 May 1982) under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. After listening to His Majesty's guiding address which the Committee adopted as a Conference document, the circumstances surrounding the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif were reviewed. The Committee particularly focused on the dimensions of the Zionist assault on Al-Aqsa Al-Mubarak Mosque, with the murder of worshippers in a premeditated attempt to destroy the sacred monuments and to erase the Islamic distinctive features and monuments in Al-Quds and occupied Palestine.

The Committee focused on the discussion of reactions to this despicable crime, and note that some of them repeated the Zionist claims that the crime was perpetrated by an individual, and was not part of the premeditated Israeli policy against religious sanctities. The Committee examined in detail the attitudes of the United States of America supportive of Israel's aggressions and attempts to prevent the Security Council from condemning the Zionist policy. It also examined other Western European stands.

The Committee considered the means to respond to such attitudes on the principle that Islamic countries determine their relations with other countries in the light of the latter position towards the Palestinian question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as stated in the programme of Islamic action which was adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference, held at Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif from 19 to 22 Rabia Al-Awal, 1401 H.

Taking pride in the uprising of the steadfast Palestinian people inside occupied Palestine and paying tribute to the sacrifices made by this struggling people on the path of liberation, the Al-Quds Committee addressed a salute of respect and admiration to the sons of the brave Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and renewed its pledge to continue its support and to mobilize all the resources while standing by their side in order to recover the inalienable rights of the valiant Palestinian people. The Committee entrusted the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the task of initiating contacts with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to determine the Organization's needs for strengthening the Palestinian people's resistance and struggle, at this critical.

The Committee also hailed the resistance of the Arab citizens on the Golan and in southern Lebanon and condemned the decision of Israel to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as it condemned the barbaric aggressions in southern Lebanon and Israel's plans to occupy it and displace its people. It stressed its attachment to the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Believing in the necessity of strengthening the Arab and Islamic front, and furthering Islamic solidarity, the Islamic States have resolved to continue their unfaltering efforts to remove the difference among Muslim states, to eliminate the causes of disunion and fragmentation, and to mobilize all the Islamic potentialities to work for the liberation of Al-Quds and Palestine.

The Committee stressed the necessity of stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war and using all means to establish peace between the two neighbouring Muslim States so as to devote their forces to the confrontation of the Zionist aggression against the Muslim world.

Prompted by the decision of the Third Islamic Summit Conference at Makkah Al-Mukkkamah appealing to Iran and Iraq to accept the Islamic mediation, calling for an immediate ceasefire, and declaring that Muslim States have accepted to create an Islamic force responsible for controlling and supervising the enforcement of the ceasefire, the Committee expressed its deep concern over the continuing war and declared its abidance by this decision.

The Al-Quds Committee commended and backed the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee to end this war, and expressed its support for any actions agreed upon by the two parties aimed at finding a solution leading to an immediate ceasefire and a final settlement based on justice, Muslim brotherhood and respect of the sovereignty of rights of both parties.

The Committee made a number of recommendations designed to strengthen the Palestinian people's steadfastness inside the Occupied Territories and to reinforce the Palestine Liberation Organization in its struggle for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It made further recommendations for additional actions in the political and information fields. It also took practical steps to ensure the implementation of present and past recommendations.

Furthermore the Committee approved the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of Al-Quds Fund.

At the end of the Sixth Session, the participating delegations expressed their thanks and gratitude to HIS MAJESTY KING HASSAN II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee whose kind care they appreciated, as well as the way he conducted the debates of this session. They also thanked His Majesty for his valuable message which paved the way for the adoption of positive decisions in favour of the Palestinian people's resistance and struggle against the Zionist and racist aggressor.

The Committee equally expressed its warmest thanks to the Kingdom of Morocco, to His MAJESTY THE KING, the Moroccan Government and people for the generous hospitality and the excellent welcome as well as for the perfect organization of this meeting.

The Al-Quds Committee entrusted its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, to expound the Islamic standpoint on Al-Quds and Palestine during his forthcoming visit to the United States, with a view to have it reconsidered its attitude towards this fate-determining issue for the entire Islamic world.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Al-Quds Committee held its 6th Session under the Chairmanship of HIS MAJESTY KING HASSAN II from 13 to 15 Rajab 1402 H (6-8 May 1982) in Ifrane. The meeting took place at a particularly critical stage for the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and at a time of massive popular uprising, when the populations of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are facing all kinds of repression and violence perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces.

The Committee reviewed the circumstances surrounding the Palestinian question and the issue of Al-Quds and focused its attention on the various implications of the criminal act committed by Zionism against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa with the subsequent murder of innocent worshippers provocatively disregarding the feeling of Muslims, profaning one of the most sacred places for them, their first Qibla and third holiest Sharia, in a premeditated attempt to destroy the Holy place and to erase the distinctive features and monuments of Islam in Al-Quds and occupied Palestine.

In addition, Al-Quds Committee long considered the various reactions in response to such despicable crime and found out that some of them were merely a repetition of Zionist claims that this action was the work of an individual, instead of placing it in the context of Israeli policy of hostility against the Holy Shrines. Moreover the Committee examined in detail the various positions which are supportive of Israeli aggression inclusion attempts aimed at delaying the work of the UN Security Council with a view to preventing condemnation of the Zionist policy. Furthermore, the Committee considered the case of those who refrained from taking any stand on the aggression.

Considering that the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is intimately connected with the situation in the Arab and Muslim world and in view of the fact that real solidarity among Muslim countries is an essential element for the attainment of a unified Islamic position in facing the Zionist challenge.

Believing that the strengthening of the Arab and Islamic front, and the furthering of Islamic solidarity represents the top priority in the common Islamic action aimed at facing the Zionist challenge, the Muslim States, have resolved to continue their unfaltering efforts, to remove the differences among Arab and Muslim States, to stop the dispersion of Islamic resources in secondary questions to eliminate the causes of disunion and fragmentation, to mobilize all the Islamic potentialities for the sake of liberating Al-Quds and Palestine, to initiate a consensus on the necessity to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, and to use all means for establishing peace between the two neighboring Muslim countries, in order to devote their forces to confronting Zionist aggression against the Arab world.

The Al-Quds Committee, holding its meeting, in critical circumstances, after reviewing the present situation of the question of the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in view of the continuation of the regrettable war between Iran and Iraq; recalling the decision of the 3rd Islamic Summit at Makka Al-Mukkarramah appealing to Iran and Iraq to accept the Islamic mediation, invited the parties in conflict to proclaim an immediate cease-fire and declared that Muslim states had accepted to create an Islamic force responsible for controlling and supervising the enforcement of the cease-fire. The Committee expresses its deep concern over the continuing war, reaffirmed attachment to the said decision and recommended that every effort be made to ensure its implementation.

The Committee, while supporting the Islamic Peace Committee in its efforts to end the war, also endorsed any move undertaken with the agreement of both parties, in a bid to secure an immediate cease-fire and bring the conflict to an end on the basis of justice, Islamic brotherhood, and the preservation of the rights of both parties.

Reaffirming the Muslim States unshakable faith in their own capacities to face the challenge and to take efficient measures to end the aggression as well as the Palestinian people's capacity carry on its struggle until liberation; expressing its great pride in the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and paying homage to the victims among the valiant people of Palestine who sacrificed their life on the altar of liberation, the Al-Quds Committee paid tribute to the sons of the brave Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories and reaffirmed its commitment to continue its support, mobilize all its resources and side with them in their fight to recover their inalienable rights.

The Committee also greeted the steadfastness of the Arab citizens on the Golan and in Southern Lebanon and condemned the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as it condemned the barbaric aggressions in Southern Lebanon and Israel's plans to occupy it and expropriate its people and insisted on its security, sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

On the basis of the Islamic Joint Program of Action to face the Zionist enemy drawn up by the Al-Quds Committee and approved by the 3rd Islamic Summit at Makka Al-Mukkarramah the Al-Quds Committee reaffirmed:

1. That the Liberation of Al-Quds, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories is the top cause of the Islamic World.
2. The Commitment of the liberation of all Palestinian and Arab lands occupied since the Aggression of 1967, and particularly Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and making no concessions about any part of these lands.
3. The Commitment to the restoration of all the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national territory under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative.

In view of the fact that the Muslim states declared themselves convinced of the necessity to undertake all efforts in order to achieve the Islamic goals as stated in the Islamic Joint Program of Action, the Al-Quds Committee, after recalling the recommendations adopted at its 5th Session and approved by the Islamic Conference at Baghdad, and discussing which recommendation were implemented and which were not reaffirmed the necessity to complete the implementation of these decisions, namely the following:

SUPPORT OF THE STEADFASTNESS:

1. Reaffirming the necessity to strengthen the Palestinian people's resistance in Al-Quds and in Palestine, and to continue to give financial support aimed at facing the plans of Judaisation and annexion.
2. To launch a popular campaign in the Islamic countries to collect donations in support of resistance inside the occupied territories of the Western Bank and Gaza Strip and in a show of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

3. To take the pledge of implementing the decision to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund, as well as the “Waqf” Fund.

The Committee also requested the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to initiate contacts with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to determine the Organization’s needs as to the support to be extended to the Palestinian people in its resistance at this critical stage, as well as approaching the Front line countries to determine their needs in facing the Zionist enemy and seek to have them covered by the Muslim States.

ON THE POLITICAL LEVEL:

1. To work for the strengthening of Islamic solidarity and the intensification of efforts aimed at removing all the differences among member states of the OIC, and to reaffirm the Islamic common position in the face of Zionist aggression.
2. To speed up the implementation of decision relating to the creation of the Islamic Bureau for the boycott of Israel, in co-ordination with the Arab Boycott Bureau.
3. To grant full diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organization offices in Islamic countries, which have not done so as yet.
4. Initiate further contacts at the highest level with the Vatican with a view to achieving a joint Islamic-Christian position in the face of the Judaisation measures being implemented in the holy city, and holding an Islamic Christian meeting to this effect.
5. The Muslim States consider the proposed meeting of the Political Commission of the European Council as an unfriendly gesture towards them. They stress that, should the meeting take place, they would take the appropriate measures against persons and political parties who voted in favor of this decision, considering that such a move will encourage Israel in its aggressive action, in addition to the fact that it is contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relative to Al-Quds and especially Resolution N^o. 478 of the Security Council.
6. Making further contacts at the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council with a view to passing new resolutions against Israel and internationally isolating it by unveiling its practices and to turn down its request for introducing its credentials because Israel is not a peace loving entity and does not abide by the United Nations Charter.
7. Appointment of a delegation from Al-Quds Committee, with a membership of 3 or 4 at the most and whose task is to make contacts, in the very near future with the Government of the United States, to hold talks with leaders of this country and to initiate a dialogue with the American public opinion, implementing thus the decision taken by the Al-Quds Committee at its 5th session, stipulating the following:

“Establishing contacts with the American Administration and informing it of the Muslim States’ discontent with the American policy, pursued up to now, of backing and giving support to Israel on all levels, and to urge it to understand the Islamic stand, considering that maintaining such a policy will be negatively reflected on the relations and interests of the United States of America and the Muslim World.

To explain the Islamic stand to the American Administration and to convince it of the necessity to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the right of the latter to return to its land, to self-determination, and the establishment of its independent State“.
8. The same delegation or a similar one, may go to Europe also in order to persuade EEC Countries to refrain from any action which might imply direct or indirect approval of the Israeli in its annexation of the holy of city Al-Quds and the Golan and to confront Israel in its repressive actions against the Palestinian Arab people.
9. The Muslim States support the request formulated by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with the purpose of including the city of Al-Quds in the list of the Universal Heritage in Peril, and to make contacts with other states to support this request at the UNESCO.

ON THE MILITARY LEVEL:

Confirming the 3rd Islamic summit, as well as the Islamic Program of Action that Al-Quds Committee recalls the following:

1. Ensuring Military coordination among the frontline States and the Palestine Liberation Organization on the one hand, and the Islamic States on the other, to ensure full utilization of the potentialities of the Islamic States in the service of the military effort, coordination, in agreement with the Committee of Al-Quds.
2. Meeting the needs of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and all Islamic countries to ensure the implementation of above.

ON THE INFORMATION LEVEL:

The Al-Quds Committee, aware of the importance of information in the struggle against the Zionist enemy and in the efforts aimed at unavailing its actions and to spread information about the Palestinian cause and, more particularly Al-Quds Al-Sharif, recommended:

1. To reinforce the information campaign through laying down an appropriate and accurate program based on the spirit marking the large-scale diplomatic drive for which Al-Quds Committee has already given its pledge.
2. To initiate a large scale information campaign in Europe and the United States of American with the aim of exposing Israel's practice, arousing awareness about the Palestinian issue and securing more official and popular recognition for the Palestinian cause.
3. To prepare a file in the form of a booklet which contains facts about the Zionist aggression against the Holy places and to explain the scope of this practice by pointing out that such acts are not at all isolated facts but are part of systematic policy based on racist, Zionist ideology.
4. To prepare a file which will be published in the form of a booklet with the purpose of acquainting people with the PLO and its various institutions, as well as with the struggle of the Palestinian people and its just cause. The booklet will also point out that any solution to the Palestine problem and to the question of Al-Quds (which is part of the former) will inevitably be reached through: the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of its independent State on their territory. The General Secretariat may enlist experts who will compile these files as soon as possible in collaboration with the Research Centers concerned with the Palestine question.
5. To hold an international seminar in Washington about Al-Quds Al-Sharif in view of the need to stimulate awareness and interest about Al-Quds and Palestine amongst American people and within academic and cultural circles.
6. To exhaust Islamic countries to twin Islamic capitals and major cities with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestinian people, and to hold festivals which will be attended by prominent personalities from federations of twinned cities in addition to ensuring a news coverage of the event to publicize the Palestinian issue on that occasion, and to assign to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference the task of setting up, in the next four months, a programme of action in consultation with the Organization of Islamic Capitals and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Committee expressed its esteem and consideration to the Kingdom of Morocco which proclaimed the twinning of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with the city of Fez, the spiritual capital, as well as to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which proclaimed its capital, Islamabad, twin of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. To support the efforts undertaken by the councils of Muslim Ambassadors in foreign capitals, and assign the General Secretariat to submit specific proposals in this regard to the 13th Islamic Conference in Niamey for approval.

As for the Al-Quds Fund, the Committee has endorsed the report of the Fund's board of Directors which held its 4th Ordinary Session in Ifrane on 13 and 14 Rajab 1402 H (corresponding to 6 and 7 May 1982).

At the end of the 6th Session the participating delegations expressed their thanks and gratitude to His Majesty the King Hassan II Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee whose kind care they appreciated as well as the direction followed by the work of this session and His Majesty's valuable message which paved the way for the adoption of positive decisions in favor of the Palestinian people's resistance and the struggle against the Zionist and racist aggressor.

The Committee equally expressed its warmest thanks to the Kingdom of Morocco, to HIS MAJESTY THE KING, the Moroccan Government and people for the generous hospitality; and the excellent welcome, as well as for the perfect organization of this meeting.



**NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 MAY 1982**

[Message regarding the transfer of the Embassy of Costa Rica from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Iraq, current Chairman of the Islamic Conference, presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to bring to his attention the decision of the Government of Costa Rica, taken on 9 May 1982, to transfer its Embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Such a decision constitutes a grave, blatant violation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 478 (1980), which, in paragraph 5 (b), called upon "those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City".

The Permanent Representative of Iraq, requests that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 19 May 1982 issued by the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held an emergency meeting on 19 May 1982 to consider the decision of the Government of Costa Rica to transfer its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem).

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference expressed their great regret and grave concern over this decision, which constitutes a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, which, in paragraph 5 (b), called upon "those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City".

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference consider the decision of the Government of Costa Rica as unfriendly and an act of provocation towards the Islamic world.

By implementing this decision, the Government of Costa Rica will not only be violating Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, but also will be supporting Israel's illegal annexation of the Holy City.

Such a decision encourages Israel policies of aggression and expansion in the occupied Arab territory, especially as it comes at a time when the international community is outraged by Israel's latest brutal and inhumane treatment of the Palestinian people under military occupation.

Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference none the less hope that the Costa Rican Government will reconsider its decision, if only out of respect for the principles of justice and compliance with United Nations resolutions, and, particularly, in order to maintain the multiple and solid relations between the Muslim world and Costa Rica.



**POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE 13TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
NIAMEY, NIGER, 22-26 AUGUST 1982 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions on political and financial support for Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION No. 2/13-P - AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (22-26 August 1982),

Emanating from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the Resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit (Session. of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) held from 19 to 22 Rabie Al-Awal (25 to 28 January, 1981), and firmly resolved to apply the programme of Islamic action then decided upon;

Stressing the deep and lasting attachment of Muslims to the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Quds Al-Sharif, first of the two Qiblas and the Third Holiest Shrine;

Renewing its determination to preserve the Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to liberate that city and to restore it to its original inhabitants so that it may become the capital of the Palestinian State under the aegis of the PLO;

Recalling Resolution No. 2/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, from 28 Rajib to 3 Cha'aben 1401H (1-5 June 1981),

Taking due account of the events that have taken place since its twelfth Session, notably the criminal attempts to destroy the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Zionist attack with intent to murder the faithful at prayer on 11 April, 1982;

Reaffirming the urgent need to foster Islamic Solidarity in order to reinforce the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in Palestine;

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Sixth meeting of the Al-Quds committee held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco under the Chairmanship of his Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco from 13 to 15 Rajib 1402 H (6-8 May 1982).
2. *Decides* to enhance its support for the Palestinian Resistance in the financial, political and military fields, as well as in its domain of information, and consequently resolutely pledges itself to:
 - Provide financial support to thwart schemes of Judaisation and annexation;
 - Launch a popular campaign in Islamic countries to collect donations to support the resistance of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine;
 - Pursue contacts at the highest level with the Holy See so as to reach a common Islamic-Christian stand to confront measures to Judaize the city of Al-Quds, and to organise to this end a meeting of Muslims and Christians;
 - Pursue contacts at the United Nations and other international organizations with a view to implementing the resolutions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 - Draw up an appropriate information programme, especially in Europe and United States of America, to denounce Israeli practices, make the Palestinian cause more widely known, and gain more official and popular support for this cause;
 - Urge the Islamic countries that have not yet done so, to announce declaring as twin cities Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, with the Islamic capitals and great cities as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people;
3. Directs the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 3/13-P - AL-QUDS FUND

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402H (22-26 August 1982),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference;
Recalling of the Resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukar-
ramah/Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif);

Reaffirming the importance of the role played by "Al-Quds" Fund in the consolidation of the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people;

Commending Member States which continue to make annual donations to the Al-Quds Fund, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some other Member States, which have often extended generous donations;

1. *Exhorts* Member States to make generous donations and pay annual voluntary contributions which if possible, may not be less than their contributions to the annual budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, so as to ensure that the Capital of Al-Quds Fund which amounts to 100 million US Dollars, is covered.
2. *Again* Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures whereby a delegation of the Board of Directors of the Fund could resume their scheduled visits to certain Member States within the next six months for collecting donations.
3. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/13-P - AL-QUDS ENDOWMENT FUND

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3-7 Zul Qada, 1402 H (22-26 August 1982),

Processing from the provisions of the Charter and the resolution of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling of the resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukar-
ramah and At-Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif);

Reaffirming the importance of the role envisaged for the Al-Quds Endowment Fund in providing Al-Quds Fund with regular financial resources to help it continue to carry out its mission of consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestine people;

Commending the generous donations announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some other Member States;

Appeals to Member States to make generous donations to fully cover the capital of this Endowment which amounts this year to 100 Million US. dollars;

Again requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to enable a delegation from the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to visit certain Member States within the next six months to raise the required funds;

Also requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 12TH ARAB LEAGUE SUMMIT (“FEZ DECLARATION”),
FEZ, MOROCCO, 6 SEPTEMBER 1982 [EXCERPTS]**

[The full Arab League Declaration dealt, inter alia, with the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Lebanon, and the Persian Gulf War. The following are extracts were also known as Fez or Fahd Plan (see entry of 7 August 1981 above)].

The summit paid homage to the resistance of the forces of the Palestine revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Arab armed forces, and reaffirmed its support to the Palestinian people in the struggle to recover its inalienable national rights.

The summit, convinced of the power of the Arab Nation to achieve its legitimate objectives and put an end to the aggression on the basis of the fundamental principles laid down by the Arab summits and in view of the desire of the Arab countries to pursue action by every means for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East, taking account of the plan of his Excellency President Habib Bourguiba which considers international legality to be the basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and of the plan of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz concerning peace in the Middle East, and in the light of discussions and observations made by their majesties, excellencies and highnesses, the kings, presidents and Emirs, the summit adopted the following principles:

1. The withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab Al-Quds (Jerusalem).
2. The dismantling of settlements established by Israel on the Arab territories after 1967.
3. The guarantee of freedom of worship and practice of religious rites for all religions in the holy shrines.
4. The reaffirmation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the exercise of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative, and the compensation for those who do not desire to return.
5. Placing the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the control of the United Nations for a transitory period not exceeding a few months.
6. The establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds as its capital.
7. The Security Council guarantees peace among all states of the region including the independent Palestinian State.
8. The Security Council guarantees the respect of these principles.



**LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AFFAIRS OF JORDAN,
HASSAN IBRAHIM, TO THE MINISTER OF AWKAF AND ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS
AFFAIRS, 31 JANUARY 1983**

[The letter related to an article published by the Israeli newspaper Davar on 20 Jan. 1983 on the activities of the ‘Temple Mount Fund’ organization, which allegedly aimed at the demolition of Al-Aqsa Mosque in order to restore the Third Temple. The text was passed by the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the UN, Abdullah Salah, to the UN Sec.-Gen. on 1 March 1983, with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

The Israeli newspaper *Davar* of 20 January 1983 reported that an extremist organization established recently in Israel and the United States, bearing the name "Temple Mount Fund", having headquarters in Jerusalem and receiving financing and financial support from extremist Christian and Jewish circles in California has set

as its principal goal the demolition of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the establishment of the so-called "Third Temple" on its ruins.

This organization is headed in the United States by a rich businessman from California, a Christian called Terry Reisenhuber, and in Israel by a certain Stanley Goldfett, a man in his forties and an active member of the Jewish extremist organization Lehi. It was he who set the great time bomb which exploded in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. Another leader of this extremist organization is a man called Tsvi Slonim, one of the leaders of Gush Emunim.

The Temple Mount Fund is working in the same direction as two Knesset members from the rightist Hatechia party, Geula Cohen and Hanan Porath. The man known as Stanley Goldfett admitted to the *Davar* correspondent that he was the head of this extremist organization in Israel, but he refused to talk about its true objectives and merely said that the matter was extremely important. Terry Reisenhuber told the *Davar* correspondent that everything that this organization was going to do was mentioned in the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah, "Jewish scriptures". He added that the attempt to rebuild the Third Temple had been decided upon 12 years earlier and that he had not received any support or encouragement until, a year ago, he had found himself working in Israel with persons who were also seeking the restoration of Temple Mount to Jewish sovereignty.

Reisenhuber added that the organization was currently endeavouring to purchase land in the West Bank and in Arab Jerusalem. He said:

"We have succeeded in gaining possession of some Arab property in Jerusalem and have established the headquarters of this organization there. We are now trying to gain possession of an Arab house in the Road of the Valley near Temple Mount. From there we shall begin excavations under the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in order to arrive at the site of the Temple. The Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem has so far frustrated our plan to gain possession of the Arab house near Temple Mount, but we shall get it in the end."

The Temple Mount Fund organization intends to freeze the sum of \$100 million to finance its activities during the current year. Reisenhuber said:

"Next month we shall carry out excavations under the Sublime Abrahamic Precinct in Hebron, in order to arrive, with the help of special electronic equipment, at the graves of Abraham, Jacob and Isaac."



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 14 MARCH 1983**

[Report of an Israeli assault on Haram Ash-Sharif]

I am transmitting herewith, in extreme indignation and protest, a brief account of the Israeli assaults on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem from June 1967 to 11 March 1983, when the series of Israeli assaults on the Islamic Holy Places reached its peak with Israel's commission of an act of desecration against the sacred Haram al-Sharif.

Israel has continually persisted in the commission and encouragement of acts of aggression and destruction against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and against the other Holy Places in Jerusalem and in all the places that have since fallen under Israeli occupation.

The repeated commission of such acts indicates clearly Israel's deliberate intention of destroying all the Islamic religious landmarks in Jerusalem and elsewhere in the occupied territories and its disdain for the feelings of hundreds of millions of believers whose eyes are turned towards Jerusalem.

I need not emphasise once again the seriousness of such acts which constitute a grave violation of the principles of international law, in particular article 47 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the fact that it represents a serious threat to the peace and security of the region.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative

ANNEXIsraeli assaults on the sacred Haram Ash-Sharif from June 1967 to March 1983

The Israeli conspiracy against the sacred Haram al-Sharif of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, aimed at the destruction of the complex and the establishment of the Temple on its ruins, began during the latter part of 1967, less than one week after the occupation of the City.

This conspiracy has adopted numerous methods, all aimed at the destruction of this sacred Islamic monument, the first of the two qiblas and the third of the Holy Places, and at terminating the historic Islamic relationship with the City of Jerusalem, which finds visual expression primarily in its fundamental symbol, the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

These methods have alternated between, on the one hand, early excavation work around the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the west and the south, which, as a result of the extension of the excavations through a tunnel, penetrated underneath the Mosque, and, on the other, innumerable attempts at infiltration, which occurred, on the average, twice or three times in one month, on the pretext of holding prayers in the Mosque, while the real goal is to impose the Jewish fait accompli on the Haram al-Sharif. That is what happened in the Ibrahimi Mosque at Hebron, where the act of entry into and prayer in the Mosque led to its partition between Muslims and Jews, the subsequent encirclement of the Muslim areas and harassment of the worshippers there, in preparation for their eventual expulsion and the Judaisation of the Mosque.

The following are the most conspicuous assaults to which the Haram al-Sharif has been exposed since the Israeli occupation in June 1967.

I. FIRE

The crime of setting fire to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque was the first of the conspicuous attempts to destroy and demolish this Islamic Holy Place. It occurred on 21 August 1969, when a Zionist, of Australian nationality, Michael Rohan, started a fire in the Mosque, which resulted in the burning of the Saladin mimbar in its entirety and of the south-eastern part of the roof of the Mosque. The occupation authorities merely arrested the criminal, submitted him to a nominal trial, in the course of which they claimed that he was insane, and acquitted and released him.

II. EXCAVATIONS

Excavations have been carried out around and under the Al-Aqsa Mosque from both the west and the south in order to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and cause cracks in its walls. Ostensibly, they constitute an attempt to search for the remains of the so-called Temple, but, in actuality, they are aimed at the destruction and elimination of the Islamic buildings contiguous to, abutting on and located along the Buraq Wall (Wailing Wall). The purpose is also to obtain possession of and destroy the Haram al-Sharif and to construct the Temple on the site where the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock stand.

The Israeli excavations around the Al-Aqsa Mosque began in late 1967 and have continued up to the present, in nine stages, the most recent being the stage of the tunnel running from beneath the Buraq Wall to beneath the Dome of the Rock and extending to the sacred Haram al-Sharif. The Department of Islamic Awkaf discovered the excavations in the tunnel accidentally on 17 August 1981, and they closed the tunnel on 2 September 1981, after extensive clashes between Muslim workers and technicians and Jewish extremists.

III. REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO PRAY IN THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE

Israeli attempts to break into the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its external courtyards began on the pretext of conducting early-morning prayers. Less than three days after the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which occurred on 18 August 1969, some young Jewish men stole into the Haram al-Sharif and circumambulated the Dome of the Rock, while chanting psalms, prayers and some passages from the Torah. After that, the break-ins continued. The most conspicuous was the attempt to blow up the Dome of the Rock made by Rabbi Meir Kahane in May 1980. On 11 May 1980, the Israeli security forces discovered a cache of explosives near the Al-Aqsa Mosque prepared by Meir Kahane and his group.

Since that time, Kahane has been announcing his determination to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque. For example, there is his unambiguous statement in the interview conducted by the Israeli newspaper *Yedioth Aharonoth* and published on 21 January, in which he said that he would not rest until he succeeded in blowing up the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

IV. ARMED INTRUSION AND SHOOTING OF MUSLIMS

Indicative of the attempts to break into and blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque was the break-in effected by the Israeli soldier Eli Gothman on 11 April 1982. He succeeded in reaching and entering the Dome of the Rock, after firing at the Mosque guards and killing two of them. This break-in resulted in the firing of a large number of shots at the Dome of the Rock and its walls and great material losses in the Mosque. The clashes that took place between Muslims and Jews left nine martyrs and 136 wounded.

V. THE MOST RECENT ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE

The last of the attempts to penetrate the Haram al-Sharif was that which took place on 11 March 1983 and which was carried out by approximately 45 settlers belonging to the racist extremist Kach movement, most of them living in Qiryat Arba near Hebron. They intended to reach the Al-Aqsa Mosque through a secret tunnel not yet uncovered by excavation and were equipped with large amounts of weapons and explosives for the purpose of blowing up the Al-Aqsa Mosque and establishing a Jewish settlement on its ruins. However, the attempt failed, and the members of the group were arrested. They confessed that the operation had been planned by Jewish religious leaders, including Meir Kahane, Moshe Levinger and Israel Ariel, and that the leaders had held meetings at Qiryat Arba with the members of this group that had been entrusted with the task of blowing up the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

A quick count of the attempts made so far to break into the Al-Aqsa Mosque and penetrate its courtyards, and of the statements in which extremists among Jewish religious leaders announce their resolve to continue the endeavour to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque and establish the Temple on its ruins gives an indication of the truth regarding Jewish designs on this Mosque and the other Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem and the various parts of the West Bank. The instance of the attempt to explode a bomb in the Qazzazin Mosque at Hebron a few days ago is but a further indication of the degree of gravity that the situation in the occupied territories has reached and the seriousness of the dangers that threaten the citizens and the Arab and Islamic cultural presence in the occupied territories.



GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE RECENT ZIONIST ATTEMPT TO DESTROY AL-AQSA MOSQUE, 16 MARCH 1983

[The Communiqué was passed by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the UN, Ahmad Serajzadeh, to the UN Secretary-General, with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

"The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns Zionist attempt at destroying Al-Aqsa Mosque"

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful
And who does greater evil than
he who bars God's places of worship,
so that His name not be rehearsed
in them, and strives to destroy them?
Such men might never enter them, save
in fear; for them is degradation in
the present world, and in the world
to come, a mighty chastisement.

Once again, the usurper Zionist regime in continuation of its expansionist policy, geared towards spreading its domination, confiscation and ultimate destruction of Islamic sacred places, has undertaken initial steps for the destruction of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Zionist regime - using its mercenaries, under the guise of so-called anti-Camp David activists, equipped with Israeli military weapons and ammunition, attempted to demolish the mosque - is testing the reaction of the Arab regimes. Such an attempt, giving the Zionist regime the opportunity to evaluate any possible reaction, is the preface to the final destruction of the holy shrines, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque, by the Zionist non-entity.

The Zionist regime must be aware that although the reactionary governments of the region choose as a matter of course, to either remain silent or solely suffice to passive rhetoric in the face of Zionist atrocities, the oppressed Palestinian people and the Islamic Ummah (community) shall under no circumstances, allow the Zionist regime to continue its inhuman and anti-Islamic crimes.

While condemning the expansionist nature and subsequent atrocities of the Zionist regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that the Islamic sacred places in the occupied Palestine, belong to the Islamic Ummah and calls upon all Muslim countries and international organisations to take effective and resolute measures concerning the on-going Zionist crimes.



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 14TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
DHAKA, BANGLADESH, 6-11 DECEMBER 1983 [EXCERPTS]**

[Reaffirmation of support for the Question of Jerusalem]

[...] 42. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions on the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-endorsed the recommendations of all previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee. It affirmed its determination to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds and to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and restoration to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestine State under the leadership of the PLO. The Conference resolved to strengthen and enhance financial, military and informational support to the Palestinian resistance and to pursue all efforts, diplomatic and political, at the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies with a view to implementing the resolutions on Al-Quds. It called, as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity, for the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with Islamic capitals and major Cities. [...]

44. The Conference appealed to all member-States to give generous donations, to implement pledges made, and pay their voluntary contributions at a rate not less than their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat, so as to realise the targets set for the Al-Quds Waqf and Al-Quds Fund. It decided to accelerate necessary procedures and arrangement So as to enable the respective Board of Directors to pay their scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for collection of new voluntary contributions from these Member States which pledged to contribute them, or these which did not transferred yet these contributions. [...]



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS,
14TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, DHAKA, BANGLADESH,
6-11 DECEMBER 1983 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions on Jerusalem and economic and political support]

RESOLUTION No. 5/14-P - ON CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Stemming from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Guided by all the previous resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

REAFFIRMS:

1. Its uncompromising determination to preserve the Islamic Arab Charter of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its commitment to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and restore it to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestinian states under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.
2. Its pledge to use all possible means available to Islamic States to foil Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds and declare it eternal capital of the Zionist entity, and to implement a political, economic, and cultural boycott as well as any other form of cooperation with the Zionist entity at international level.
3. Its determination to implement information programmes and seminars for prompting a more comprehensive perception of the Palestinian and Al-Quds issues in European capitals, popular circles and public opinion particularly in the United States of America and Western Europe.
4. Its determination to pursue contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to reach a common Islamic /Christian stand in order to safeguard the historical and religious character of Al-Quds.

5. *Pledges* a new commitment of Islamic states to pursue individual and joint action to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions pertaining to the city of Al-Quds, adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies such as UNESCO, etc. and to denounce as well all aggressive measures and practices perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against these secret city, Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Holy Shrines, and against its Palestinian Arab inhabitants;
Strongly condemns also all these aggressive measures and practices, and views them as illegal, null and void, and that no country may have any dealings with that entity in its present capacity achieved by fait accompli;
6. *Requests* that all Islamic capitals and major and historical cities be twined with the city of Al-Quds, Capital of Palestinian, as a symbol of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds and as a tribute for their steadfastness and resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation.
7. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to realize twinning measures within the next six months with the full cooperation of Palestine / the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and to submit a report thereon to the forth coming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/14-P - ON AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Implementing all previous Islamic resolutions concerning Al-Quds Committee;

Praising the valuable efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of his Highness King Hassan II in the field of international communications, in the implementation of follow up of the Islamic Work Programme to face the Zionist enemy, in the drawing up of practical plans to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, and an upholding the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole and legitimate representatives;

1. *Affirms* once again its full commitment, to implement all previous recommendations and the last resolutions of the Sixth meeting of Al-Quds Committee in Ifran, the Seventh meeting in Narrake and the Eighth in New York;
2. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of all resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, and submit a progress report to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference at their next meetings.

RESOLUTION 7/14-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment,

Bearing in mind the important role played by Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people, and the crucial role to be played by the Endowment in ensuring regular financial resolution for the Fund,

Commending the Member States which have continuously made their annual contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment – and in the forefront of which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Urges Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be less than these of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat.

Urges Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to Al-Quds Fund on its Endowment and have not yet transferred the amounts involved to do so as soon as possible

Decides to accelerate the necessary procedures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the voluntary contributions or these already pledged by some Member States and not yet transferred to the Fund.

Calls upon the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, and to submit a progress report to Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference in their forthcoming meetings. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE
4TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, CASABLANCA, MOROCCO,
16-19 JANUARY 1984 [EXCERPTS]**

[Condemnation of Israeli activities and strengthened support for Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/4-P(IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13-16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference and all its previous resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the question of Palestine;

Considering the situation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Al-Aqsa Mosque and all other Holy Places under Zionist Israeli occupation, the annexation, Judaisation and desecration measures to which this Holy City has been subjected and the threats and damages inflicted upon its Palestinian population; the continued threat to its future as an Arab city in which the Muslims have safeguarded total freedom for the divine religions over fourteen centuries and the real dangers threatening world peace and security as a result of the continuation of this situation;

Reaffirming that the city of Al-Quds constitutes an integral part of the usurped Palestinian Nation and that it is the capital of the independent Palestinian State under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty is the only guarantee to preserve its holiness in Islam and other divine religions; safeguard its Islamic character and ensure the right to practice the divine religions there;

Expressing strong condemnation at the continued Zionist racist aggressions against the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Holy Ibrahim Mosque, the Holy Sepulchre and other holy places and archaeological sites in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine aimed at altering their character; confiscating, plundering and Judaizing them and obliterating their features with the Zionist racist spirit prejudiced against these holy and ancient places, which have preserved the civilization and heritage of the Arab and Islamic nation over thousands of years in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Considering the close relationship between the Palestinian question and the conflict with racial Zionism since the usurpation of Palestine, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, constitutes the basis of this conflict and, consequently, the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should not be subjected to negotiations or concessions;

Reaffirms:

1. Its full commitment to implement the "Islamic Program of Action to combat the Zionist Enemy" adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Session) as well as all the resolutions and recommendations issued by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.
2. Its determination to maintain the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to undertake serious action for its liberation and restoration to Arab Palestinian sovereignty - being the capital of the independent Palestinian State - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.
3. Its full commitment to make use of all available possibilities in the Islamic States in order to counter act the decision of Israel to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif City and make it the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, including political, economic and cultural boycott and the interdiction of all forms of cooperation with the Zionist enemy at all levels.

Also reaffirms:

4. The implementation of the Information Plan approved within the Information Strategy and the convening of the scheduled seminars to shed light on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds, in the capitals of the world popular circles and world public opinion groups particularly, in the USA. and Western Europe.
5. The need to maintain contacts with the Vatican City and other Christian religious circles with a view to reaching a common Christian Islamic stand that will preserve the historical and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. The continued commitment of Islamic States to pursue their action individually and collectively in order to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions issued by the U.N and its specialized institutions, such as UNESCO, on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to refrain from recognizing the aggressive measures and practices which the Israeli enemy is still taking with regard to this Holy City, the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other sacred places, as well as to the Arab Palestinian population. The Conference strongly condemns all these aggressive measures and racist Zionist practices, does not recognize them and considers them null, void and illegal and must not be applied on the grounds of the

fait accompli and recommends continued resistance to them until they are completely defeated and their consequences and effects removed.

7. The need for all capitals, major and historical cities of Islamic States to announce their twinning with the City of Al- Quds Al-Sharif the capital of Palestine, as a symbol of solidarity with the people of Palestine, particularly the Palestinian citizens living in the city Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as tribute to their steadfastness, firmness and resistance to the abhorrent Zionist occupation.
8. Urges to all countries of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that could be exploited by these authorities as a recognition and acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by its declaration of Al-Quds as "the unified eternal capital" of the Zionist entity.
9. Praises the valuable efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee in following up the implementation of Islamic resolutions pertaining to Al-Quds and Palestine.
10. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and the twinning measures within the next six months, with full cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/4-P(IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND & ITS ENDOWMENT

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference meeting in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

In compliance with all previous Islamic resolution on the Al-Quds Fund and its endowment;

Mindful of the important role played by the Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people and the importance of the role to be played by the Endowment in ensuring regular financial resources for the Fund;

Commending the Member States which have continued to make their annual contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its endowment foremost among them being the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

1. *Appeals* to Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment and to make regular annual contributions whose rates shall not be less than their contributions to the annual budget of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to enable the Board of Directors to extend the necessary or previously determined assistance in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people;
2. *Appeals* to Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to the Al-Quds Fund, or its Endowment and have not yet transferred the amounts involved, to do so as soon as possible;
3. *Decides* to accelerate the measures and arrangements necessary to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic States within the next six months for the collection of voluntary contributions or those already pledged and not yet transferred to the Fund's account in the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah.
4. *Instructs* the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with the Administration of Al-Quds Fund and to submit a progress report to the Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 4TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, 16-19 JANUARY 1984 [EXCERPTS]**

[Reaffirmation of the program of action of the OIC's Jerusalem Committee]

In the name of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate.
Allah's blessings be upon our Prophet Mohammed and His Kin.

In response to the kind invitation extended by his Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and pursuant to the decision adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah from 19 to 22 Rabiul Thani 1401H (25-28 January 1981).

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference met in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabiul Thani 1404H (16-19 January 1984), [...]

17. With regard to the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment, the Conference urged Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of the Fund and that of its Endowment.

18. The Cause of "AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF"

The Conference reaffirmed its total commitment to abide by Islamic program of action and all the resolutions adopted by the Al-Quds Committee and reiterated the attachment of the Islamic Ummah to the Islamic Arab character of this Holy City and its commitment to spare no effort to return it to Arab sovereignty. [...]



CABLE FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARAB EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION (ALECSO) TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE REGARDING EVENTS AT THE HARAM AL-SHARIF ENCLOSURE, 31 JANUARY 1984

[The text of the cable was transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO in a letter dated 16 March 1984, with a request for his government's comments.]

During the night of Friday, 27 January, a group of thugs, attempted to make their way on to the holy terrace of the hallowed sanctuary of Islam, the Haram al-Sharif in el Qods (Jerusalem), to plant grenades and explosives. Had it not been for the vigilance of the nightwatchmen, this dastardly attack would have succeeded ...

The reactions of international public opinion and the justifiable indignation of the Muslim and Christian religious authorities, obliged the occupation forces to hold an inquiry and to acknowledge, on 30 January, as reported by Reuter's: firstly, that once the alarm had been raised, the group fled, leaving behind nineteen grenades and thirteen kilos of explosives, as well as ladders and ropes; secondly, that, according to the police, the grenades came from stores belonging to the Israeli army and that, according to the Mosque guards, the criminals were armed with Uzi machine-guns which form part of the Israeli army's standard equipment.

All these undisputed facts therefore confirm, if confirmation were needed, that el Qods (Jerusalem) is in constant danger ... It is now clear that while the inclusion of el Qods on the "List of World Heritage in Danger" is a necessary measure, it is no longer enough; it is now in fact the duty of Unesco's Member States to give more vigorous support to the work being done by the Organization's Director-General for the safeguarding of cultural property in the Holy City and to act in unison to ensure that the resolutions adopted by the General Conference are put into effect and that an intolerable situation is ended.

I should therefore be most grateful if you would kindly keep the Executive Board informed of developments in the situation in el Qods following this criminal attempt and would duly inform the Member States of our deep concern and our appeal to their solidarity.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration and regard.



COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JORDAN TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE REGARDING EVENTS AT THE HARAM AL-SHARIF ENCLOSURE, 8 FEBRUARY 1984

[The communication was received through the Permanent Delegate of Jordan to UNESCO and was transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO in a letter dated 15 March 1984, with a request for his government's comments.]

To His Excellency the Ambassador of Jordan in Paris:

I shall be grateful if you will kindly communicate the following information to the Director-General of Unesco. On 26 January 1984, a considerable quantity of explosives was discovered inside the Haram al-Sharif. Immediately after this discovery, the Muslim guards of the Haram reported that they had seen a group of people fleeing as soon as their plot was discovered, leaving the said explosives behind. Concordant ac-

counts indicate that the explosives were intended to blow up the Dome of the Rock the following morning when the faithful would be at prayer. The Israeli newspapers published detailed information showing that the explosives were identical with those used by the Israeli army and that the assailants escaped, once they had been discovered, in an Israeli military vehicle that was awaiting them.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan would like to draw your attention to the fact that this plot continues the series of acts perpetrated by the Israeli authorities since 1967, the date of the occupation of el-Qods (Jerusalem), in order to profane, damage and destroy Muslim monuments in particular, but also the Christian holy places. Jordan has supplied detailed information, at the appropriate times, about the violations of holy places, beginning with the excavations, the fire at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969, and the previous attempts against the buildings of the Mosque and the faithful at prayer, particularly those carried out last year by a soldier of the Israeli army and the followers of Rabbi Meir Kahane.

The Government of Jordan emphasizes the fact that the holy places have been damaged and attacked only since the Israeli occupation, that is to say, since 1967. We cannot regard the constant assaults carried out by the Israeli authorities as unrelated to the plans for effacing any Arabo-Islamic traces from the town, since the time when they annexed it in defiance of all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. We hold the Israeli occupation authorities responsible for all these happenings and call upon the international community to dismiss Israel's attempts to place the blame on groups or individuals that it describes as extremist or mentally retarded. We must also stress that the absence of any effective international reaction would enable Israel to persist in its plans and would help to prepare the ground for Israel to carry out its plans in future.

The Government of Jordan would like to draw attention to the fact that the stepping up of assaults on the holy places of el-Qods, and their viciousness and brutality, pose a threat to those places. The international community must recognize the seriousness of Israel's machinations and take effective steps, worldwide, without further delay, to thwart them.

Accept, Sir ...

Minister of Foreign Affairs'



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO UNESCO
TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE
REGARDING EVENTS AT THE HARAM AL-SHARIF, PARIS, 29 FEBRUARY 1984**

[The letter was sent on behalf of the Arab Group and was transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO on 4 April 1984, with a request for his government's comments.]

Sir,

On behalf of the Arab Group at Unesco which has instructed me to do so, I have the honour to bring to your notice the special situation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem resulting from an attempt to blow it up.

During the night of 27 January 1984, a group of thugs tried to make their way into the sanctuary of the Haram al-Sharif in order to blow it up while the faithful were at their dawn prayers. Thanks to the vigilance of the night watchmen, this criminal attempt, which would have led to a terrible disaster, was foiled in the nick of time.

The perpetrators of this dastardly attempted crime, who were seen fleeing by several witnesses, left behind on the terrace of the sanctuary nineteen grenades, thirteen kilos of explosives, ladders and ropes. As the police of the Israeli occupying authorities actually admit, these explosives came from an Israeli army arms store.

Moreover, according to the Mosque guards, the assailants were armed with Uzi machine guns, which form part of the Israeli army's standard equipment. This criminal attempt follows the pattern of concerted action, methodically developed since 1967, designed to efface all trace of Islam from the city of el Qods, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

It continues a series of criminal acts already perpetrated, including the burning of part of the Mosque in 1979 and the attack on it, and on worshippers in it, committed in 1982 by an Israeli soldier.

All these acts confirm, if confirmation were still needed, that the city of el Qods in general and its Muslim and Christian cultural and religious historical monuments in particular, are in danger and that, unless ener-

getic measures are taken by the international community, and by Unesco in particular the criminal goal pursued will inevitably be finally achieved sooner or later.

The inclusion of the city of Jerusalem on the World Heritage List is not enough by itself, to thwart these plans and remove this danger, for which the occupying Israeli authorities bear full responsibility.

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the General Conference on this subject, and in particular to 22 C/Resolution 11.8, I have the honour to request you to:

1. Inform the Member States of Unesco of this situation.
2. Have any necessary inquiries and investigations carried out.
3. Bring this matter before the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions so that it may take the appropriate measures required by the gravity of this situation.

I should be grateful if you would inform me of the action which you intend to take on this request.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

S. Bawazeer
Permanent Delegate of Saudi Arabia



**MEMORANDUM FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND THE NATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE OF JORDAN TO
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE
REGARDING EVENTS AT THE HARAM AL-SHARIF, 12 MARCH 1984**

The Ministry of Education (Jordan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science) denounces the criminal attack of Israeli's grenades on Al-Aqsa Mosque on 26 January 1984.

The attempt which is not the first incident of Israeli plans in an intention of carrying out measures aiming at the Judaization of the occupied Arab territories and the obliteration of the Islamic and Christian holy sites (is) in defiance of United Nations' resolutions and in total disrespect of world public opinion.

Noting the danger inherent in such series of violations and attacks on the holy places which started with 1969 burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and continued by the ongoing excavations of the Islamic historical monuments and ending with this last attempt of bombing the holy shrines which re-emphasizes the Israeli plots and its consequent challenges to the Islamic and the international communities where a big quantity of explosives were discovered at Al-Aqsa Mosque manufactured by Israeli army which notifies that the Israeli Government and army were co-operating in this conspiracy.

The Ministry of Education (Jordan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science) appeals to Unesco to shoulder its responsibilities referred to in its resolutions and to implement its commitments towards one of the important historical sites included on the List of World Heritage in Danger by continuing its activities for the protection and safeguarding (of) the cultural property of the city.



**STATEMENT BY THE ARAB LEAGUE ON THE TRANSFER OF THE EMBASSY
OF EL SALVADOR FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM, 23 APRIL 1984**

[The statement was passed by the Permanent Representative of Yemen – at the time holding the Presidency of the Council of the Arab League - to the UN, Abdullah Saleh Al-Ashtal, to the UN Sec.-Gen., with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

We have the honour, with reference to the transfer by the Government of Al-Salvador of its Embassy to the City of Jerusalem, to register our vehement protest and deep indignation at this act, which represents a flagrant violation of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 478 (1980), the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 25.

On this occasion, we wish to recall that, in Security Council resolution 478 (1980), adopted on 20 August 1980, the Council decided, *inter alia*, not to recognize the "basic law" and such actions as were taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to alter the character of the holy City, called upon all States Members of the United Nations to accept and implement that decision and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City.

On the basis of the foregoing and in accordance with the decisions of the Arab Summit, in particular the resolution of the Eleventh Arab Summit, held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 25 November 1980, we condemn the action taken by the Government of Al-Salvador in transferring its Embassy to the City of Jerusalem, which constitutes a violation of United Nations resolutions, the provisions Of the Charter and international law and merits condemnation. It also constitutes a position hostile to the Arab States and the Palestinian people and represents full support for Israel's aggressive expansionist policy, and this will have serious negative repercussions on Arab relations with Al-Salvador.

Members of the League of Arab States (1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; 2. United Arab Emirates; 3. State of Bahrain; 4. Republic of Tunisia; 5. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; 6. Republic of Djibouti; 7. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; 8. Democratic Republic of the Sudan; 9. Syrian Arab Republic; 10. Somali Democratic Republic; 11. Republic of Iraq; 12. Sultanate of Oman; 13. Palestine; 14. State of Qatar; 15. State of Kuwait; 16. Lebanese Republic; 17. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; 18. Kingdom of Morocco; 19. Islamic Republic of Mauritania; 20. Yemen Arab Republic; 21. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)



**NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JORDAN
TO THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF JORDAN TO UNESCO, 19 MAY 1984**

[In the note, the Permanent Delegate was informed of a subsidence which occurred on 26 March 1984 in the steps leading to the entrance to the Higher Islamic Council, located in the vicinity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. The Delegate addressed the note to the UNESCO Director-General in a letter dated 1 June 1984 (see below). The text of the note was, together with the letter, transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO on 27 July 1984 requesting the observations of the government.]

On 26 March 1984 a subsidence took place in the stairs leading to the entrance to the Higher Islamic Council in the vicinity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. A hole three metres long, two metres wide and over ten metres deep appeared, revealing a long tunnel dug by the Israeli Department of Antiquities parallel to the outside western wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. This tunnel runs from the Al-Maghariba Gate past the Chain Gate, the Cotton Market and the Iron Gate to the Gate of the Higher Islamic Council (also known as Al-Madrasa Al Manjaqiyya Gate), which houses the Waqf administration.

The digging of this tunnel caused the destruction of four steps and the appearance of cracks in the outside and inside walls of the Council building.

Mr Adnan Al-Hussaini, architect of the Waqf, has established that this subsidence was caused by the excavations carried out under the auspices of the Israeli Ministries of the Interior and Religious Affairs in the search for what are described as the remains of the northern part of the Wailing Wall.

He stated that these excavations are endangering not only the Waqf administration buildings but also all the historic Islamic monuments situated along the ramparts and within the area of the Haram al-Sharif. In effect, earth has been removed during these excavations and this has weakened the foundations which can no longer support the buildings above them. Cracks will gradually appear, threatening the buildings with total collapse.

In its issue of 30 March 1984, the newspaper *Al-Sha'b* reproduced an item published by the newspaper *Haaretz* in which Mr Moshé Zakulowitch, director of the Holy Places Division of the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs, stated that the excavations would be continued and would be extended to the northern part of the Haram and the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which are located between Al-Ghawanim Gate and the Tribes' Gate. The present digs are an extension of the excavations begun by the Israeli authorities in 1967 and extended first to the southern and then to the western parts of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

This statement shows once again that the Israeli occupying authorities refuse to take into consideration the disastrous consequences of the excavations in contempt of all the decisions taken by international bodies, particularly the Security Council and Unesco. Despite the efforts of the Islamic organizations of Jerusalem to

repair the cracks which have begun to appear in most of the historic Islamic monuments around the Al-Aqsa Mosque, due to the continuation of the Israeli excavations, the collapse of these monuments appears to be imminent. Accordingly, a global plan needs to be drawn up for the strengthening of these monuments and the repair of the cracks which have begun to appear, and the excavations must be halted at once.'



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF JORDAN TO UNESCO TO THE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE, PARIS, 1 JUNE 1984**

[The text of the letter was transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO on 27 July 1984 requesting the observations of the government.]

Mr. Director-General,

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan has informed me of a subsidence which occurred on 26 March 1984 in the steps leading to the entrance to the Higher Islamic Council, located in the vicinity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in the city of Jerusalem. According to the architects' reports, this subsidence is due to the excavations being carried out under the direction of the Israeli authorities in the general area of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Al-Haram al-Sharif, as indicated in the attached note.

The Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education and Chairman of the National Commission of Jordan for Unesco have kept you informed of these aggressive acts perpetrated with the full knowledge of the Israeli authorities and under their auspices, endangering the integrity of the monuments, property and holy places of Jerusalem and threatening them with destruction. These measures are part of an uninterrupted series of aggressive actions, the last of which took place on 26 January 1984 when a group of Israelis planted explosives obtained from the Israeli armed forces with a view to destroying the Al-Aqsa Mosque. On behalf of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I submit this complaint in the hope that Unesco and its subsidiary bodies will take appropriate measures to put an end to the repeated acts of aggression committed by Israel against the religious and archaeological monuments of the city of Jerusalem and to ensure the protection of these monuments, particularly since the World Heritage Committee has placed the Old City of Jerusalem and its remains on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.

Please accept, Mr. Director-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Hani Al-Khasawneh
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to Unesco



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 9 AUGUST 1984**

[Letter reporting Israeli excavations near Haram Al-Sharif and consequent dangers for Islamic buildings]

In many previous letters, the most recent being that dated 1 June 1984 (document A/39/283-S/16598), I have warned of the existence of a deliberate Israeli plan aimed at the destruction of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places and the ancient historic landmarks in the city of Jerusalem. This plan consists, essentially, of the undertaking of excavation work by the Israeli occupation authorities underneath the western wall of the Haram al-Sharif in occupied Jerusalem. The pretext always cited by the Israeli occupation authorities is the search for the remains of the old Temple. However, the purpose of these excavations is to shake the subterranean foundations of the Islamic religious buildings and the ancient historic monuments in the Holy City until these buildings collapse. Israel resorts to this course in the belief that it will exonerate it from political and moral responsibility in the event of damage to and the collapse of these sacred religious symbols and ancient monuments, in which the history of millions of Muslims and Arabs is represented. If these buildings collapse - which God forbid - Israel will believe that its essential goal has been achieved, namely the removal of the international Islamic and Christian religious stamp of the city and also the erasing of the Arab historic face of the Holy City.

As a fresh example of that, I transmit herewith the information prepared by the Technical Section of the Jordanian Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Sacred Objects concerning the dangers threatening the Manjakiyah School, one of the ancient Islamic schools in Jerusalem, as a result of excavations undertaken by the apparatus of the occupation authorities underneath the western wall of the Haram al-Sharif.

In this connection, I wish to stress once again that these Israeli actions in the occupied city of Jerusalem are in violation of the international law relating to military occupation. Moreover, they reveal the truth of Israel's intentions regarding the Islamic and Christian religious and historic places in the Holy City. I would draw your attention to the fact that such actions, in addition to their negative political effects on peace and stability in the region, reveal the superficiality of the moral backing of the practices of the occupation authorities.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 36 and 71 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Subject: The Manjakiyah School, 741 A.H. to 762 A.H.

Mr. Director of Awkaf,

With regard to your oral commission of 7 April 1984 concerning the real property referred to above, I wish to explain the following:

The Manjakiyah School lies to the right of the wall from the Haram al-Sharif, westward in the direction of the Old City from the Nazir Gate (Habs) and adjacent, on the west, to the Hasaniyah School (837 A.H.). Opposite is the Wafa'iyah Zawiyah, which now forms the premises of the Administration of Public Awkaf; it was formerly the seat of the Higher Islamic Council.

This school was built by one of the Mamelukes, Al-Nasir Muhammad ibn Qalawun, known as Sayf al-Din Manjak, who became viceroy of Syria and led a full life, administratively, politically and scientifically.

The construction of this school dates back to the eighth century A.H., more precisely to between 741 A.H. and the end of 762 A.H. It was endowed with many foundations inside and outside Jerusalem. The religious sciences were taught there by many great learned men and local sheikhs, and the school was of great importance.

With the continuation of the excavations being carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs on the western side of the wall of the Haram al-Sharif, underneath the many Islamic buildings surrounding the Haram al-Sharif, which represent the Islamic face of the city of Jerusalem and civilization through a long history, another disaster is added to the many disasters created by irresponsible excavations, this time affecting the Manjakiyah School, which thus joins the Ultimaniyah School, the Jawhariyah School, the Ribat al-Kurd and others. For more than three years, the Engineering Section of the Administration of Awkaf has been observing very slight longitudinal cracks running parallel to the walls of the Haram. These cracks are increasing with time and have affected all the architectural and structural elements over which they run, namely, vaults and arches. There has also been a direct effect on the walls at right angles to the direction of these cracks. The scientific analysis of this phenomenon is as follows:

Subsidence has occurred in the western part of the building, which lies to the west of the walls of the Haram, because of the removal of the soil and the jolting of the ground on account of the underground excavations. Meanwhile, the eastern part of the building remains steady; this is connected to the part which lies above the porticos surrounding the Haram al-Sharif and the wall of the Haram itself. This was the reason for the appearance of the longitudinal cracks parallel to the walls of the Haram al-Sharif and running from south to north.

The horizontal cracks in the walls at right angles to the wall of the Haram al-Sharif again confirm that subsidence has occurred in the western part of the building, while the eastern part remains stable.

All the vertical cracks coincide exactly with the end of the wall of the Haram al-Sharif to the west, which means that the subsidence of the western part of the building has affected the structural formation of the connecting arches running west to east and has disrupted the structural balance of the building, resulting in the horizontal cracks.

The fact that the size of the cracks has not increased to the size reached by the cracks in the buildings which suffered as a result of excavations during the same period is due to the repairs made to this building for more than four years, inside and outside. The internal repair work included plastering and pointing, and the external repair work included repair of the facades and roofs and the construction of concrete extensions and reinforcement bridges. Had it not been for all this work, the cracks would have been bigger and a disaster in every sense of the word.

This situation, as it is at present, is a warning of the danger approaching with the passing of time, seasonal changes and other effects of climate. All the regular repair and maintenance work cannot stop the main cause of the cracks resulting from the subsidence of part of the building as a result of the removal of soil beneath the foundations of the building, owing to the continuing excavations being conducted in all directions under the auspices of the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs.

A number of letters have been written to the Municipality of Jerusalem condemning the damage occurring to this building as a result of the excavations and calling for a halt to the excavations and the removal of the causes of the damage, as follows:

- Letter No. MIQ/411/82/256, dated 10 April 1982, addressed to the Mayor;
- Letter No. MIQ/411/82/521, dated 21 July 1983, addressed to the Mayor;
- Minutes of the meeting with the representative of the Advisory Office commissioned by the Municipality, which took place on 4 January 1984 at the request of the Municipality;
- Report of the Engineering Committee, dated 26 January 1984, concerning the reply to the letter of the Mayor's Adviser for East Jerusalem Affairs, dated 15 January 1984;
- Resolution of the Awqaf Council approving the strengthening of the building by the Municipality; resolution No. 22 of 1 February 1984, adopted at meeting No. 1, informing the Municipality of the letter addressed to the Mayor's Adviser for East Jerusalem Affairs, No. MAQ/411/82/69, dated 24 February 1984.

After the Municipality undertook to strengthen the foundations of the building at the depth to which the excavations by the Ministry of Religious Affairs had penetrated, at precisely 2.30 a.m. on Monday, 26 March 1984, the first three steps of the building collapsed and subsided to a depth of approximately 3 metres, and a gap was left measuring 1.5 metres x 1.5 metres. This gap was directly over the site of the subterranean tunnel. A meeting took place of officials in the Municipality, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Administration of Awqaf, and the matter was discussed. That was at 7.30 a.m. on 27 March 1984, and it was stressed that a critical stage had been reached and that the matter must be taken more seriously, lest the building collapse.



**PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL, FOREIGN MINISTER OF SAUDI ARABIA, STATEMENT
TO THE 39TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK,
28 SEPTEMBER 1984 [EXCERPTS]**

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

[...]

Mr. President:

The prestige of the United Nations which embodies the hopes and aspirations of nations and peoples for peace, as well as the confidence entrusted to it by the international community, and its capacity to carry out its responsibilities, depends on its ability to find effective solutions for the problems that confront member states on the one hand, and for the problems that threaten international peace and security on the other.

Some of the problems with which the United Nations is concerned now, and which it has been addressing for a long time, and for which it has been unable to find basic solutions, are becoming increasingly serious and dangerous. This is but the result of a fundamental disregard of the basic reasons underlying these problems. The problem of Palestine, Jerusalem, and the Middle East, which confront us and are under our consideration here, are the most prominent examples of such approaches.

Mr. President: [...]

Undoubtedly, Israel is exerting every effort to create the impression that the problem of Palestine has reached such a zenith of complexity that finding a solution for it has been rendered impossible. It moreover tries to create the impression that the Middle East is predicated by crises and conflicts, aiming by all such claims to consecrate instability in the area and incite disputes and trouble, spreading fear and despair in the hearts of people. It thereby seeks to frustrate efforts aimed at securing a stable peace in the region so that it may carry out its aggressive, expansionist designs without restraint or control.

The logic and the reality of the situation refute these Israeli claims. The Zionist presence in the region is the reason why this region suffers from crises and conflicts. The claim that the Palestine problem has become so complicated that it is incapable of solution is therefore a false, baseless and refutable claim. The truth at the core of this problem is clear, and is not shrouded with any ambiguity whatsoever. The numerous resolutions adopted

by the United Nations which condemn the aggressive acts of Israel and confirm the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, as well as the Arab character of Jerusalem, do not need further reiteration here.

In actuality, the real entanglement and basic obstacle lies in the recklessness of Israel towards all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, its stand as an impediment to efforts by the United Nations to deal with these problems, its total rejection of any genuine and real momentum toward peace based upon right and justice, as well as its lack of seriousness toward all initiatives aimed at establishing peace in the region. While the irrelevance of the Camp David Accords as a framework for a just and complete peace in the Middle East has been proven, Israel claims that signature of these Accords as well as withdrawal from Sinai prove its inclination toward peace. In reality, however, its ratification of the Accords was a pretext for it to be able to annex the West Bank and Gaza, Jerusalem and the Golan; to expel the legitimate population of these areas and to allow Israelis to occupy and establish settlements there. It considers these agreements to be an alternative for any other peaceful solution to the problem of the Arab lands that it still occupies, and therein practices the ugliest forms of oppression and terror, denying not only the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people but also the Palestinian existence as a totality. Consequently, the Zionist aggression against the Arab States is still continuing, despite the false claim that Israel will respond to the just demands if it deems that the security it asks for has been realized. The reality of the situation testifies differently. Israel still demonstrates through both its conduct of affairs and its aggressive practices that it is seeking land and not peace. That is why we are witness to the full-scale Israeli effort to stockpile its arsenals with the most destructive and devastating weaponry. The extended interpretation of its security claim beyond the Arab fold proves furthermore that it is the Arabs and not Israel who are in need of security. Israel has been the aggressor all the time and has possessed all the devastating weapons not possessed by any Arab State, while Israel's security is being assured by East and West alike.

[...]

We believe that what we need now is to make a determined effort towards taking the necessary effective actions and measures for applying and carrying out what has already been adopted by resolutions, as well as to make a definitive formulation on the way in which the initiative for peace can be launched.

Consequently, it is imperative to address the basic components of a just solution for the problem of Palestine, foremost amongst which is the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, a people tyrannized in their own country, displaced from their homeland, and deprived of their natural rights, rights which all nations of the world enjoy: as well as the withdrawal by Israel from all occupied lands, especially Jerusalem.

In this connection, I should like to reiterate the warning given by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by all Muslim countries, and by all peace-loving states in the world, against the gravity of Israel's schemes to alter the physical character of Jerusalem, and to violate the security of sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, as well as of other Muslim and Christian shrines in Palestine. There exists a definitive momentum toward peace in the Arab and Muslim world. The great fear is that the failure of this Organization in handling this permanent problem as well as the persistence of Israeli extremism, and its perseverance in violating the sanctity of the holy shrines in Palestine, will force the Arab and Islamic nations to mobilize all their capabilities to confront this Israeli extremism resulting in a high price, the effects of which will not be limited to the Middle East.



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 15TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, 18-22 DECEMBER 1984 [EXCERPTS]**

[Degradation of Jerusalem and support by OIC]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/15-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to all the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Taking into consideration the deteriorating situation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its Holy Shrines under the Zionist Israeli occupation; the acts of annexation, Judaisation and sacrilege committed in the City; the grave perils and damage which its Palestinian inhabitants have been subjected; the persistent threats to the city and its future as an Arab city in which revealed religion under Muslim rule have enjoyed full religious freedom for fourteen centuries; and the fact that the continuation of this situation poses a real danger to world peace and security;

Considering the inseparable link between the question of Palestine and the struggle against racist Zionism, and that the usurpation of Palestine including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core and cause of the conflict, so that the City can never be a subject for bargaining or concessions;

Determined to combat the spreading phenomenon of official and organized Zionist terrorism in Palestine, in particular in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, a phenomenon which is entering a most critical stage: setting up permanent centers in the Holy City, constituting specialized bodies that comply with a planned policy and executive programmes drawn up by the Zionist authorities, with the ultimate purpose of expelling the Arab Palestinian inhabitants from their homeland, threatening to destroy the blessed Aqsa Mosque and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple and persisting in wicked attempts to achieve that end;

Reaffirming that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, and the capital of the independent Palestinian State, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that its return to Arab sovereignty is the only guarantee for the preservation of its sacred nature and its Islamic character and for securing freedom of religious practice in it.

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, which was violated by the Zionists who tried to turn its main part into a Jewish temple the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines and other archaeological sites in Palestine with a view to disfiguring, seizing, plundering their possessions, Judaizing them and marring these historical monuments which safeguarded for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and heritage.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions which include:

1. Full commitment to taking all necessary practical steps towards implementing "The Declaration on Holy Jihad" against the Zionist enemy and his supporters and protectors, with a view to liberating occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as rescuing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and redeeming the blessed Aqsa Mosque - the first Qibla and third holy Shrine - it being a mandatory obligation on all Muslims, males and females;
2. Full commitment to implementing the provisions of the Islamic programme of action against the Zionist enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif) besides all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II;
3. Full preservation of the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the City of Hebron and commitment to serious and devoted action to liberate the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and restore it to Arab Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the independent State of Palestine - under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;
4. Full commitment to mobilizing all resources available to Islamic States against the resolution taken by the Israeli enemy regarding the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declaring it to be the permanent capital of the Zionist entity, as well as against any other states supporting this resolution, including the application of political, economic and cultural boycott and refraining from all forms of direct or indirect cooperation with Israeli at any level; and appeals to all States of the world to refrain from dealing with the Israeli enemy authorities to involve a tacit recognition of the fait accompli created forcibly by the latter's declaration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the unified and permanent capital of the odious Zionist entity;
5. Requests all States to reconsider their relations with the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of El Salvador, for having moved their respective Embassies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in contradiction with the Security Council resolutions in this regard;
6. Strongly condemns the Zionist enemy for having set up a military Centre in the courtyard of the blessed Al-Aqsa, making it possible for the Zionist gangs to have access to it and thereby achieve their objective, namely to destroy it and erect on its ruins the so-called Third Temple; and calls upon the international community to take speedy measures in order to counter this new Zionist aggression;
7. Full commitment by Member States, individually and collectively to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions, adopted on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as the UNESCO, etc., and non-recognition of all measures and criminal practices applied by the Zionist enemy. The Conference strongly condemns all those measures and considers them null and void as well as illegitimate. In consequence, such measures should not be dealt with on the basis of recognizing them as a fait accompli. The Conference also calls for continued resistance to those measures and practices until they are frustrated and all their effects and consequences are removed;
8. Maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to reach a common Islamic-Christian stand in order to safeguard the historical and religious character of Al-Quds, and urges the adoption of a clear and public position on aggressive Zionist measures and practices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

9. To urge Third World countries and specialized international organizations to take a decisive stand against current Zionist enemy violations of the sanctity of holy places and shrines in Palestine in disregard of United Nations Security Council resolutions, that set up fact-finding commissions which were prevented by the Zionist enemy from
10. Its commitment to implement the information programme provided for the Information Plan, and to hold the scheduled symposia to promote public awareness of the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout world capitals and at grassroots levels representing groups of world public opinion, particularly in the United States and Western Europe;
11. That capitals and major and historical cities in the Islamic States should continue to be twinned with the City of Al-Quds, Capital of Palestine, especially the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds, and as a tribute to their steadfastness and heroic resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation; and requests the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and fulfill the twinning measures within the next six months, in full cooperation with Palestine - the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/15-P - ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of OIC;

Pursuant to all previous resolutions regarding the Al-Quds Committee;

Paying tribute to the great efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, in following up the implementation of "the Islamic Programme of Action for the confrontation of the Zionist enemy", the "Holy Jihad Declaration", and "the seven principles and bases for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East" and for the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their land, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

Expressing its great appreciation for the joint steps taken by the Al-Quds Committee and the seven-man Arab Committee in the field of international communications for the clarification of Arab and Islamic Peace Plans, which had guided the work of the UN sponsored international conference held in Geneva in 1983, and was subsequently approved by the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by that Conference, towards the realization of Arab and Islamic common objectives, for the solution of the question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East;

Reaffirms its full commitment to the putting into effect of all the previous recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee at its previous meetings, the last of which was its ninth session held in Fez on 19.7.1404 (20.4.1981);

Calls on the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report to Al-Quds Committee and the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/15-P - ON THE AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

In compliance with all previous Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the important role played by the Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people and the crucial role to be played by the Waqf in ensuring regular financial resources for the Fund;

Commending the Member States which regularly settled their annual contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, primarily the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Commending the initiative taken by His Majesty King Hassan II Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to promulgate special legislation establishing an administrative body in the Kingdom of Morocco to organize the collection of popular donations in favour of the Al-Quds Fund, and its Endowment.

Reaffirms its previous resolutions that:

1. Urges Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be under those of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat so as to enable the Board of Directors to grant the previously decided assistance and provide the necessary aid to vital projects still under consideration.

2. Requests Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and have not yet transferred them, to do so as soon as possible;
3. Requests Member States to expedite the adoption of legal measures conformable to their legislation and internal regulations with a view to establishing a committee, a board, or administrative body, for the purpose of collecting popular donations to the Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment from institutions or individuals;
4. Requests the General Secretariat to take as soon as possible, the necessary measures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the new voluntary contributions or those already pledged by some Member States and not yet deposited in the Fund account and its Endowment as well as to help establish popular committees and explain their objectives and aims in those states;
5. Calls upon the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in complete coordination with Palestine - the PLO, and submit a progress report to the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, to the Al- Committee, and the forthcoming Islamic Conference. [...]



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE 40TH SESSION OF THE
UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, 27 SEPTEMBER 1985 [EXCERPTS]**

[...] Much has been said about the Holy City of Jerusalem representing an insurmountable obstacle to peace. I say to you that Jerusalem is rather the key to peace, the gate through which the warm rays of peace will engulf all the people of the entire region. Home of the monotheistic religions, Jerusalem can be no other than a unifying force for the noblest of human aspirations - the desire for lasting peace. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION
AFFAIRS OF THE 16TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
FEZ, MOROCCO, 6-10 JANUARY 1986 [EXCERPTS]**

[Statement outlining the OIC's principles of solidarity with Jerusalem]

In response to the kind invitation of the Kingdom of Morocco, and in accordance with We resolution adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was convened in Fez, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H corresponding to January 6-10, 1986.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, on 23 Rabiul Thani, 1406 H (January 4, 1986), under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Tazi, Director of the Department of Arab and Islamic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Morocco. [...]

I. POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

- (i) On the question of Palestine and the Middle East, the Conference condemned Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the PLO Offices in Tunis. It reaffirmed its adherence and commitment to the principles on which any solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East must be based. Foremost of these principles is the fact that the Palestine cause is the core of the conflict in the Middle East; that a just and lasting peace. In the area can only be based an total withdrawal by the Zionist entity from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian peoples including its right to return to its homelands Palestine, its right to self-determination, and its right to establish an independent sovereign state of its own in Palestine, with Al-Quds, as capital.
- (ii)
- (iii) [...]
- (ix) The Conference emphasized the Member States' commitment to use all their capabilities to counter Israel's decision annexing Al-Quds and to impose a political and economic boycott on the states that recognize the Israeli decision.
- (x) The Conference issued a statement condemning the incursion of Israeli authorities into the Al-Aqsa Mosque in an effort to secure for Jews a place for prayers inside the Mosque, and expressed its deep concern over this dastardly aggression. It called upon the international community, to take the necessary measures in order to prevent the repetition of such acts of aggression. [...]

DECLARATION OF THE SIXTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE ILLEGAL ENTRY INTO THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE BY MEMBERS OF THE ISRAELI KNESSET.

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25-29 Rabiul Thani, 1406 H (6-10 January 1986),

Alarmed by the news of the ignoble attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque on Wednesday, January 8, 1986, by a group of Israeli Knesset members under the protection of Israeli police,

Having heard the statement made by the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,

1. *Hails* the valiant stand of the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif against the heinous attack and their brave defense of the sanctities of Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic Shrines;
2. *Condemns* these repeated, wicked, criminal attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque which are supported and protected by Israeli occupation authorities;
3. *Warns* Israel of the dire consequences of these repeated attacks; Meanwhile, the Islamic States remain committed to discharging their duties, using all ways and means, to put an end to these Israeli acts of aggression;
4. *Emphasizes* its determination to support the steadfast stand of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by all possible ways and means;
5. *Places* on the international community the responsibility for preventing Israel from repeatedly committing such abominable crimes which constitute a violation of UN resolutions and international law and conventions;
6. *Requests* the Secretary General of OIC to immediately contact and convey this statement to the U.N Secretary General, the President of the Security Council, the five permanent members of the Security Council, and the Director General of UNESCO.

RESOLUTION NO.1/16-P - THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the sustained efforts made by Islamic States in the United Nations and all other international forums in support of the Question of Palestine and the Middle East,

Expressing grave concern over the increasingly deteriorating situation in Occupied Palestine and the Middle East as a result of the continuous wars and hostile practices of the Zionist enemy, against the countries and peoples of the region, thus posing a serious threat to world peace and security,

Convinced that the time has come to hold an International Conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, in which the Palestine Liberation Organization would participate on an equal footing with all parties concerned, with a view to enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights and the recovery of all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the unswerving commitment Of Islamic States to implement all the resolutions adopted an the Question of Palestine and the Middle East especially Resolution No.1/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

1. *Reaffirms* its adherence and commitment to the following seven principles and basis which should underline the solution of the Question of Palestine and the Middle East: [...]
 - d) The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the capital of Palestine - is an integral part of the occupied land of Palestine. The Israeli enemy should, therefore, withdraw unconditionally from it and restore it to Palestinian sovereignty; [...]
4. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to take active and collective steps for the adoption, by the Security Council, of a new resolution explicitly providing for:
 - a) The total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 - b) Guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative in accordance with the relevant international resolutions; [...]

7. *Strongly condemns* the United States for:

- (a) Its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its continued support for the occupation by the Zionist enemy of all the Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its non-recognition of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people; [...]
 - (c) The use of the right of veto to prevent the adoption of resolutions by the UN Security Council pertaining to the Question of Al-Quds, Palestine and the Middle East, which amounts to totally supporting the Zionist enemy and its continued acts of aggression, occupation and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thereby ignoring its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security; [...]
12. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and considers that all settlements that have been, or will be established, by the Zionist enemy in all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are measures and practices that are null and void and unlawful. These settlements must be dismantled and no more established, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions;
13. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the persistence of the Zionist enemy in systematically pursuing a policy of organized state terrorism against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; dismantling their camps and deporting the inhabitants, confiscating their property and establishing Zionist settlements around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as in all the other parts of the occupied homeland; in contravention of the will of the International Community, the UN resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Conference once again demands that an end be put to all these criminal acts and practices; [...]
23. *Reaffirms* the need on the part of all Muslim people and governments to celebrate Islamic Solidarity Day with the people of Palestine on 21 August every year and to recall on this occasion the criminal Zionist attempt to set fire to the blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the OIC in 1969 as a natural and unified response to this act, and to emphasize Islamic solidarity towards its primal cause: the question of Palestine and that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its stand against the Zionist enemy and its supporters and protectors; [...]

RESOLUTION NO.2/16-F - THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986),

Proceeding from the principles and the objectives of the OIC Charter,

Confirming Resolution 1/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif,

Commending the continuous efforts of the Member States at the United Nations and all other international organizations in support of the Palestine issue and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the firm commitment of Member States to implement all resolutions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there under the Zionist Israeli occupation as a result of the acts of annexation, Judaisation and sacrilege committed in the City, the grave perils and damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been subjected, the persistent Zionist threats to the City and its future as an Arab-Islamic City - where all the revealed religions had, during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries - and the grave danger to world peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation,

Considering that the protection of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the struggle against racist Zionism and that consequently this city can never be a subject for bargaining or concession,

Determined to combat the escalating organized-official Zionist terrorism in Palestine, particularly in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which has reached a most serious stage and is aimed at the expulsion of Palestinian Arabs from their homeland and the destruction of the blessed Aqsa Mosque and the erection on its ruins of the so-called Third Temple, as well as the continuous attempts to achieve such aims, in addition to encircling the City of Al-Quds by a cordon of buildings and settlements and bringing in new Jewish immigrant settlers,

Reaffirming that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the usurped Palestinian homeland and the capital of the Independent Palestinian State 'under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that its return to Palestinian sovereignty is the only guarantee for the preservation of its sanctity and its Islamic character, and for guaranteeing the freedom of religious practice in it,

Expressing its strong denunciation of the continued racist Zionist acts of aggression and attempt at the Judaisation and obliteration against the blessed Aqsa Mosque, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine, which are pursuance for the Ummah Muslim Arab civilization and history,

1. *Calls upon* the Member States to take immediate measures to implement all resolutions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 2/15-F of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to put them into effect during the year 1986;
2. *Reiterates* its strong conviction that the Islamic Arab character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif be preserved, and its commitment to work for its liberation and its return to Arab Palestinian Sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestinian State on its national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;
3. *Calls upon* the Member States to mobilize all their resources against the decisions and measures taken by the Zionist enemy, to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to declare it the permanent capital of the Zionist entity, including political, economic and cultural boycott and the prevention of any form of direct or indirect cooperation at any level;
4. *Appeals* to all countries of the world to refrain from establishing, with the Zionist authorities, any form of communication which could be construed by the Zionist entity as implying a tacit recognition of the fait accompli imposed by its declaration that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the unified permanent capital of the Zionist entity;
5. *Calls upon* the Member States to take action individually and collectively, to implement all international resolutions on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to reject all the measures and criminal practices of the Zionist enemy; and to strongly condemn all these measures and consider them as null and void, illegal and unacceptable as fait accompli, and to demand that such measures be continuously resisted until they are, together with their effects and consequences, completely eliminated;
6. *Urges* the Member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to urge a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab historical and Sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to urge them to take a clear and unequivocal stand against the aggressive Zionist measures and practices in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
7. *Calls upon* the Member States to implement the Information Plan and to hold seminars to promote public awareness of the Palestine issue and Al-Quds Al-Sharif throughout world capitals and at grass root levels especially in the United States and Western Europe;
8. *Also calls upon* the Member States to declare the twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, as a symbol of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, especially the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and as a tribute to their steadfastness and heroic resistance against the Zionist occupation;
9. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/16-P - AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,

Paying tribute to the continuous efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, in the follow-up and implementation of the Resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian Question,

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic Solidarity with the People of Palestine, and the constant commitment of the Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted by Al-Quds Committee,

1. *Decides* again that the Member States take immediate measures necessary for the implementation in 1986, of these resolutions, especially Resolution 3/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
2. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report on this issue to both Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/16-P - AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January 1986),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,

Commending the Member States which regularly settle their annual contribution to the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, especially the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia, in order to consolidate the efforts and struggle of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the firm commitment of the Islamic States to implement all the resolutions concerning the financing of Al-Quds Fund and the setting up of its Waqf,

1. *Calls upon* the Member States to adopt immediate measures to implement these resolutions, particularly Resolution No.4/15-P, and to put them into effect during 1986;
2. *Calls upon* the Member States to contribute generously to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, to provide them with fixed annual contributions, to transfer the contributions pledged in the previous years in order to provide and pay out the assigned assistance to set up the Waqf with the sums available in the Fund, to consider it part of the capital allocated to the Waqf and to begin operating and investing it, in conformity with the statute of the Waqf, as soon as possible;
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report in this regard to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; [...]

RESOLUTION NO.8/16-P - COUNTERING THE ZIONIST COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN AND AROUND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND IN THE OTHER PARTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani 1406H (6-10 January 1986),

In implementation of Resolution 2/14-P adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, *Responding* to the recommendations adopted by Al-Quds Committee at its Seventh Session, held in Marrakech, on 23 January, 1983, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II; which provide for "the elaboration of an urgent plan to counter-the dangers represented by the persistence of Israeli settlement in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as in the other occupied Palestinian territories",

Pursuant to the decision of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. to set up a committee called: "The Islamic Expert Committee for the study of the means of countering the dangers of the Zionist Colonial settlement in Palestine",

Pursuant to the Explanatory Note and its annexes submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the meetings of this Committee and its conclusions and recommendations,

In implementation of the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, which consider the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as the first and foremost cause of the Muslims, and call for support for the Palestinian people's steadfastness and struggle against the Zionist enemy and the liquidation schemes in their own land, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

1. *Approves* the plan proposed by the "Islamic Expert Committee for the study of the means of countering the dangers of the Zionist colonial settlement in Palestine", at its third meeting, held from 26 to 27 Safar, 1406H (9-10 November, 1985);
2. (A) *Calls upon* the Member States to contribute to Al-Quds Fund as well as its Waqf, providing an amount of one hundred million US dollars each for the budgets of the Fund as well as the its Waqf, in pursuance of the provisions of the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;
 - (B) *Decides* that the contributions of the Member States to the budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf be made annually, regularly and obligatorily;
 - (C) *Requests* the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures for the consolidation of the Fund and its Waqf through the collection of donations from institutions and individuals;
3. *Emphasizes* the need for intensifying Islamic action at the international level in order to stem the flow of Jewish emigration in implementation of the international resolutions declaring the settlements established by the Zionist entity as null and void and illegal;
4. *Calls* for the intensification of Islamic information activity in order to ensure the widest possible projection of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to expose the Zionist colonial settlement policy and its dangers for peace and security in the Middle East;
5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to Al-Quds Committee and the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
OF THE 16TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
FEZ, MOROCCO, 6-10 JANUARY 1986 [EXCERPTS]**

[Institution of Al-Quds Award]

**RESOLUTION NO.16/16-C - THE INSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL PRIZE TO BE CALLED
"THE AL-QUDS AWARD"**

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986),

Taking note of the recommendations of the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

And believing in the special place of Al-Quds Al-Sharif - the First Qiblah and Third Holy Haram - in the hearts of all Muslims;

1. *Reiterates* the importance of creating an international award to be named "The Al-Quds Award" to contribute to the preservation of Islamic heritage in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
2. *Requests* the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage to supervise and publicize this Award. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 10TH SESSION OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
MARRAKESH, MOROCCO, 21-22 JANUARY 1986**

[The Jerusalem Committee held its 10th session at the request submitted by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to discuss the dangers facing Al-Aqsa Mosque following its invasion by a group of Israeli MKs under the protection of the Israeli police with the aim of allocating a piece of the Mosque for Jewish worship. The Committee confirmed the importance of following up the implementation of the resolutions of previous conferences on Jerusalem and discussed two action papers submitted by the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations. At the end, recommendations were drafted and approved by the committee].

The tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee was held at Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco, on 10 and 11 Jumada 1, 1406 (21 and 22 January 1986), at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and pursuant to a request made by Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The Al-Quds Committee was invited to consider the dangers facing the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque since a number of members of the Israeli Knesset, under the Protection of the Israeli police, intruded into the Mosque in order to mark out areas of worship reserved for Jews.

Participants in the session included the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Mr. Yasser Arafat, as well as delegations of States members of the Al-Quds Committee. The Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran were absent.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated in the session.

In the opening statement, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, reviewed the situation concerning the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif and the Palestinian cause, highlighting the dangers confronting the Holy Al-Quds Mosque, which was the target of repeated acts of aggression, like other Islamic and Christian Holy Places in the Holy City. His Majesty reaffirmed the need for the Islamic countries to intensify their efforts to ensure that the Holy City and its inhabitants had the practical means of strengthening their resistance and preserving their land and the Holy Places.

His Majesty issued an appeal to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO to close ranks, since the fate of Al-Quds should transcend all political and personal considerations.

His Majesty informed the Committee of his decision to have the Holy Al-Quds Mosque guarded by Moroccans. He also proposed that the kings, heads of State and emirs of the Islamic countries should sign a public communiqué to be addressed to His Holiness the Pope, the permanent members of the Security Council and

the Secretary-General of the United Nations, requesting them to circulate the communiqué among Member States and the international authorities, so that they would assume their responsibilities with a view to preventing a religious war of unpredictable scope and consequences.

Mr. Yasser Ararat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, then took the floor and thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for the welcome initiative of convening the session of the Al-Quds Committee and for his prompt response to the recent developments. Chairman Arafat warned the Committee about the ambitions of the Zionist entity, whose repeated acts of aggression were aimed at destroying the Al-Aqsa Mosque and building the temple of Solomon upon its ruins, as part of a premeditated plan to conceal the Arab and Islamic identity of the Holy City and destroy the Christian and Islamic Holy Places. The Chairman of the PLO expressed confidence that the Committee would adopt measures commensurate with the developments and the challenges that were virtually humiliating the Arab and Muslim world and even the Christian world.

The Committee heard a statement by His Excellency Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who referred to the importance of the session in the light of the present situation, and launched an appeal for increased support from the Islamic world for the resistance of the Palestinian people, who were struggling in the occupied territories to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City. The Secretary-General of the Organization also urged the Committee to request the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities fully, adopt measures that would deter the Zionist enemy from resorting to such practices, and call upon it to abide by international resolutions on the subject.

The heads of delegation who took the floor thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for his initiative in convening the Committee and stated their positions regarding the dangerous development of the situation and the challenge to the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif. They reaffirmed the need to provide any assistance likely to strengthen the resistance of the inhabitants of the Holy City and of the occupied territories, so as to help them remain on their land and in the Holy Places and to block Zionist machinations and pressure aimed at chasing them away. The heads of delegation also appealed to the Committee to adopt practical resolutions and establish a body to follow up their implementation.

The Committee endorsed the proposal made by His Majesty King Hassan II that the next session should be held in April 1986 with a view to considering progress made in the implementation of the resolutions.

The Committee considered it indispensable to continue implementing the resolutions relating to the City of Al-Quds adopted at previous Islamic conferences, particularly the resolution adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference (session on Palestine and Al-Quds) concerning all forms of jihad.

The Committee focused on the two working papers submitted by the delegations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of Palestine. After the ensuing exchange of views, a small drafting committee was formed to prepare the text of the Committee's recommendations.

The Committee recommended:

That the principle of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people should be strengthened by, on the one hand, putting an end to differences and conflicts between Islamic States and, on the other hand, devoting all efforts and Islamic potential to the liberation of the first of the qiblas and the third holy sanctuary;

That the sermon at the prayer service on Friday, 20 Jumada 1, 1406 H (31 January 1986) should be devoted to the denunciation in all mosques of the Zionist plans and practices aimed at destroying the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Judaizing the Holy City and changing its Arab and Muslim characters;

That on Monday, 23 Jumada 1, 1406 H (3 February 1986, work should stop for a specific length of time throughout the Muslim world as a protest against Zionist violations of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Mosque of Abraham at Hebron (Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi), and as an expression of solidarity on the part of the Islamic Ummah with the Palestinian population of occupied Palestine in their valiant resistance effort to safeguard their homeland and their Holy Places;

That, pursuant to the Committee's proposal as approved by His Majesty King Hassan II, contact should be established with the Holy See, the Orthodox Church and the other authorities of the Christian religions, with a view to adopting a clear and effective proposal in response to the Zionist violations in the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif and in occupied Palestine;

That His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, should be entrusted with the task of sending a letter to the heads of State of the permanent members of the Security Council, to the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, to the Chairman of OAU and to the current Chairman of the European Economic Community, reporting Israel's continuing criminal and Zionist acts of aggression in the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif at Hebron and in the occupied towns and regions of Palestine, stressing the growing seriousness of the

situation, which poses a dangerous threat to international peace and security, and requesting those countries to put pressure on the Israeli authorities to end such acts of aggression and abide by the relevant international resolutions;

That the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be instructed to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of OAU and the Director-General of UNESCO and request them to make every effort to bring to an end Israeli practices and violations of the Holy Places in occupied Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds al-Sharif;

That, on the suggestion of His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Islamic Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, an appeal signed by the heads of State of the Islamic countries should be addressed to the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, His Holiness the Pope and the international authorities. The appeal would contain a warning about the inherent risk posed by the continuing Zionist violations of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Palestine, particularly in the Holy City of Al-Quds and at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the risk created by the failure to recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people - a serious challenge to the Faithful throughout the world. It would point out that such policies of aggression provoke hatred and conflict between the followers of the divine religions, which could pose a threat to international peace and security;

That effective support should continue to be given to the struggle of the Palestinian people at all levels, political, military and economic, and at the level of information, in order to enable it to resist on its land and in its homeland with greater firmness and to oppose more effectively the Zionist occupation and the racist, oppressive and colonialist practices in occupied Palestine, in particular in the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif;

That the Islamic States should be asked to accelerate the reconstitution of the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its *Waqf*, in implementation of the pertinent resolutions, in order to permit payment of the scheduled amount of aid to support the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people;

That an appeal should be launched for voluntary contributions among the Muslim population in order to strengthen the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and that the municipal administrations of Islamic capitals should be urged to give financial support to the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine;

That support should be given to the joint efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Jordanian Government to safeguard the Holy Places of Islam in occupied Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds al-Sharif, in order to permit the reconstruction, maintenance and protection of the Holy Mosque. Tribute was paid, in that regard, to the efforts made by the Minister for Awqaf and Religious Affairs and for the Islamic Holy Places;

That the implementation of the Islamic boycott of the Israeli enemy should be ensured in all the Islamic countries;

That a certain number of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Al-Quds al-Sharif Committee and the Secretary-General of the Committee should be enabled to participate in the deliberations of the Security Council concerning Israeli violations of the holy sanctuary of Al-Quds and Al-Haram al-Ibrahimi, in Hebron, in order to express the unified Islamic position on that situation;

That a sub-committee of the Al-Quds Committee should be established with the mandate of visiting all the Islamic countries in order to draw up programmes of action for the implementation of all the Islamic resolutions concerning the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine. The sub-committee would be answerable to the Al-Quds Committee;

That the General Secretariat should be asked to inform member countries of the resolutions adopted by the Committee, in particular operative paragraphs 2, 3, 10 and 11, and to submit a report to the Committee at its next session.

In concluding its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, who is making sustained efforts in the Arab, Islamic and international arenas in defence of the rights of the Palestinian people and working for the restoration of Al-Quds al-Sharif to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

The members of the Committee also expressed their thanks and gratitude to the Moroccan people for the warm welcome accorded them and the generous hospitality extended to them.



HIS MAJESTY HASSAN II, KING OF MOROCCO, LETTER TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 24 JANUARY 1986

[Letter denouncing Israeli violations at Al-Aqsa Mosque]

As President of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, We have, on behalf of all the Islamic countries, brought before the Security Council a complaint against the State of Israel for its multiple violations of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations and for its unspeakable desecrations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, perpetrated

with the endorsement and on the decision of the Government of Israel and carried out under the protection and with the support of its armed police.

The blow thus dealt not only to the absolutely unquestionable legal and historical rights of the Muslim countries but also, and above all, to the deepest feelings of one billion inhabitants of this planet constitutes a crime against spiritual values and a violation of divine precepts, which, if they go unpunished, might provoke among the masses of the believers a legitimate but uncontrollable reaction of revolt, with unforeseeable and incalculable consequences.

The world is following your debate, not without anxiety, and expects of the Security Council the decisions which the gravity of the situation dictates.

We, for our part, are certain that all the members of the Council, transcending and passing beyond contingencies arising from strategic or circumstantial alliances or friendships and taking into account only the lofty mission of peace and justice with which they are invested, will act on Our complaint in the manner naturally called for both by law and by the universal conscience.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Hassan II
King of Morocco



**COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, NEW YORK,
2 OCTOBER 1986 [EXCERPTS]**

[Summary of the meeting and its recommendations on Jerusalem]

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held their annual Co-ordination Meeting on Thursday, 28 Muharram 1407H, corresponding to 2 October 1986, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting was presided over by His Excellency Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Filali, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco. [...]
7. The meeting approved the report of the Committee of Six on Palestine and the recommendations contained therein. It reiterated that in order to establish a just and durable peace in the area, Israeli forces must withdraw from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people must be allowed to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, their right to self-determination and their right to an independent and sovereign homeland in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative.
8. The meeting expressed deep indignation at the concerted campaign by Zionist elements aimed at the desecration and destruction of the Islamic holy shrines in the occupied territories, in particular in Jerusalem, and declared that such actions would not be tolerated by the Islamic world. It condemned the policy of the Zionist entity to usurp the land and properties of the Palestinian people, the blowing up of Palestinian houses, its threats of closure and other oppressive actions against the universities and institutes of learning of the Palestinian people, as well the building and expansion of Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. These oppressive measures by the Zionist entity were aimed at undermining the national identity of the Palestinian people. [...]
11. The meeting noted that Israel continues its attempts to make inroads into the continent of Africa. The recent resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel by Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon were cases in point. The decision by Côte d'Ivoire to establish its Embassy in Jerusalem was in violation of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this issue. The meeting expressed grave concern over this trend and called upon member States to make efforts in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity as well as bilaterally to reverse it. [...]
13. The meeting condemned the recent terrorist attack on a Jewish synagogue in Turkey and expressed the apprehension that this could be a precursor of Zionist intentions and actions against the Muslim holy places in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Jerusalem, particularly against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 5TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
KUWAIT, 26-29 JANUARY 1987 [EXCERPTS]**

[Summary of the summit and its recommendations on Jerusalem]

In the name of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate.
Allah's blessings be upon our Prophet Mohammed and His Kin.

7. His highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, the Amir of the State of Kuwait, inaugurated the Conference and requested HE Dr. Izz-ud-din Laraki, the First minister of the Kingdom of Morocco to make a statement of behalf of the Chairman of the fourth Islamic Summit conference. The First Minister conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hassan II to the Conference and to His Highness the Amir of Kuwait who was known for his qualities of wisdom, tolerance and patience and would guide the Summit in a manner designed to promote the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah. He added that the Islamic World must move forward with strong belief and righteousness to defend the rights and liberty of the Ummah. He called for concerted efforts aimed at the liberation of Arab and Palestinian occupied territories and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]
18. H.E Mr. S. Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, delivered an address in which he referred to the constructive and valuable contribution made by Kuwait to Islamic causes and hoped that the Summit would adopt historic decisions to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah and contribute to the well- being of the Islamic peoples. His Excellency stated that the complex problems confronting the Islamic World included attacks against sovereignty, territorial integrity culture and faith of Muslim countries internal divisions, and socio-economic under-development. The major issues of direct concern to the Islamic Ummah here the Palestine question, Jerusalem, the Middle East Conflict, Lebanon, Iran-Iraq Conflict, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, international terrorism, the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel, threats to Islamic culture and civilization and the obstacles to economic and social progress and development. He hoped that with the blessings of Allah the Almighty, the leaders or the Islamic States would adopt far-reaching decision to strengthen Islamic unity and solidarity and enable the Islamic world to resolve its problems and contribute towards international peace and prosperity for mankind.
19. HE Mr. Cavier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the Organization of the United Nations, made a statement in which he informed the Summit of the United Nation's effort to resolve the problems faced by the Islamic States, including the question of Palestine and Middle East, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Situation in Lebanon, the situation in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict and Cyprus and the economic problems of Islamic countries arid other issues. [...]

POLITICAL ISSUES:

29. The summit adopted a resolution pertaining to Palestine and the Middle East which reaffirmed that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be established on the basis of complete and unconditional. withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights including its tight to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State on its' national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and under the leadership or the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. The Summit. stressed that any solution to this conflict must be sought with the full participation or the Palestine Liberation Organizations: on an equal and, equitable footing with the other parties, in all international conferences., activities and deliberations relating to the Palestine Question and the Arab-Zionist Conflict.

The resolution firmly rejected all separate agreements and initiatives and considered that Security Council resolution 242 of 1967 does not constitute an adequate basis to the solution of the Palestine and Middle East Question. It called for resolute and continued action to implement the Arab Peace Plan and reaffirmed the need for the early convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO on an equal footing, and the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine Question and the Middle East Conflict .The resolution also called for the formation of a preparatory committee to facilitate the holding of the International Conference.

The Conference condemned the US policy of continued and unlimited support to the Zionist enemy in the political, military, economic and all other fields.

The Summit called upon Member States to intensify their contacts with the European Economic Committee (EEC) with a view to inducing it to take more positive stands based on respect for international law, the UN Charter and resolutions which guarantee the inalienable national right of the Palestinian people.

The Conference reiterated that all Zionist Legislations in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the other occupied Palestinian territories and the Golan Heights are null and void.

It also considered that all the settlements set up or to be set up by the Zionist enemy in all occupied territories including Al-Quds are illegal and have no validity.

It hailed the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, and affirmed its strong resolve for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the land and people of Lebanon and its institutions, and demanded the immediate and complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Summit called on Member States to abide by the principle of not establishing any form of direct or indirect relations with the Zionist enemy, and requested them to extend all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people so as to reinforce their steadfastness and enable them to attain their inalienable national rights. It called for continued issuance of the Palestine Stamp, the application of the provisions of Islamic boycott of the Zionist enemy, and to start teaching the course on the history and geography of Palestine on the basis of a unified syllabus and as a compulsory subject at all levels of school education. It expressed support for the efforts of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, and the efforts of the Committee for Monitoring the moves of the Zionist Enemy, and the Islamic Expert committee on the Zionist settlements in Palestine.

It called on Member States to redouble their efforts to stamp out racial discrimination and Zionism.

The Summit hailed 'the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the friendly third world countries which advocate peace and equality, especially members of the non- Aligned Movement and the Organization or African Unity.

30. The Summit adopted a resolution on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming total adherence to the provisions of the Islamic Programme of Action' and all the resolutions adopted by Al-Quds Committee, regarding the Islamic Ummah's insistence on preserving the Arab-Islamic character of that holy city, and its commitment to work for liberating it.. It called for effecting the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all Islamic Capitals and Cities.

The Conference took note of the project for the establishment of an Arab hospital in Al-Quds to serve as a substitute for the Hospice Charity Hospital which has been closed down, without any justification, by the Israeli occupation authorities with a view to Judaizing Al-Quds. The Summit supported this humanitarian project and urged Member States to participate in its realization. [...]

35. The Summit adopted a resolution regarding the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf which stressed the importance of the vital and effective role played by the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories. It called upon Member, States to fulfil their pledge to pay up the capitals of the, Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to one hundred million dollars each. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
OF THE 5TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, KUWAIT,
26-29 JANUARY 1987 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution reaffirming the OIC's political, financial and institutional support for Jerusalem

RESOLUTION NO. 2/5-P(IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, the State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al-Oula, 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

*Guided by the principles and objectives, of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
Confirming continued Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the unwavering commitment of Islamic States to the declaration of Jihad for the liberation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the deliverance of Al- Aqsa Mosque and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;*

Taking into account the current situation in the holy City under the odious Israeli occupation the acts of annexation Judaisation and sacrilege the obliteration of disfiguration of the Arab and Islamic features of the City, the continued implementation of Zionist settlement schemes designed to change the city's demographical structure so as to declare it a unified and eternal capital of its alien entity;

Having considered the heavy material, moral and human losses sustained by the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a result of the official systematic, and terrorist policies and the 'scorched earth' policy pursued by the Zionist occupation authorities, and the Zionist vengeful gangs, which continue to expel them from the City, inflicting collective punishments and eliciting daily encroachments on their property and shrines;

In view of the extremely grave situation of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as a result of continued Zionist violations and attempts to destroy it and to erect the so-called Third Temple on its ruins which poses an incessant challenge to the sentiments of the Islamic Ummah and the international public opinion, and constitutes a blatant defiance and violation of international law and the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN and other international forums;

With a view to preserving the gains of the Palestinian people in their struggle, both inside their occupied homeland and at the international level, through the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative and, therefore, the need to continue joint Islamic action in order 'to give concrete form to such gains.

Having considered the fundamental relationship between the Palestine cause and the conflict with racist Zionism and the fact that the usurpation of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is the root cause of their conflict, which means that no party may render; that City a subject for bargaining, negotiations or concessions.

Guided by all UN Resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and Pursuant to all Islamic resolutions in this regard:

1. *Reiterates* Member States' total commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the Islamic Programme of Action for the confrontation of the Zionist enemy adapted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, as well as all other Islamic resolutions and the recommendations issued by Al-Quds Committee, in all spheres, particularly the economic, military and political.
2. *Reiterates* that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif takes priority over all other questions for all Muslims, that Jihad for the liberation of Al-Quds, the deliverance of Al-Aqsa Mosque and victory of the Palestinian people is an individual religious obligation on all Muslims, so that each should contribute what he can in fulfilling it, seeking Allah's satisfaction, and a duty imposed by Islamic Fraternity, for the vindication of right and the removal of evil.
3. *Also reiterates* that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an indivisible part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, that it is the capital of Palestine, the sovereign, independent State, that its return to Arab-Palestinian sovereignty constitutes the only guarantee of preserving its Arab-Islamic character, its continued sanctity, and the freedom of worship therein for all followers of the other revealed religions - a freedom preserved by the Arabs and the Muslims through the past fourteen centuries.
4. *Reiterates* Member States commitment to employ all their capabilities in confronting the decision taken by the Israeli enemy to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and declare it the eternal, unified capital of the Zionist entity, including breaking political, diplomatic and Consular relations and putting an end to all forms of cooperation - economic, cultural, scientific, technical, or other and regardless of its level with any state which recognizes that aggressive decision.
5. *Calls upon* all countries, especially the USA., to refrain from dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any manner that may suggest an implicit recognition or that may be invoked by those authorities as an indication of such recognition or as an acceptance of the fait accompli arising from the declaration of Al-Quds as the eternal and unified capital of the Zionist entity.
6. *Calls for* maintaining collective and individual, contacts with the Vatican, the Orthodox Church, and other Christian religious circles, so as to establish a unified Islamic-Christian stand which would help preserve the Arab Islamic and sacred religious character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif
7. *Reiterates* Member States' commitment to continue work and coordination with international groups which support Arab and Islamic rights and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people for the implementation of the international resolutions, adopted by the UN and the UN Specialized Agencies such as UNESCO, concerning the cessation of aggressive measures and practices in that Holy City, especially the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the blessed AQSA Mosque and other Holy Places as well as the persecution of the City's Arab Palestinian inhabitants.
8. *Calls upon* all countries of the world not to recognize the legitimacy of the incessant aggressive Zionist measures and practices designed to change the Arab-Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif disturb its population balance and introduce demographic changes in it; and to condemn all such aggressive measures and practices as null and void and illegal, and to work for resisting them and the elimination of all their legal effects and consequences.

9. *Calls upon* Member States to work for the implementation of the Information Programme included in the approved Information Plan concerning the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and to hold Solidarity Symposia and Festivals in world Capitals in popular intellectual and international public opinion circles especially in the USA, countries of Western Europe, Japan and Latin America, seeking cooperation - to this end -with the Muslim Ambassadors' Councils and the Palestine Support Committees.
10. *Calls for* holding official and popular festivals on the "Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian peoples" which occurs on 21 August each year. The purpose is to recall the criminal attempt to burn the blessed Aqsa Mosque, the solidarity of Muslim Countries in defence of the cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other causes of the Islamic World, and the establishment of the Organization of Islamic Conference as a framework for joint Islamic action.
11. *Calls for* twinning of the Capitals of all Muslim States with Al-Quds Al-Sharif the Capital of Palestine, as a move to promote Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine, and to signify the Muslim Ummah's tribute to their heroic defence of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque - the first Qiblah and the Third Holy Shrine - as well as other holy places; and for their steadfast stand and heroic and resolute resistance against the Israeli occupation, and their valiant stand against Zionist designs to Judaize their Holy City. [...]

RESOLUTION 7/5-P(IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, The State of Kuwait, on 26-29 Jumada Al-Oula, 1407H corresponding 26-29 January 1987,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
Affirming the continued consolidation of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the commitment of Member States to pay up the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf through steady financial Contributions;
Appreciating the importance of the active and vital role of Al-Quds Fund in boosting the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people in all the occupied Arab territories, Particularly the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Noting the significance of the role of the Waqf in ensuring steady financial resources for the Fund;
Commending Member States which continue to provide annual Contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, notably the kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
Referring to all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences;

1. *Reiterates* Member States commitment to pay up the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, each amounting to US\$ 100 million. (One hundred million US dollars)
2. *Calls upon* the General Secretariat to take necessary measures and make necessary arrangements for the implementation of this resolution. [...]

RESOLUTION 30/5-P(IS) - ON THE SUPPORT FOR THE IDEALS OF, AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Islamic Solidarity, held in Kuwait, The State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumada Al-Oula, 1407H corresponding to 26-29 January 1987,

Recalling the resolutions urging active support for UNESCO, adopted by the 15th and 16th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in Sanaa, from 25 to 29 Rabie' Al-Awwal, 1405H (18-22 December 1984), and in Fez from 25 to 29 Rabie Al-Thani, 1406H (6-10 January, 1986) respectively;

Taking into consideration the resolutions in support of UNESCO adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in its 22nd Ordinary session in Addis Ababa in June, 1986 and the Summit of the Movement of the Non Aligned Countries in Harare in September 1986;

Recognizing the vital role of UNESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, which is compatible with the universal ideals of Islam;

Appreciating the significant achievements of UNESCO with regard to the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage especially its efforts to preserve the historic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the work undertaken for the objective presentation of the Islamic civilization as well as the writing of the history of mankind;

Emphasizing the need for stronger intellectual and cultural interaction and cooperation in the pursuit of justice and peace;

1. *Reaffirms* solemnly the belief of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the noble ideals and admirable objectives of UNESCO
2. *Expresses* its appreciation for the courageous efforts made by the Director General of UNESCO Mr. Ahamadou Mahtar M'Bow to preserve the integrity of the Organization and its universality on the basis of equality between Member States and mutual respect and the recognition of their cultural values and traditions.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL, 31 JULY 1987**

[Report on the negligence of Israeli authorities and consequent damages to ancient Islamic buildings]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a new act of aggression carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities against an Islamic historic landmark in the city of Jerusalem whose origins go back to the Ayyubid era, in the context of the Israeli measures aimed at the Judaization of the Holy City in order to obliterate its historic landmarks that preserve their Arab and Islamic character. The implementation of these measures began immediately following the occupation of the Holy City in 1967.

This ancient Islamic landmark is the Tankiziyah Madrasah located at the Bab al-Silsilah in Jerusalem and built by the Mamluk Emir Tankiz in AD 1320 as an Islamic religious school. It was subsequently converted to the seat of the Islamic Supreme Court and remained so until the Israeli occupation of the city in 1967, when the Israeli army proceeded to use the rooms and roof of the building, on the pretext of the strategic nature of the location for observation of activity in the area of the adjacent Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Following the report carried by the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post* on Sunday, 21 June 1987, about cracking and collapse in part of the Tankiziyah Madrasah building, the Department of Islamic Awkaf in Jerusalem made the necessary contacts with officials in the Municipality, the Department of Antiquities and the Israeli police in order to enable a special committee of the Department of Islamic Awkaf, under the chairmanship of His Eminence the President of the Council of Awkaf and Islamic Affairs, to visit the building and ascertain the facts. The Department of Islamic Awkaf was promised by the Jerusalem Inspector of Antiquities that the visit could be made on the morning of 30 June 1987. However, this visit did not take place as scheduled, the excuse being that the necessary permit had not been issued by the Israeli supreme authorities. During this period, the Department of Awkaf contacted and made approaches to the competent authorities with a view to expediting the process of the issuance of the required permit. However, the operation failed. In view of the anxiousness of the Department of Awkaf to examine the situation at close hand and in the light of the available possibilities, the Deputy Director of Awkaf, the Assistant Director of Construction and Maintenance, the Chief of the Islamic Antiquities Division and the photographer of the Antiquities Division, accompanied by the Jerusalem Inspector of Antiquities Mr. Dan Bahat, paid a visit to a part only of the Tankiziyah Madrasah, namely, the back of the western part adjoining what is known as the Wailing Wall (Al-Buraq) in the neighbourhood of the excavations that have been, and are being, carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs. The visit was limited to only one of the rooms located to the west of the south *iwān* of the Tankiziyah Madrasah. The group was not permitted to visit any other part of the Madrasah, in spite of the Department of Awkaf's emphasis on the need for a visit through the main entrance to the whole building. From the visit and inspection, the following was evident:

1. The collapse of a portion of the room located to the west of the south *iwān* over an area 2.5 x 3 square metres and to a depth of 4 metres approximately, so that the Ayyubid foundations of the Tankiziyah Madrasah were uncovered.
2. Cracks in the walls of the foundations of the Ayyubid Tankiziyah Madrasah.
3. Fissures in the ceiling of the above-mentioned room.
4. Disintegration of a large portion of the marble floor of the room and damage to its plaster and walls owing to humidity and water seepage from all directions.
5. Damage to doors and windows as a result of negligence and abuse.

What may be concluded from that damage to the property and the procrastination of the Israeli occupation supreme authorities in issuing a permit for the Special Committee of the Islamic Awkaf to visit and inspect the building and see the facts confirms the following:

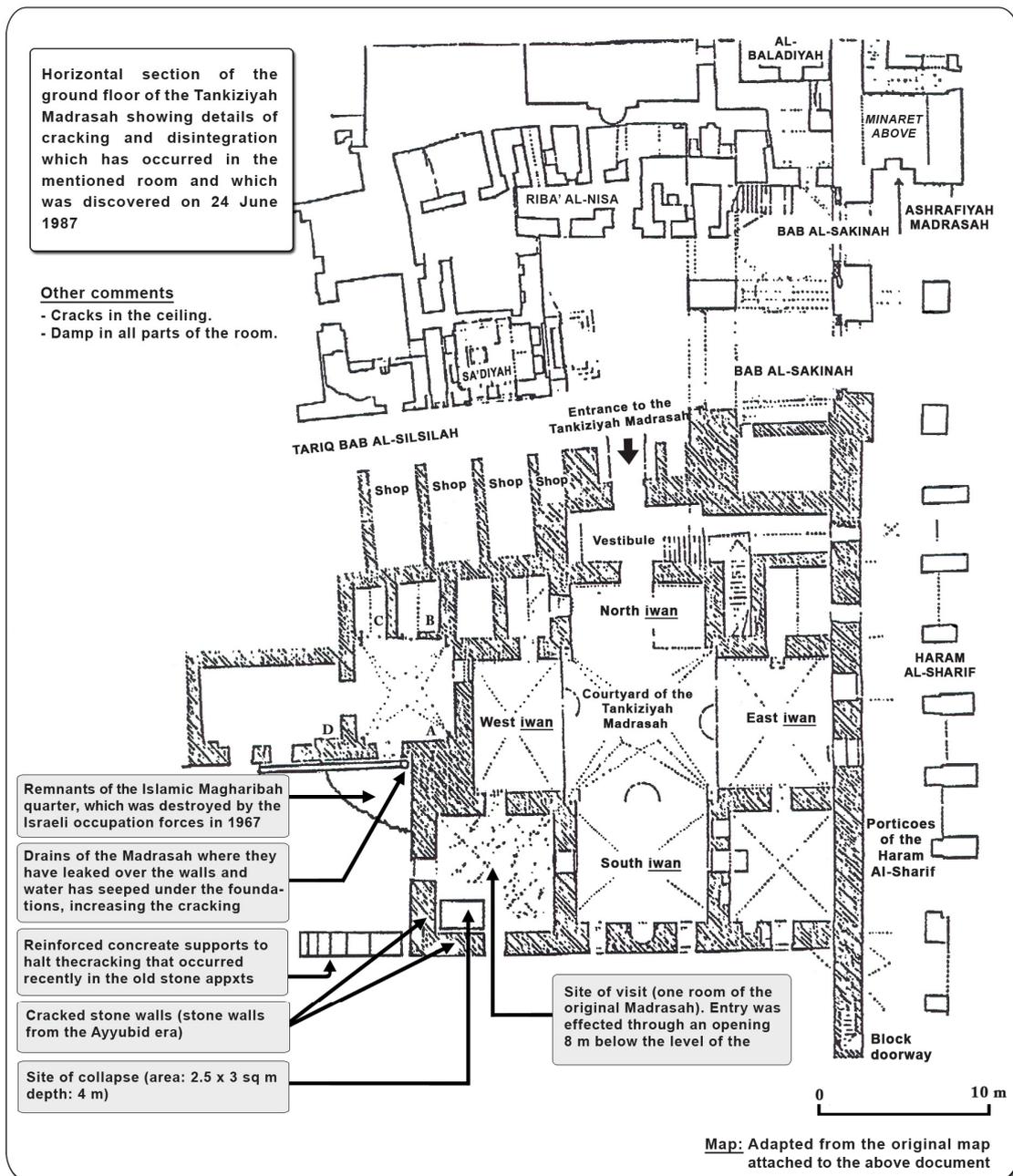
1. The underlying cause is persistence in the excavations being carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs underneath Islamic buildings in numerous directions for the purpose of completing schemes which have been drawn up but not yet completed.
2. The cracks in the walls of the foundation of the room, in the south-west corner of the room, all caused by the excavations under the building, are a sure indication of the gravity of the situation.
3. Negligence in the use of the building is evident to a large degree. This is apparent from an inspection of one room of the building.
4. The delaying of the visit for such a long time, although cracking had occurred and electrical equipment and transformers were present, emphasizes that the operation is bigger than has been indicated or stated in the Israeli press.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in bringing to your attention the deliberate damage that is being done to an Islamic historic landmark and the consequent injury to the feelings of Muslims, reaffirms the

urgent need to take effective measures to ensure the preservation of the condition and integrity of the Islamic historic and sacred places and to endeavour to ensure respect for and implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Jerusalem, which reject all Israeli measures, legislation and action aimed at altering the character of the Holy City and its demographic and geographical structure and emphasize the urgent need to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 39 and 76 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah Salah,
Ambassador - Permanent Representative



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EMERGENCY MEETING
OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, IRFANE, MOROCCO, 5 JANUARY 1988**

[The meeting convened mainly to consider the Palestinian Intifada against the Israeli occupation and concentrated on solidarity with the Palestinian people rather than on Jerusalem. Nevertheless, as part of the meeting the OIC issued recommendations and practical guidelines with regard to the issue of Jerusalem]

In the wake of the massive national uprising currently sweeping Al-Quds al-Sharif (Jerusalem the Holy) and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which has spread to all the Palestinian Arab territories under occupation, and following the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its repression of the uprising, described by its media as the most violent since 1967, the Al-Quds Committee held an emergency meeting in the City of Ifrane, Morocco, on 15 Jumada I, A.H. 1408 (5 January 1988), at the invitation of King Hassan II of Morocco, the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to consider all aspects of the savage means of repression being employed against the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mujahid Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and by representatives of all the member States of the Committee with the exception of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

King Hassan II opened the meeting with an address in which he stated that resistance was the acknowledged right of people whose dignity had been trampled. Following the events in Al-Quds, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the other occupied territories, he could only express astonishment at seeing the United States, a super-Power and a friend, renounce the principles "which in the past it has fought to defend, and for which we have fought by its side".

His Majesty recalled the Arab Peace Plan, approved by the Arab Summit Conference at Fez [see S/15510, annex]. He expressed his apprehension that there might have been confusion between the issue of Al-Quds al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli problem, which would delay the solution of the former. He suggested that the Al-Quds Committee, or the Foreign Ministers of OIC member States at their forthcoming meeting in Amman, should draft practical guidelines on winning the sympathies of adherents of religions other than Islam and rallying the maximum number of sympathizers for Muslims and the cause of Al-Quds.

His Majesty added that such action was essential, for "if we close ranks on the question of Al-Quds, we will compel the enemy to enter into a dialogue. If the enemy should refuse a dialogue, it would help to convince the world that it seeks neither a dialogue nor a peaceful solution and is not ready for either."

His Majesty commended the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the service of the organization and of the Al-Quds Committee. He asked the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee to convey to the fighters outside the occupied territories and the resistance forces within them the word of Allah the Almighty: "Lord, fill our hearts with steadfastness. Make us firm of foot and help us against the unbelievers. By Allah's Will, they routed them."

Mr. Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, expressed his thanks and appreciation to King Hassan II for having called the important meeting at a time when the Palestinian cause and Al-Quds Al-Sharif were undergoing such difficulties. He expressed the grave concern of the Muslim world at the continuing vicious Zionist onslaught against the Palestinian people, the murdering of unarmed children, women and elderly people in the occupied territories, the violation of holy places and the firing at worshippers in mosques.

Mr. Pirzada expressed his admiration for and pride in the outstanding heroism demonstrated by the steadfast Palestinian people in the face of the occupation. The young Palestinians had been confronting the occupation forces, which were armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated weaponry, with nothing more than the stones of their blessed land and their magnificent courage, which had shaken the Zionist entity and sown panic in its ranks.

Speaking next, Yasser Arafat expressed his thanks to King Hassan II for his fraternal, faithful and sincere stand towards the Palestinians at that critical juncture. He then reviewed the phases in the current upsurge of the Palestinian people, stating that the upsurge would, with the help of God, continue unabated. He informed the Committee that the Palestine Liberation Organization had asked for a meeting of the Security Council to

consider the attempts by the Zionist entity to deport Palestinian citizens from their homeland, and called for international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Committee heard a message sent to King Hassan II by his brother, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, in which His Highness hailed the meeting of the Al-Quds Committee and expressed appreciation to King Hassan II for his initiative in convening it, thus revealing his awareness of the importance of united Islamic action to help the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

The Committee also listened to statements by the heads of the delegations of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Senegal, in which they expressed pride in the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their worthy resistance, which had culminated in the present uprising. They also thanked King Hassan II for his initiative in convening the meeting of the Committee to consider the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories. They emphasized the need to support the Palestinian people in their resistance and their rejection of occupation and help them to counter the designs of the Zionist entity and its policies and practices aimed at uprooting the Palestine people from their land.

The Al-Quds Committee, following closely and with grave concern the development of the serious situation in the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories:

1. *Salutes* the Arab Palestinian people, expresses pride in their uprising, and calls upon all OIC member States to intensify their political and material support for the Arab Palestinian people inside their occupied homeland so as to strengthen their capacity for steadfastness and for resistance to occupation and terrorist and racist practices;
2. *Reiterates its* condemnation of Israel's occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds, and considers that the continuation of the occupation constitutes a grave violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people;
3. *Strongly condemns* the inhuman Zionist policies and practices against the Arab population in the occupied Palestinian territories, as exemplified by evictions, expulsions, deportations, killings, mass detentions, expropriations and the violation and desecration of holy places, and calls upon the international community to hold an investigation, under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross with a view to determining the magnitude of the heinous crimes committed by Israel against the Arab people of Palestine and bringing such crimes to an end;
4. *Calls upon* all member States of OIC to use their influence and friendly relations with the international community and to make all necessary efforts and political and diplomatic contacts with States, international and regional organizations to persuade them to bring pressure to bear on the Zionist occupation authorities to comply with international treaties and conventions, in particular the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and respect the relevant international resolutions;
5. *Calls for* the seeing up, throughout the Muslim world, of committees on solidarity with the Palestinian people, in order to provide material and moral assistance to the revolution until the Palestinian people can liberate their land and determine their own destiny;
6. *Calls upon* the councils of Muslim ambassadors in all world capitals to make urgent contacts with the Governments, political parties and public organizations and the information media in their countries of accreditation and to urge them to denounce and decry Zionist practices and call for an end to them;
7. *Calls upon* all Islamic media institutions to give still more coverage to news of the popular uprising in occupied Palestine and write commentaries on the situation so as to enlighten Islamic public opinion about the facts in the occupied Palestinian territories;
8. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, international organizations and communities which have condemned Israel's repressive measures promptly, publicly and officially, and urges them to continue and intensify their condemnation and bring pressure to bear on the Israeli occupation authorities to stop such measures;
9. *Calls upon* the international community to do everything possible to help the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights, and reiterates that peace and stability cannot return to the city of Al-Quds, the rest of the Palestinian territories or the Middle East region as a whole until a just and comprehensive solution is found to the problem of Palestine, which is the primary concern of the Muslims and the key to the conflict in the Middle East; such a solution must enable the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable national rights, including title to their homeland and the right to return, to recover their property, to determine their own future without any outside interference, to exercise unfettered sovereignty over their country and its natural

- resources and to establish an independent and sovereign State in Palestine with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;
10. *Calls for* the early convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the five permanent members of the Security Council;
 11. *Designates* Friday, 25 Jumada I A.H. 1408 (15 January 1988) as a Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian Uprising, and calls for the Friday sermon on that day in all mosques throughout the Muslim world to be devoted to the uprising and the agony, suffering and resistance of the Palestine people, and for prayers for the dead to be read that day in memory of the martyrs;
 12. *Calls upon* Islamic Governments to make appropriate arrangements for organizing a fund-raising campaign, collecting one day's salary in cash or in kind as an expression of solidarity with the Palestinian people and their uprising;
 13. *Decides* to address telegrams to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council and the heads of the member States of the Security Council, urging their immediate intervention to halt the Zionists' practices against the unarmed Palestinian population in the occupied Arab territories, to take deterrent measures against the Israeli entity and to impose sanctions against it in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
 14. *Authorizes* its members to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the permanent members of the Security Council in order to apprise them of developments in the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and to urge them to work for the implementation of Security Council resolution 605 (1987), including the compulsory international protection of Palestinian citizens under occupation;
 15. *Expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude* to King Hassan II, the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, for his commendable efforts and his invitation to hold an emergency meeting of the Committee, which reflect his concern for Al-Quds al-Sharif and all the other occupied Arab territories, the importance that he attaches to the resistance of their population and the support and defence of their inalienable national rights and his continued efforts to restore Arab Islamic sovereignty over Al-Quds al-Sharif; the members of the Committee also express their appreciation and thanks to the Moroccan people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to them;
 16. *Requests* the general secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to circulate this communiqué to all member states of the organization.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 11 MARCH 1988**

[Letter reporting incidents concerning Al-Aqsa Mosque]

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention and, through you, that of the international community to an incident that took place on 15 January 1988 when, during the Friday prayers, Israeli occupying forces threw tear-gas and smoke grenades inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem even though thousands of the faithful - men, women and children - had not yet finished their devotions.

In the letter I addressed to you on 24 February 1988 [S/19537] I detailed the savage and brutal behaviour employed indiscriminately by the occupying troops against the faithful. I should now like to add that a number of the tear-gas and smoke grenades thrown by the Israeli soldiers started at least three fires: two in the Al-Aqsa Mosque and one inside the Dome of the Rock. Had the faithful not been alert and, although choking under the influence of the gas and the smoke, rushed to put the fires out, the consequences would have been disastrous both for the two mosques and for the people inside them.

There can be no justification for such behaviour, especially as the Israeli occupying troops that threw the grenades were acting under the orders of senior officers. What is more, as the photographs annexed to this letter clearly show, the grenades found inside the mosques afterwards were marked "For outdoor use only" and "May start fire."

I also wish to remind you that, since Israel's occupation of Jerusalem in 1967, the mosque has been the target of many attacks by parties seeking to destroy it and remove every trace of the Islamic heritage from the Holy City, the intention being to Judaize it and build the "temple" over the ruins of the sanctuary. Only a few days after the occupation of Jerusalem, the occupying authorities conducted excavations under the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. In 1969, they tried to burn it down. From time to time they have also encouraged Israeli

settlers to enter the precincts of the Mosque under army protection and conduct prayers there. In 1987 a number of Israeli soldiers moved a large quantity of explosives inside, with the intention of destroying it.

The latest incident adds a new dimension to the threats hanging over the Muslim sanctuary in Jerusalem. It is now the Israeli occupation authorities themselves that are imperilling this holy place, which is regarded as one of the most important and sacred in Islam and constitutes part of the spiritual, historical and architectural heritage of mankind.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and the photographs to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 17TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
SESSION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE UPRISING OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE,
AMMAN, JORDAN, 21-25 MARCH 1988 [EXCERPTS]**

[The conference called for support to the Palestinian uprising and condemned the occupation of Jerusalem; it also called for financial support for Jerusalem from Islamic states and political commitment for its cause]

1. The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Session of Islamic Solidarity with the Uprising of the Palestinian People, was held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408 H, corresponding to A.D. 21 to 25 March 1988, pursuant to the warm and brotherly invitation extended by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait in January 1987. [...]
8. His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan inaugurated the Conference. In his inaugural address, His Majesty, after extending a warm welcome to the Foreign Ministers and participants of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, stated that they had gathered together to discuss the numerous and varied problems that beset the Ummah. He emphasized that an Ummah faced with such major problems must unite its forces, co-ordinate its efforts, settle its internal differences, train its manpower and utilize all its resources for the benefit of all. [...]
10. His Excellency Mr. Filali, the Foreign Minister of Morocco, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, delivered an address in which he expressed his gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, to his Government and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the efforts that they had undertaken to host the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and paid tribute to His Majesty for his inspiring inaugural address. The Foreign Minister of Morocco was of the view that the periods separating the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conference had witnessed a number of developments and events with positive as well as negative impact over the causes of the Islamic world. In the field of common Islamic action he noted that the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Al-Quds Committee chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II had been held during this period. The Extraordinary Session of the Al-Quds Committee had been held to provide support to the uprising of the Palestinian people against the brutal occupation of the Israeli armed forces. He paid tribute to the heroism of young unarmed Palestinian people who were laying down their lives in the cause of freedom. He also noted that the Iran-Iraq conflict had continued despite the efforts exerted to bring it to an end. In this context, he referred to the necessity to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and expressed the hope that the war would stop so as to enable the Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq to live in peace. The Foreign Minister of Morocco wished all success to the deliberations of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]
18. The Conference also adopted a declaration hailing the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories of Palestine and expressing its total support and solidarity with them in their courageous confrontation with the Zionist occupation forces. The heroic uprising had created a new situation and had exposed the true nature of Israel with its fascist practices and its aggressive and expansionist goals. The uprising had convinced the international community of the justice of the Palestinian cause and of the need to bring to an end the Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the holy city of Al-Quds al-Sharif. The Declaration strongly condemned the campaign of intimidation, repression and murder launched by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people and appealed to all international and regional organization to assist in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Declaration also reaffirmed the determination of member States to provide material, political and moral support to the Palestinian people in occupied territories and to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. [...]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

28. The Conference hailed with pride the heroic uprising of the Palestinian Arab people against the heinous Israeli occupation forces in defence of their homeland and their inalienable national rights. It reaffirmed the unflinching stand of the Islamic States to support the Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle until the total withdrawal of Israeli enemy forces from all occupied Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif. The Conference reaffirmed its rejection of any partial and individual solutions that would disregard the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would bypass the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference condemned Israel's expansionist policy and continued occupation of Arab lands and denounced its coercive measures in violation of human rights as well as the imposition of an economic strangulation on the population to force them to end their courageous uprising. It deplored the policy of the United States of America of disregarding the Palestine Liberation Organization and for providing support to Israel. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to maintain contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General and with other regional and international organizations with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 605 (1987), 601 (1988) and 608 (1988) and the application of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The Conference also decided to set up committees for the support of Palestine throughout the Islamic world to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and to provide them with material and moral assistance; to request information institutions in Islamic States; to intensify their coverage of news on the uprising in occupied Palestine; to mandate the General Secretariat and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization; to draw up a special information programme on the Palestinian uprising; to promote an awareness of the jihad of the Palestinian people; to exert all possible efforts with official and information quarters in non-member countries to denounce racist Israeli crimes; to organize an international campaign of opinion to condemn Israel and expose its practices and designs.

The Conference *affirmed* the necessity of exerting intensive efforts by its members to force Israel to respect United Nations resolutions aimed at the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharif, and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab peoples, including their right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as their capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. [...]

The Conference *decided* to maintain co-operation and co-ordination between the military commands of the Islamic States and the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to supporting the holy jihad and the just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their occupied homeland and to liberate the holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the holy city of Al-Quds. [...]

The Conference *called upon* all the Islamic States to assist in reaching the target of the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its *Waqf*, amounting to 100 million dollars respectively, and requested them to settle their statutory contributions to the Fund and the *Waqf*.

The Conference *decided* that all Islamic States should continue to issue the Palestinian stamp on a permanent basis as long as the question of Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds remains unresolved and to remit the proceeds to the Palestinian Welfare Society.

The Conference *decided* that the unified course in the history and geography of Palestine should be taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.

The Conference *affirmed* its commitment to implement the Islamic Programme of Action to Confront the Zionist Enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and to consider the question of Palestine and Al-Quds al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and the Muslims. It condemned the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression against the holy places, particularly the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. It reaffirmed its determination to preserve the Islamic and Arab character of the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and to restore it to Arab sovereignty. The Conference rejected the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and to consider the decision as illegal, null and void. It praised the stand taken by the Holy See on the issue of Al-Quds al-Sharif and called upon member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand on Al-Quds al-Sharif. It called upon the member States to promote public awareness of the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine, especially in the United States and Western Europe. It also called on member States to declare twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian.

The Conference *called upon* all member States to commit themselves to the implementation of all decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, including those adopted at its extraordinary session held at Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, on 5 January 1988. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE
17TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SESSION OF ISLAMIC
SOLIDARITY WITH THE UPRISING OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE,
AMMAN, JORDAN, 21-25 MARCH 1988 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions calling for financial, political and institutional support for Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 15/17-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March₁ 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;
Stressing the principle of consolidating Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising;
Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States that unflinchingly donate to Al-Quds Fund and Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and consolidating their resistance within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Considering the effective role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring to the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;
Recalling all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this regard;

- 1) *Calls upon* all Islamic States to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million Dollars each.
- 2) *Requests* the Islamic States to settle their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited at the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah.
- 3) *Requests* the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures and make the necessary arrangements within the following six months, in order:
 - a) To convene the periodical meetings of the Board of Directors of the Fund;
 - b) To enable the delegation entrusted with collection of the donations pledged contributions assessed to visit some Islamic States and carry out its mission.
 - c) To convene the scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Waqf so that it may undertake its specified tasks. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-P - ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives Charter of the Islamic Conference;
Confirming Resolution 1/3-P(IS) of the Third Summit held in Makkah-Al-Mukarramah and Taif;
Confirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn obligation of Islamic States to declare Jihad to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and to support the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;
Recalling the Resolutions of the U. N. General Assembly and Security Council stipulating as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and steps adopted by Israel which altered, or were intended to alter, the character and status of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in particular what is termed as the organic law on Al-Quds and declaring it the capital of Israel;
Reaffirming the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the firm commitment of Member States to implement all resolutions concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Expressing its full support to the uprising of our fellow brother in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and countering Israeli aggression on holy places and particularly the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif;
Condemning the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Palestine Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there, under Israeli occupation, as a result of the annexation and Judaisation measures and desecration committed in the city and of the serious peril and considerable damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been exposed, the persistent Israeli threats to the city and its future as an Islamic Arab city - where all the revealed religions had during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries and the grave danger to international peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation;

Denouncing the continued racist acts of aggression and the attempts at Judaisation and the obliteration of the historical sites of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine which preserve for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and history;

Condemning the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against people performing prayers in the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and dispersing them by force of arms, gas, poisonous and incendiary bombs;

Commending the continuous efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco, to follow-up and implement the Resolutions of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to safeguard the success achieved by the Palestinian people, led by their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, through their struggle in their occupied homeland, and at international level, and to pursue the necessary joint Islamic action to achievements;

1. *Affirms* the commitment to implement the content of the Islamic Programme of Action designed to confront the Zionist enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, and to consider the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and Muslims, and the Jihad to liberate Palestine and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and support the Palestinian people, the personal duty of every Muslim man and woman;
2. *Condemns* the crimes and practices perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression on holy places, particularly the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif, which constitute a serious violation of the principles of international law the UN Charter and UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the Charter and Resolutions of the OIC, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
3. *Confirms* its firm determination to preserve the Islamic Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the commitment to endeavor to liberate it and restore it to Arab Sovereignty.
4. *Rejects and condemns* Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to introduce demographic therein and to consider such a decision as illegal, void, and with no legal effects whatsoever;
5. *Confirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support Arab and Islamic right and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, etc., on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other sacred places, and the oppression of the City's Palestinian Arab inhabitants.
6. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted as an implicit recognition of acceptance of fait accompli imposed by the proclamation or Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity; and to invite all States which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies or missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. *Lauds* the stand taken by the Holy See condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls upon Member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds.
8. *Calls upon* Member States to coordinate their efforts at Information level and to hold Seminars to promote public awareness of the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine throughout world capitals and at grass root level, especially in the United States and Western Europe.
9. *Calls on* Member States to declare the twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of Palestine, in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people, and as a tribute by the Islamic Ummah to the inhabitants of this Holy City for their unflinching defense of the sanctity of the First Qibla and the Third Holy Mosque - the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and other sacred places, and for the unwavering steadfastness in the face of Israeli occupation and their admirable heroic resistance to it and their determined stand against Zionist designs aimed at the Judaisation of their Holy City.
10. *Requests* the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/17-P - ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Islamic States who follow up with practical implementation the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the meetings AI-Quds Committee, in support of the Holy Struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their heroic steadfastness;

Recalling the praiseworthy efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of the sovereign of Morocco, His Majesty King Hassan II in following up the implementation of the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds;

Referring to all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Calls upon all Islamic States to commit themselves to the implementation of all the decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, the most recent being those adopted at its extraordinary session held in Ifrane, Morocco, on 5 January 1988, and carry them out, to support the uprising of the Palestinian people and their blessed revolution. [...]



**LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF WAQF AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 3 APRIL 1988**

[The Permanent Representative of Jordan to the UN, Abdullah Salah, passed the letter to the UN Sec.-Gen. on 4 April 1988, requesting its circulation as official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

In a further attempt to undermine the sacred character of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and thus destroy it, Judaize it and erect on its ruins the so-called "Temple", the Supreme Court of the Zionist occupation authorities, using as a pretext the widespread uprising launched by the heroic population of the occupied territories against the fiercest racist offensive of contemporary history, has adopted a decision authorizing the so-called "Faithful of the Temple Mount" to pray in the area around the Mosque.

This further flagrant attack on the first kiblah and third holy place of Islam is a provocation for the Muslims and all peace-loving people in the world.

I would emphasize that this decision goes against all the laws in force since 1924, including those relating to the holy places. It also represents a violation of the universally recognized international rules governing relations between States, which are respected by all countries of the civilized world, and of the resolutions of the United Nations and its various bodies.

The repeated attacks on the Islamic sanctuary, which are part of a plan aimed at developing a place of prayer for Jews and building a synagogue there, serve to highlight the threat that menaces the holy places and is a prelude to the grave dangers which the region may experience in the future.

We strongly denounce these acts and urge you to take the necessary steps to put an end to such attacks on the Islamic holy places and the inhuman treatment experienced by the population of the occupied territories.

(Signed) Abdel-Aziz AL-KHAYAT
Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 2 MAY 1988**

[Letter relating clashes in Al-Aqsa Mosque and replying to Israeli accusations on the Old City]

I refer to the letter dated 19 April 1988 which was addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires of Israel to the United Nations, as circulated in document A/43/317-S/19803 of 19 April 1988, and wish to make the following points:

1. The letter states that the photographs displayed in my letter to you, as contained in document A/43/213-S/19803 and Corr.1 of 11 March 1988 were "fabricated".

It is perhaps obvious that simply to describe those photographs as fabricated, without the provision of any evidence, is unacceptable. Indeed, it serves to confirm the authenticity of the photographs, which were originally provided as material evidence of the event which we are considering. To challenge their authenticity in this way is illogical, as such a challenge requires supporting scientific evidence.

2. If the Mission of the Israeli occupation authorities is serious in what it says - which we doubt - then Israel, which has consistently refused international missions and United Nations fact-finding teams permission to enter the occupied territories in order to perform their investigative duties, could on this occasion agree to the dispatch of a special international commission with the task of investigating and acquainting itself in the field with the consequences and evidence of the attack by its military forces and their firing of gas and smoke grenades inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock on 15 January 1988, at a time when the two mosques and their courtyards were filled with thousands of worshippers who had not yet finished their prayers.

Furthermore, the dispatch of heavily armed soldiers in such large numbers to the precincts of the Haram al-Quds al-Sharif and their entry into the Al-Aqsa Mosque constitute a blatant desecration of the Holy Places and an act of provocation and incitement to the feelings of Muslims. It should be mentioned that the local and international press confirmed the Israeli occupation forces' attack and assault on the crowds of worshippers inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock and that local and international television showed clear scenes of that unjustified attack, which, as reported by correspondents of new agencies who were present in Jerusalem at the time, was not preceded by any act of provocation.

3. It is perhaps an insult to the intelligence of distinguished delegates when Israel bases its denial of the attack by its police against His Eminence the President of the Supreme Islamic Commission, the Mufti of Jerusalem, on statements made by its Chief of Police alone, since the police work in tandem with the occupation forces which were, unfortunately, responsible for the attack. Israel claimed that it had inquired about the incident from its Chief of Police and that the Chief of Police had said that none of his men had touched His Eminence the Mufti. The investigation was therefore taken no further.

4. The Israeli occupation authorities' annexation of Arab Jerusalem and their imposition of Israeli law there represent in themselves a dangerous and flagrant act of aggression against the rights feelings of Muslims. They are also incompatible with international law, particularly with the Hague Convention of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, since both those Conventions prohibit any addition or amendment to laws which were in force before occupation, or annexation of a part of the territory of a State which has been occupied. The United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council have also confirmed the illegality and invalidity of Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and alteration of its legal status, particularly in General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967 and in Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

With regard to the Israeli letter's claim that laws have been enacted to protect the Holy Places, it is not sufficient simply to enact such laws. What is crucial is to apply the laws and to adhere to them in practice by protecting the Holy Places from any desecration, violation or defilement, whereas Israeli practices show that exactly the reverse is occurring. We have evidence of the deliberate attempt to burn down the Al-Aqsa Mosque on 21 August 1969 and of the conduct of Israeli excavations around the Mosque from 1967 onwards, with the intention of causing its walls to crack. There have also been repeated attempts to force entry into the Al-Aqsa Mosque for the purpose of saying prayers there, the most infamous incident being that in which 16 members of the Israeli Knesset entered it on 8 January 1986. There was also an armed raid and an attempt to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in accordance with a plan drawn up by Rabbi Meir Kahane which he began to implement in 1980. A cache of explosives had been previously discovered inside the Haram, on 11 May 1980.

5. The Israeli letter contained an accusation to the effect that Jordan had desecrated cemeteries and Jewish places of worship. In setting out the facts below, we affirm that these are provided simply for the record and not because we attach any importance to those false accusations:

- (a) If the author of the letter really means what he says, the remark refers to a Jewish cemetery and a synagogue located in the Old City of Jerusalem. There is indeed a Jewish cemetery which occupied a plot of land belonging to Islamic charitable institutions. The plot was rented out for a period of 100 years for use as a Jewish cemetery. However, the Israeli forces established themselves there, turned the plot into a military base and began to use it for intensive shelling of quarters in the Old City of Jerusalem, in an attempt to occupy those quarters in late 1947 and early 1948. When Arab Jerusalem came under Jordanian administration, the Jerusalem municipality took steps to repair and maintain the cemetery.
- (b) The truth of the second reference is that, a few months before the end of the British mandate, Jewish leaders assembled some 1,000 soldiers in the Jewish quarter of the Old City, in the hope of using it as

a springboard for action at the appropriate time. Armed Jews actually established themselves inside the synagogue of the quarter and began to shell quarters in the Old City of Jerusalem.

They continued to desecrate the synagogue and to use it for the shelling of quarters in the city of Jerusalem, despite warnings. The Jordanian forces were eventually obliged to eject the soldiers and their arms from the synagogue. Thus, it was the Israelis who desecrated both the synagogue and the cemetery, by failing to respect their sanctity and using them as military bases from which to shell civilian quarters of Jerusalem. We do not see any reason to make further mention of the Christian churches, mosques and Muslim cemeteries which Israel has desecrated, destroyed or converted into public parks, as in the case of the Mamanallah cemetery in Jerusalem.

- (c) It is well known that Jewish religious sites are considered holy by Muslims, in accordance with the doctrine and teachings of Islam. Any desecration of Jewish or Christian religious sites constitutes a desecration of Islamic religious sites and is a violation of Muslim doctrine.
6. The Israeli letter mentioned so-called freedom of access to places of worship and Israel's provision of free access to the Holy Places for individuals of all faiths. The facts are as follows:
- (a) Israel's occupation in 1967 of the West Bank - which contains many of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places - and particularly its occupation and annexation of Arab Jerusalem - which is the location of the Haram al-Quds al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other sites which are sacred to those two revealed religions - has caused millions of Arab Christians and approximately a billion Arab and non-Arab Muslims to be denied access to their Holy Places.
- (b) It must be recalled that the Arab Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon responded on 15 November 1949 to the call of the United Nations Conciliation Commission by issuing a statement on that date in which they undertook to guarantee freedom of access to the Holy Places and religious buildings and sites located in territory which fell or might in the future fall under their control in the context of any political settlement of the question of Palestine. However, the Israelis refused to issue such a statement or to make any commitment at that time. This indicates their underlying intentions, which were revealed by Israel's occupation and annexation of Jerusalem in 1967, and demonstrates why they refused to make such a commitment at the time.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador, Permanent Representative



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE
18TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SESSION OF ISLAMIC
FRATERNITY AND SOLIDARITY, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA,
13-16 MARCH 1989 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Resolutions calling for political and financial support of Jerusalem and condemning the
resumption of diplomatic relations with the state of Israel]*

RESOLUTION 5/18-P - ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409 H (13-16 March 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by Resolution 1/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah-Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic Resolutions adopted on that matter;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and in particular the Declaration of Jihad to liberate it and release the blessed mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council stipulating as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and steps adopted by Israel which altered, or were designed to alter, the Arab and Islamic character and status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and its distinctive spiritual status, in particular the so-called organic law on the annexation of Al-Quds and declaring it the capital of Israel;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine and their resistance to Israeli aggression on the Holy Places especially Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and other international fora in support of the Palestinian Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian holy places, and ancient sites which preserve the Islamic and Arabic heritage and civilisation, especially following the annexation and Judaisation measures adopted by the forces of occupation, thus endangering international peace and security;

Expressing its concern and indignation at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against people at prayer and the desecration of the holy places, in particular the latest Zionist decision to empower the so-called Jewish Mayor of Al-Quds to supervise the affairs of the Mosque of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to dispose of its courtyard, and erect any buildings on its site;

Commending the continuous efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco, to follow-up and implement the resolutions of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting the Declaration of the establishment of the independent Palestinian State;

1. *Reiterates* the commitment of the member-states to implement the Islamic Programme of Action designed to confront the Zionist enemy, which was adopted by Third Islamic Summit.
2. *Reaffirming* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, etc. on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other sacred places.
3. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity, and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies or Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat with the task of holding Seminars, in coordination with Member States, to promote awareness on the issues of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine in various capitals, especially at this stage, after the Intifada and the positive and direct manner in which the majority of the peoples of the world reacted in respect of Palestinian rights.
5. *Calls on* Member States to implement the Islamic Resolutions concerning the twinning of their capitals and their historical cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, in order to enhance the spirit of solidarity with the Palestinian people.
6. *Condemns* the Zionist enemy for pursuing the excavation works on the foundations of the blessed mosque of Al-Aqsa in order to undermine it and erect, instead, the so-called temple on its site, condemned also the recent decision of the Zionist Enemy to empower the so-called Jewish Mayor of Al-Quds to supervise the affairs of the Mosque of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to dispose of its courtyard, and to erect any buildings and installations on its site.
7. *Rejects* and condemns the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and force demographic changes on its population, thus violating the principles of International law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the OIC and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
8. *Lauds* the unwavering stand of the Holy See in condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds.
9. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

RESOLUTION NO.6/18-P - ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409 H (13-16 March 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of enhancing Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Referring to all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Expressing its appreciation to the Member States that have followed-up and implemented the Al-Quds Committee recommendations and resolutions, thereby supporting the Holy Jihad of the Palestinian people, and their blessed uprising, till, by the Grace of Allah, they achieve victory and liberation;

Appreciating the generous and continuing efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco, to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing concern at the increasing criminal acts perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, at the desecration of its courtyards, and at the continuing excavations aimed at undermining the mosque foundations, and erecting the so-called temple on its ruins;

1. *Calls* on Member States to maintain their commitments to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, in particular, those adopted at its recent Extraordinary Session, held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, 5 January 1988 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee in support of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.
2. *Recommends* that the Al-Quds Committee at its next Session:
 - (a) Consider the latest developments of the Palestinian Question in light of International developments.
 - (b) Formulate a plan to provide material and moral support to the Palestinian uprising, so as to guarantee its continuation and its impact on the course of international events as it enters its Sixteenth month.
 - (c) Formulate a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity, which put the so-called Mayor of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in charge of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque give him free disposal of its Grounds and empower with to erect Jewish buildings and installations on them.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO.11/18-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409 H (13-16 March 1989),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this regard;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Member States that unfailingly donate and fulfil their obligations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic uprising within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring to the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical situation of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, a state of affairs that negatively affects the performance of the tasks for which they were established;

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, once again, to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.
2. *Requests* the Member States to speedily settle their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited at the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah.
3. *Requests* the Chairman of the Al-Quds Fund and the Secretary General to coordinate the convening of the following meetings as soon as possible:
 - a) the periodical meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Fund; and
 - b) the scheduled meetings of the Waqf's Board of Trustees so as to enable it assume its functions.
4. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat with:
 - a) the convening of a joint meeting of the Board of Trustees of Al-Quds Fund and the Islamic Experts Committee on Ways to Confront the Dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlements in Occupied Palestine and Arab Territories within a period of three months so as to study the ways capable of implementing the plan and proposals drawn up by the Committee with a view to diversifying and increasing the financing sources of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, considering that the task of this Committee is within the fields required to be covered by Al-Quds Fund;

- b) The formation of a joint-delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of Al-Quds Fund, to pay scheduled visits to some Islamic States with a view to collecting the stipulated or announced donations and contributions and to discuss the possibility of implementing the new proposals for the diversification and increasing the financing sources of the Fund and its Waqf. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 16/18-P - ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Fraternity and Solidarity), held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 6-9 Sha'ban, 1409 H (13-16 March 1989),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolution on the situation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 487 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all diplomatic, economic, military, cultural and other direct or indirect relations with Israel;

Reasserting that the maintenance or resumption of those relations helps Israel to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories;

Recalling Resolution 1155 of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1989, which recommended that Member States reiterate their firm resolve not to establish or resume diplomatic relations with Israel, this country being a natural and loyal ally to racist South Africa;

Invoking previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 10/17-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from isolation;

Having discussed the recent developments regarding the decision of some governments to resume their relations with Israel, thus enabling it to end its isolation and pursue with even greater force its repressive, colonialist, and expansionist practices and policies.

1. *Calls upon* Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences calling for the non-establishment of any kind of relations with Israel.
2. *Deplores* that some States have resumed their diplomatic relations with Israel and requests them to reconsider their decision.
3. *Appeals* to those Member States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic or other relations with Israel to reexamine their positions.
4. *Urges* the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to consider severing such relations in compliance with the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.
5. *Calls upon* States to abstain from setting up their Embassies in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or dealing with Israel in any way which can be construed as a recognition of its occupation or annexation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.



**FINAL STATEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
BAGHDAD, 28-30 MAY 1990 [EXCERPTS]**

[Statement calling for support of Palestine, condemnation of US positions, and declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine]

At the kind invitation of His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, Their Majesties, Their Excellencies and Their Highnesses the Kings, Presidents and Amirs of the Arab States held an extraordinary Summit Conference at Baghdad from 4 to 6 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1410, corresponding to 28 to 30 May A.D. 1990.

The major rubric of the Conference

As its major topic, the Conference discussed the threats being made against pan-Arab national security and the adoption of the necessary measures to counter them. [...]

The valiant Palestinian Intifada

With great pride, the Conference saluted the endurance of the Palestinian Arab people under brutal Israeli occupation, the escalation of the valiant Palestinian *Intifada* in confronting savage repression on the part of the Israeli authorities and the precious sacrifices made daily by the people of Palestine for the purpose of liberating its occupied homeland and establishing an independent State on its national soil and with its capital at Jerusalem under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Conference stressed the need for all forms of material, political, governmental and popular support to be made available and for the strengthening of supporting activities at the national, regional and international levels in order to ensure the continuation and expansion of the *Intifada* and the achievement of its lofty goal of liberation, independence and sovereignty. [...]

The International Conference, the Palestinian peace initiative, and the resolutions of the Arab Summits

In its commitment to the Palestinian peace initiative and the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summits, in particular those held at Algiers in 1988 and Casablanca in 1989, the Conference affirms that the convening of the International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, is now taking on an urgent and imperative character. The Conference affirms the commitment of the Arab States to the belief that the question of Palestine represents the core of the Arab-Zionist conflict and that a just and lasting solution to the human tragedy of the Palestinian people and crisis in the region lies in ensuring the exercise of the inalienable national rights of that people, including the right to return, to exercise self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State with its capital at Jerusalem. [...]

Condemnation of the positions adopted by the United States Congress

The Conference expresses its censure and condemnation of the positions of partiality and political protectionism adopted by the United States Congress and the large-scale military and economic support for Israel that characterizes its positions and resolutions, most recently the nugatory resolutions on Jerusalem and on support and funding for Jewish immigration, which encourage settlement in the occupied territories.

Jerusalem: capital of the State of Palestine

The Conference affirms the religious and political status of Jerusalem and considers it to be an integral part of Palestine and the capital of the State. It rejects any encroachment on its religious and legal status as a flagrant violation of international conventions and resolutions.

The Conference endorses the decision of the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold an Islamic-Christian conference on the protection of Islamic and Christian Holy Places.

Condemnation of the United States Congress resolution on Jerusalem

In this connection, the Conference condemns the resolutions adopted by the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The Conference asserted in that regard that the Arab States would take political and economic measures against any State that considered Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel. [...]



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 28 JUNE 1990**

[Letter reporting conditions of buildings in the proximity of Al-Aqsa Mosque]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States during the month of June 1990, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Administrative Inspector of Religious Courts addressed to the Head of Religious Courts, which contains the following information:

1. Near the Al-Aqsa Library, which contains the mausoleum of Sheikh Mohamed Al-Khalili and the north side of which faces the Gate of the Chain, there is in the passageway connecting the toilet and the Library, an outer room belonging to the house owned by the Al-Shahabi family, part of which is currently occupied by the Al-Jawhariyya School. This room, which contains a window facing the courtyard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, was walled up from the house to which it belongs. The Rabbi used this room for prayer on Friday and Saturday, gaining access to it by means of the Al-Buraq Wall and using for this purpose an underground passage leading to a stairway to this room.

2. The Israelis are attempting to build an entrance to the passage leading to the Gate of Al-Ribat, which faces the holy sanctuary, the southern part of which passage houses the royal gallery, as they had already attempted to do a year and a half ago with regard to the passage leading to the Gate of AlOAwatima, which faces the sanctuary, but their attempts failed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEAZ
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of Arab States



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 19TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT),
CAIRO, EGYPT, 31 JULY-5 AUGUST 1990 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué supporting the Palestinian cause, ensuring commitment of the Islamic Ummah to all resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee, and denouncing Israeli policies and the transfer of embassies to Jerusalem]

At the kind invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in accordance with the decision of Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. [...]

17. HE Madam Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also addressed the Conference and appraised it about the activities of the Committee to promote the just cause of the Palestinian people. [...]

I. POLITICAL ISSUES:

27. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and support of the just cause of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]

The Conference *strongly emphasized* the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process and to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property.

The Conference *stressed* that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and reiterated the urgent need to convene the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five Permanent Members of the U.N. Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people; to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference *urged* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Peace Conference for all states in the region.

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

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

The Conference *also expressed* its total rejection of all measures taken by Israel to annex the Holy City and its proclamation as the eternal capital for the Zionist entity; and voiced its deep concern at the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its criminal practices against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. The Conference *invited* all states which have diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Agencies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Conference *also expressed* its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and took note of the recommendations adopted by this Committee in April 1990 to meet the challenges of Soviet Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine.

The Conference *reaffirmed* the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in supporting the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capital of the Fund and its Waqf. [...]

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

[...]

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-P - ON THE INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine as the primary cause of the Muslims;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the U.N. Security Council Resolutions Nos. 465, 605, 607, 608, 641,

Taking into consideration the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons In Time of War, concluded on 12 August, 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

[...]

2. *Calls* for providing all forms of support to the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada to enable them to end the Israeli occupation and to establish their independent State, Palestine, and exercise their sovereignty on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. *Strongly condemns* Israel's policy based on continued occupation, expansionism, and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and strongly condemns Israel's repressive practices, violations of human rights and international law, confiscation of land and property, establishment of settlers' colonies, deportation of citizens and blowing up their houses, uprooting fruit-bearing trees, the closure of schools and universities, and imposition of an economic blockade on the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

[...]

- (d) To implement and finance the project for the production of "Umbrellas" with a picture of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the "Dome of the Rock" printed on them and bearing along their edges the expression "Al-Quds is calling you" in Arabic, English and French. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-P - ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July -5 August 1990), [...]

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and its refusal to withdraw from them, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Golan and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

Asserting that the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war applies to the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds, Al-Sharif, and noting Israel's persistent refusal to apply it; [...]

Following with interest the continuation of the popular Palestinian Intifada in the Occupied Palestinian territories for the third year, aiming at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; [...]

10. *Reaffirms* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the capital of the State of Palestine and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions, laws and resolutions and considers it illegal, null and void. In this respect the Conference strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress considering "Jerusalem as an eternal capital of Israel", which contradicts International Law, U.N. resolutions and the official U.S. stand on the Holy City.
11. *Strongly condemns* the settlement policy, pursued by Israel and the settling of Soviet immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the transfer of Jews and immigration of Soviet Jews and their settlement in these territories, which lead to the dispersion and deportation of more Palestinian and Arab inhabitants away from their homes which in turn undermines all efforts aimed at realizing a just and durable peace. It considers all existing settlements in the occupied territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 7-19/P - ON THE RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND ON THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions on the situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 478 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolution of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all political, economic, military, cultural and other direct or indirect relations with Israel;

Reasserting that the maintenance or resumption of those relations helps Israel to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories;

Recalling Resolution 1155 of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1999, which recommended that Member States reiterate their firm resolve not to establish or resume diplomatic relations with Israel, this country being a natural and loyal ally of racist South Africa;

Referring to previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 16/18-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from its isolation;

1. *Calls upon* Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on not establishing of any kind of relations with Israel.
2. *Deplores* that some states have resumed their diplomatic relations with Israel and requests them to reconsider their decision.
3. *Appeals* to those Member States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic or other relations with Israel to re-examine their positions.
4. *Urges* the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to re-consider such relations in compliance with the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.
5. *Calls upon* states to abstain from setting up their Embassies in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or dealing with Israel in any way which can be construed as a recognition of its occupation or annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 9/19-P - ON THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July to 5 August 1990), Conference of Foreign Interdependence and Republic of Egypt, from August 1990

Proceeding from the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifada;

Commending the Member States which strive to follow up and implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee as a form of support to the Sacred Jihad and Blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people until victory and liberation are achieved by the Grace of God;

Appreciating the generous and continued efforts which the Al-Quds Committee has been exerting under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco in accordance with the Islamic resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its concern at the escalating criminal practices of the Zionist enemy, which aim to demolish the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and violate its hallowed precincts, and at the continuing excavations which aim to undermine the foundations of the Mosque, to destroy it and to erect the so-called temple on its ruins;

Expressing its concern at the continuing confiscation and expropriation of land and property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demolition of buildings;

1. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Al-Quds Committee at its extraordinary meeting held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 6 and 7 April, 1990 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.
2. *Recommends* that the Al-Quds Committee carry out the following actions at its next meeting:
 - a) Study the latest developments of the Palestinian question in light of the new international conditions;
 - b) Draw up a plan to support the Palestinian Intifada morally and materially and to ensure its continuation and its impact on the course of international events;
 - c) Draw up a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity whereby it empowers the so-called mayor of Al-Quds to run the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to dispose of its hallowed precincts and to erect Jewish facilities thereon;
 - d) Draw up a plan to counter the Zionist schemes aimed at confiscating and expropriating real estate and land property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to carry out the Judaisation of the Holy City and also recommends to work and contribute effectively to the renovation of buildings in the old city;
 - e) Draw up a plan to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds so they can confront and defeat Zionist schemes and, preserve the Arab-Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/19-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by Resolution No. 1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions adopted on the subject;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular the Declaration of Jihad to liberate it and release the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular Security Council resolution 478 of 20 August 1980;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, and their resistance to Israeli aggression on the Holy Places especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of attacks on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Zionist occupation forces and Jewish settlers, this escalation comes in the context of criminal schemes aimed at destroying the Mosque of the Holy Dome of the Rock and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Former Qiblah and Third Holiest Haram, to build the so-called Temple of Solomon on their site;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places and ancient sites which reflect the heritage and civilization of the Arab-Islamic Ummah, especially following the annexation and Judaisation measures imposed by the forces of occupation thus endangering international peace and security;

Expressing its concern and indignation at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against people at prayer and on the desecration of the Holy Places;

Commending the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank in preparing a study for turning the houses around the Al-Aqsa Mosque into an Islamic Higher Institute as a contribution to the preservation of the Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Also commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Further commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws.
2. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.
3. *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies such as UNESCO, etc. on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred places in Palestine.
4. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the eternal and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. *Strongly condemns* the decision of the U.S. Congress which considers the City of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, in violation of international law and U.N. resolutions and appeals to rescind this decision which impinges on Arab rights and defies the feelings of the Islamic Ummah and calls on Member States to request their Parliaments to raise this question at International Parliamentary Conferences.
6. *Entrusts* the Secretary General with the task of holding in various capitals in the world, seminars in coordination with Member States, to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
7. *Invites* the Member States which have not yet implemented the Islamic resolutions concerning the twinning of their capitals and their historical cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
8. *Calls on* the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions.
9. *Invites* the Member States to take necessary action to counter the Israeli schemes which have entered the implementation stage and which involve the demolition of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the building of the so called Temple of Solomon on its site.
10. *Appeals* to the United Nations and Security Council and the international community to implement the international resolutions banning the construction of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds and which consider all settlements already built as null and void and illegal and should be removed.
11. *Rejects and condemns* the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and bring about demographic changes in, and Judaisation of, the City, thus seriously violating the principles of international law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
12. *Calls for* action to convene an Islamic-Christian symposium with the participation of the Vatican City and eastern and other churches, aimed at preserving the identity, religious and historical character and demographic set-up of the Holy City.
13. *Pays tribute* to the unwavering stand of the Holy See in condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls for maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds.
14. *Entrusts* the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 14/19-P - ON THE TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE"

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411 H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifadha;
Recalling all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts by the "Committee of Experts on Education" in preparing, arranging, revising and finalizing a unified curriculum in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Emphasizing the importance and the compass of the role of this curriculum in acquainting people with the cause of Palestine and the liberation of its Israeli-occupied territories at official, popular, political and scientific levels with a view to guaranteeing and safeguarding the eternal right of the Islamic Ummah in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and enabling them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, and their right to self-determination, to the liberation of Palestinian territories and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, their independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

1. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat in collaboration with Member States' Ministers of Education to take the appropriate measures to ensure that the unified curriculum of the History and Geography of Palestine is taught as a Mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.
2. *Invites* all Member States and all official and popular institutions, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank, to contribute to cost of printing the official curriculum textbooks in the local and official languages of the non-Arabic speaking Islamic States which shall be specified by the Islamic Committee of Experts on Education.
3. *Entrusts* the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to find the necessary means for implementation of this resolution in the Islamic States and to specify the steps that must be taken in this regard.
4. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat with the task of coordinating with the PLO and the ISESCO to ensure the printing of the curriculum as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/19-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada;

Commending the Member States that unfailingly donate and fulfil their obligations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifada within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the eighth session of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Also commending the joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring for the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical situation of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, a state of affairs that negatively affects the performance of the tasks for which they were established.

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, once again, to cover the budget of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.
2. *Urges* the Member States to speedily pay their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited in the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank.
3. *Decides* to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Board of Directors of the Fund held in Jeddah on 13 and 14 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 11 and 12 December 1989.
4. *Decides* to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and

Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Jeddah on 15 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 13 December, 1989.

5. *Appeals* to all Member States to address a call to their citizens and resident expatriates to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to be able to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning supporting and diversifying the sources of financing the Fund and its Waqf.
6. *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for his noble initiative of issuing directives to His Royal Highness Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Governor of Riyadh Region, and Chairman of the Popular Committee in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to help the Mujahideen of Palestine, to issue a call for all citizens and expatriates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, urge them to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to consolidate their resources and help to preserve the Islamic Holy Shrine in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and liberate it from the yoke of Zionism.
7. *Requests* the implementation of the previous resolution on the formation of a joint delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of the Fund to visit some Islamic States for supporting the financial resources of the Fund and its Waqf.
8. *Entrusts* the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution. [...]



**LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, HAMID ALGABID, TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL
REGARDING THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE MASSACRE, 9 OCTOBER 1990**

[The letter was passed by the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the UN, Amer Musa, to the UN Sec. –Gen., with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council].

The Israeli Security Forces carried out, on 8 October 1990, a ruthless and premeditated massacre of the Palestinian people in occupied Jerusalem. The large number of Palestinian and Arab casualties provides an ample evidence of the grim realities of brutal occupation to which these peoples have been exposed since 1967.

The member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are deeply anguished by these events and wish to convey to Your Excellency their serious concern on the rapidly deteriorating situation in Palestinian and Arab territories under Israeli occupation. The extremely volatile situation in the occupied territories constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.

Considering these facts, the absence of firm and effective action by the Security Council and the international community will encourage the Israeli occupation authorities to intensify their acts of brutal repression against the Palestinian people.

It is the hope of the OIC member States that at this crucial juncture of a new era in the international relations the Security Council, assuming its primary responsibility for the preservation and maintenance of international peace and security, will act decisively and with unanimity to uphold international legality, protect the human rights of the Palestinian and Arab peoples, and galvanize itself for resolving the Palestine issue on a just, equitable and durable basis.

I would like to express the confidence that the Security Council will take the necessary measures for providing international protection to the Palestinian people. The most effective means to achieve this objective pending the political settlement is by placing the occupied territory under the United Nations supervision, as is demanded and reflected in the relevant United Nations resolutions.

I would also like to urge, in this regard, the Security Council to take appropriate steps for sending urgently international observers to occupied Palestinian territories, as a first step in the process of elaborating protection measures for the Palestinian people.

I remain hopeful that the Security Council and the international community will not tolerate indefinitely the crimes which are being committed daily against the Palestinian people and now more than ever act to uphold the national and inalienable rights of Palestinian people, including their right of self-determination and establishment of their independent State on their national soil.



STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE ALGERIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CONDEMNING THE MASSACRE AT AL-AQSA MOSQUE, 9 OCTOBER 1990

It is with grief and respect that the entire Algerian nation pays tribute to the memory of the latest martyrs to the Palestinian cause, the innocent Palestinians who were victims of the organized killing at the Al-Aqsa mosque, the third holy place of Islam.

This is a premeditated killing, a source of revulsion to the Arab and Islamic peoples, making yet another claim upon the conscience of mankind in the long series of crimes committed daily by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people in its occupied homeland.

To accuse the victims of the Al-Quds carnage of trying to deflect attention from the Gulf crisis is to display utter cynicism and arrogance.

The fact that the endeavour to eliminate the Palestinian people has been able to proceed with impunity is due in part to the proven inability of the Arab world to resolve its differences and to close ranks in defence of the sacred Palestinian cause. It is also due to the Zionist leaders' belief that they can count on the passivity or powerlessness of one part of the international community, while retaining confidence in the benign complacency or powerful support of another part of that community.

Algeria urges the Security Council to mobilize United Nations efforts and resources to protect Palestinian civilians as a matter of the utmost urgency and, once and for all, to ensure the implementation of United Nations resolutions for a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question.

At a time when the emergence of a new international political order based on co-operation within the United Nations to promote the right of States and of peoples has become the focus of attention, at precisely that point in time when the United Nations is making intensive efforts to ensure the implementation of the resolutions relating to the Gulf crisis, the Al-Quds tragedy affords the Security Council the opportunity to give tangible proof of a common, sincere and resolute will to ensure that respect for international law will prevail universally and without exception.



STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF QATAR ON THE TRAGIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ISRAELI-OCCUPIED EAST JERUSALEM, 10 OCTOBER 1990

[The letter was passed by the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the UN, Dr. Hassan Ali Hussein Al-Ni'mah, to the UN Sec.-Gen., with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

The State of Qatar has condemned the odious crime committed by Israel near the Al-Aqsa mosque, which has caused dozens of deaths and wounded among the Palestine people from the bullets of the army of occupation. The State of Qatar has described this crime as a massacre which has no other justification but the blood thirst of the Israelis, who do not hesitate to kill unarmed civilians and innocent worshippers.

An authorized source of the Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denounced the profanation of the Al-Aqsa mosque by the Israeli occupation authorities and the crime committed on its sacred soil, which constitutes a clear challenge to the Islamic world and a flagrant violation of international conventions, customs and moral principles.

The same source has recalled the constant position of the State of Qatar as regards the Palestinian question and the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people and has expressed its support for this people's struggle to return to its land and to recover all its legitimate rights.



COMMUNIQUÉ FROM THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE TUNISIAN REPUBLIC ON THE RECENT EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES, 11 OCTOBER 1990

[The letter was passed by the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the UN, Ahmed Grezal, to the UN Sec.-Gen. on 11 Oct. 1990, with the request to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.]

This morning, 10 October 1990, at the Palais de Carthage, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali presided over the regular meeting of the Council of Ministers.

At the conclusion of the discussions, Mr. Ahmed Khaled, Minister of Culture and Information, made the following statement:

"The Council has reviewed the serious situation in the Occupied Territories generally, and in the town of Al-Quds in particular, after the profanation of the Al-Aqsa mosque by the Zionist occupation forces, and has strongly condemned the odious crimes perpetrated by those forces against unarmed Palestinian civilians.

"On this occasion, the President of the Tunisian Republic once again paid tribute to the courage and bravery of the Palestinian people in the heroic struggle they have been waging to defend the sacred places of Islam against Zionist aggression, as it has done before in the case of the holy places of Christianity and in that of Al-Quds.

"The Head of State made an urgent appeal to the Security Council to take all concrete and urgent steps to deter Israel and to induce that country to put an end to its arrogance and its blind repression against the Intifada of the valiant Palestinian people, and its contempt for international law and United Nations resolutions. In so doing, and by treating all issues equally firmly and with the same degree of stringency, the United Nations would enhance its credibility and would be seen to be the true source of international legality and the guarantor of peace and security in the world.

"The Council of Ministers also reaffirmed Tunisia's concern to work towards the restoration of a climate of concord between the Arab brothers and towards joint efforts on their part once again, within the League of Arab States, to deal with all questions within the framework of a frank and loyal dialogue and to promote the various interests and major causes of the Arab nation, the first and foremost of these being the Palestinian cause."



**STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA
ON ISRAELI VIOLENCE TOWARDS THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
AND CONDEMNING THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE MASSACRE,
12 OCTOBER 1990**

On 8 October 1990, Israeli forces indiscriminately shot Palestinian people who had taken to the street protesting against the laying of a stone to construct a place of worship for Jews in the Haram al-Sharif compound in East Jerusalem where the Al-Aqsa Mosque sacred to Muslims is located. As a result over 20 people were killed and 274 injured.

This incident has been a part of the ongoing violence perpetrated by Israeli forces against Palestinians, particularly in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This has been conducted systematically in order to oppress Palestinian people whilst disregarding Security Council resolutions that call for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Indonesia condemns such actions as a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the Charter of the United Nations and universal fundamental human rights, and calls on Israel to cease its inhuman actions and abide by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

The Government of Indonesia fully supports the endeavors of the Security Council in finding effective ways and means in order to provide safety and protection for Palestinian civilians and the United Nations initiative to send a mission to gather facts and to investigate the circumstances surrounding the tragedy inflicted upon the Palestinian people.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 13 DECEMBER 1990**

[Letter denouncing the attempt of Israeli extremists to enter Haram Ash-Sharif compound]

I have the honor to inform you that the Jordanian Government has received reports to the effect that the Israeli authorities intend to allow the Israeli extremist group known as the "Temple Mount Faithful" to enter the Precinct of the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem on Monday, 17 December 1990, and to hold a religious service inside the precinct.

In conveying this information to you, the Jordanian Government wishes to recall that the events which occurred in the precinct of the Haram al-Sharif on 8 October 1990, resulting in the martyrdom of 21 Palestinian nationals, and which are still under consideration by the Security Council, were, in their turn, the result of a similar act of provocation carried out by the very same group.

Accordingly, the Jordanian Government wishes to draw attention to the dangers of such an act of provocation and to its possible disastrous consequences if the Israeli authorities allow the said group to enter the precinct of the Haram al-Sharif. It requests the esteemed Council, as represented by yourself, to warn of the consequences of such practices in terms of a dangerous escalation of the situation in Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories and to endeavor to prevent them from occurring.

I should be grateful if you would also have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative



**COMMUNIQUÉ BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AT THE UN ON THE SITUATION IN JERUSALEM, 14 DECEMBER 1990**

[Communiqué expressing concern for desecration of holy sites in Jerusalem]

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations, at their meeting on 14 December 1990, expressed their grave concern regarding the recurrent attempt by some Jewish elements to desecrate the Holy Sites in Jerusalem, the most recent example of which was the Israeli violence that took place on 8 October at the Haram Ash-Sharif in Jerusalem and resulted in over 20 Palestinian deaths and in the injury of more than 150 Palestinian civilians.

The meeting reaffirmed its condemnation of the acts of violence committed by the Israeli occupation forces, which have resulted in these injuries and loss of human life. It further reaffirmed that the re-occurrence of such acts would be a blatant violation of international law, as well as an affront to the universal position of the world community recently reaffirmed in UN resolutions.

It called upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as other Arab territories occupied by Israel since then.

The meeting strongly reaffirmed its firmest rejection of all attempts to change the status or character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and considers all such attempts and measures taken by Israel as null and void.

In this connection, it called upon the international community to remain forceful and resolute in its position regarding the status of Jerusalem, as reflected in Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

On this occasion, the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations expressed their sincere appreciation to those delegations which adopted positions and expressed opinions unequivocally reaffirming the international consensus on the status of Jerusalem, and which are actively seeking to reinforce the international community's resolve in this regard.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 20TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
ISTANBUL, TURKEY, 4-8 AUGUST 1991 [EXCERPTS]**

[Condemnation of Israeli activities in Jerusalem]

[...] POLITICAL AFFAIRS: [...]

26. The Conference declared the Islamic Ummah's commitment to liberate the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, first Kibla and Third Holy Shrine and reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and is the capital of the Palestinian State and reiterated its commitment to strengthen Islamic solidarity for liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to preserve the Arab Islamic character of the holy city.

The Conference expressed its strong condemnation of Israel for its plans of settlements particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It reaffirmed that all the measures taken to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and impose Israeli laws on its Arab Palestinian inhabitants are null and void and called on the international community to condemn the continuing criminal acts against Al-Aqsa mosque and other Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and to force it to comply with all international resolutions, the latest of which are Security Council resolutions 672 and 681 which provide for the sending of a Committee by the UN Secretary General to investigate the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and provide the necessary protection to the Palestinian people and the Holy Places.

The Conference called on all states of the world to refuse to locate their Embassies and Missions in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thus expressing their non-recognition of the annexation by Israel of this Holy City.

The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and took note of all the recommendations made by the Committee at its Thirteenth Session in Rabat on 15 October 1990. The Conference called for the convening of an Islamic-Christian meeting in coordination with the Vatican and with the participation of other, eastern churches with a view to preserving the identity of that holy city and to preserve its religious and historic character.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the European Economic Community, and the Vatican for their constant support for the cause of Palestine, of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference, once again, affirmed the importance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf for the support of the struggle and jihad of the Palestinian people and their valiant Intifadha inside their occupied homeland and particularly the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; called on Member States to commit themselves to covering the Fund's approved budget and collecting donations for the Fund and its Waqf. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 20TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
ISTANBUL, TURKEY, 4-8 AUGUST 1991 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions stressing support and solidarity for the city of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States And Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/20-91/QP/D.3)

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Reaffirming thin need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular declaring Jihad to liberate it and the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolution 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of organised attacks on the Holy Places and worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation forces and extremist Zionist gangs, and also expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque;

Having taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the sacred Dome of the Rock, threatening its destruction; Expressing its complete solidarity with the blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people; Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences
2. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.
3. *Reaffirms* the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Rabat on 15 October 1990.
4. *Reaffirms* that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures aiming at altering its legal status are a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws, and should be considered as null and void.
5. *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular UNESCO to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque Al-Aqsa and other Sacred Places in Palestine and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of the Holy City.
6. *Reaffirms* that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless and until Israel withdraws from all Occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and unless the Palestinian cause, considered the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is solved in the context of an overall and just settlement in the region through the convening of the International Conference For Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN and the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO and in the presence of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.
7. *Condemns* Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its designs of establishing settlements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thereby violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
8. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
9. *Invites* also the Member States to exert efforts to urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures which would stop Israeli practices, and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people and the Holy Places, including: ending international observers, and banning the building of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Occupied Arab Territories.
10. *Calls on* the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions and urges the Member States which have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and their cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine, to take early action to this effect, thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
11. *Expresses* its deep appreciation of the position of His Holiness the Pope for his condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican so as to safeguard the Arab, religious and historical identity of Al-Quds.

12. *Decides* to approve all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Experts Committee on Ways to Confront the Dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlement in Palestine and occupied Arab Territories, which was held in Jeddah on 16-17 Shawal 1411 H, corresponding to 1-2 May 1991.
13. *Entrusts* the Secretary General to make contacts with H M King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to take measures required for the maintenance and restoration of the sacred Dome of the Rock
14. *Also entrusts* the Secretary General to coordinate with international organizations to hold symposiums in various capitals of the world to publicize the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
15. *Further entrusts* the Secretary General to coordinate with the Vatican to convene an Islamic-Christian Meeting with the participation of the Eastern Churches and others, aimed at preserving the identity of the Holy City and its religious and historical character.
16. *Requests* the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/20-P – ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. (ICFM/20-91/QP/D.4)

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Referring so all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principles of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied homeland Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern the continued Israeli policy based on confiscation of land, and waqf real estate, as well as Judaisation of the Holy City and violation of the sanctity of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Commending the positive role played by the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to seek steady financial resources for the Fund;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of Al-Quds Fund, which prevents it from meeting its requirements;

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Endorses* all resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 24 Rabie-ul-Awal 1411 H, corresponding to 15 October, 1990.
3. *Also endorses* all recommendations of the Tenth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf convened in Jeddah on 29 Shawal 1411 II, corresponding to 14 May, 1991.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million US Dollars each and urges Member States to pay their contributions and invites those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
5. *Urges* Member States to continue the campaign for the collection of donations in favour of the Fund and its Waqf and to call upon their citizens and residents to respond to this campaign as well as direct governmental and non-governmental mass media to launch a special advertising campaign in this regard.
6. *Urges* to Member States to encourage the organization of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars at local and Islamic levels, whose proceeds would increase the resources of the Fund.
7. *Requests* the Secretary General to implement the resolution on the formation of a joint delegation from the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to visit some Islamic States to collect donations in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.
8. *Entrusts* the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
11 SEPTEMBER 1991 [EXCERPTS]**

What we must achieve is a comprehensive, honorable, just and lasting peace and regional reconciliation. Peace that would bring together the Children of Abraham to live as they did through the greater part of their common history, that Jerusalem may finally come to represent the essence of peace between the followers of the three great monotheistic religions - to whom Jerusalem equally belongs and in whose hearts and souls it occupies an unequaled position.



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE
6TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, DAKAR, SENEGAL,
9-11 DECEMBER 1991 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Resolutions reaffirming previous OIC resolutions on Jerusalem, condemning Israeli activities
and expressing solidarity for the Palestinian people]*

RESOLUTION NO.3/6-P(IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 3 to 5 Jumada Al-Thani, 1412H (9 - 11 December 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular declaring Jihad to liberate it and the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolution 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of organised attacks on the Holy Places and worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation forces and extremist Zionist gangs, and also expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque;

Having taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the sacred Dome of the Rock, threatening its destruction;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* all relevant Islamic Summit resolutions.
2. *Reaffirms* the recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee.
3. *Reaffirms* that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures aiming at altering its legal status are a flagrant violation of international charters, conventions and laws, and should be considered as null and void.
4. *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular UNESCO to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, the violations of the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred Places in Palestine and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of the Holy City.
5. *Reaffirms* that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless and until Israel withdraws from all Occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and unless the Palestinian cause, considered the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is solved in the context of an overall and just settlement, in the region that ensures for the Palestinian people the exercise of their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State, on their home territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

6. *Condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities for having destroyed the "mihrab" of Othman Ibn 'Affan Mosque in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls on the United Nations to protect Islamic and Christian holy places in the sacred city.
7. *Condemns* the plundering of documents of the Shari'a Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation authorities for the purpose of confiscating the properties of the Islamic Waqf in Al-Quds, and calls on international and governmental bodies and institutions to take the necessary measures to have the documents returned, and prevent the recurrence of such practices, which constitute a violation of international conventions and laws.
8. *Condemns* the Israeli policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as these constitute a flagrant violation of the provisions of the International Covenant for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and also condemns Israel's designs of establishing settlements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thereby flagrantly violating the principles of international law, and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and the Security Council, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
9. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
10. *Invites* also the Member States to exert efforts to urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures which would stop Israeli practices, and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people and the Holy Places, including sending international observers, and banning the building of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Occupied Arab Territories.
11. *Calls on* the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions and calls on the Member States which have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect, thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
12. *Expresses* its deep appreciation of the position of His Holiness the Pope for his condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican so as to safeguard the Arab, religious and historical identity of Al-Quds.
13. *Entrusts* His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to take the measures he deems appropriate for the maintenance and restoration of the sacred Dome of the Rock.
14. *Stresses* the importance of seeking to organize Symposia to Publicize the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in all World Capitals; and to contact the Vatican, for the convening of an Islamic-Christian Meeting with the participation of the Eastern and other Churches with a view to preserving the identity of the Holy City as well as its religious, historical and demographic character.
15. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
OF THE 6TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, DAKAR, SENEGAL,
9-11 DECEMBER 1991 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution denouncing the confiscation of documents and registers of the Shari'a Court in Jerusalem, appealing to UNESCO and international community]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/6-C(IS) - ON CONFISCATING THE DOCUMENTS AND REGISTERS OF THE SHARI'A COURT IN AL-QUDS

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unity), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 3 to 5 Jumada II 1412H (9 to 11 December 1991),

Noting that UNESCO included the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in 1983, on the endangered World Heritage List, and that Member States must, in accordance with the World Heritage Committee Charter, provide material and technical assistance, for the preservation of that heritage;

In view of the fact that the Israeli Occupation Authorities have not till now responded to the UNESCO and UN Resolutions not to encroach on that heritage but rather did harm to it - by destroying or setting fire to it, confiscating it, or undertaking excavations which had vast adverse effects on the Islamic historic sites alone;

Recalling that, in defiance of all International Conventions, the Geneva Convention, and Human Rights Standards, the Israeli occupation authorities, forcibly entered the premises of the Shari'a Court in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, using armed soldiers who destroyed doors and windows, tampered with the contents of the building, and confiscated whole sets of documents and registers of Islamic Waqfs, covering Shari'a and historical aspects of the holy City and its people over a period of seven hundred years;

Considering that this ignoble act clearly indicates the extent to which the Israeli authorities slight the United Nations, the UNESCO and the Geneva Convention;

1. *Condemns* and denounces this Israeli aggression against the Cultural and Religious heritage in the City of Al-Quds.
2. *Requests* the United Nations and the UNESCO to denounce this act and call upon Israel to return all the confiscated documents and registers at once.
3. *Demands* that no act of aggression is committed in future against the Islamic sanctities and heritage.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE NATION,
AMMAN, 5 NOVEMBER 1992 [EXCERPTS]**

In insisting on dealing with the question of the Holy Places at the highest level of responsibility, we are calling and striving for a condition of dialogue among the adherents of the divine faiths, preceded by a dialogue among the Muslim sects, which would unify their positions and lead to brotherly relations among the faithful as decreed by God when He made Jerusalem the object of their reverence. This would be assumed under conditions in which we all respect one another, and which would preserve the rights of all the faithful in all that specifically pertains to them. As for custody over Jerusalem, this can only be the prerogative of Almighty God. Nor is there in any of this any diminution of the rights of the Palestinians to Jerusalem. On the contrary, it will bolster the peace of believers in God and will serve to guarantee a continuation of this peace. [...]

Pursuant to this position, we shall continue to shoulder our responsibilities towards our nation's Holy Places in Jerusalem until a final and comprehensive peace is achieved. A peace that would restore the rights to their owners in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy. What we harbor in our conscience towards the Holy Places in Jerusalem and Hebron is as eternal as the positions taken by al-Hussein bin Ali and is as present as the hallowed blood of Abdullah bin al-Hussein shed at the entrance of al-Aqsa mosque.



**STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR GAAFAR M. ALLAGANY, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UN, BEFORE THE 47TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL
ASSEMBLY CONCERNING ITEM 30: 'THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE',
NEW YORK, 1 DECEMBER 1992 [EXCERPTS]**

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Mr. President:

[...] Israel continues to violate the Fourth Geneva Convention by appropriating land and building settlements in the occupied territories. The report of the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people says that the Israeli authorities appropriated, by military decrees, 60 percent of the West Bank and Gaza between 1967 and 1992; 230,000 Israelis were settled in 212 settlements all over the occupied territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem. Israel continues in its projects to alter the demographic status of the old section of Jerusalem and the areas surrounding it in order to alter the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem. The Israeli authorities are executing regional plans to exploit the natural resources in the Palestinian land by appropriating water resources and controlling them and by restricting the use of water by the Palestinian people for use in irrigation and other necessities.

[...]

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given its full support to the peace process in the Middle East. It believes that no real peace in the Middle East could be established unless there is a just and permanent solution to the Palestinian question, and unless there is a complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab occupied lands, foremost among which is the holy city of Jerusalem, which is an integral part of the occupied Arab territories.

The question of the holy city of Jerusalem is a constant to which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia gives full importance according to the resolutions by the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerned with this issue. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that the success of the current peace process in the Middle East depends on Israel's clear and serious adherence to the implementation of legitimate international resolutions and to the complete withdrawal from occupied Arab land, including the holy city of Jerusalem. Then there is hope for security, peace, and prosperity in the region. [...]



RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 21ST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, KARACHI, PAKISTAN, 25-29 APRIL 1993 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolutions expressing solidarity and supporting the cause of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/21-P - CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the unified capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places and masses of worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Referring to the letter dated February 1993 sent by His Holiness the Pope to His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
2. *Confirms* the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.
3. *Reaffirms* the recommendations of the Fourteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Marrakesh on 23 January, 1992.
4. *Asserts* that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories applies to that city also, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.
5. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It recalls, in this context, the resolutions of the UN Security Council Nos. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) which all confirm the invalidity of the Israeli law which considers Al-Quds as a unified capital of Israel. These resolutions also confirm that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and are a flagrant violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

6. *Asserts* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation in this Holy City, and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of that City.
7. *Reaffirms* that 1993 is the year of Al-Quds and requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the following activities throughout that year:
 - Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor some projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.
 - Issuing of the postage stamp of Al-Quds.
 - Organizing of Charity Markets in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
 - Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding two international symposia on Al-Quds in coordination with these international and regional organizations.
 - Sustained coordination with the non-governmental organizations for the holding of a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
8. *Strongly condemns* Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its settlement designs on Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thus violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
9. *Expresses* its appreciation of the stand adopted by His Holiness the Pope John Paul II and other Christian authorities that support the rights of the Palestinian people and puts on record with appreciation their condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and *calls* for continued coordination with the Vatican City and other Christian authorities so as to safeguard the City of Al-Quds and its identity.
10. *Welcomes* the contacts made last year by His Majesty King Hassan II with His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican regarding Al-Quds Al-Sharif that showed that the Vatican still has the same position on Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/21-P - AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. (ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.4);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifada within their occupied homeland Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to seek financial resources for the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund, which prevents it from reaching the targets it has set itself;

1. *Confirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Endorses* all recommendations and resolutions of the Ninth Meeting of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. *Calls upon* Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million US Dollars each and *urges* Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and *invites* those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.

4. *Urges* Member States to continue the campaign for the collection of donations in favour of the Fund and its Waqf and to *call upon* their citizens and residents to respond to this campaign as well as direct governmental and non-governmental mass media to launch a special advertising campaign in this regard.
5. *Urges* Member States to encourage the organization at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



RESOLUTION ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE 21ST CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, KARACHI, PAKISTAN, 25-29 APRIL 1993 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolution condemning Israeli policies in Jerusalem and calling for the preservation of the Old City and the Holy Sites]

RESOLUTION NO.23/21-C - PRESERVATING THE ISLAMIC IDENTITY AND HUMAN CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April 1993),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the preservation of the Islamic Character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage:

1. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy, especially the policies aimed at establishing more settlements and transferring hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others to the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which aim at causing serious changes in its demographic character and eventual Judaisation, which constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and relevant UN and Security Council resolutions.
2. *Requests* the continuation of action on all Islamic and international levels to force the Israeli Enemy to rescind its decision to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and affirm its Arab identity and Islamic character, as well as to reject its annexation and Judaisation in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, especially the Security Council's Resolutions 465 and 478.
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue coordinating with international bodies and institutions, especially UNESCO, in order to prevent the occupation authorities from demolishing the buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Precinct, and to cease the excavations which are carried out, especially to the south of Al-Quds Holy Precinct, aimed at the destruction of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the so-called Temple of Solomon in its place.
4. *Recommends* the convening of an information symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the responsibility of the Israeli forces of occupation to safeguard the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and ensure the freedom of practising religions therein.
5. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material support to enable the Palestinian People to face the Israeli challenge in obliterating the religious features of the city. [...]



STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE COORDINATION MEETING OF THE ARAB PARTIES TO THE PEACE PROCESS, AMMAN, 7 JUNE 1993 [EXCERPTS]

At the invitation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Foreign Ministers of the Arab States participating in the bilateral peace talks - the Syrian Arab Republic, Palestine, the Republic of Lebanon [the Lebanese Republic], and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - held a meeting in Amman on 6 June 1993. The Foreign Minister of the [Arab] Republic of Egypt also took part in the meeting, which is part of ongoing coordination and consultation among the ministers. Several heads and members of the Arab delegations to the bilateral peace talks also took part in the meeting. [...]

The Ministers denounced the Israeli policy of repression against the Palestinian people and Arab citizens in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, noting in particular the siege of the West Bank and Gaza Strip,

the isolation of Holy Jerusalem, the rise in the number of innocent civilian victims, and the continued building of settlements and demolition of homes.

In light of this, the Ministers agreed on the following:

1. To reaffirm abidance by solidarity and coordination among the Arab parties participating in the peace process and their commitment to the attainment of comprehensive and just peace in accordance with the bases of this process and its terms of reference represented by the principle of the return of land in exchange for peace; the full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 [(1967)] and 338 [(1973)], including Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, foremost the city of Jerusalem; the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate political and national rights on their national soil; United Nations Security Council resolution 425 [(1978)] on Israel's withdrawal from the Lebanese territories to the internationally acknowledged Lebanese borders without any preconditions; and the reaffirmation of the commitment to a comprehensive solution on all fronts and for all parties. [...]
5. To call on the co-sponsors of the conference and the international community to compel Israel to take the immediate necessary steps and measures to provide the suitable atmosphere for the success of the current negotiations. These are headed by the following:
 - Ending the siege imposed on the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the closure of Holy Jerusalem.
 - Ending the *fait accompli* policy being pursued by the Israeli Government. [...]



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE NATION,
AMMAN, 12 OCTOBER 1993 [EXCERPTS]**

Turning to Jerusalem, we hope that it would be transformed into a meeting point and a symbol of Palestinian-Israeli and Arab-Israeli peace, of peace among the Children of Abraham. [...]

With regard to the Islamic Holy Places of Jerusalem in particular, our position remains unchanged. We continue to look after them and we are committed to their restoration and to the Jerusalem *Waqfs*. We did not, nor will we ever, recognize any sovereignty over them except by Almighty God [...]

This Hashemite leadership hopes for its call to be heard - that the trust remain as a badge of honor and that it be given real support to that end [...]. It has the honor to invite the Arab and Muslim nation to establish a venerable, non-political religious body, representing the five Islamic sects, to look after the affairs of the Muslim Holy Places. We shall be honored to give such a body our total and unstinting support - in the cause of establishing the unity of our nation - to be the best "so as to be the best of peoples, evolved for mankind." [...]

We call herein for an Arab-Muslim dialogue, for God has honored the Arabs with carrying the message of faith and his holy book revealed to the faithful Arab Prophet (God's blessings and peace be upon him) and promulgated to the world in a correct Arab tongue. At the same time, we call for a responsible and constructive Muslim dialogue with our Christian brethren, aimed at unifying their ranks as well, in the spirit of the relationship between Muslims and Christians prevailing since the Prophet's Caliph Omar Ibn Al-Khattab entered Jerusalem. This would then be followed by a comprehensive dialogue among the adherents of the three monotheistic religions. Should a formula emerge that would preserve rights and protect the Holy Places, we would then look into it. At the same time, we shall reserve the right to support any formula convincing to us, provided it be acceptable to the nation. Let Jerusalem then be a symbol for peace, a diadem of faith and a place of prayer for believers in God all over the world.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, REMARKS ON THE ISSUE OF JERUSALEM,
AMMAN, 17 OCTOBER 1993 [EXCERPTS]**

*[King Hussein made the following remarks in an interview with the
Los Angeles Times Syndicate's Global Viewpoint Service.]*

[...] To crown this hope of peace based on new democratic possibilities in the Arab world, I as a Muslim, a Hashemite, an Arab, and as a person who seeks to satisfy my conscience, have called for talks to achieve an accord on the Holy Places in Jerusalem which removes all sovereign claims except for those of Almighty God.

All followers of the three great monotheistic religions - Muslims, Jews and Christians - should enjoy worshipping side by side, as God meant it to be. If that happens, then the ripples will go not only to our immediate region, but affect the world as well.

[...] The Holy Places of Jerusalem should be moved out of the orbit of the attempts of any to impose sovereignty over them. That alone belongs to Almighty God.

The rights of all should be equally recognized. A dialogue should produce the kind of meeting of the followers of the three monotheistic religions aimed at forging a peace, which has not been our fortune for far too long.

The Holy City should be separated from any temporal sovereignty, which I hope will also represent the coming together of the Palestinians and Israelis on this question. [...]

The fact is that there already is a sanctuary of the God of Abraham, the Dome of the Rock. It is a unique holy place on the old temple site in Jerusalem. According to the Jewish and Muslim tradition, the Dome of the Rock commemorates not only the blinding of Abraham's son, Isaac, but also the creation of Adam, and will be the scene of world judgement.

Is it so utterly absurd to believe that Jews, Muslims and Christians could pray to the one God of Abraham at this holy place? In this way, the Dome of the Rock would be a Dome of Reconciliation. [...]

Jerusalem can be this site of reconciliation. The details will have to be worked out and cannot embrace any specific proposal. But the overall spirit expressed here is what I have in mind.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE JORDANIAN PARLIAMENT,
AMMAN, 23 NOVEMBER 1993 [EXCERPTS]**

[In his speech, King Hussein commented on Jordan's role in the Middle East Peace Process; the following are his remarks relating to Jerusalem].

I am fully confident and I have absolute faith that we all believe that a just and comprehensive peace will not be realized and completed until Jerusalem becomes the city of peace, its symbol and its essence, once its occupied Arab land is returned to its owners who have inherited it from their Arab forefathers, Muslims and Christians alike, once it becomes the meeting point between the Palestinians and Israelis, and once it becomes a meeting point of peace for all.

Our commitment to the achievement of peace is a duty we owe to future generations. And this commitment prompts us to adopt an honest and sincere stance that wants Jerusalem to be the eternal symbol of peace in the world among the followers of the three monotheistic religions, all of whom are descendants of Prophet Abraham, may God's peace be upon him.

As for Jerusalem, the holiest of the holies, it lies in the hearts and souls of all believers in God, followers of the three monotheistic faiths. We will recognize no sovereignty over it except for that of the Almighty God, glory to Him. From this august rostrum, I would like to renew the call I made in my address to the nation on October 12 for the creation of a grand non-political Arab-Islamic body that would unite Muslims, bring them together, and represent the seven Muslim sects, one that would rise above the mundane and trivial. Such a body would be assigned the task of caring for and overseeing Islamic holy places. We would like to affirm that we will support such a body with all the means and resources at our disposal. Moreover, we will not cede or give up our religious and historical responsibilities toward Jerusalem and toward Al-Awqaf and Islamic holy places in Palestine. At the same time, we call for the start of an inter-religious dialogue among the followers of the three monotheistic religions to realize God's will, which ordained that holy Jerusalem be the closest to their hearts, so that they may worship Almighty God, compete to show fear of Him, and gain His satisfaction, glory to God.

Stemming from the legitimacy of our historical and religious responsibilities and from our keen determination to protect and preserve our holy places, we are continuing restoration and renovation work on the Dome of the Rock, as well as capping it with gold-enameled copper plates. I thank Almighty God who has allowed me to do this, serving the cause of the first of the two Qiblas and the third holy mosque. The restoration committee is currently engaged in reconstructing the pulpit of the holy al-Aqsa Mosque, under my direct supervision, and in the wake of the message I addressed to my government in this regard. This is being done so the pulpit of the prophet and the forerunners will once again play its historic role in guiding the believers.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
TO THE UN OFFICE AT GENEVA, ADDRESSED TO THE ASSISTANT
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, 14 JANUARY 1994**

[Letter condemning Israeli policies in Jerusalem]

At a time when all efforts are being directed towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Near East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 252 (1968), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978), Israel is once again defying the international will and deciding to build new settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The most recent is a new Israeli settlement on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem; this constitutes a further stage in a deliberate policy of Judaisation of the Arab territories, particularly after the ruling of the Israeli court of 23 September 1993 placing the Sacred Mosque of "El Aqsa" under Israeli jurisdiction.

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States denounces this new Israeli measure which seeks to impose the policy of the *fait accompli* and condemns it strongly. It draws attention to the affront that it constitutes to the resolutions of the United Nations and to international legality. This violation forms a major obstacle to the peace efforts generated by the Israeli-Palestinian accord which specifies that negotiations on the question of Jerusalem shall be postponed until the final phase of the settlement.

The General Secretariat of the Arab League invites the members of the international community to strive to put an end to deliberate Israeli aggression in the occupied Arab territories, in conformity with international principles and resolutions in order to preserve the unique character of Jerusalem as a holy city and a place where monotheistic religions and universal civilizations exist side by side.



**RESOLUTION 5366 (CI), ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE
OF ARAB STATES AT ITS 101ST REGULAR SESSION, 27 MARCH 1994**

[Resolution condemning Israeli activities in Jerusalem and reaffirming need for support for the city]

The Situation in the City of Jerusalem

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General, its previous resolutions relating to this matter, and the recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

DECIDES:

1. To affirm the overriding importance of the Holy City of Jerusalem for the maintenance of peace efforts and the necessity of implementing the United Nations resolutions relating to the impermissibility of the alteration of its historical, cultural and demographic status;
2. To urge the co-sponsors of the peace process to confirm their undertaking that the fact that the question of Jerusalem is not under discussion at the present stage in the negotiations does not affect the need to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, principally Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 478 (1980), with particular regard to the impermissibility of the unilateral alteration of the character of the Holy City;
3. To reaffirm the resolutions of the Council of the League, particularly its resolution 4328 of 31 March 1984, on the adoption of measures in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences, and particularly the Eleventh Summit Conference, with regard to any country transferring its diplomatic mission to Jerusalem or recognizing the City as the capital of Israel;
4. To condemn Israeli measures and practices aimed at the Judaisation of the City of Jerusalem by stepping up settlement activity there and confiscating the property of Palestinian residents; and to urge the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy on this question;
5. To provide material support to the Holy City in order to enable its Palestinian residents to protect their landed property and prevent the occupation authorities from instituting further expropriations and seizures of such property;
6. To request the Secretary-General to establish and maintain the necessary contacts for the implementation of this resolution.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE UNVEILING
OF THE RESTORED DOME OF THE ROCK, AMMAN, 18 APRIL 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

To us, the Hashemites, Jerusalem has been an eternal trust (of religious tolerance we cherish) under *al-'Uhdah al-Umariya* (Caliph Umar's Covenant), consecrated by Jordanian blood and a symbol of Arab and Muslim struggle. Thus, our association with Jerusalem stands above the fray of political ploys and earthly greed since it has been anchored in faith, prophethood, history and martyrdom. We shall keep our pledge and we shall defend the nation's rights to Jerusalem. Nor shall we spare any effort to ensure the restoration of its Arab and Islamic character in accordance with international law. It is our duty to ensure that all holy places in Jerusalem will be subject exclusively to divine sovereignty while in the name of God, the Almighty, the whole Muslim *Ummah* will exercise religious jurisdiction in a manner to be determined by consensus. [...]

We will continue to warn against and resist all attempts at tampering with our Islamic holy shrines, especially at the first *Qiblah* cum the third holy mosque, and generally throughout the Islamic world. We shall oppose any change in the physical features of these shrines that might be effected under false pretexts of repair, expansion or renovation or under any other smokescreen. For such attempts might strip the nation of its historical legacy to safeguard and maintain them. Our opposition to such endeavors will be mounted on behalf of and in coordination with the entire Islamic *Ummah* with a view to ensuring the preservation of its sacred common heritage. I must underscore that the appropriate channels for the repair of our holy shrines in Jerusalem are well established. Namely, the competent agencies in charge of those holy places, i.e. the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and the Commission on the Renovation of al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Holy Rock. In point of fact, these two institutions have been fulfilling their mandates without any interruption for many decades. [...]



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION
OF THE US CONGRESS, WASHINGTON DC, 26 JULY 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

My religious faith demands that sovereignty over the holy places in Jerusalem reside with God and God alone. Dialogue between the faiths should be strengthened; religious sovereignty should be accorded to all believers of the three Abrahamic faiths, in accordance with their religions. In this way, Jerusalem will become the symbol of peace and its embodiment, as it must be for both Palestinians and Israelis when their negotiations determine the final status of Arab East Jerusalem.



**GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN, OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON JORDAN'S
ROLE IN JERUSALEM, AMMAN, 28 JULY 1994**

[The Washington Declaration's recognition of Jordan's "special" role in the Muslim holy sites of Jerusalem caused controversy in the Arab world and protest from the PLO as violating Palestinian future sovereignty over East Jerusalem. The following statement was issued by the Jordan to clarify the situation].

Following the Washington Declaration, various media organs reported stands and statements on the third clause of the Washington Declaration dealing with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's historical role toward the holy shrines in Jerusalem. Proceeding from its eagerness to clarify its stand on this important issue, the Jordanian Government announces the following:

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's position toward the issue of Jerusalem and the holy shrines is clear and stems from the following unchanging stands:

First, Jerusalem is a Muslim and Arab territory that was occupied in 1967 as part of the territories of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. What applies to Jerusalem would also apply to the occupied Arab territories included in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Second, in 1974, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan accepted the Rabat Summit resolution which considers the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Third, in adherence to the Rabat summit resolution, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan fully supported the PLO and coordinated with it to achieve Arab rights in the occupied territories.

Fourth, in order to enable the Palestinian Arab people to establish their independent state on their national soil, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1988 decided to sever its legal and administrative links with the West Bank. The decision excluded the Awqaf, Islamic and holy affairs, as well as Islamic Shari'a courts in continuation with the Hashemites' role in taking care of these holy shrines and in order to protect them from

falling directly under the occupation and foreign control. The PLO blessed and approved this decision which continues to be valid until now.

Fifth, in light of what has been said, it is obvious that there is no contradiction between restoring political sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem through Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and the continuance of Jordan's role in practising its religious custody over the holy shrines in Jerusalem.

Sixth, moreover, in view of these constant positions and facts, it should also be clear that the Washington Declaration is only a reiteration of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's role and that of the Hashemites during their long history of working to achieve the Islamic and Arab interest, including the Palestinian interest.

Hence, the Washington Declaration recognizes the Hashemites' right to take care of the holy shrines and does not establish their right to that. This was clear throughout the stages of Hashemite reconstruction of the Holy al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock in 1924, 1944, 1952, and 1994.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, astonished by news agency statements, stands, and interpretations in this regard, reiterates that the constant Jordanian position toward Holy Jerusalem, in terms of territory and holy shrines, and other occupied Arab territories are clear and do not need new explanations.

These constant positions are derived from Jordan's commitment to the resolutions of international legitimacy, support for the PLO and its efforts to gain political and geographical sovereignty over all the Palestinian Arab territories, including Holy Jerusalem, and continuance of Jordan's historic role in exercising religious custody over the Islamic holy shrines in Jerusalem. Moreover, Jordan is concerned about holding the necessary contacts to reach a formula that achieves the higher Islamic interest in protecting the holy shrines.



**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 7TH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN,
7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION 1/7 EX - ON THE QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, PALESTINE AND THE
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The 7th extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi'II, 1415H (7-9 September 1994),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/QP-D.1;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences on the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and in the other occupied Arab territories;

Recalling resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the question of Al-Quds constitutes the heart of the Palestinian question which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming United Nations Security Council resolution 681 (1990), which states that all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, concluded on 12 August 1949, apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolution 904 (1994) of the Security Council on the massacre of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil, which calls for the provision of international protection to the Palestinians in the city of Al-Khalil;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing repressive measures and practices against Palestinian citizens, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the continuing Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and western Bekaa; (...)

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Noting with interest the continuation of peace efforts aiming at the realization of a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 and 338, the principle of "land for peace" and the national and legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people;

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the efforts to secure a just and comprehensive settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict;
2. *Reaffirms* that the Palestine question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its pride in, and solidarity with, the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own independent State on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; (...)
4. *Affirms* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and from the other occupied Arab territories;
5. (...) believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic factors:

First: It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of the two resolutions, which guarantees full Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as well as from the Syrian Golan and Jordanian Arab territories, and on the basis of the formula of 'land for peace'; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with resolution 194 (1948);

Second: Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) to all Arab occupied territories, including the Palestinian territories;

Third: The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine question which, in turn, is the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, for the sake of peace and security in the region;

Fourth: Dismantling the settlements already established since they are unlawful under the resolutions of international legality including resolution 465 (1980) of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect;

Fifth: The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian detainees in the Palestinian occupied territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and Waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places, and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines;

6. *Calls* for continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it can face up to the next phase, and for its stands in the forthcoming negotiations, aimed at consolidating the transfer of power in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian National Authority, and firmly establishing its control over all occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and appeals to the various nations in the world to extend their support and assistance to the Palestinian National Authority.
7. *Calls for* a more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the success of the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the continued and constant responsibility of the United Nations vis-à-vis the Palestine Question until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved securing an end to occupation and the exercise, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable national rights.
8. *Warns* the international opinion and the Security Council against the gravity of Israel's behaviour as though it were excepted from abiding by the: principles of international law and exempted from compliance with the norms of international legality, and *urges* the international community to compel Israel to desist from violating the principles of international legality and to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council without delay or procrastination.

9. *Deplores* the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and Judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site. It calls on the member states to continue their coordination and intensive efforts in the various international forums to prevent the implementation of this scheme and to preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a sacred mosque for Muslims as it has been through the ages. It warns that any slackness in these efforts would encourage Israel to undermine the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines, which could affect the peace process; [...]
15. *Commends* the efforts deployed by the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco;
16. *Stresses* the importance of continued joint Islamic efforts to preserve holy shrines in the occupied Palestinian territories and counter Israeli measures aiming at the Judaizing of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other holy places, within the framework of efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Arab-Islamic sovereignty;
17. *Calls* on member states to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets of the Al-Quds fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each. It invites them to pay their contributions and appeals to them to continue the fund-raising campaign at official and popular levels in favour of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.
18. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Governing Board of the Al-Quds Fund.
21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 7TH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN,
7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué reaffirming solidarity with the cause of Jerusalem]

1. On the request of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of Meetings of the OIC, the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi Ul Thani, 1415H, corresponding to 7 to 9 September 1994.
2. The Conference was held under the high patronage of Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [...]
4. The Conference was opened by Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. She welcomed the participating delegations. In her truly inspiring inaugural address, the Prime Minister presented the vision of a politically enlightened, economically vibrant and socially advanced Muslim Ummah, at harmony with itself, playing a vital role in the maintenance of international peace and progress as the world moves into the new millennium.
5. While forcefully espousing the need for strengthening of Islamic unity and solidarity, she stated that to-day Muslims are the main victims of aggression all over the world. She drew the attention to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Bosnia-Herzegovina. Afghanistan and Jammu and Kashmir.
6. She asserted that Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Al-Sharif must remain a central focus of the Islamic World and called for the restoration of the Holy Places to Muslim sovereignty and the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories. She expressed Pakistan's support for the Middle East Peace Process. [...]
20. The Secretary General stated that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif has remained the central focus of the endeavours of the OIC. The situation in the Middle East had lately witnessed important developments. The peace process has gained momentum. He emphasized that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif must be resolved in a manner acceptable to the Islamic world. [...]

PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its pride in, and solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to determine their own future, and to establish their own independent state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

29. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, based on the resolutions of international legality, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese and Jordanian territories. It welcomed the agreements concluded within this framework and expressed the hope that progress would be achieved on the other issues.
30. It further affirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestine Question which in turn, is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that it is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly also apply to it. It emphasized the necessity of its restoration to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine for the sake of peace and security in the region. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 22ND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, 10-12 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

[Excerpts of the final communiqué reaffirming the importance of the question of Jerusalem]

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF:

26. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine. It called upon Member States to continue supporting the PLO and its positions in the forthcoming negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, and to emphasize the return of the Holy City to Palestinian sovereignty. It affirmed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.
27. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, and welcomed the agreements concluded in its framework and noted that the success of the peace process hinges on the implementation of resolutions of international legitimacy, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, on the basis of Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, and the "land for peace" formula and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and political rights.
28. It stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories and reiterated the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine. It invited all States in the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It called for compliance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which invites Member States not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called on Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront this policy to provide material resources for the preservation of Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of the city's inhabitants. It invited the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical changes in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.
29. It expressed its strong condemnation of the decision taken by the Israeli Supreme Court to consider the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the territory of the State of Israel.
30. It called upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.
31. It called for the dismantling of the settlements already established since they are unlawful, and to halt further Jewish settlements in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Syrian Golan, as required under the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy. [...]



**RESOLUTION ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE 22ND ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, CASABLANCA, MOROCCO,
10-12 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution condemning Israeli activities in Jerusalem and calling for international support]

RESOLUTION NO.24/22-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-
QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 8 to 10 Rajab 1415H (10-12 December 1994),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1. *Reiterates* all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at bringing about serious changes in their demographic and historic nature and to Judaize them, which may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
3. *Calls for* the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic character and reject its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Reaffirms* all previous resolutions adopted on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine and to stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their claimed temple on its site.
6. *Recommends* that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.
7. *Urges* the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes to obliterate religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 7TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, 13-15 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Communiqué condemning Israeli activities in Jerusalem and calling
on Islamic states to show their commitment to the city]*

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF:

24. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine. It called upon Member States to continue supporting the PLO and its positions in the forthcoming negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, and to emphasize the return of the Holy City to Palestinian sovereignty. It affirmed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

25. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, and welcomed the agreements concluded in its framework and noted that the success of the peace process hinges on the implementation of resolutions of international legitimacy, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, on the basis of Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, and the "land for peace" formula and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and political rights.
26. It stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories and reiterated the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine.
It invited all States in the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It called for compliance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which invites Member States not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called on Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront this policy to provide material resources for the preservation of Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of the city's inhabitants. It invited the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical changes in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.
27. It expressed its strong condemnation of the decision taken by the Israeli Supreme Court to consider the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the territory of the State of Israel.
28. It called upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.
29. It called for the dismantling of the settlements already established since they are unlawful, and to halt further Jewish settlements in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Syrian Golan, as required under the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES,
AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 7TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, 13-15 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Resolutions condemning Israeli acts in Jerusalem and expressing support and solidarity for the city;
note the reservation of Jordan on the first resolution]*

RESOLUTION NO.2 /7-P(IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF **

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/22-94/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds claiming it as the unified capital of Israeli;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable it to face up to the forthcoming stage and ensure the transfer of all authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian national authority, and establish its authority on all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Committee of Al-Quds under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco.

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions issued by the relevant Islamic Conferences including those adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee at its former sessions.
2. *Invites* the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to back up its stands at forthcoming negotiations for the benefit of the transfer of all authority and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian National Authority including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to ensure its return to Palestinian sovereignty.
3. *Asserts* that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will not be realized unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories applies to that city also, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly and *underlines* the need for the City to return to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital for the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.
4. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and *reaffirms* that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.
5. *Invites* the Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront it with all possible means, to provide material resources for the preservation of the Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of its citizens so as to prevent Israel from carrying out its schemes which seek to annex the city of Al-Quds and wipe out its Arabo-Islamic character.
6. *Invites* the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to oblige Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, which might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.
7. *Emphasizes* the need for the dismantling of the existing settlements in the Occupied Territories, and the reversal of the Jewish settlement movement, particularly in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, together with the provision of international guarantees to ensure the above.
8. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
9. *Asserts* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organisations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.
10. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:
 - (a) Invites all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.
 - (b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Al-Quds.
 - (c) Organizing Charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
 - (d) Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding two international symposia on Al-Quds in coordination with these international and regional organisations.

- (e) Sustained coordination with the non- Governmental organisations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, jointly with them.
 - (f) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the Judaisation of the Holy City.
 - (g) Extending financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart the plans for the Judaisation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
11. *Condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities persistence in confiscating new land, closing thousands of acres in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and establishing colonial projects on the usurped property, with the purpose of cutting off the Arab city of Al-Quds from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, which forms a violation of international law as well as of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, and of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
 12. *Strongly* condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decision, issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as an organised action aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist gangs to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Territories.
 13. *Hails* the appeal made by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Riyadh Province and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia People's Committee in support of the Palestinian freedom fighters, under the noble directive of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to launch the campaign for 'the salvation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif', and donate its proceeds to meet expenditure for the reconstruction of the Islamic Shrines in Al-Quds and their salvation from the threat of disappearance, especially the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, the Honored Dome of the Rock, and the Mosque of Omar Bin Al-Khattab, as a consequence of the Israeli practices and *expresses* its profound thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its consistent and attentive interest in the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic Shrines there and *urges* the Member States to organize similar campaigns.
 14. *Entrusts* the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submitting a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

*** Reservation of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan attached.**

**ANNEX I: RES.No.2/7-P(IS) - RESERVATION BY THE DELEGATION OF THE
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ON THE RESOLUTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reserved its position on this resolution because it failed to note the historical remarkable role of Jordan both in the past and at present in respect of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Islamic holy places in Al-Quds. The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan insisted that the following operative paragraph should be inserted after paragraph 12 of this resolution:

"Pays tribute to the continuous efforts of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in maintaining custody of the Islamic holy places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the preservation of their identity and protecting them against tampering and schemes to Judaize them.

"Further pays tribute to the role of His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan through personal attention to the holy places in Al-Quds and the preservation and maintenance of its Islamic heritage, the latest of which was the third Hashemite restoration of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the honoured Dome of the Rock." [...]

RESOLUTION NO.5 /7-P(IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. (ICFM/22-94/PAL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principles of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund, which prevents it from reaching the targets it has set itself.

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Reiterates* all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. *Calls upon* Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million US Dollars each and urges Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and appeals to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
4. *Expresses* its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine; further hails the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and Calls upon Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the directives given to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.
5. *Urges* Member States to encourage the organisation at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.
6. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the establishment of Palestinian authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so that they may build up their institutions and national economy.
7. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE 7TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT
CONFERENCE, CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, 13-15 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO.24/7-C(IS) - PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of fraternity and revival) held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab, 1415H (13-15 December, 1994),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1. *Reiterates* all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at bringing about serious changes in their demographic and historic nature and to Judaize them, which may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.

3. *Calls* for the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic character and reject its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Reaffirms* all previous resolutions adopted on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine and to stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their claimed temple on its site.
6. *Recommends* that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.
7. *Urges* the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes to obliterate religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds. [...]



KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE 7TH ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT, CASABLANCA, 14 DECEMBER 1994 [EXCERPTS]

With the help of Allah, we have been able to direct the attention of the world to Jerusalem, as a cause not only of shrines, but also of people. With regard to the people, the Palestinian leadership is the sole legitimate representative, responsible for the restoration of Palestinian rights and territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in accordance with resolutions of all Arab Summits since the Rabat Resolution of 1974, of Islamic summits, and of those resolutions of international legitimacy [...]

I hereby declare, in clear terms, that we, as Hashemites and Jordanians, hold these Shrines in trust. We saved them with the blood of our sons in the 1948 War, and undertook three phases of their restoration in the name of the *Ummah*. It is a trust we still preserve, take care of and protect and we will execute our duties in the name of the *Ummah* until the status of the Shrines is addressed, in an appropriate and acceptable manner. As such, we acknowledge no sovereignty over these Shrines, save that of Almighty God. We do not belittle the right of our Palestinian Arab brothers toward these Shrines. We support their right and the right of the whole of Islamic *Ummah* to the custody of our Holy Shrines. [...]

With regard to the Holy Shrines, we must avoid conflicts and differences of opinion in explaining the positions of the concerned parties, for as Almighty God deemed, these Shrines have the affection of the faithful from all three monotheistic religions, and thus the import of spiritual coexistence. The faithful are grateful to the Almighty for the blessings of peace which they have been denied for so long, as a result of a failure to recognize the mutual significance of these Shrines. For the Almighty willed the faithful to meet, respect one another and compete for His piety. [...]



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 15TH SESSION OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, IFRANE, MOROCCO, 16-17 JANUARY 1995

[Communiqué stating the importance of Jerusalem for the Islamic community, calling for political and financial measures level in order to reaffirm the rights of Palestinians and to preserve the heritage of the Holy City]

Responding to a generous invitation of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, Al-Quds Committee held its fifteenth session in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, on 15 and 16 Shaban 1415 H, corresponding to 16 and 17 January 1995, to consider the grave conditions through which the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the foremost cause of the Islamic *Ummah*, is passing as a result of Israel's continued occupation of the Holy City and its persistence on implementing its design aimed at Judaising Al-Quds and obliterating its Arab-Islamic cultural landmarks.

His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, their Excellencies the Ministers and the delegations of the member States of the Committee, and His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), attended the proceedings of the meeting.

His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, inaugurated the proceedings of the session by a guiding address in which he stressed the importance of the Committee's responsibilities towards the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif in the light of the latest developments and highlighted the need to adapt the Committee's action to this new situation.

His Majesty the King underlined that the question of Al-Quds al-Sharif, with its dual political and religious dimension, requires a realistic and rational approach as well as patience and wisdom and not to act on mere feelings.

His Majesty the King further indicated that the Islamic Ummah harbours no hostility vis-à-vis anybody and cannot accept to be placed before a *fait accompli*, specifying that Islam is not a religion of war, repression or domination, but rather a religion of understanding, tolerance and, more than that, a religion of coexistence, the latter standing as a criterion of civilization.

HE Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, delivered a speech highlighting the dangers facing the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif and its religious sanctities, Israel's current attempt to alter its religious character and its Arab-Islamic identity, the continuous confiscation of lands and setting up of settlements. He requested the Islamic Ummah to take action in all directions and at all levels to face up to the current developments and sustain the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people in the Holy City in particular and in Palestine at large.

HE Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC delivered a statement in which he reviewed the conditions facing Al-Quds al-Sharif and the required action by the Islamic Ummah in support of this cause. His Excellency also reviewed the activities of the General Secretariat concerning the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine.

The members of the Committee deliberated on the current conditions facing Al-Quds al-Sharif, and considered the means likely to lead the recovering of the city and to assist and support the Palestinian citizens and institutions in the Holy City, confronting the Israeli designs aimed at Judaizing the City and changing its cultural, civilizational, religious and demographic characteristics, so as to create a new *fait accompli* on the ground.

In the light of these deliberations, Al-Quds Committee identified concrete and practical measures and recommended the following:

I. AT THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL LEVEL.

The Committee

1. *Affirms* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot be achieved short of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the principle of land against peace involving Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the border-lines of 4 June 1967 including the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and south Lebanon; and enables the Palestinian people to achieve their national inalienable and imprescriptible rights including their rights to return, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital;
2. *Affirms* that the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif is part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and further affirms the necessity of its return to the Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine;
3. *Calls on* the Islamic Ummah to double its efforts in support of the Palestinian right in Al-Quds al-Sharif, and to assist the stands of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority, by every means so as to transfer all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority;
4. *Calls on* the United Nations Security Council, in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to take necessary measures to compel Israel to desist from carrying out any settlement and Judaisation of Al-Quds and any geographic or demographic changes therein, and to comply with agreements and conventions providing for the preservation of the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic and Christian holy sites at Al-Quds al-Sharif in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions;
5. *Requests* States to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980), which calls for refraining from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif. It reaffirms that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and contrary to international agreements, charters and conventions, in accordance with the resolutions of international legality, including United Nations Security Council resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980), as well as the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which consider these measures null and void;

6. *Strongly denounces* the decision of the Israeli Knesset on 26 December 1994, which bans any activities of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds al-Sharif, and requests the international community not to recognize this decision and to compel Israel to waive this decision;
7. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli aggressions perpetrated against the Lebanese territory as well as the casualties and destruction caused by these aggressions;
8. *Requests* His Majesty King Hassan II, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, to pursue contacts which he deems necessary, at the international level, particularly with the United Nations Security Council member States, the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, the European Union, the Vatican and other Christian instances, so as to gain the needed support and assistance to recover the city of Al-Quds, and to explain the dangers of Israeli practices and measures jeopardizing the peace process, security and stability in the Middle East region;
9. *Calls* on the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary contacts with the international and regional organizations as well as specialized international agencies, so as to consider ways to preserve the civilizational, cultural and religious heritage of the Holy City, and sustain the resistance of its inhabitants;
10. *Decides* to establish a contact group at the level of the Permanent Representatives of the Committee's member States at United Nations Headquarters in New York in order to follow up the implementation of the Committee's resolutions and those of the United Nations Security Council relating to Al-Quds al-Sharif;

II. AT THE LEVEL OF ASSISTING THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

11. *Stresses* the important role of Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the citizens and institutions of the Holy City against Israeli designs. It calls on the OIC member States to abide by financing the budgets of both Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to promote urban development of Al-Quds, and to construct housing units, restore its old monuments with the aim of preserving the civilizational and Islamic heritage;
12. *Decides* to grant permission to the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to exercise the powers stipulated in the statute and regulations of Al-Quds Fund, referred to in articles 2, 3 and 8;
13. *Welcomes* the proposal of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit to create Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds al-Sharif for the safeguard of the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, protection of the Palestinian right to the city, assistance to the steadfastness of its inhabitants and preservation of its civilizational, religious, cultural and urbanistic heritage;

This Bayt Al-Mal will take the form of an agency which aims to mobilize material and financial resources from OIC member States, institutions, bodies, private sector, associations, Islamic and Arab communities as well as individuals.

The agency will operate under the aegis of Al-Quds Committee and its management will be ensured according to the following general principles:

- The agency will carry out its activities in compliance with the rules governing the private sector;
- It will perform in utter transparency and accountability;
- It will be subject to private accountancy and financial auditing twice a year by the Al-Quds Committee.

The Presidency of the Al-Quds Committee will undertake to prepare a draft statute for the Agency, which will soon be conveyed to the member States through the OIC General Secretariat to allow them to examine the draft statute and take necessary measures prior to the creation of the Agency and its establishment by the Islamic Conference.

The Committee expresses its profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Majesty, to the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Morocco for the generous hospitality and warm welcome extended to the delegations participating in this session.

APPENDIX: States members of Al-Quds Committee

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| 1. Kingdom of Morocco | 9. Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 2. State of Palestine | 10. People's Republic of Bangladesh |
| 3. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 11. Islamic Republic of Pakistan |
| 4. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | 12. Islamic Republic of Iran |
| 5. Republic of Iraq | 13. Republic of Indonesia |
| 6. Syrian Arab Republic | 14. Republic of Senegal |
| 7. Republic of Lebanon | 15. Republic of the Niger |
| 8. Islamic Republic of Mauritania | 16. Republic of Guinea |



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
CONVENED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND
THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, CAIRO, 14 MARCH 1995**

On 12 to 14 March 1995, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States sponsored an international seminar on Al-Quds al-Sharif, in Cairo. This the text of the final communiqué:

1. The International Seminar on Al-Quds al-Sharif, "Al-Quds, City of Peace", was held in Cairo, capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 11 to 13 Shawal 1415 H (12-14 March 1995). It was convened by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, with a view to emphasizing the stand of the Arab-Islamic Ummah and of peace-loving forces in support of the Palestinian right in the context of the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif, an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; to emphasize also that it should be restored to Palestinian sovereignty, and the need to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and of their institutions, safeguard the city's cultural and religious character and demographic composition and counter the Israeli policy aimed at stripping it of its Arab-Islamic character. The meeting was attended by a number of thinkers and personalities from various countries of the world.
2. Dr. Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, HE Dr. Hamed Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, His Eminence Al-Sheikh Al-Akbar Sheikh Gad Al-Hak Ali Gad Al-Hak, Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, HE Abdel Kabir Al-Alawi Al-Modghari, Minister of Wakfs and Islamic Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, representing His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and the Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, HE Farouk Al-Kaddoumi, Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine, His Eminence Pope Shenouda III, Pope of Alexandria and Patriarch of St. Mark Patriarchate, and HE Ambassador Badr Hamman, who delivered the address of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, attended the opening ceremony and delivered addresses. Also participated were a number of knowledgeable thinkers from various countries of the world.
3. Throughout the Seminar, three working groups considered the following major issues:
 - International law and the city of Al-Quds;
 - The United Nations and Al-Quds;
 - Al-Quds after the end of the Cold War;
 - Israeli settlements in the city of Al-Quds and their ensuing effects on the eradication of its historical cultural, urban, Arab and Islamic landmarks;
 - Islam and Al-Quds;
 - Christianity and Al-Quds; as well as other issues relevant to the Holy City.
4. The participants emphasized that Al-Quds al-Sharif was the key to peace in the Middle East, being at the very heart of the Palestinian question and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that just and comprehensive peace could be established only if Al-Quds was restored to Palestinian sovereignty, as an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, to which all international decisions and agreements that would be applied to all the occupied Arab territories should apply.
5. The participants condemned the recent Israeli practices, such as seizing Arab properties and territories, establishing and enlarging settlements in Al-Quds al-Sharif and in all the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, changing the demographic composition of the city, Israel's on-going siege of the sacred city, isolating it from the other occupied Palestinian territories.
6. The participants urged that the United Nations and the international community ensure that Israel put an end to Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharif and implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and those advocating that Israel desist from establishing settlements and dismantle those existing, given their incompatibility with international law and the threat posed to the peace process as a whole.
7. The participants called upon the international community to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980), advocating the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to Al-Quds al-Sharif. They reaffirmed the Arab and Islamic Summit resolutions concerning the measures to be taken against any country transferring its diplomatic mission to Al-Quds or recognizing it as the capital of Israel. They reiterated that all legislative, administrative and settlement procedures and measures aimed at changing the legal status of this Holy City were null and void and incompatible with international legitimacy and international conventions, charters and norms.
8. The participants condemned the exploration and excavation works, in a deliberate attempt of distortion and eradication of Islamic monuments carried out by Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds al-Sharif, which would expose the Masjid Al-Aqsa, the Dome of the Rock and other Islamic sanctities and monuments to the dangers of collapse and destruction. They called upon the international organizations concerned, in particular UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to put an end to these illegal actions.

9. The participants called upon the peace-loving nations and the international and regional agencies concerned to launch a campaign for the restoration of the religious, historic, concerning cultural landmarks in Al-Quds al-Sharif, in order to safeguard and protect them against the dangers of eradication, to ensure an adequate housing for the Palestinian population in Al-Quds al-Sharif and support them in their resistance to deliberate demographic and urban changes carried out by the Israeli occupation forces in order to Judaize the Holy City.
10. The participants called for an information campaign at international level to sensitive world public opinion, invalidate Israeli claims related to Al-Quds, support the stands of the Palestinian negotiator at the forthcoming negotiations on Al-Quds al-Sharif, emphasizing the justice of the Palestinian right to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the need to restore it to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine with a view to ensuring peace and security in the region.
11. The participants affirmed that their participation in the Seminar sought mainly to emphasize the importance of the distinct status of Al-Quds al-Sharif as the cradle of coexistence and tolerance among the divine religious, the need to restore to it the status it had always enjoyed throughout the ages, as the cradle of human civilization and safeguard its historic, religious and cultural character as well as its Arab Islamic identity.
12. The participants called upon all international and regional states and organizations to support and consolidate, by all possible means, the stands of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Palestinian National Authority, with a view to vesting the Palestinian National Authority with all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds al-Sharif.
13. The participants reaffirmed the importance of this seminar as a take-off for other international seminars so as to ensure that the cause of Al-Quds al-Sharif remains the focus of international concern, until it is restored to its legitimate owners.
14. The participants proposed that the general secretariats of the League of Arab States and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference convene, in 1996, a round table to be held in the United States, composed of a limited number of world personalities who earnestly sought a just solution to the cause of Al-Quds."



**SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PRESS RELEASE ON ISRAELI VIOLATIONS IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, 29 APRIL 1995**

HE Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, is following with great concern the persistence of the Israeli occupation in its expansionist and settlement policies, and the acts of profanation perpetrated by Israeli settlers, against Islamic sanctities in the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, most recently illustrated by the decision to confiscate 53 hectares of the land of Al-Quds al-Sharif and its projected plans to confiscate another 440 hectares of Arab land for the construction of Israeli settlements there.

These violations and continued Israeli aggressions such as the crime perpetrated by a group of extremist Israeli settlers who broke into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and profaned its sanctity under the sight and hearing of the Israeli occupation forces represent a serious regressive step for the peace process and place new obstacles which adversely affect the progress of the peace initiative as well as a blatant violation of the agreements concluded with the Palestine Liberation Organization which call for desisting from any actions that may alter the demography or geography of the occupied city of Al-Quds al-Sharif during the transition period.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference urges the international community and more particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process to shoulder their full responsibilities and exercise pressure on Israel to immediately discontinue its confiscation of Palestinian land and put an end to the serious violations perpetrated by the Groups of Israeli settlers in the form of daily acts of violation against the Islamic and Christian shrines, and reiterates again that Al-Quds al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and must be returned to Palestinian sovereignty if the desired peace and justice and to be achieved in that important part of the world.



**RESOLUTION NO. 5487 ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE
OF ARAB STATES AT ITS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION, 6 MAY 1995**

THE ISSUE OF JERUSALEM

The Council of the League,

Having considered the letter dated 1 May 1995 from President Yasser Arafat to the Secretary-General of the Council of the League of Arab States, and the note of the General Secretariat,

Having considered also the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit Conferences, by the Council of the League of Arab States and by Islamic Conferences; in addition to resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized organizations which are concerned with the situation of the city of Jerusalem; as well as the contents of the speech made by HE the Secretary-General of the Council of the League of Arab States to this session,

Convinced that the Holy City of Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the Arab lands occupied since 1967, quite apart from its special significance for the Arab world as well as Islamic and Christian society,

Taking into consideration the threats posed to the city of Jerusalem by Israel's continuing implementation of its policy, particularly the Israeli Government's recent decision to expropriate Palestinian land in order to build settlements, thereby extirpating Palestinian Arabs and their rights from the holy city, and contradicting the foundations and principles of the peace process, which has as its basis Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as well as the principle of land for peace, which began with the Madrid Peace Conference and was followed by other concessions and attempts to bring about a just and comprehensive peace,

Decides:

1. Unanimously to condemn the Israeli Government's decision to expropriate more Palestinian land within and around Jerusalem, which constitutes a violation of the precepts of international legality, a threat to international law and order, and a breach of relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as of the rules and principles of international law and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, to say nothing of the extremely serious threat this decision poses to the entire peace process, upsetting the equilibrium of the obligations and rights which give the peace process credibility and make it acceptable.
2. Not to recognize under any circumstances any alterations made by Israel in its capacity as occupying State to the legal status, demographic composition or geographical form of the city of Jerusalem, and to call upon all the countries of the world to affirm their refusal to recognize such changes, which constitute a serious threat to the existing peace process and to the opportunities for peace both now and in the future, in accordance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980).
3. To deny Israel's claim that Jerusalem is its eternal capital, and refuse to recognize that under any circumstances; and to call upon every State in the world to refuse to have dealings with Jerusalem as the Israeli capital.
4. (a) That the Secretary-General and the Arab States should immediately contact the United States of America and the Russian Federation as sponsors of the peace process, permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council and the States of the European Union, asking them to state plainly their position on these Israeli violations, which are incompatible with the requirements of the peace process.
(b) That the Arab States should support the Palestinian Arab presence and its institutions in the Holy City of Jerusalem.
5. (a) To commission the Kingdom of Morocco, by virtue of the Moroccan monarch's Presidency of the Jerusalem Committee, and the United Arab Emirates, in its capacity as Chairman of the current session, to request that an immediate meeting of the Security Council should be held in order to discuss the matter and declare the illegality of the Israeli decision, Israel's duty to rescind the decision to expropriate Palestinian land within and outside the city of Jerusalem, to halt its settlements programmes, bring to an end the closure of the city and cease all Israeli excavations which jeopardize the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in order to guarantee the continuation of the peace process and achieve its aims, which are founded on the decisions of international law, Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980), the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and relevant UNESCO resolutions.
(b) To affirm the necessity of taking security measures to protect all public and private Palestinian land without exception, and to have the Security Council take into consideration the special situation in the city of Jerusalem.
6. That the Secretary-General should follow the implementation of this decision and the necessary communications to be made to the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Group of the Non-Aligned Movement, and present a report thereon to the Council; and that it considers this session remains open.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 8 MAY 1995**

[Letter condemning Israeli land confiscation in East Jerusalem]

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to convey to you the Islamic Group's position towards the latest action taken recently by the Israeli Government with regard to Al-Quds al-Sharif (Holy Jerusalem) namely, its decision to confiscate 53 hectares of Palestinian land situated in the area of East Jerusalem and its announcement that such land is to be allocated for the purpose of continuing to build Israeli settlements, thus contravening the rules of international law as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Islamic Group expresses its strong condemnation of the aforesaid Israeli action as a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant Security Council resolutions. That action moreover undermines the Middle East peace process arrangements and severely threatens its progress as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Islamic Group therefore officially requests the Security Council to take urgent steps to deal with this extremely serious situation and to put an end to the numerous Israeli violations, particularly in East Jerusalem, as well as to take the necessary measures for revocation of the Israeli confiscation orders.

The Islamic Group will continue to follow the developments in this regard in the light of the action to be taken by the Security Council, and in this context, the Group, in its meeting held on Thursday, 4 May 1995 at the ambassadorial level, convened at the request of the Permanent Observer of Palestine, decided to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss this recent grave situation concerning Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSI
Permanent Representative



**RESOLUTION OF THE 3RD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
INFORMATION MINISTERS, DAMASCUS, SYRIA, 24-25 MAY 1995**

RESOLUTION NO.12/3-ICIM - PRODUCTION OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON AL-QUDS

The Third Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information, meeting in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, on 24-25 Zul Hijjah 1415H (24-25 May 1995),

Having taken cognizance of the note presented by the State of Palestine on the production of a documentary film on Al-Quds, underlining the need to produce the said film on the basis of funding by Member States, in view of the fact that a film of such great importance must be produced;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on this question;

Having been informed of the generous initiative made by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates to bear the full cost incurred by the production of a documentary film on Al-Quds;

1. *Expresses* its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan and to the State of the United Arab Emirates for this generous initiative which will enable this important information project to be implemented as soon as possible.
2. *The Islamic States* Broadcasting Organization will assume, in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the supervision the steps involved in the production of this film so as to realize it as soon as possible, and to present a report thereon to the Follow-up Ministerial Committee emanating from the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
3. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE OIC ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK,
2 OCTOBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué reaffirming OIC support to the Middle East peace process and calling for the international community's commitment in the establishment of Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Palestine]

1. The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 8 Jumada-I, 1416H corresponding to 2 October 1995 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Snoussi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations, representing the Chairman of the 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. The Meeting noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary-General on the items of the Agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein. The Agenda of the Meeting is given as *annex*.
3. The Meeting granted observer status in the OIC to the Republics of Uzbekistan and Guyana.
4. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the six-member Committee on Palestine.

CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

5. The Meeting reaffirmed the OIC support to the peace process in the Middle East. It welcomed the signature in Washington on 28 September, 1995, of the Agreement on the extension of the autonomy and called for the respect of the timeframe for the implementation of the agreements.
6. The Meeting called for the continuation of support to the PLO and its National Authority in the ongoing negotiations in order to affirm the transfer of all powers and responsibilities, in all fields in the occupied Palestinian territories, to the Palestinian National Authority to establish its authority over all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It also reaffirmed support for the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, to establish their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; as well as support for the international programme for economic, social and cultural development in the occupied territories.
7. The Meeting called for supporting the efforts aimed at implementing UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 242, 338 and 425 which stipulate Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, and the occupied Lebanese territories.
8. The Meeting reaffirmed its support to the Middle East peace process aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict based on resolutions of the international legality, in particular the formula of land for peace.
9. The Meeting also reaffirmed the necessity of the restoration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine. It also reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and that whatever applies to other occupied territories shall also be applicable to it in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.
10. The Meeting called on the international community, particularly the co-chairmen of the Peace Conference, to persuade Israel not to carry out any geographic or demographic change in Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the interim phase which may jeopardize the outcome of negotiations on the final status of the city. Israel must also be forced to stop Jewish settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan, as this is illegal according to international resolutions, including UN Security Council resolution no. 465, and the necessity of providing international guarantees to ensure it, and to request the Security Council to constitute an international committee for supervision and control so as to prevent settlement in the occupied Arab Palestinian territories. [...]



**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND PALESTINE
SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE MEETING OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, UN HEADQUARTERS,
NEW YORK, 2 OCTOBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

[Report condemning Israeli activities in Jerusalem and expressing support for the Palestinian people in the city]

4. The Israeli occupation authorities continue to implement its plans to expand its colonies in the city of Al-Quds. Likewise, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is still being blockaded and sealed off, the Palestinian citizens being denied access to it, with continued desecration of the Islamic sanctities there, with the purpose of creating a new *fait accompli*. Moreover, the Israeli occupation authorities are impeding the functioning

of the national Palestinian institutions in the city thus dishonouring the agreement reached between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

5. It is also imperative to exert efforts in order to release the Palestinian detainees and to discontinue the policy of establishing settlements and expanding ones already in existence in the occupied Palestinian territories and in particular around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

[...]

7. Over the period from 13 to 15 December 1994 the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference was held in the city of Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee. The Conference discussed the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine and issue resolutions in which it expressed its solidarity with the PLO in its just struggle for the removal of the Israeli occupation forces and the construction of the Palestinian national institutions. It called upon the Member States to support the PLO in its negotiations for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities to the Palestinian National Authority. The Conference also stressed that a comprehensive and just peace cannot be achieved without full unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories. The Conference expressed its support for the peace process and welcomed the agreements reached within its framework. It noted that the success of the peace process hinges on its resting on the international legitimate resolutions, including Security Council resolution 242, 338 and 425, and enabling the Palestinian people to achieve their national and political rights. The Conference reiterated that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and the need for it to return to the Palestinian Authority as the capital of the State of Palestine. The Conference called for the discontinuation of the establishment of Jewish settlers in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the dismantling of the existing settlements as they are illegal.
8. Over the period, the Secretary-General continued to do his utmost in support of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. In this connection, he undertook several moves and held a number of meetings at the Islamic and international levels. He also met with HE President Yasser Arafat, Head of the Palestinian State and underlined that the issue of Al-Quds and Palestine continues to be the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah and that any just and comprehensive solution to the conflict in the area needs to include the return of the Holy City of Al-Quds to the Arab-Islamic sovereignty, as the capital for the State of Palestine. The Secretary-General also called for the extension of assistance in all fields to the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that may remove the sequels of occupation and build up Palestinian national institutions on the Palestinian soil, and for its support in the undergoing negotiations for ensuring the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.
9. Against this background, the Islamic community is called upon to step up its efforts at the level of the United Nations, the Security Council and the other organs and specialized agencies for the benefit of:
 - (a) Continuing to extend support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to its national authority and bolstering its stand in the current negotiations for the concretization of the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in all fields in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian National Authority, and to effect its authority on all occupied Palestinian territories, to remove the sequels of Israeli occupation, build up the Palestinian national institutions, achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds as its capital, as well as for the promotion of the special international programme for economic, social and cultural development in the occupied territories.
 - (b) Extending support to the peace process in the Middle East and the efforts made for the implementation of the UN resolutions and particularly Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which call for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories, and for the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.
 - (c) Reiterating that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, subject to whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories pursuant to the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and reaffirming its imperative return to the Palestinian Authority as capital of the State of Palestine, if peace and security are to be ensured in the region.
 - (d) Inviting the international community and particularly the peace process co-sponsors to compel Israel to desist from effecting any demographic or administrative change in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transition period, such as might affect the outcome of the negotiations concerning the final decision regarding the city, and to force it to discontinue the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian

Golan, such settlements being illegitimate according to international resolutions including Security Council resolution no. 465, in addition to the need to ensure international guarantees for the above and requesting the Security Council to set up an international monitoring and supervising committee to prevent settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. [...]



**STATEMENT BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL, FOREIGN MINISTER
OF SAUDI ARABIA, AT THE 50TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
NEW YORK, 10 OCTOBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

In the name of Allah, most compassionate, most merciful.

[...]

Mr. President:

The question of Jerusalem - al-Quds al-Shareef - is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and is of utmost concern for the Arab and Muslim world. The manner in which this issue is handled could determine the future of the peace process. The decision to delay negotiations on Jerusalem until the final stage of the peace talks should not be taken as indicative of the lessening of its importance, but rather as to give the peace process a chance to create the proper environment for the required good-will that would help in the successful resolution of this highly sensitive issue.

We regret that the Israeli authorities continue to take steps whose purpose is to change the demographic character and create new realities in the status of Jerusalem, with the intention of prejudicing the negotiations on the final status of the city. Our position remains that any settlement of this issue must take into account the resolutions of international legality, and in particular U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which calls for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, and U.N. Security Council Resolution 252 regarding Jerusalem.

Any permanent and comprehensive settlement must also address the issue of the return of Palestinian refugees, and the release of Palestinian prisoners, as well as the issue of settlements created by Israel in the Occupied Territories, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Principles and in breach of international law and the Geneva Conventions. [...]



**SAUDI PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL, SPEECH TO THE 11TH SUMMIT OF THE NON-ALIGNED
MOVEMENT, CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, 14-20 OCTOBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

[Speech of Prince Saud on the question of Jerusalem and its importance for the Middle East conflict]

In the name of God, the most merciful, the most gracious,
and peace be upon the most Honorable of Prophets and Messengers

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia, I am pleased to express to you our greetings and best wishes. I would also like to convey to you his regret for not being able to participate in person in this conference. [...]

Mr. President:

The question of Jerusalem - Al-Quds Al-Sharif - is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and is of utmost concern for the Arab and Muslim world. The future of the peace process depends entirely on the handling of this question. The decision to defer the consideration of this question to the final phase of the peace negotiations was not meant to undermine its importance. Quite the contrary, it was in response to the desire of giving the peace process a chance to create an atmosphere of confidence conducive to the successful handling of this highly sensitive issue. It is regrettable to note that the Israeli authorities continue to effect demographic and institutional changes of the status of Jerusalem that will prejudice the forthcoming negotiations on the final status of this city. Our position on this question was and continues to be that any settlement of this question has to be based on the resolutions of international legality, most notably Security Council Resolution 242 which requires Israel to withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967, and 252 relevant to Jerusalem. Equally, for any settlement to be comprehensive and durable, it must address the question of the return of the Palestinian refugees, the release of the Palestinian prisoners, and the question of Israeli settlements estab-

lished in the occupied territories in violation of international law and the Fourth Geneva Conventions as well as the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Principles. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 23RD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
CONAKRY, GUINEA, 9-12 DECEMBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué' stressing the importance of Jerusalem, summoning other states to avoid fait accompli policies in the city, and calling for support of Jerusalem and solidarity with the Palestinian people]

B. POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AND AL-SHARIF:

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of the Israeli occupation and the building of the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine so as to achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state on the soil of their homeland with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
29. The Conference called upon member states to continue the consolidation of their solidarity with the Palestinian people; and to continue supporting the positions of the PLO in its negotiations for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
30. The Conference expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East and welcomed the agreements concluded in its framework. It also welcomed the signing of the agreement on the implementation of the second phase of the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles and called for respect of all its components. It noted that the success of the peace process hinges on the implementation of resolutions of international legitimacy, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, on the basis of Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, and the "land for peace" formula and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and political rights. It affirmed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.
31. The Conference reaffirmed that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories; and reiterated the necessity of its return to the Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine. It called upon all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted, in any way, by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It reaffirmed that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures and arrangements that aim at changing the legal status of the Holy city are null and void and are in contradiction with the international agreements and conventions. It called upon all States to comply with Security Council Resolution 478 (1980) which invites member states not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It invited the international community, and in particular, the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographic changes in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, during the transitional period, that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.
32. It condemned the Israeli occupation authorities' holding, in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, celebrations for what it calls the "Third Millenary Anniversary of Al-Quds Al-Sharif" which constitutes a fallacious campaign that aims at counterfeiting the historic facts of the City of Al-Quds; and it called upon the States of the World to boycott these celebrations.
33. It strongly condemned the Israeli expansionist settlement policy and called for confronting it with all possible means and regarded all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy, and invited the member states to request the UN Security Council to form an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. [...]
35. The Conference urged all States and the quarters concerned to support the international programme on economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian territories and to extend the stipulated necessary assistance required by the Palestinian people for the building of their national economy and for the support of their national institutions and the protection of the Islamic Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

36. The Conference called upon member states to honour their commitment to cover the budgets of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and urged them to initiate the settlement of their contributions. It appealed to those states that have not as yet announced their donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so as early as possible. [...]



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE
23RD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, CONAKRY, GUINEA,
9-12 DECEMBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO.27/23-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1. *Reiterates* all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at seriously altering in their demographic and historic nature and Judaising them, which may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
3. *Calls* for the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic character and reject its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine and to stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their alleged temple on its site.
5. *Recommends* that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.
6. *Urges* the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the repairing of their houses, support to their steadfastness and salvaging the Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. *Commends*, in this context, the efforts being exerted by Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference under the Chairmanship of King Hassan II, the Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco.



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES,
LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 23RD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, CONAKRY, GUINEA, 9-12 DECEMBER 1995 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions reaffirming solidarity and concern for the cause of Jerusalem]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

RESOLUTION NO.1/23-P - ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling all the resolutions issued by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.681 and 904 (1994) on the carnage in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Population in times of war to the Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine issue which is the prime cause of all Muslim and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming the need for all states of the world, including their executive, legislative and other institutions, to abide by and respect the resolutions of the Security Council on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its disrespect for the human rights of the Palestinians constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing terrorist and repressive measures and practices, its continued policy of deportation and mass reprisal against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the desecration of the holy Shrines; [...]

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.
3. *Reaffirms* also that the Palestine cause is the prime cause of all Muslims, and *expresses* its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to fulfilling the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
4. *Calls on* Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence and to continue supporting the PLO in its negotiations for the full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and for the guarantee of the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.
5. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the agreement for the implementation of the second stage of the Israel-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, as an important step towards the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and *calls for* commitment to the speedy implementation of its entire provisions, including the expansion of the Palestinian self-rule area, the release of the Palestinian detainees, the completion of the Palestinian election, honouring the chronological programme of the agreement .
6. *Expresses* its support and backing for the peace process in the Middle East, which is aimed at bringing about a just and comprehensive solution to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict and *welcomes* the agreements concluded within the framework of the peace process. It believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic premises:

First: It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the

occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967 and the occupied Lebanese territories, and on the basis of the formula "land for peace"; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with the General Assembly resolution 194.

Second: Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab occupied territories including the Palestinian territories.

Third: The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine question which, in turn, is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

Fourth: Dismantling the settlements already established in the occupied territories as they are illegal under the international resolutions including resolution 465 of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect.

Fifth: The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people, to release all Palestinian detainees in the Occupied territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and Waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines.

7. *Urges* all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural developments in the occupied Palestinian territories to avail the Palestinian people of the necessary approved assistance for the reconstruction of its national economy and to back up its national institutions and enable it to establish its independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]
10. *Invites* all States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might in any way be interpreted by those authorities, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" they have imposed by the declaration of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. In this context, it should be proper to recall the UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 which rule that the Israeli measures relating to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void and *affirm* that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal effects whatsoever and are a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.
11. *Strongly deplors* the resolution of the American Congress on the transfer of the US Embassy to the City of Al-Quds and *considers* it a provocation of the feelings of the Muslim world; a flagrant disregard of the Islamic and Christian sanctities; and a serious violation of all international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, including Security Council Resolution No. 478 as well as a threat to stray the peace process and *calls upon* the US Administration not to respond to this resolution of the Congress in harmony with its responsibilities as a sponsor of the peace process. [...]
14. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli repressive measures and practices against the Palestinian citizens. *Also strongly* condemns Israel's expansionist settlement policy and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy and *appeals to all States* to refrain from taking any steps that might facilitate the process of settlement in the Occupied Territories; *invites* the Member States to request the UN Security Council to set up an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. [...]
20. *Commends* the efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. [...]

RESOLUTION NO.2/23-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajput, 1416H (9 to 12 December 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds and claiming it as the unified capital of Israel;

Amazed by the decision taken by the Senate and Congress of the United States of America to transfer the US Embassy to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; *considering* it to be a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the international legitimacy; and *reaffirming* the need for all states of the world including their executive, legislative and other institutions; to respect and abide by the resolutions of the Security Council on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as a result of the increasing Judaisation and settlement;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable it to face up to the forthcoming stage and firmly establish its National Authority in all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions issued by the relevant Islamic Conferences including those adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee at its former sessions, in particular the recommendations adopted by its Fifteenth Session.
2. *Invites* the Contact Group charged with the affairs of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and constituted pursuant to the recommendation of the Fifteenth Session of Al-Quds Committee which was held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco on 16-17 January, 1995; to do its very best to get the resolution issued on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, by the current session of the UN General Assembly, in such a manner that is commensurate with the nature of the recent conditions and developments as well as the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the aspirations of the Muslim world and the developments facing this issue.
3. *Invites* the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation organization and to extend all forms of assistance to the Palestinian people for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.
4. *Asserts* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will not be realized unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 subject to whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. It also underlines the need for the City to return to Palestinian sovereignty as Capital of the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.
5. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. *It reaffirms* that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.
6. *Also invites* the Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront it with all possible means, to provide material resources for the preservation of the Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of its citizens and institutions in facing up to the Israeli schemes aimed at annexing the city of Al-Quds and wiping out its Arabo-Islamic character.

7. *Further invites* the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure which might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.
8. *Emphasizes* the need for the dismantling of the existing settlements in the Occupied Territories, and the reversal of the Jewish settlement movement, particularly in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, together with the provision of international guarantees to ensure the above.
9. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. *Takes note of* the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their abidance by it and *strongly condemns* the resolutions of the American Congress on the transfer of the US Embassy to the City of Al-Quds and *considers* it a provocation of the feelings of the Muslim world; a flagrant disregard of the Islamic and Christian sanctities; and serious violation of all international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, including Security Council Resolution No. 478 as well as a threat to destroy the peace process and *calls upon* the US Administration not to respond to this resolution of the Congress in harmony with its responsibilities as a sponsor of the peace process.
10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such measures as a violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
11. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities for the festivities organized in commemoration of the so-called "Third Millennium of the construction of Al-Quds City" which represents a disorientation campaign aimed at distorting historical facts concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and *invites* the States of the world to boycott these festivities.
12. *Invites* the Member States to extend all forms of support and assistance to the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental, economic, cultural, social and architectural projects, to construct housing units for the citizens of Al-Quds, to restore their existing houses, to consolidate their steadfastness, and to save institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from destruction and loss.
13. *Affirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.
14. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:
 - (a) Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.
 - (b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Palestine.
 - (c) Organizing charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the organization of the Islamic Conference.
 - (d) Undertaking contacts, symposia and festivals to counteract the acts of truth distortion and disorientation of public opinion carried out by Israel through the organization of the so-called Third Millennium of the City of Al-Quds, and to expose these false allegations.
 - (e) Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding international symposia on Al-Quds in different countries, in particular in the current circumstances so as to expose to the international public opinion the dangers facing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to exert more efforts to safeguard the Holy City.
 - (f) Sustained coordination with the non-governmental organizations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, jointly with them.
 - (g) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the Judaisation of the Holy City.
 - (h) Extending financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart the plans for the Judaisation of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 - (i) Issuing of the postage stamp of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15. *Condemns* Israel's persistence in the confiscation of Palestinian land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the establishment of settlements there with the purpose of cutting off the Arab city of Al-Quds from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories as well as its undertaking of, excavation works around the Holy Mosque of Al-Quds and tunnel digging in its surrounding area; *calls* upon the international community to force Israel to discontinue such practices which may compromise the peace process, and reaffirms the need to preserve the Arab entity and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
16. *Strongly* condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decision, issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as a premeditated provocation aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist gangs to continue their Blessed Mosque its precincts, historical and Territories.
17. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 5/23-P – ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.3;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund and seeing the necessity of overcoming it so as to enable the Fund to realize the objectives entrusted to it;

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Reiterates* all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. *Calls upon* Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million US Dollars each and *urges* Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and *appeals* to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
4. *Expresses* its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. *It further hails* the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund. *It calls upon* Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the directives given to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.
5. *Urges* Member States to encourage the organization, at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.
6. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so that they may build up their institutions and national economy.
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO.27/23-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1. *Reiterates* all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at seriously altering in their demographic and historic nature and Judaizing them, which may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
3. *Calls* for the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic character and reject its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine and to stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their alleged temple on its site.
5. *Recommends* that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.
6. *Urges* the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and *reaffirms* the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the repairing of their houses, support to their steadfastness and salvaging the Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. *Commends*, in this context, the efforts being exerted by Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference under the Chairmanship of King Hassan II, the Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 5TH SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (COMIAC) DAKAR, SENEGAL,
27-28 MARCH 1996 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions on cultural issues concerning Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 7/5-INF (COMIAC) - PRODUCTION OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 27-28 March 1996 (7 and 8 Zul Qadah 1416H),

Referring to resolution No. 12/3-ICIM on the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General, in particular those paragraphs relating to this question;

Expresses its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates, for his generous contribution which will enable this important information project on the documentary film on Al-Quds to be implemented as soon as possible.

Urges Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, in coordination with the State of Palestine and the OIC General Secretariat, to assume the supervision of measures to be taken for the production of this film, so as to

realize it as soon as possible, and to present a report thereon to the Follow-up Ministerial Committee emanating from the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the next session of COMIAC. [...]

RESOLUTION NO.24/5-C (COMIAC) - PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE IN PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 7-8 Zul Qaddah, 1416H (27-28 March 1996),

Having considered the report submitted by the State of Palestine on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif affairs;

Reiterates earlier resolutions and recommendations on the preservation of the Islamic heritage in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Underlines the importance of setting up developmental projects, constructing housing units for the Arab Palestinian citizens of Al-Quds and restoring their existing houses, in support of their steadfast resistance and in an effort to salvage the Islamic sacred places there from demolition and ruin;

Condemns Israel's persistence in confiscating Arab lands in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other parts of the occupied territories, and undertaking of exploration works around the Holy Mosque and the drilling of tunnels in the surrounding areas, the confiscation of Islamic and Christian estate and housing settlers there, as well as the Judaisation of the names of streets, landmarks and villages and their isolation from each other, a fact which has affected their religious, demographic and cultural nature. The Committee considers all these practices as legally invalid, and appeals to the international community to force Israel to discontinue such actions and abide by the international agreements and commitments relating to abstention from interfering with the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic holy places in Al-Quds, in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee reiterates at the same time the Arab character and Islamic nature of Al-Quds;

Reiterates its rejection of the US Congress decision concerning the transfer of the American Embassy to Al-Quds, as it is in contradiction with the resolutions of international legitimacy. It pays homage to the stands adopted by all the States in the world that have rejected this decision in view of its conflict with international legitimacy and its adverse effects on the peace process. It urges the Member States to intensify their contacts with all States to reiterate their commitment to Security Council Resolution No. 478 of 1980 which calls upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Invites Member States to step up their efforts in all international fora so as to compel Israel to abrogate the military order it issued on 30 August 1994 by virtue of which the greater part of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Hebron was sectioned off and a Jewish temple was built there, and to preserve the Ibrahimi Mosque as it has been over the centuries as a sacred place for Muslims.

Underlines the need to continue organizing information seminars and international symposia on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in all parts of the world, particularly under the prevailing circumstances, so as to focus the world public opinion on the increasing dangers which threaten Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the concerted efforts being exerted to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places there and guarantee the freedom of worship for all the believers. [...]



**SPIRITUAL LEADERS OF THE ARAB WORLD, THE JERUSALEM APPEAL,
BEIRUT, 17 JUNE 1996**

Spiritual Leaders of the Arab World unite in an effort to save Jerusalem

"Muslims and Christian Together for Jerusalem's Sake"

Driven by the sufferings of Jerusalem, its people and blessed land, and in solidarity with Lebanon, rising up from its trials more strong and more firmly united, we - spiritual leaders of the Arab world, both Muslim and Christian - met in Beirut from 14-17 June 1996. Grateful to the Middle East Council of Churches and the Arab Working Group on Christian-Muslim Dialogue for their invitation, we came together to speak with one voice to all the world near and far, and to all peoples and states. It is the voice of our people, Arab believers - Muslims and Christians- rising out of our common history, looking to our shared future.

The cause of Jerusalem is pivotal to us. Before it we are not factions, none claim it in his exclusive name. We all belong to Jerusalem. We stand near to Jerusalem in affection. Our faith cannot find reassurance as long as Jerusalem is in captivity.

Jerusalem is its people. Its people are Palestinians who, ever since Jerusalem existed and for countless generations, have lived within it. They have never been severed from it and know no other place as their capital. Separated from its history they do not know themselves. It is these people who today are suffering. Their livelihoods are at stake, they are expelled from their homes, humiliated, their land confiscated. Our solitude for them invites us to voice a common position. Their cause is our cause. This position calls for a solution where Arab sovereignty, linking Jerusalem to Palestine, is restored. For Jerusalem is in the heart of Palestine and no political solution must isolate it from its people, their heritage and identity. The holy places remain alive through the people of the Holy City who worship therein to God, through prayers and prostrations, pilgrimage and the seeking of blessings. Without the people, holy shrines would become museums rather than houses of invocation.

No power in the world has the right to Judaize Jerusalem, internationalize it or deprive it of its Arab Christian-Muslim character. No international Arab, Christian or Muslim authority can dispose of Jerusalem's Christian-Muslim character. Any decision to this effect is void and illegitimate.

As we gather in Jerusalem and for its sake, we are deeply concerned by the impositions of Israel stripping people of their land based on no right, systematically impeding construction permits for the city's Palestinian inhabitants, persistently preventing their free right to political expression, and continuing of those who are part of its original population while expelling its native children. All of these actions violate moral principles and international covenants. They must cease immediately.

We are indignant by Israel's provocative actions which drive Jerusalemites, Christians and Muslims alike, to emigrate. Jerusalem is turned into a confiscated city while its vocation, in view of its sanctity, history and significance, is to be a place of encounter for all. Faced with this situation, we cannot but appeal to the whole world, as we bear trust for our people, their rights and their land. There is a people, the Palestinian people, whose existence and future are at risk. Let them not be left alone in their tribulation. Jerusalem is a land of encounter between its people. Do no permit that it becomes an arena echoing with memories, or a museum of holy places bereft of soul and people.

Peace in the fruit of justice. Peace cannot rest, nor will it endure, upon injustice and oppression. What we fear most is that the interests of states may coincide to impose a situation where the Palestinian people are deprived of establishing an independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital, and where a full withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan Heights is not secured.

On the basis of our commitment to the cause of Jerusalem, we call upon all Christians and Muslims of the world to support the legitimate Palestinian rights. We call upon all the churches and Islamic bodies and organizations to look with concern to the freedom of Jerusalem and not to spare any effort, in all respects, so that justice may prevail. We call upon the nations of the world, the United Nations and its agencies, and various Non-Governmental Organizations to offer their assistance to Palestinian Institutions in Jerusalem in order to develop their infrastructure, and to continue to provide the necessary services in the social field, in health, education and housing.

We call upon Arab governments and the Palestinian National Authority, to unify their positions concerning Jerusalem, a historical trust for the Arabs and all people of faith throughout the world, and to intensify their defense of the Arab character of Jerusalem and its religious pluralism raising it to the stature benefiting this blessed city. As an occupying force, Israel should stop all acts which close Jerusalem in the face of its people, the Palestinians and all believers. Israel should desist from all actions that change the physical and human complexion of Jerusalem. Israel should fully recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. This is an intrinsic requirement for peace and justice. Israeli violations of Arab human rights, and offenses against Muslim and Christians holy places, could not have occurred without the support of various international powers. These powers should refrain from aiding aggression thus enabling Israel to enforce its plans of settlement, Judaisation, displacement and destruction.

We, as Christians and Muslims, do not recognize the legitimacy of any foreign diplomatic representation established in Jerusalem and consider any such establishment to be an act of hostility against Arabs, Christians and Muslims alike. For our part, we will be the united voice of Jerusalem and will extend support to its people in every way possible to help consolidate their presence in their own land, restore their freedom and protect their holy places. As Christians and Muslims, we shall join efforts so that Jerusalem may become a city of reconciliation, justice and peace for all.

Jerusalem is our ascent to heaven. In spirit we were born of it. We are bonded to it with love. We are in it until God inherits the earth and all therein. Peace to Jerusalem. May peace rest upon Jerusalem. May Jerusalem's peace rest upon the world.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE ON THE
ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE TALKS, CAIRO, 23 JUNE 1996 [EXCERPTS]**

[The summit in Cairo, sponsored by Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, was the first since the Gulf Crisis. Syria demanded to end the normalization process with Israel as long as it does not conform to the "land for peace" formula. Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, and Tunisia, opposed this notion but the final statement was strong. The following is the text of the section of the communiqué that relates to the peace talks]

In response to the invitation by President Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, their majesties, highnesses and excellencies the kings, presidents, and emirs of Arab states held a summit conference in Cairo on June 21 to 23, 1996. Expressing appreciation of the inaugural speech delivered by President Mubarak as chairman of the conference, the Arab leaders decided to consider this speech an official document of the summit. In response to the hope and aspirations of the Arab world, in the belief of the single destiny of Arab states, in line with fraternal Arab ties, and in light of the current critical phase in the Middle East peace process, the Arab leaders met to study the situation emerging in the region, to activate joint Arab work, to intensify Arab consultation, coordination, and cooperation, and to boost the effectiveness of closing Arab ranks and building Arab solidarity as a means towards realization of the principles and goals of united Arab operations, the utilization of the Arab world's potentialities to protect its interests and restore its rights and bolster efforts aiming at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

1. Out of their national responsibility, and since the Palestinian issue is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab leaders affirm that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East requires that Israel withdraw fully from all occupied Arab lands including Arab Jerusalem, and that the Palestinian people be allowed to practice their rights of self-determination and to establish an independent state with Arab Jerusalem as its capital.

[...]

5. The Arab leaders confirm their commitment to the resolutions of international legitimacy which make it imperative not to recognize or accept any position based on Israeli settlement activities on occupied Arab lands, because such illegal positions would neither grant a right nor create a commitment. The Arab leaders consider the building of settlements and populating them with Jewish settlers a violation of the Geneva conventions and the Madrid framework, and an obstacle hindering the peace process, and therefore demand a halt to all Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the Palestinian territories, especially Jerusalem, and the removal of all such settlements. They affirm their rejection of an alteration of the demographic features and legal position of Arab Jerusalem, and emphasize that realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be attained by resolving the issue of Jerusalem and the problem of the Palestinian refugees on the basis of their right to return, of international legitimacy, and the relevant UN resolutions.



**STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE (ADC)
ON THE STANCE OF ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU AND THE US CONGRESS
REGARDING THE PEACE PROCESS AND JERUSALEM, 10 JULY 1996**

[Note: ADC, the largest Arab American grassroots organization in the US, is an independent organization dedicated to the protection of the civil rights of Americans of Arab origin against anti-Arab racism, discrimination, and stereotyping].

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) expressed serious concerns over Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's policy statements made in front of Congress earlier today. In a letter to President Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, ADC strongly condemned the standing ovations Netanyahu received from Administration officials and members of Congress as he forcefully and proactively articulated positions which run counter to long-standing US policy and to the spirit of the peace process.

"Under the guise of commitment to peace, Netanyahu made it clear that Israel doesn't abide by the principle of land for peace, which has been the basic tenant of US policy," ADC President Hala Maksoud said. "Netanyahu's categorical position on Jerusalem's annexation runs counter to all the commitments made by the United States to the United Nations and the international community. It is outrageous that elected officials would ignore these commitments and applaud such a counterproductive stand."

In addition, ADC denounced Netanyahu's attempt to shift the blame for the standstill in the peace process on Syria and the Palestinian Authority as characteristic of a further hardening of Israel's intransigence, especially at a time when Israeli policy constitutes a reversal of the peace gains achieved since Madrid.

ADC appealed to the White House and State Department to emphasize the United States' commitment to a just and lasting peace and respect for international law. "Cognizant that an election year can paralyze policy, we call on the US Administration to reiterate unequivocally its declared commitments to peace, convey these commitments firmly and publicly to Mr. Netanyahu in order to restore the credibility and effectiveness of its role as an honest broker," Maksoud said. ADC also joined the Council of Presidents (COP) of National Arab-American Organizations in denouncing the outcome of yesterday's meeting between President Clinton and Netanyahu as a failure to advance peace in the region.



**STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE (ADC)
CONDEMNING ISRAEL'S SECRET OPENING OF AL-AQSA TUNNEL, 25 SEPTEMBER 1996**

[The following was sent in a letter by ADC to Pres. Clinton and UN Sec.-Gen. Boutros-Ghali, strongly condemning the Israel's extension of a tunnel near Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem]

This constitutes yet another attempt by Israel to alter the face of East Jerusalem and strip the Palestinians of their rights in the Holy City," said ADC President Hala Maksoud. "This excavation is not only a direct threat to Muslim holy sites, but it also deals yet another blow to the peace negotiations. It comes in a long line of Israeli violations, including the expansion of Jewish settlements, and failure to abide by Palestinian-Israeli accords for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Hebron - a move now six months behind schedule."

ADC called on the US Administration and the international community to condemn the excavation and to demand that Israel desist from pursuing policies which are undermining the peace process. ADC warned that through the extension and opening of the tunnel, Israel is creating *fait accomplis*, pre-empting final status negotiations, and reinforcing exclusive Israeli sovereignty over a city sacred to Muslims, Christians and Jews.

The only entrance to the tunnel, which opened in 1987, was until now at the Wailing Wall. However, following a pre-dawn excavation, the Israeli authorities opened the other end of the tunnel, which gives way to the Via Dolorosa - the path Jesus is believed to have taken on his way to crucifixion - in Arab East Jerusalem. The tunnel extension was carried out in secrecy, in total disregard for Muslim and Christian Palestinians and without consultation with the Islamic Waqf, the highest authority for religious affairs in Jerusalem.



**STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS (NAAA),
CONDEMNING PROVOCATIVE ISRAELI ACTIONS IN JERUSALEM, 25 SEPTEMBER 1996**

The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) today expressed its extreme concern and anger over the escalation of violence following the Israeli decision to open a tunnel in Jerusalem near the Al-Aqsa Mosque. NAAA President Khalil E. Jahshan deplored the loss of life stemming from clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and called the decision to open the tunnel a "highly provocative and calculated act that is insensitive to Muslims throughout the world, violates the sanctity of the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem, and threatens the prospects for a just and comprehensive peace in the region."

"The opening of the tunnel in Jerusalem," Jahshan declared, "violates the letter and spirit of the Oslo agreements and contravenes numerous United Nations resolutions stipulating that the parties in the region not undertake any unilateral action to change the character of the city."

Jahshan characterized Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's claim that the tunnel was a simple archeological project as "disingenuous." Rather, the NAAA president said, it is "a highly politicized project that

was frozen by previous Israeli governments and has a profound and direct impact on the status of the city, which is supposed to be negotiated by the parties in the context of final status negotiations."

"We consider the timid and subdued reaction of the US government on this explosive issue to be intolerable," Jahshan declared. "The clashes occurring today are an inevitable reflection of the unwillingness of the Clinton Administration to criticize Israeli excesses and violations and to take decisive action to resuscitate the Middle East peace process prior to the US presidential election.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 26 SEPTEMBER 1996**

[Letter condemning Israeli actions in Jerusalem, especially the opening of a tunnel under Al-Aqsa Mosque]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of September 1996, I have the honour to convey to you the Group's position with regard to the action recently taken by the Israeli Government in opening an entrance to the tunnel extending under the Western Wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and the shooting by Israeli Army forces of civilian Palestinian demonstrators protesting against that action, as a result of which there have been hundreds of dead and wounded.

The Arab Group at the United Nations strongly condemns this Israeli action, which is to be regarded as a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of the relevant Security Council resolutions and as being incompatible with the agreements concluded by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli Government, and which reverses the course of the entire peace process in the Middle East.

The Arab Group further condemns in the strongest terms the assault by the Israeli forces of occupation on the masses of the Palestinian people, including the shooting and the infliction of a large number of casualties, both dead and wounded.

The Arab Group at the United Nations affirms the Arab character of the City of Jerusalem and the special significance of the Holy City for the Arab and Islamic worlds. It further affirms that Israeli measures purporting to alter the legal status and demographic composition of Jerusalem are null and void.

On behalf of the Arab Group at the United Nations, I officially request the Security Council to meet its responsibilities with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security by convening an immediate meeting of the Council and to take the necessary measures, including the closing of the aforesaid tunnel, to address this extremely serious situation and to put an end to the Israeli violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ja'far AL-LIQANI
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group



**LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE 7TH SUMMIT OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, PRESIDENT OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 26 SEPTEMBER 1996**

[Letter condemning the opening of the tunnel under Al-Aqsa Mosque]

Following the opening by the Israeli Government of a tunnel under the Al-Aqsa Mosque to Al-Quds al-Sharif, resulting in bloody and distressing incidents that spread throughout the Palestinian territory causing casualties among innocent, unarmed martyrs, we are writing to you in our capacity as President of the Seventh Summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Al-Quds Committee in order to denounce this act of provocation which has aroused the emotions of Arabs and Muslims and is in flagrant violation of all the international resolutions recommending the preservation of the historic sites in the holy city.

This act illustrates the policy that has been systematically adopted by, and confirms the three "no's" of, the present Israeli Government.

We are now facing a new reality which categorically repudiates all that was agreed at the Madrid Conference, as well as the Accords signed between the Palestinian National Authority and Israel, particularly the section relating to the final status of Al-Quds al-Sharif.

Israel has violated the terms of these Accords by taking measures designed to isolate the town of Al-Quds, extend the settlements and restrict building activities in the Arab quarters, not to mention the archaeological digs which may undermine the foundations of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Our faith in peace was absolute. We had defended it in the hope that it would be just, comprehensive and lasting, and would therefore meet the aspirations of the region, and because we were convinced that the era of coexistence in this land - cradle of religions - had become an incontestable reality. Now, however, we find, to our bitter disappointment, that our conviction was not shared by the other party.

Just as we unanimously pay tribute to the efforts made by the Palestinian National Authority to honour its international commitments, despite the measures taken to seal it off and the suffering endured by the Palestinian people in its occupied territories, so we find that Israel is persisting in its arrogance and in its violation of the principles and obligations to which it had subscribed. It is pursuing, by force, a policy of fait accompli which will merely result in deadlock and a return to the cycle of violence and instability in the region.

While affirming that we reject this Israeli option, which seeks to impose a fait accompli on us, we reiterate, on behalf of the entire Islamic Ummah, our condemnation of the Israeli actions, which are contrary to the spirit of the heavenly religions, to international legality and to the accords concluded - with the unanimous blessing of the international community - between the parties to the conflict.

In this regard, we ask you to see to it that this message is issued as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, so that the international community may assume its responsibility by imposing what is right and opposing any measure that might undermine the legitimate rights of Arabs and Muslims.

Hassan II
King of Morocco



**STATEMENT BY ABDUL-RAHMAN MANSOURI, ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER
OF SAUDI ARABIA, IN THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE 51ST SESSION OF THE
UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, 1 OCTOBER 1996 [EXCERPTS]**

In the name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful;
Blessings and peace be upon the most noble of prophets.

[...]

Mr. President:

The Arab leaders, at their summit meeting in Cairo last June, expressed their firm commitment to continue the peace process which they regard as an irreversible strategic goal. The Cairo meeting confirmed that the realization of a just and comprehensive peace within the realm of international legality presupposes a serious and unequivocal commitment on the part of Israel to abide by the principles of the Madrid Peace Conference and Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425, as well as the "land-for-peace" formula. The Arab leaders also made it clear that any breach by Israel of these principles and agreed-upon commitments and agreements, or any delay in their implementation would result in a setback to the peace process with all its dangers and consequences. The failure of the Israeli Government to demonstrate a degree of seriousness and commitment to the peace process comparable to that demonstrated by the Arab states is a cause of deep concern and anxiety. Since assuming office, the Government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has continued to issue statements and undertake actions that do not serve the cause of peace. In contrast to the Arab states' commitment to the Madrid principles, the Security Council resolutions and the land-for-peace formula, the statements made by the Israeli Government indicate an insistence on consolidating of its occupation of Arab lands, maintaining its annexation of East Jerusalem, and delaying the agreed upon re-deployment of its troops from al-Khalil (Hebron), as well as its continued closure of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, together with its proclaimed rejection of withdrawing from the Syrian Golan Heights. Recently, the Israeli authorities opened a tunnel under al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitutes a flagrant infringement upon the Islamic sanctuaries and a clear violation of resolutions of international legality with respect to the status of Jerusalem. [...]

Mr. President:

The issue of Jerusalem - al-Quds al-Shareef - is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and is of utmost concern to the Arab and Muslim world. The manner in which this issue is dealt with could determine the fu-

ture of the peace process. We regret to see the Israeli authorities continue to undertake measures aimed at changing the demographic composition and creating new realities in the status of Jerusalem, with the intention of prejudicing the negotiations on the final status of the city. The position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia remains that any settlement of this issue must take into consideration the resolutions of international legality, and in particular U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which calls on Israel to withdraw from territories it occupied in 1967, and Security Council Resolution 252 pertaining to al-Quds al-Shareef. It is natural for any permanent and comprehensive settlement to address the issue of the repatriation of Palestinian refugees, and the release of Palestinian prisoners, as well as the issue of existing settlements and those being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Territories in violation of the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Principles and in total disregard of international law and the Geneva Conventions.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 2 OCTOBER 1996**

[Communiqué calling for support for the cause of Jerusalem]

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 20 Jumada I, 1417H corresponding to 2 October 1996 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Lamine Kamara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, Chairman of the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bbutto, Prune Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, honoured the Meeting by her presence and delivered a keynote address at the opening session.
3. The Meeting noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein. [...]

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

5. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine.
6. The Meeting endorsed the Communiqué of the Six-Member Committee on the bloody events caused by Israel's opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which endangers Islamic and Christian holy shrines, especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and on the ensuing grave deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.
7. The Meeting issued a Special Declaration on the storming by the Israeli occupation authorities into the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
8. The Meeting endorsed Resolution S/RES.1073 adopted on 28 September 1996, by the Security Council on the serious deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories. It called for action by the international community to force Israel to immediately close the tunnel and put an end to its aggressions against the Palestinian people.
9. The Meeting called for continued support for the PLO and its position in the negotiations with Israel aimed at establishing the PLO's authority over all Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as one geographical entity, ensuring the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in all fields to the Palestinian National Authority and extending support in all areas to enable it to remove the vestiges of Israeli occupation, establish Palestinian national institutions and realize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return, to self-determination and to establish its own independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
10. The Meeting reaffirmed its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed and the commitments made in this context between the parties concerned in accordance with the underpinnings of the process launched in Madrid, especially the principle of land for peace and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which demand Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, the occupied Lebanese territory; and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.
11. The Meeting reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; it urged action to halt all measures,

practices and decisions adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the city's geographic and demographic set-up and violating Islamic and Christian Holy Places therein with a view to Judaising the Holy City; and called for redoubling efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine, so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

12. The Meeting invited the international community, in particular the two Sponsors of the Peace Conference and the states of the European Union: to compel Israel to cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan. To adopt firm positions towards these measures which contravene international resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 465, and the principles of international law as well as the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties, and which constitute a serious and real threat to the entire peace process. It requested the Security Council to set up an International Monitoring Committee to prevent the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
13. The Meeting called for action within UN and international institutions and fora to compel Israel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. To call for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to occupation and fulfills the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. [...]



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES,
LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 24TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF FRATERNITY AND COOPERATION)
JAKARTA, INDONESIA, 9-13 DECEMBER 1996 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions reaffirming the importance of Jerusalem and expressing concern over Israeli activities in the city]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/24-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/24-96/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds and claiming it as the unified capital of Israel;

Reaffirming Security Council Resolution No. 1073 dated 28 September, 1996 on the serious deterioration of the conditions in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Occupied Palestinian territories due to the opening of the tunnel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the violation of its sanctity, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as a result of the increasing measures Judaisation and settlement in and around it, aimed at obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable its National Authority to face up to the forthcoming stage and firmly establish its National Authority and finalize establishing its institutions in all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Coun-

cil Resolutions 242 and 338, the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and the formula of land for peace;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions issued by the relevant Islamic Conferences including those adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee at its former sessions.
2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it represents an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 and that whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories applies to it in implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and urges action to halt all practices, and measures and decisions adopted by the authorities of Israeli occupation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the geographic and demographic conditions and violating the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian shrines in order to Judaize the Holy City. It calls for combined efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine in order to ensure peace and security in the region.
3. *Invites* the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to extend all forms of assistance to the Palestinian people for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority and to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects, to construct housing units, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. *It reaffirms* that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.
5. *Further invites* the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure which might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, adhere to the relevant international resolutions, lift the siege imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, ensure the freedom of worship therein, and refrain from destroying houses, withdrawing identity cards of Palestinian citizens and emptying Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab citizens.
6. *Condemns* Israel's persistence in the confiscation of Palestinian land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the establishment of settlements there with the purpose of cutting it off from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories and reaffirms the necessity of halting the expansion of the settlements existing in the Holy City and around it, dismantling the settlements and halting Jewish settlements in the occupied territories especially the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, with international guarantees provided to that effect.
7. *Strongly condemns* Israel's persistence in the excavation works around Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endanger the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, *it appeals* to the international community and especially the Security Council Member States and the two cosponsors of the Peace Conference to take the necessary and immediate measures to compel Israel to close down this tunnel in accordance with resolution 1073 of the Security Council and to stop such aggressive practices, *it underlines* the need to preserve the Arab and Islamic Character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the status quo of the city pursuant the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.
8. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as premeditated provocations aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist organizations to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Territories.
9. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such arbitrary measures as a con-

tinued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and bases on which the Madrid Peace Process was established.

10. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities for holding festivities in commemoration of the so-called "Third Millennium of the construction of Al-Quds City" which represents a misleading campaign aimed at distorting historical facts concerning the holy city, which confirm its Arabity over the past five thousand years, and *invites* the States of the world to boycott these festivities.
11. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. *Takes note* with appreciation of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their abidance by it.
12. *Affirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organisations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.
13. *Invites* the Vatican, Eastern Churches and other Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaisation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to extend support to its Arab citizens to resist the Judaisation measures and the attempt made to uproot them from their city.
14. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:
 - (a) Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the documents twinning their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.
 - (b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Palestine permanently.
 - (c) Organizing Charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
 - (d) Undertaking contacts, symposia and festivals to counteract the acts of distortion of truth and deceit of public opinion carried out by Israel through the organisation of the so-called Third Millennium of the City of Al-Quds, and to expose these false allegations refuted by historical facts which prove the city's Arabity over more than five thousand years.
 - (e) Sustained coordination on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with the League of Arab States and international and regional fora and organizations and holding international symposia on Al-Quds in different countries, in particular in the current circumstances so as to expose to the international public opinion the dangers facing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to exert more efforts to safeguard the Holy City.
 - (f) Sustained coordination with the non- Governmental organisations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in cooperation with them.
 - (g) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the Judaisation of the Holy City.
 - (h) Extending necessary financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart plans for the Judaisation of the holy city.
 - (i) Issuing of the postage stamp of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
15. *Expresses* the hope that the decisions of the recent meeting of the Al-Quds Committee will be put into effect.
16. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 5/24-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of the Fraternity and Cooperation), held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban, 1417H (9-13 December 1996),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. ICFM/24-96/PAL/D.3;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund and seeing the necessity of overcoming it so as to enable the Fund to realize the objectives entrusted to it;

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Reiterates* all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. *Calls upon* Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million US Dollars each and *urges* Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and *appeals* to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.
4. *Expresses* its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. *It further hails* the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund. *It urges* Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.
5. *Urges* Member States to encourage the organisation, at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazaars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund and its Waqf.
6. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so that they may build up their institutions and national economy.
7. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness and boosting the struggle of the Palestinian people.
8. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



**REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE
24TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF
FRATERNITY AND COOPERATION) JAKARTA, 9-13 DECEMBER 1996 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO.27/24-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 1417H (9-13 December 1996),

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendation of the 20th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the preservation of the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage;

1. *Reiterates* all earlier Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character of Al-Quds and its human heritage.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy and particularly its policy which seeks to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which are policies aimed at seriously altering in their demographic and historic nature and Judaizing them, which

may jeopardize the Peace Process and represents a flagrant violation of international law and of the relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.

3. *Calls* for the continuation of action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arabo-Islamic character and reject its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly the UN Security Council's resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the international organs and institutions and particularly with the UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing the buildings around the Al-Quds Holy Shrine demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Shrine whose objective is to destroy the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erect their alleged temple on its site.
5. *Recommends* that an information seminar be organized on the City of Al-Quds particularly under the current situation so as to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Shrines and guarantee the right of worship for all believers.
6. *Urges* the General Secretariat and the OIC Member States to extend every material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face up to the Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious monuments of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and *reaffirms* the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the repairing of their houses, support to their steadfastness and salvaging the Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. *Commends*, in this context, the efforts being exerted by Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference under the Chairmanship of King Hassan II, the Monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco.
8. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of the ICFM. [...]

RESOLUTION NO.33/24-C - ON THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Fraternity and Cooperation) held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia from 28 Rajab to 3 Shaban 1417H (9-13 December 1996),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the 20th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning ISESCO;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation, of the report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on the activities of the Organization;

1. *Commends* the accomplishments made by ISESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communication which benefited most Member States. It *requests* ISESCO to carry on its efforts for the achievement of its lofty goals;
2. *Praises also* the efforts of the Director General of ISESCO in the field of consolidating and developing relations of cooperation with Islamic, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, which emphasized ISESCO's international radiance and credibility and provided it with more important financial resources which contributed to the implementation of extremely important programmes and activities; it also commends ISESCO's Director General for appointing a Permanent Representative at the OIC General Secretariat to ensure coordination in such a way as to serve the Member States, educationally, scientifically and culturally.
3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the Special Islamic Programme on Literacy and Basic Training for all in Islamic Countries, and its Qur'anic script programme, and calls for extending the project to cover the rest of the Islamic countries. It calls for supporting the Organization with a view to realizing this cultural pioneering project.
4. *Expresses satisfaction* at the efforts of the Organization in supporting the Islamic University in Niger, and requests it to continue its efforts and invites ISESCO to extend this support to cover other Islamic institutes and universities.
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the initiative of the Organization to establish Al-Quds Al-Sharif Unit and the activities carried out to safeguard the cultural properties in Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the support extended to educational, cultural and scientific institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory. [...]



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UN
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, 16 DECEMBER 1996**

[Letter condemning Israeli plans for the construction of a new settlement in Jerusalem]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of December 1996, I have the honour to refer to the information contained in the letter which the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to you (S/1996/1044) concerning the Israeli plan to build 132 housing units for Jewish settlers in the neighbourhood of Ras al-Amud, within the original municipal borders of occupied East Jerusalem.

The Group of Arab States strongly condemns the expansionist Israeli policy of putting settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and in the other occupied Arab territories, and considers this policy to be a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of relevant Security Council resolutions; it also runs counter to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

The Israeli Government persists in taking measures and making arrangements aimed at changing the legal status and demographic composition of the city of Jerusalem; in a number of its resolutions the Security Council has declared these measures to be null and void and without legal validity.

The implementation of this plan and the continuation by the Israeli Government of its settlement policy threaten to have serious consequences for peace and security in the region.

On behalf of the Group of Arab States, I am formally requesting that the Security Council assume its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that it convene an urgent meeting in order to take the measures that are needed in order to put an end to the Israeli Government's plan with respect to building settlements.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Group of Arab States



**COMMUNIQUÉ BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENT PLANS ON JABAL ABU GHNEIM, 23 FEBRUARY 1997**

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States takes note with grave anxiety of the decision of the Israeli authorities to establish in the southern part of East Jerusalem, and specifically in the Jabal Abu Ghneim area, a new settlement consisting of 600 housing units, with the aim of tightening the stranglehold on Al-Quds. Likewise, despite the adoption of Security Council resolution 1073 (1996) on this subject, the Israeli authorities have kept open the tunnel situated within the Haram al-Sharif (the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock). Moreover, Israel continues to isolate East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, declaring it off-limits to Palestinians and withdrawing residence permits for the city's original Arab inhabitants, which constitutes a deliberate "transfer" operation designed to encourage Jewish settlement in the city and to impose a fait accompli prior to the opening of the final-status negotiations in March.

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States stresses that the actions taken by the Israeli authorities to increase the flow of settlers into Al-Quds and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and a serious infringement of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, on the Israeli-Arab conflict and the question of Palestine. The General Secretariat refers in this context to the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its special session held on 6 May 1995, in which the Council reaffirmed that under no circumstances would it recognize the actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of Al-Quds, and called upon countries throughout the world to refuse to recognize such changes, while deciding to keep the matter under review.

The General Secretariat stresses that the persistence of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories will have awkward consequences for the peace process. Accordingly, the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the peace process, particularly the United States of America, are urged to take prompt action to compel Israel to desist from these settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories in general, and in

Al-Quds in particular, in view of that city's crucial importance to the Arab world and the Islamic world and to the international community and the three revealed religions.



**STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS (NAAA)
ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN JERUSALEM, 28 FEBRUARY 1997**

On February 26, the Israeli cabinet unanimously decided to build 6,500 homes for Jews in the Jabal Abu Ghneim sector of East Jerusalem. The construction of these homes will cut off Arab East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank and will unilaterally and significantly alter the status of East Jerusalem. It is contrary to the tenets on which the peace process is based and is a violation of international law.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his Cabinet have undertaken this provocative project with the full knowledge that it will foment violence and could cause the peace process to collapse. They are deliberately seeking to provoke the Palestinians and preclude any chances of reaching agreement in the permanent status negotiations on Jerusalem that are supposed to begin in a short time.

The US government has consistently opposed unilateral actions by any party which seek to alter the status of Jerusalem. Press reports indicate that the Clinton Administration has expressed concerns about the Israeli decision, but it has taken a low profile publicly. A State Department spokesman asserted that the Israeli decision will "erode confidence" between Israelis and Palestinians.

This response is inadequate. It is the responsibility of the United States, as sponsor of the peace process, to hold the parties to their commitments and to ensure that no unilateral action be taken by any of the parties that will undermine the peace process.

NAAA has reacted swiftly and decisively to the Israeli decision. In a letter to President Bill Clinton on February 27, I urged the President to "tell Israel in no uncertain terms that this settlement policy is unacceptable to the United States and to the international community, that it is contrary to the tenets on which the peace process is based, and that it is in violation of international law." I also called on the Clinton Administration to "draft and support a resolution in the United Nations which will condemn the Israeli decision to unilaterally and significantly alter the status of East Jerusalem and demand that the policy be rescinded."



**STATEMENT BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES CONDEMNING THE CONSTRUCTION
OF A NEW SETTLEMENT IN JERUSALEM, CAIRO, 1 MARCH 1997**

The Council of the League of Arab States, at its meeting on Saturday, 1 March 1997 of the resumed extraordinary session convened on 1 December 1996 to study the expansion of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab land,

Having heard the important statements made on the issue by His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, and the President of the session (the Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria),

Having considered the decision taken by the Israeli Government on 26 February 1997 to build a Jewish residential neighbourhood on Jabal Abu Ghneim, south of Arab Jerusalem, a step which is considered a blatant violation of the principles on which the peace process was based and of all international laws and resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 252 (1968) and 338 (1973) which emphasized the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and considered that all measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status,

The Council *strongly condemns* these Israeli measures, which it considers to be inconsistent with the principles on which the peace process was based, the spirit and the letter of the peace accords signed with the Palestinian side, and the United States letters of guarantee given to the Arab parties at the Madrid Peace Conference;

The Council *regards* this and other Israeli decisions as a violation of international laws and resolutions and a threat to the peace process that could plunge the region once again into struggle, tension and instability;

The Council *recalls* the resolutions adopted by Arab Summit Conferences, particularly the most recent Conference held in Cairo, which reaffirmed the commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, based on legitimate international resolutions and the principle of land for peace, in view of the fact that peace is a strategic choice for the Arab community of nations. The Israeli Government's decision to build on Jabal Abu

Ghneim, or on any occupied Arab land, will put dangerous obstacles in the path of the peace process. The Israeli Government should revoke this decision, thereby helping to build confidence between the parties to the peace process. In this context, the Council calls upon the United Nations and all its relevant organs, particularly the Security Council, to take decisive action and urge Israel to revoke its decision and halt all settlement activity;

The Council *commends* the international community, which has widely criticized this oppressive Israeli decision, and expresses its great appreciation to all the States which have affirmed their respect for legitimate international resolutions and criticized and condemned the Israeli decision. Foremost among these are the European Union and the sponsors of the peace process, China, Japan, the countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Council urgently requests all States of the world to move quickly and effectively to halt the expansion of Israeli settlements on and fragmentation of occupied Arab land and to put pressure on Israel not to alter the demographic and geographical character of the city of Jerusalem. The Council expects the United States of America to play an effective role in order to save all aspects of the peace process and halt Israeli settlement on occupied Arab land;

The Council *urges* countries which provide Israel with financial or economic assistance to halt such assistance, since Israel uses it to implement its plans for settlements on occupied Arab land;

The Council *affirms* its complete solidarity with the Palestinian people and calls for its resistance to be strengthened and supported by every means, particularly through Arab funds, in order to enable it to withstand expropriation and settlement;

The Council *commends* the Islamic-Christian position, which is working hard to preserve the spiritual and cultural character of the city of Jerusalem and to halt Israeli violations of international resolutions and agreements and Israeli practices that threaten peace and security not only in the Middle East region, but throughout the world;

The Council *decides* to remain seized of the matter and to request the Secretary-General to follow developments in this field.



**STATEMENT BY THE ISLAMIC GROUP OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE CONDEMNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SETTLEMENT IN
EAST JERUSALEM, NEW YORK, 3 MARCH 1997**

1. The Islamic Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference met on 3 March 1997 at the ambassadorial level at United Nations Headquarters at the request of the delegation of Palestine.
2. The Islamic Group reiterated the earlier resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question of Palestine, the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
3. The Islamic Group expressed deep concern over recent illegal measures taken by Israel, *inter alia*, the building of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan. In this regard, the Group expressed particular concern over the Israeli decision on 26 February 1997 to build a new settlement in Jabal Abu Ghneim in East Jerusalem, which constitutes the latest attempt by Israel at pre-empting the outcome of the negotiations on final status by changing the legal status and demographic composition of Jerusalem - a city which is of central importance to the Arab world and the world of Islam, the three major religions, as well as the international community in general. The Israeli decision violates the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the Declaration of Principles and the subsequent agreements. It therefore threatens to undermine the progress which has been achieved in the Middle East peace process.
4. The Islamic Group called on the international community, including the Security Council, to take urgent steps to ensure that the Government of Israel reverses its decision and renounces any settlement activity in the Arab occupied territories, in particular East Jerusalem.
5. The Islamic Group decided to remain seized of the matter.



**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
COMMITTEE (ADC), HALA MAKSOD, ON THE 100-CITY JERUSALEM CAMPAIGN AGAINST
ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS AND JABAL ABU GHNEIM, WASHINGTON, DC, 12 MARCH 1997**

[The statement was made at a press conference launching the campaign at the National Press Club, Washinton].

Good afternoon. My name is Hala Maksoud. I am the President of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

We have spearheaded a campaign in conjunction with other Arab-American organizations, Muslim associations, and church and Jewish peace groups to protest Israel's settlement-building plans on Jabal Abu Ghneim in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem. As part of this national campaign, teach-ins on Jerusalem are being held today and the rest of the week in 100 cities throughout the country and tens of thousands of signatures are being collected on a petition to be delivered to President Bill Clinton.

This nationwide campaign was launched in response to Israeli plans to build 6,500 housing units in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem to house more than 30,000 Israeli settlers. The aim of the campaign is to express our support of efforts in Palestine and Israel to stop the building of Har Homa on Jabal Abu Ghneim and to urge our government to use its leverage with Israel, in tune with the international community and US allies, to bring about a complete halt to all settlement-building on occupied Palestinian land.

The building of settlements on Jabal Abu Ghneim, as all other settlements, is a flagrant violation of international law. These settlements would complete the encirclement of East Jerusalem; they would cut off the Palestinian population from adjoining areas of the West Bank; and would severely cripple the Palestinian economy and the Palestinian population's freedom of movement. This provocative plan is part of an attempt by Israel to separate East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank in an effort to assert exclusive Israeli sovereignty over the Holy City and crush Palestinian aspirations to make East Jerusalem the capital of a Palestinian state.

By stepping up settlement-building in defiance of the international community, in defiance of the Palestinian people, and in defiance of our own government's policies, Israel is single-handedly altering the status of Jerusalem and making a mockery of the final phase of negotiations. After all, when Israel takes such actions, what is there left to negotiate?

Benjamin Netanyahu's efforts to camouflage Israel's expansionist policies under the pretense that the planned settlements will be accompanied by the building of 3,000 Arab homes is nothing more than a public relations stunt aimed at diverting attention from the real issue, which is simply that the building of settlements is illegal and a major threat to peace. In the past, similar promises to build Arab homes have been made every time Israel implemented massive settlement-building for Israelis in East Jerusalem. But these promises are belied by the facts. And the facts are that no permits were given to Arabs to build homes in East Jerusalem since Israel illegally occupied and annexed it in 1967, compared with the building of more than 39,000 housing units for Israelis alone.

Israel's racist policies have turned East Jerusalem from an all-Arab city in 1967 to one in which Jews slightly outnumber the remaining 170,000 Palestinians living there today. The Har Homa settlement aims at creating a decisive Jewish majority in Arab East Jerusalem in order to preempt negotiations over the future status of the city.

These expansionist policies are part of an elaborate plan of ethnic cleansing in Jerusalem and have intensified since Netanyahu came to power. As part of these efforts, Israel is confiscating the ID cards of Palestinian Jerusalemites with dual citizenship while tens of thousands of Israelis hold dual citizenship without loss of their residency rights in the Holy City. Even US citizens are victims of this racist policy. According to Edward Abington, the US Consul General in Jerusalem, there are at least 72 cases of Palestinian Americans who were told by the Israeli government that they had to give up their American citizenship if they wanted to retain their right to live in Jerusalem.

Israel's unilateral policies in Jerusalem, which include the denial of family reunification for Palestinians in East Jerusalem, are leading to the forceful eviction of the city's indigenous population, and are clearly in violation of international law and human rights conventions, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention, which provides for the protection of people under occupation.

Through this nationwide campaign against the building of Har Homa on Jabal Abu Ghneim and against all Israeli settlements, we hope to educate the American public about the devastating consequences of Israel's policies of apartheid and to send a message to our elected representatives calling for an immediate cut in US aid to Israel.

Mild rebukes, rhetoric and lip service aimed at appeasing the Palestinian population will not change the facts on the ground. We cannot remain silent in the face of Israeli provocations and unilateral policies which threaten to lead to an explosion of violence. The US delegate to the United Nations, Bill Richardson, explained the US veto of a Security Council Resolution criticizing Israel's plans, by using the excuse that the two sides should sit down and talk, because a Security Council Resolution, according to him, is not the way to settle such disputes. This rationale is disingenuous. Settlement plans should be rescinded, not negotiated. To recommend negotiation is to urge Palestinian surrender.

In light of these facts, we call on the US government to:

- Pressure Israel to permanently rescind its decision to build Har Homa on Jabal Abu Ghneim.
- Immediately cut US aid to Israel by the amount used for settlement-building and settlement infrastructure in East Jerusalem and other parts of the West Bank and Gaza.
- Reiterate forcefully that settlements in the occupied territories violate international law and are a major obstacle to peace.
- Abide by long-standing US policy which considers East Jerusalem Israeli-occupied territory.

Endorsed by: American Committee on Jerusalem (ACJ), American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine, American Muslim Council (AMC), Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG), Birzeit Society, Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), North American Coordinating Committee (NACC) of NGOs on the Question of Palestine



**SPECIAL DECLARATION ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE
THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT, ADOPTED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC SUMMIT, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN, 23 MARCH 1997**

We, the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, assembled in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on Sunday 13 Dhul Qi'dah 1417H, corresponding to 23 March 1997, for the Extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit, having reviewed the serious situation prevailing in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine and which constitutes the central cause of the Islamic Ummah; hereby:

1. *Affirm* our support of the Middle East peace process and the implementation of all agreements signed within its framework between the concerned parties as well as all commitments and pledges made in accordance with the basic end terms of the Madrid Conference and the United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "land for peace" principle which guarantees Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan as well as South Lebanon and the Western Beka'a occupied since 14 March 1978, and call upon Israel to reaffirm its adherence to its commitments given during the negotiations and resume them on the Syrian track from the point at which they stopped, as well as call for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. *Confirm* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 subject to whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories. Demand the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996), and General Assembly resolution 223/51 (1997). Call on the United Nations to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately halt its confiscation of Palestinian territory and the construction of new settlements especially in Jabal Abu Ghneim in South East Al-Quds, and not to effect any geographic or demographic changes in the City of Al-Quds during the interim phase, and to desist from taking any action or measure which may have any implication on the negotiations on the final status of the City.
3. *Affirm* our continued resolve to strengthen our solidarity with the Palestinian people as well as to support the positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the National Authority in the negotiations aimed at realizing total Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, establishing its authority over all Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and finding just and durable solutions to all issues, foremost of which is the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the refugees, the settlements, the borders and water in accordance with resolutions of the international legality.
4. *Commend* the continued efforts of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, aimed at promoting the steadfastness of the citizens of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in confronting the challenges facing them, and restoring the City to its legitimate owners.
5. *Strongly condemn* Israel's persistence in its settlement expansionist policies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. Consider these policies and measures to be inconsistent with all international treaties, conventions and resolutions, particularly the relevant Security Council

resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and constitute a serious threat to the peace process. Also invite the international community to compel Israel to fully implement all the agreements concluded in the framework of the peace process in accordance to their timetable and to lift the blockade imposed on the City of Al-Quds and to stop implementing all Israeli decisions, measures and practices related to Jewish settlements, land confiscation, destruction of houses, withdrawal of the identity cards of the citizens of Al-Quds, excavation works &round the Holy Quds Mosque and the desecration of Islamic and Christian holy shrines.

6. *Urge* Member States to review relations with Israel and make them contingent on the progress achieved in the peace process, and on the extent to which Israel complies with UN resolutions and with the agreements, commitments and obligations reached by the parties concerned by the peace process.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 31 MARCH 1997**

[Letter condemning settlement construction in East Jerusalem]

The Group of States members of the League of Arab States has discussed the dangerous situation resulting from the illegal Israeli actions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in particular the commencement of the construction of the Jabal Abu Ghneim settlement to the south of occupied East Jerusalem, and other measures regarding Jerusalem and the building of settlements.

The Arab States have considered the failure of the Security Council to exercise its role in maintaining international peace and security owing to the use of the veto by a permanent member of the Council on two successive occasions in less than two weeks.

Given their belief that the illegal Israeli measures in question represent a threat to international peace and security as undermining the Middle East peace process and are in violation of international law and the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and in the light of Israel's persistence in these measures and of the failure of the Security Council to exercise its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, the States members of the League of Arab States have decided that it is necessary to convene an emergency special session of the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, entitled "Uniting for peace", to consider "Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory".

Accordingly, and in my capacity as Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations, I request that an emergency special session of the General Assembly be convened pursuant to resolution 377 A (V), entitled "Uniting for peace", in order to consider this important matter.

I should be grateful if you would initiate the necessary procedures for the convening of this emergency special session.

(Signed) Nasser Bin Hamad AL-KHALIFA
Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group



**RESOLUTION 107/5628 ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE
OF ARAB STATES AT ITS 107TH SESSION, CAIRO, 31 MARCH 1997**

*[Resolution reaffirming Arab character of Jerusalem and its importance for the Arab and Islamic world,
condemning Israeli policies and calling for intervention of Arab states]*

QUESTION OF JERUSALEM

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having considered the note by the General Secretariat concerning Jerusalem; the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences; its previous resolutions on Jerusalem; and the recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Affirming the importance of the status of the City of Jerusalem as the core of the Palestine issue,
Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies relating to the status of the Holy City,

Bearing in mind that the provisions of the present resolution will serve as a programme of action for the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and for the presidency of the Council,

Decides:

1. To affirm the Arab character of Jerusalem; to uphold the presence of the existing national institutions there and the right of representatives of states to visit orient House; and to urge the reopening of the institutions closed by the occupation authorities;
2. To urge the States that are the co-sponsors of the peace process to bring pressure to bear on Israel to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and primarily Security Council resolutions 252 (1968) and 476 (1980), in which the Council considers the measures taken by Israel in the City of Jerusalem to be invalid;
3. To take action to have a session of the General Assembly convened to consider the issue of settlement activity in Jerusalem on the basis of the "Uniting for peace" formula; and to request the United Nations and the relevant international bodies to bring pressure to bear on Israel to lift the siege on the City, to allow Palestinian citizens, Muslims and Christians, to perform their religious rites and to halt the excavations that threaten the Al-Aqsa Mosque;
4. To safeguard the Arab presence in the City of Jerusalem; and to provide support of every kind to Arab citizens in Jerusalem and its Arab environs by establishing productive enterprises, implementing housing programmes and promoting Arab construction activities in the City in order to achieve and Arab majority there;
5. To condemn the Israeli Government in the strongest terms for its decision to begin construction of Jewish settlements in the heart of Jerusalem (in Ras Al-Amud and at Jabal Abu Ghneim); and to regard that action as a violation of the agreements concluded in the framework of the peace process and as constituting open defiance of international legitimacy and a breach of all the relevant United Nations resolutions;
6. To urge the Arab States that had begun to establish relations with Israel to take all possible counter-measures, including the closure of offices and missions, until such time as Israel complies with the agreements concluded between it and the Palestine Liberation Organization and abides by the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and, in particular, the question of Jerusalem;
7. To condemn such practices of the Israeli forces as the demolition of the homes and shelters of the Jahalin Bedouin, the seizure of their lands and their eviction for the expansion of the Ma'ale Adumim settlement established on their property;
8. To welcome the statement issued by the European Union condemning the decision of the Israeli Government to approve the plans for construction at Jabal Abu Ghneim; and to consider Jerusalem as being subject to the principles set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and, in particular, to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
9. To support the recommendation of the Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, that the assets of the Al-Quds Fund and Waqf should immediately be placed at the disposal of the Palestine Liberation organization and the Palestinian National Authority in view of the present conditions in the City of Jerusalem and in order to counter the conspiracy for the Judaisation of the City and the settlement campaign;
10. To adopt 28 June, the day Israel proclaimed the annexation of Jerusalem, as an annual day to express rejection of that decision by every means, and primarily by a five-minute Arab general strike and by an extensive media campaign to counter the Israeli policy of depriving Palestinian citizens of their right to reside on their land and in their City by using all manner of illegal means and measures;
11. To take appropriate measures to thwart any Israeli scheme relating to Jerusalem in the congress of Historic cities, both through contacts with the Governing Council of the Organization of Historic cities in Kyoto, Japan, and through contacts with officials in Poland, where the next session of the Congress is to be held;
12. To urge all Arab and Islamic States that have historic cities to apply for membership of the organization of Historic cities with a view to safeguarding Arab rights in Jerusalem;
13. To continue to coordinate action by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the Organizations of the Islamic Conference relating to the situation of the City of Jerusalem and measures for its Judaisation; and to take joint action to convene a seminar on Jerusalem, as decided by the Council at its previous session in its resolution 5581 C of 15 September 1996;

14. To request the Secretary-General to establish the necessary contacts with international and regional organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations in order to consider appropriate means of preserving the cultural and religious heritage of the Holy City of Jerusalem.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, ADDRESS TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, 25 SEPTEMBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

I do not believe that the problem of Jerusalem presents an insurmountable difficulty. The greater city of Jerusalem can be the capital of both the State of Israel and Palestine. Jerusalem should be a shining symbol and the essence of peace forever between Palestinians and Israelis as well as all the followers of the three great monotheistic religions. [...]

For members of the three Abrahamic faiths on every continent, the old city of Jerusalem is the goal of pilgrimage and a pole of prayer. Mosques, churches and temples each bear witness to the central place of the holy city in the thoughts and visions of believers around the world. It has always been our hope that Holy Jerusalem will not be a cause for conflict, but a platform for reconciliation. Its history should never again be "liberation" for some, and "loss" for others. Its rightful place in history is where the three faiths - Judaism, Christianity, and Islam - converge, and where sovereignty is God's alone.



**SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL, STATEMENT TO THE 52ND SESSION
OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, 8 OCTOBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

In the name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.
Blessings and peace be upon the most noble of prophets.

[...]

Mr. President:

The Middle East peace process is passing through a critical stage as a result of the stalemates of the past year. These seemingly insurmountable challenges and difficulties threaten its very existence. What is more discouraging is that the relative progress achieved since the peace process was launched in Madrid in October of 1991, has now been replaced with a situation of virtual paralysis as a result of the policies of the present Israeli Government. These policies are diametrically opposed to the requirements of peace, which were agreed to at Madrid and which had been enshrined in the agreements reached on the Israeli-Palestinian track.

The unfortunate violent incidents which occurred in Jerusalem recently, resulting in many innocent victims, are the consequence of the excesses and provocations carried out by the Israeli authorities. These actions are likely to escalate unless the two sponsors of the peace process, and indeed the entire world community, carry out the task of restoring the peace process to its proper path based on international legality and the principle of land for peace.

To subject the autonomous regions in the Occupied Territories to deprivation, hunger, and collective punishment through closure and other means of oppression is contrary to the logic of peaceful co-existence and conciliation. Furthermore, the practices of the Netanyahu government aimed at changing the demography of the City of Jerusalem and imposing a new fait accompli without paying the slightest attention to the legitimate rights, not only of the Palestinian people, but also of Muslims and Christians throughout the world, cannot in any way create an atmosphere of confidence or enhance the peace process. [...]

Mr. President:

If the Palestinian problem represents the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the issue of the Holy City of Jerusalem - al-Quds al-Shareef - is its core. It is also the source of high emotions and serious repercussions which represent the utmost concern for the Arab and Muslim worlds. Consequently, Israeli practices and violations in this Holy City will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the peace process as a whole, and on the future of security and stability in the entire region. Nothing is more revealing about Israeli intentions than its insistence on establishing and expanding settlements, demolishing Palestinian homes and confiscating their properties and identity. This is part of countless other practices aimed at the Judaization of the City of Jerusalem and changing its historical features. The intransigence of the Israeli Government has recently reached the level of facilitating the settlement of a Jewish family in a building located in the Ras Al-Amoud area to the detriment of the original owners, in unabashed display of alliance with Jewish extremists. This was immediately followed by the Israeli Prime Minister's announcement to expand settlements by constructing

300 new housing units. This announcement was a severe blow to all that Mrs. Albright has called for during her recent visit to the region with respect to the inadmissibility of unilateral actions. Accordingly, we call upon the international community, and the United States in particular, to put an end to Israeli intransigence that affects the most sensitive and delicate part of the peace process. The issue of Jerusalem, which is the most important issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict, must be settled during the period designated by the peace process and in accordance with all Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 242, which calls for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, and Resolution 252 regarding Jerusalem.



**RESOLUTION OF THE 4TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
INFORMATION MINISTERS, DAKAR, SENEGAL, 29-30 NOVEMBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

**RESOLUTION NO. 9/4-ICIM - ON THE PRODUCTION OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON AL-QUDS
AL-SHARIF**

The Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 29-30 Rajab 1418 H (29-30 November 1997),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/3-ICIM of the Third Session of Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, on the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Referring to Resolution No. 7/5-INF(COMIAC) of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 27-28 March, 1996 on the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Taking note of the recommendation No. 13 of the First Meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Damascus from 30 November to 1 December 1996, concerning the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary General of Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on this subject matter;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General of the OIC, in particular those paragraphs relating to this question;

1. *Expresses* again its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates, for his generous contribution which will enable the realization of this documentary film on Al-Quds as soon as possible.
2. *Entrusts* the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO), in coordination with State of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Palestine and the OIC General Secretariat, to start the actual production of the film, so as to finalize it as soon as possible, and to present a report thereon to the Follow-up Ministerial Committee of the Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.
3. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.



**KING HUSSEIN I OF JORDAN, LETTER ON THE HASHEMITE GUARDIANSHIP
OF THE HOLY SITES TO PRIME MINISTER ABDEL SALAAM AL-MAJALI,
AMMAN, 4 DECEMBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

As for Jerusalem, we have declared our position more than once, in that the land of Jerusalem occupied in 1967 is Arab land subject to the terms of reference for peace, based on the land-for-peace formula...

In view of the special status of the Islamic sites in Jerusalem, and because of Israel's unilateral and illegal decision to annex Jerusalem, we have included, in Article Nine of the Jordanian-Israeli Peace treaty, a clause that commits Israel to respect the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Holy Shrines in Jerusalem. Therefore, Jordan's historic role will be given priority during final status negotiations. This clause does not in any way infringe upon the right of our (Palestinian) brethren to establish their own state, with its capital in Jerusalem. Nor does it mean that Jordan wishes to impose on Islamic, Arab and Palestinian rights in the Holy City. Our role therefore is one of support for and assistance to our Palestinian brethren, just as much as we have a constructive role in achieving the peace of the believers, one that is honorable, just and lasting, God willing.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 8TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
(SESSION OF DIGNITY, DIALOGUE, PARTICIPATION), TEHRAN, IRAN,
9-11 DECEMBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Communiqué and resolution expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people
and condemning the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem]*

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

[...]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF:

25. The Conference stressed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the foremost Islamic cause. It expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle to achieve the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination to return to its homeland and to establish its independent state in its national territories, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital
26. The Conference stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and that what applies to the rest of Palestinian territories applies to it, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. The Conference called for action to put an end to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at modifying the geographical and demographic situation and desecrating the holy Islamic and Christian places there with a view to Judaizing the Holy City. It called for the need to exert maximum effort in order to restore the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as capital of State of Palestine, for ensuring peace and security in the region.
27. The Conference also called on the international community to avoid any relations with Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted by the latter, in any way, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by Israel when it declared the city of Al-Quds its capital. It stressed that all legal, administrative, and settlement measures and procedures aimed at modifying the legal status of the Holy city is null and void and contravenes international treaties, charters and norms and contrary to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference called on the international community, especially the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to prompt Israel not to make any geographical or demographic transformation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, to refrain from any action that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, and to abide by the relevant international resolutions, especially those issued by the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly on the halting of the Jewish settlement of an Jabal Abu Ghneim and of all other settlements and to induce Israel also to lift the blockade on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to safeguard freedom of worship in it, and to cease destroying houses, withdrawing the identity cards of the Palestinian citizens and emptying the city of its Arab citizens.
28. The Conference affirmed its full support of the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to its underpinnings. The Conference called for Israel to respect and implement its commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded through this process and in accordance with the principles based on Madrid Conference pursuant to UN resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace formula. All these instruments provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan up to the front line of 4 June 1967, the occupied Southern Lebanon and Western Beka'a and for the realization of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference rejected Israel's attempts at bypassing the requirements of the transitional period and jump directly to negotiations on the final situation. The Conference called for the faithful implementation of all the remaining articles in the agreements on the transitional period concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel to end Israeli occupation and build Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine.
29. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, reneging on the commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded within that framework; and procrastination and evasion at the implementation level, have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held Israel wholly responsible for this state of affairs.
30. The Conference also called on the Islamic States which had taken steps toward establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to reconsider such relations by closing missions and bureau until Israel completes its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and fulfills the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state on their national territory, Palestine, with Al-Quds as its capital.
31. The Conference urged the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legality and to end its settlement policy.

The Conference called on the Security Council to revive the International Committee for supervising and monitoring the ban on settlements in Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The Conference also urged the international community and all states providing economic and financial assistance to Israel to stop such assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonization scheme in the occupied Arab territories, in the occupied Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

32. The Conference called for action by the United Nations and other international organisations to force Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, and put an end to the collective punishments, as well as to the operations of confiscation of land and properties and demolition of houses, and to desist from any acts endangering life and environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It emphasized the need to convene the meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of war to take the necessary enforcement measures for implementing this Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
33. The Conference requested the international community and the UN Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
34. The Conference commended the efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, and expressed satisfaction at the entry into operation of Bait-ul-Mal Al-Quds. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES,
LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 8TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT
CONFERENCE (SESSION OF DIGNITY, DIALOGUE, PARTICIPATION),
TEHERAN, IRAN, 9-11 DECEMBER 1997 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO. 2/8-P (IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 -11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. (IS/8-97/PIL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the essence of the Palestinian cause which forms the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly No. 10/2 and No. EST-10/3 dated 24.4.1997 and 15.7.1997 respectively on the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian territories;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression against the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and violation of their sanctity;

Reiterating all Security Council Resolutions on Al-Quds including 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly condemning all illegal Israeli measures and practices, which also contravene all international resolutions and laws, carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at Judaizing the Holy City and obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

Commending also the continuous efforts made by all the Islamic Member States to defend the sanctity of the Islamic places in the city of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to safeguard their Arabic identity and their Islamic character, and protect them from Zionist misuse and Judaisation plans;

Commending the contribution of His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the renovation work carried out in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Dome of the Rock;

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic Conferences including the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the recommendations and decisions of the Al-Quds Committee at its previous sessions.
2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 and that whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories applies to it in implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.
3. *Urges* action to halt all practices, and measures undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the geographic and demographic conditions and violating the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian shrines in order to Judaize the Holy City. It calls for combined efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine so as to ensure peace and security in the region.
4. *Invites* the Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the ongoing negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects and construct housing units for them, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. *Invites* States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel.
6. *Further invites* the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alterations in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure that may affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, adhere to the relevant international resolutions, lift the siege imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, ensure the freedom of worship therein, and refrain from destroying houses, withdrawing identity cards of Palestinian citizens and emptying Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab citizens.
7. *Reaffirms* that all legislative, administrative and colonization measures aimed at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and contrary to the resolutions of international legality, and to international agreements, conventions and norms, as well as to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. *It calls on* the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legality and implement General Assembly resolution ES-10/3 of 15/7/1997 regarding the cessation of building work on a Jewish settlement at Jabal Abu Ghneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building of side roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and related activities, which constitute a violation of the Security Council resolutions.
8. *Strongly condemns* Israel's persistence in the excavation works around Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. *It appeals* to the international community to compel Israel to close down this tunnel in accordance with resolution 1073 of the Security Council.
9. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23.9.1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, *and considers* it as premeditated provocations aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist organizations to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.
10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.
11. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. *Takes note* with appreciation of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their compliance with it.

12. *Condemns* the decision of the US House of Representatives to recognize Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel and to transfer the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Al-Quds, and considers it a serious provocation to the sentiments of Muslims and all believers in the world, as well as a blatant violation of the principles of international legality and the stand of the international community, and a glaring contradiction to the role of the United States of America as a sponsor of the peace process., besides being an encouragement to Israel to pursue its aggressive expansionist policy; and calls on the US Administration to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478.
13. *Commends* the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, affirms all resolutions adopted by the Committee and urges Member States to apply them.
14. *Expresses* its satisfaction with the commencement of the work of the Al-Quds Fund and welcomes the measures taken by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee with regard to the appointment of an Executive Director of the Fund and his assistant, and to the setting up of an Administrative Division for the Agency and its headquarters in Casablanca.
15. *Emphasises* the need to continue coordination action and by Member States with regional and international organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, and also coordination with the League of Arab States, and the holding of conferences to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and highlight the dangers surrounding it.
16. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern and other Christian Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaisation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all religions, for the sake of peaceful coexistence among them, and in compliance with Security Council resolution No. 242 of 22/11/1967 which demands that Israel withdraw from the part occupied in 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the other Security Council Resolutions in particular:
 - No. 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms the illegality of building Israeli settlements in that part and demands their dismantlement and removal;
 - No. 476 of 30/6/1980 which affirms that all measures that have changed the features of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographical, demographic and historical status are null and void and must be rescinded in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
 - and No. 478 of 20/8/1980 which decided not to recognize the “Basic Law” and other Israeli acts that aim to change the features and status of Al-Quds. It also decided to call on the states that had established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw those missions from the holy city. It further called for the support of the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif so they can resist the Judaisation measures aimed at uprooting them from their city.
17. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take necessary measures that ensure compliance with its resolutions on Al-Quds in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.
18. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the support of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, and *also calls* for the support of Baitul Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and Al-Quds Fund.
19. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 5/8-P(IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Sha’aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel’s continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. *Reiterates* all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.
3. *Expresses* its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. It commends the annual appeal made by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the Welfare of the Palestinian Freedom Fighters, to citizens and residents to make donations to Al-Quds Fund. It *urges* Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness and boosting the struggle of the Palestinian people.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution. [...]



TEHRAN DECLARATION OF THE 8TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF DIGNITY, DIALOGUE, PARTICIPATION), TEHRAN, IRAN, 14-18 DECEMBER 1997) [EXCERPTS]

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

And thus We have made you a justly balanced nation that you may be the bearers of witness to the people and (that) the Apostle may be a bearer of witness to you. (Qur'an, II: 143);

The Kings, Heads of State and Government of the Member-States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, assembled at the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference, the Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 8 to 10 Sha'aban 1418H, corresponding to 9-11 December, 1997 [...]

4. *Condemn* the continued occupation by Israel of Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon; *salute* the steadfastness of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian peoples in their resistance to the Israeli occupation; reaffirming all relevant OIC resolutions, *call for* the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinian people; *condemn* the expansionist policies and practices by Israel, such as the establishment and expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as acts to change the demographic and geographic status of the Holy City of Al-Quds; and *emphasize* the need for Israel to desist from state-terrorism which it continues to practice in utter disregard for all legal and moral principles; *urge* reconsideration of any military cooperation with Israel with the objective of renouncing it due to the danger it poses to the security of Islamic countries; *call for* making the Middle East a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons, and the necessity for Israel to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to put all its nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards.
5. *Underline* their resolve and determination to regain the Holy City of Al-Quds and Masjid Al-Aqsa and to restore the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, the exercise of the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property and the attainment and exercise of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of the independent and sovereign Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and their right to leave and return freely to their country. [...]



NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UN TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 3 MARCH 1998

[Note verbale condemning Israeli violations in Jerusalem]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of March 1998, would like to bring the following information to your attention. As part of its fiftieth anniversary celebrations, Israel is holding several events in Jerusalem,

under the pretext of it being "Israel's capital". These Jerusalem events are to be sponsored by state organs as well as by the Jerusalem municipality, which has extended invitations to mayors and dignitaries from all over the world to participate in these Jerusalem events.

These planned celebrations in Jerusalem constitute a gross violation of international law, numerous Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as the principle and spirit of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Security Council, in its resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "basic law" on Jerusalem, states, *inter alia*, that it constitutes a violation of international law and calls upon those States that have established diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City. Furthermore, the Security Council has, in 25 resolutions, affirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War of 1949 to all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. It has also repeatedly declared that all Israeli measures, including the legislative and administrative ones, taken to change the status, demographic composition or character of Jerusalem, are null and void.

After the Israeli occupation in 1967, Israel illegally extended the borders of Jerusalem to 10 times the original area, dissolved the Arab municipality and extended Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to East Jerusalem.

While these planned events in Jerusalem blatantly violate international law and the will of the international community, as expressed in countless United Nations resolutions, they also constitute violations of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, which states that the status of Jerusalem is to be negotiated in the permanent status talks, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). These resolutions consider East Jerusalem to be an occupied territory, not the "capital of Israel". Such events and invitations, by claiming Jerusalem to be the "capital of Israel" aim to predetermine the status of the city.

We urge all Member States to bring these facts to the attention of their respective authorities. By participating in such events, the international community would be signalling its acceptance of these illegal Israeli actions. Instead, the international community must demonstrate its resounding objection to these measures and to Israel's continuing defiance of the Charter of the United Nations, United Nations resolutions and international law.



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 25TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH), DOHA, QATAR, 15-17 MARCH 1998 [EXCERPTS]

[Communiqué reaffirming the support of the peace process, condemning violations of Israel in Jerusalem and urging the international community to take action with regard to the city]

[...] 6. His Excellency President Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, took the floor to give an account of the serious crisis through which the peace process is going and the current stalling it is undergoing at all levels in the area due to the intransigent positions and policies adopted by the present Israeli government and to its failure to comply with the accords signed with the Palestinians. He also denounced the measures and practices of the government of Israel in the form of economic stifling, the persistent blockade and sealing off, the confiscation of lands to establish settlements on them, as well as the refusal to release the prisoners and detainees and to open the airport, harbour and the safe corridor. He also indicated the fierce and relentless campaign targeting the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at its complete Judaisation, obliterating its religious, historical and cultural heritage and effacing its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity. He called on the Islamic Ummah to join forces and to step up their efforts in order to save Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the clutches of Israeli occupation. [...]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT:

27. The Conference called on the Member States to organise symposia, activities and festivals on the 15th of May to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Palestinian tragedy by sensitizing Islamic peoples and world public opinion to, and increasing awareness of the calamities and displacement suffered by the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli occupation, oppression and terrorism.

28. The Conference stressed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the foremost Islamic cause. It expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle to achieve the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state in their national territories, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It called on Member States to undertake action within the international community to bring Israel to put an end to its occupation of, and withdraw its troops from, all Arab and Palestinian territories, and first of foremost Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in order to enable the Palestinian people to achieve and freely exercise all their rights and in order that peace and stability may prevail in the whole region.
29. The Conference stressed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and that what applies to the rest of Palestinian territories applies to it, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. The Conference called for action to put an end to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at modifying the geographical and demographic situation and desecrating the holy Islamic and Christian places there with a view to Judaizing the Holy City. It called for the need to exert maximum effort in order to restore the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as capital of State of Palestine, for ensuring peace and security in the region.
30. The Conference also called on the international community to avoid any relations with Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted by the latter, in any way, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by Israel when it declared the city of Al-Quds its capital. It stressed that all legal, administrative, and settlement measures and procedures aimed at modifying the legal status of the Holy city is null and void and contravene international treaties, charters and norms and contrary to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference called on the international community, especially the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to prompt Israel not to make any geographical or demographic transformation in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period, to refrain from any action that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, and to abide by the relevant international resolutions, especially those issued by the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly on the halting of the Jewish settlement of Jabal Abu Ghneim and of all other settlements and to induce Israel also to lift the blockade on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to safeguard freedom of worship in it, and to cease destroying houses, withdrawing the identity cards of the Palestinian citizens and emptying the city of its Arab citizens.
31. The Conference affirmed its full support of the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to its foundations. The Conference called for Israel to respect and implement its commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded through this process and in accordance with the principles based on Madrid Conference pursuant to UN resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace formula. All these instruments provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan up to the front line of 4 June 1967, the occupied Southern Lebanon and Western Beka'a and for the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It rejected Israel's attempts at bypassing the requirements of the transitional period and jump directly to negotiations on the final status. It called for the faithful implementation of all the remaining articles in the agreements on the transitional period concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel to end Israeli occupation and build Palestinian national institutions on the soil of Palestine.
32. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and foundations of the peace process, renegeing on the commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded within that framework, and procrastination and evasion at the implementation level, have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held Israel wholly responsible for this state of affairs.
33. The Conference called on the Islamic States which had taken steps toward establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process, to reconsider such relations by closing missions and bureau until Israel completes its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and guaranties the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state on their national territory, Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
34. The Conference urged the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legality and to end its settlement policy. It called on the Security Council to revive the International Committee for supervising and monitoring the ban on settlements in Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It also urged the international community and all states providing economic and financial assistance to Israel to stop such assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonization scheme in the occupied Arab territories, in the occupied Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

35. The Conference called for action by the United Nations and other international organisations to force Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, and put an end to the collective punishments, as well as to the operations of confiscation of land and properties and demolition of houses, and to desist from any acts endangering life and environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It emphasized the need to convene the meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of war and to take the necessary enforcement measures for implementing this Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
36. The Conference requested the international community and the UN Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
37. The Conference commended the efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, and expressed satisfaction at the entry into operation of Bait-ul-Mal Al-Quds. [...]



**STATEMENT BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, CONDEMNING
ISRAELI SETTLEMENT POLICY IN JERUSALEM, CAIRO, 25 JUNE 1998**

At an extraordinary session requested by the State of Palestine and the Sudan, the Council of the League of Arab States considered the serious decision taken by the Israeli Cabinet on 21 June 1998 aimed at expanding the municipal borders of Jerusalem to include the surrounding settlements and extensive areas of West Bank territory. The effect of this decision will be to destroy the landmarks of Jerusalem and alter its status as a holy city for each of the divine religions. It will also strengthen the Israeli hold over the city, erase its Arab identity and change its character and the distribution of its population.

Recalling the relevant Security Council and General assembly resolutions on Jerusalem and the affirmed rights of the Palestinian people, and on the basis of the resolution of the Arab Summit Conferences, in particular the Cairo Summit Conference of 1996 and the decisions of the Council of the League of Arab States, the Council strongly condemns this decision, which is blatant non-compliance with the terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference and all relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 252 (1968) which considers the measures taken by Israel in connection with Jerusalem to be invalid and affirms that Jerusalem has special status and that the same applies to it as to the rest of the occupied Arab territories. The decision is also a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Convention of 1907, and constitutes a hostile act against and a challenge to international legitimacy. Furthermore it entails overt racism and the illegal appropriation of land, as well as loss of the rights of Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories.

The Council *calls upon* the United States of America as a co-sponsor of the peace process to compel Israel to comply with the terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference. While commending the position of the Russian Federation in this respect, it calls upon the latter, as a co-sponsor of the peace process, and upon the European Union and all concerned parties, to adopt earnest and decisive positions concerning Israeli practices, which disregard the rights and feeling of all Muslims and Christians worldwide. The Council *urges* the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, to convene an emergency session to discuss this serious matter, which will have extremely grave repercussions on the entire peace process and risk destroying it altogether. Moreover, it will place the whole Middle East region in a highly dangerous situation.

The Council *also expresses* its full and unequivocal support for the decisive position adopted by the State of Palestine and for the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories. It also supports the Palestinian right to oppose both the Israel's expansionist ambitions and the Palestinian Peoples' determination to hold onto land and the Arab identity of Jerusalem.

The Council *calls upon* the Arab, Islamic and international communities to demonstrate greater solidarity and cohesion in confronting Israeli positions and addressing Israeli provocations. It further calls upon those communities to hold intensive consultations with a view to adopting appropriate positions that will safeguard Arab and national rights, and urges them to provide all forms of support to the steadfast Palestinian people.

Given the clear international consensus that the Israeli plan should be condemned and rejected, the Council *expresses* its appreciation of the positions adopted by the international community and regional groups, and *requests* their support for the Arab right to counter unjust Israeli provocations.

The Council, while considering this to be an open session, *requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to take the necessary measures and inform the Council of developments in the situation. It *further requests* him to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Chairman of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Vatican and the members of the Security Council, particularly the permanent members, and to endeavour to ensure that the Arab States appropriately convey to international organizations and the members of the international community the dimensions of this serious Israeli decision and the intense anger which it has caused, the aim being to place pressure on Israel immediately to revoke the policy of the Judaicization of Jerusalem. This should be done in coordination with the ministers for foreign affairs of the Arab State, to whom a report should be submitted at their next meeting.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 17TH SESSION OF
AL-QUDS COMMITTEE, CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, (29-30 JULY 1998)**

[Communiqué calling for awareness and support for the cause of Jerusalem]

In response to a generous invitation from His Majesty King Hassan VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of AlQuds Committee, the Committee held its seventeenth (17th) session in the city of Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 4-5 Rabiul Aichar 1419H, 29-30 July 1998, to consider the critical juncture the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif was going through - the Islamic Ummah's prime cause - as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities' persistence in implementing their scheme designed to Judaize the Holy City by having recourse to various ways and means and carrying out unilateral acts to alter the normal demographic and geographic status of the City and place the international community before a new fait accompli, prior to the negotiations on the definitive solution for the City and to influence their outcome. Took part in the Committee's deliberations: His Excellency President Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, Their Highnesses and Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, delegations from the Committee Member States, and His Excellency Dr. Azzeddine Laraki, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, opened the Committee's proceedings by highlighting the dangerous juncture which the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif has been going through. His Majesty called on the members of the Committee to adopt a new approach as required by the Arab-Islamic events which warrant the adoption of specific decisions. His Majesty further stated that a series of measures had been finalized with respect to Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds, the executive body of which has now been set up and which now has its headquarters and bank accounts. It will start discharging its mission immediately.

In His address, His Excellency President Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for having called Al-Quds Committee to convene at this critical juncture wherein Al-Quds Al-Sharif is facing a clear threat of Judaisation, confronted to demographic and geographic changes, and being isolated from its Arab environment. He called for concerted efforts to save the Holy City from the Israeli occupation.

The heads of delegations then took the floor, emphasizing the serious consequences of the Israeli Government's illegal decisions and measures applied to Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly its latest decision pertaining to the expansion of the boundaries of Al-Quds Municipality.

In the light of the deliberations of its members, the Committee reaffirmed the following:

- Its total solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in its just struggle to end the Israeli occupation and reestablish the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as their capital.
- Its support to the Middle East peace process and to the implementation of the agreements signed in that framework between the parties concerned along with all the commitments and pledges made on the basis of the principles of the Madrid Conference, in accordance with the UN resolutions, especially Security Council Resolutions nos. 242, 338 and 425, as well as the "land for peace" formula which calls for Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-

Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan back to the June 4, 1967 line and occupied Lebanese territories in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425. It further stressed the need for Israel to honor the commitments it made during the negotiations and resume talks on the Syrian track from where they had ended.

- That Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967- and that all that applied to the rest of the occupied territories applied to it as per the relevant UN decisions until the restoration of Palestinian sovereignty on Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of the state of Palestine.
- That all legislative, administrative and settlement -related steps and measures which are designed to alter the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and inconsistent with the decisions of international legitimacy and with international conventions and covenants and contrary to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. Called on the Security Council to ensure the implementation of its resolutions on the protection of the status of Al-Quds, lay down mechanisms for the implementation of its Resolution No. 1073 (1996) and take the necessary steps to be taken to ensure the follow up by the Security Council concerning the implementation of the content of the presidential statement issued by the Security Council on July 13, 1998, including adoption of appropriate decisions and measures in compliance with the UN Charter, in view of the fact that the steps taken by Israel in Al-Quds constitute a violation of the basic principle for peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security and an act of aggression.
2. Requested the international community, especially the sponsors of the peace process, the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the European Union and Non-Aligned countries to take a firm stand in confronting the Israeli siege of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and halt all the measures, practices and unilateral decisions aimed at Judaizing the city, besieging it and isolating it from its Palestinian environment, and to endeavor for the lifting of the siege.
3. The Committee urged all countries to comply with Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling on them to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds and to avoid dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in any manner that may be construed in any way, as a tacit admission of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which considered the City of Al-Quds as its capital. In this context, the Committee rejected the recommendation of the US House of Representatives concerning the recognition of Al-Quds as the unified capital of Israel and the transfer of the American Embassy to Al-Quds.
4. Urged those Islamic countries which have taken steps to normalize relations with Israel in the context of the peace process to reconsider such relations with Israel and, *inter alia*, to close their missions and offices until Israel complied with UN resolutions and carried out the agreements, pledges and commitments reached by the parties to the peace process.
5. Invited the Vatican to refuse to extend recognition to Al-Quds as Israel's capital. It further called on the Eastern and other churches and Christian religious orders to contribute to efforts aimed at resisting the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds so as to respect all celestial religious shrines and to preserve peaceful coexistence amongst them.
6. Called on the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Control Committee entrusted with preventing settlement activities in Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, in accordance with resolution 446.
7. Welcomed the invitation extended by the Swiss Government to hold, before the end of the current year, a meeting of the High Signatory Parties of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war in order to take the necessary measures to ensure the observance of the Agreement in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
8. The Committee urged all States that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America, EU countries and international donor institutions and funds to halt their assistance which is used by Israel to carry out its colonial settlement schemes and designs in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the Syrian Golan.
9. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the stand which was adopted by the European Union in refraining from importing any products originating from Al-Quds and Israeli settlements and called on the other countries to adopt the same attitude in compliance with the resolutions of international Law.
10. Called upon all the countries to recognize the state of Palestine upon its proclamation on the land of Palestine pursuant to international Law; it highly valued the support of international community in raising the status of representation of Palestine in the United Nations and considered it a step in this direction.
11. The Committee urged the Islamic States to extend further support to the Palestinian national institutions and the Palestinian people with a view to enabling it to protect the Islamic and Christian sancti-

- ties, preserve the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its civilizational, historical and religious heritage, and to support its steadfastness and its resistance to the Israeli occupation and settlement schemes.
12. The Committee called upon the Member States, the Islamic financial institutions, banks and funds, as well as companies and individuals to extend generous assistance in support of Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It also urged them to conduct public donation campaigns for the benefit of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to allow the institutions and departments of Al-Quds to continue playing their role in supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the Holy city in the face of occupation.
 13. The Committee urged the QIC Member States to speed up the implementation of the Islamic Conference resolutions inviting the Member States to extend their voluntary contributions with the aim to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, each amounting to one million US dollars.
 14. The Committee welcomed the nomination by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, of Mr Wajih Hassan Al-Qassim as Director of Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 15. The Committee endorsed the trusteeship committee of Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif provided for under Article 6 of the statute with the following membership:
 1. State of Palestine
 2. Kingdom of Morocco
 3. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 4. Islamic Republic of Iran
 5. Republic of Senegal
 16. Called upon Bayt Al-Mal of Al-Quds to take steps to start discharging its duties as specified in its status, including collection of donations and the possibility of issuing bonds in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Law. Such a Fund shall contribute to financing steadfastness operations in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Committee expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, for the continuous efforts He has been and is still exerting at all Arab, Islamic and international levels to promote and uphold the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and also for the gracious invitation extended by His Majesty for this important session to convene in the city of Casablanca.

The Committee also expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty's Government and the brotherly people of Morocco for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the participating delegations.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF THE STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 1 OCTOBER 1998 [EXCERPTS]**

[Report on the status of Jerusalem and call on OIC member states to support the city]

The Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States was held on II Jumada II, 1419H corresponding to 1 October 1998 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasim Bin Jabar Al-Thani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Meeting was attended by His Excellency Dr. Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Fall, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The Meeting took note with deep appreciation of the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the agenda items.
4. It approved the accession of the Republic of Guyana as a full member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
5. It decided to grant the Kingdom of Thailand the status of Observer at the OIC.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE MIDDLE EAST:

6. The Meeting approved the Report of the Meeting of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine (Annex-I) held on 5 Jumada II, 1419H (25 September 1998).

7. It reaffirmed support for the peace process in the Middle East, and the necessity of implementing the agreements signed in its framework between the parties concerned, and of adhering to the commitments and pledges made in accordance with the principles underpinning the initiation of the peace process in Madrid particularly the "land-for-peace" principle and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, foremost of which are Security Council resolutions 241, 338 and 412 which demand that Israel withdraw from an occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and from the occupied Lebanese territories, and restitute the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
8. It requested the Security Council to enforce its resolutions on protecting the status of Al-Quds, to develop a mechanism for implementing its resolution 1073 (1996), to take the necessary measures for the Council to continue putting into effect the contents of the Presidential Statement it issued on 13 July 1998, and to take appropriate decisions and measures in this regard, pursuant to the UN Charter considering that Israel's action in Al-Quds constitutes a violation of the principles of peace in the Middle East, a threat to international peace and security and an act of aggression.
9. It reaffirmed the applicability of the accreditation of Israel's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly to the representation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied in 1961, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It expressed its appreciation of the support extended by the international community for upgrading the representation of Palestine in the United Nations, and called on all states in the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its proclamation on Palestinian soil pursuant to the resolutions of international legality.
10. It called on the Security Council to revive the International Commission of Supervision and Control to prevent colonization in the occupied Al-Quds and other Palestinian and Arab territories, in compliance with Security Council resolution 446.
11. It welcomed the offer made by the Swiss Government for the convening before the end of this year, or a meeting of the High Signatories to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, to take the necessary measures for ensuring implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. /...

ANNEX I:

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HELD ON 5 JUMADA II, 1419H (25 SEPTEMBER 1998) TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 1998

- I. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, on 5 Jumada II, 1419H (25 September 1998) under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Azeddine LARAKI, OIC Secretary General.
- II. The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the following Member States: Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Senegal, and State of Palestine, in addition to the representatives of the Republic of Guinea, and Malaysia.
- III. Their Excellencies the Ministers and representatives of the Member States on the Committee made a close evaluation of the situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the critical stage through which the peace-process in the region is going due to Israel's persistence in its colonialist and expansionist policies in the city of Al-Quds and the Palestinian territories its terrorist practices against the Palestinian people, and its violation of the resolutions of international legality, a policy which threatens to undermine the peace process.
- IV. The Committee decided to submit the following recommendations to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:-
 1. To continue Member States' support to the PLO and backing of its position in the negotiations with Israel aimed at establishing the PLO sovereignty over the entire Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, since these territories constitute an integral geographic unit, and at fulfilling the inalienable and imprescriptible national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights of return, self-determination and establishment of their own independent State on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
 2. To continue to support the peace process in the Middle East and the implementation of the agreements signed in its framework between the concerned parties as well as all the commitments and pledges made on the basis of the principles underpinning the initiation of the peace process in Madrid, particularly the principle of "land for peace" and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and primarily resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council which call on Israel to withdraw from an the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, from the

occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and from the occupied Lebanese territories, and to fulfill the inalienable and imprescriptible national rights of the Palestinian people.

3. To affirm that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and is subject to the same provisions as the rest of the occupied territories in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly. To make every effort to put an end to all the measures and practices being carried out by the Israeli occupying authorities in the holy city to change its geographic and demographic status as well as to the violations of Islamic and Christian shrines there, which are aimed at Judaizing the holy city. To call for concerted efforts to ensure the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.
4. To call on the Security Council to put its resolutions on the protection of the status of Al-Quds into effect, develop a mechanism for implementing its recent Resolution No.1073 (1996) and take the necessary steps for the Security Council to continue implementation of the content of the presidential statement issued by the Security Council on July 13, 1998, including adoption of appropriate resolutions and measures in compliance with the UN Charter, considering that the steps taken by Israel in Al-Quds constitute a violation of the basic principles of peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security and an act of aggression.
5. To urge all countries to comply with Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling on them to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds and to avoid dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities in a manner that may be construed in any way as a tacit recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel in considering the city of Al-Quds as its capital. To reject the recommendation made by the US House of Representatives for the recognition of Al-Quds as the unified capital of Israel, and for the transfer of the American Embassy to Al-Quds.
6. To urge the Islamic States which have initiated steps towards establishing relations with Israel in the framework of the peace process to reconsider such relations, including the closure of their missions and offices, until Israel complies with United Nations resolutions and implements the agreements, pledges and commitments reached by the concerned parties to the peace process, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Madrid Conference, the Oslo Agreement, and the other accords concluded with the Palestine Liberation Organization.
7. To condemn Israel's persistence in its expansionist colonization policy in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories; to consider this policy as contrary to an international resolutions including Security Council resolution 465, to the principles of international law which consider all the settlements established or to be established by Israel as null and void, and also contrary to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and the Israeli parties, a policy which constitutes a real and serious threat to the entire peace process; and to call on the international community and, in particular, the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference and the States of the European Union to compel Israel to stop all settlements activities.
8. To request the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Control Commission to prevent colonization in Al-Quds and other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, in accordance with resolution 446. [...]
12. To ensure that the accreditation of Israel's delegation to the UN General Assembly shall not apply to the representation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]
17. To welcome the invitation extended by the Swiss Government to hold, before the end of the current year, a meeting of the High Signatory Parties to the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to call on the Member States to take part in the said meeting.
18. To invite all the States that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America, the European Union countries and the international donor institutions and funds to halt their assistance which is used by Israel to carry out its colonization schemes in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the occupied Syrian Golan.
19. To express appreciation for the position of the European Union refusing to consider Al-Quds and the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as an Israeli place of origin allowing Israel to export their products to the European Union countries under the Convention on European-Israeli Partnership. To call on the European Union to speed up the implementation of the resolution on stopping such Israeli exports to its countries and to invite the other States to adopt the same attitude. [...]



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 26TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO, 28 JUNE-1 JULY 1999 [EXCERPTS]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

THE QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT:

26. The Conference stressed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the paramount Islamic cause. It expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Conference called for further support to the National Palestinian Authority to enable it to build its national institutions. It hailed the steadfastness, and struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and to establish their own independent sovereign state on national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. The Conference called on Member States to make efforts within the international community to bring Israel to put an end to occupation, and withdraw its troops from all Arab and Palestinian territories to the front line of 4 June 1967, and first and foremost from Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights.
27. The Conference emphasized that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever applies to the rest of the occupied territories also applies to it, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly. The Conference called on the international community to take immediate action to put an end to Israeli colonization and all the inhuman and illegal measures and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at Judaizing it, namely confiscating land and property, demolishing houses and emptying the city of its Palestinian inhabitants, altering its demographic and geographical set up, obliterating cultural, civilizational, and historical monuments and desecrating Holy Islamic and Christian sites. The Conference called for exerting further joint efforts to restore the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, to ensure that international peace and security prevail in the region.
28. The Conference called on the international community to avoid any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities that might in any way be interpreted as an implicit recognition of the “de facto” situation imposed by Israel when it declared the City of Al-Quds its capital. The Conference emphasized that all legal, administrative and colonization measures aimed at modifying the legal status of the Holy city are null and void and contravene international treaties, conventions and norms, are contrary to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and must therefore be ended and their consequences canceled. It invited all Member States to attend the forthcoming conference of the High Contracting Parties on the steps to be taken in order to enforce the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and which is due to be held in Geneva on the 15th of July, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Tenth Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly in order to compel Israel to implement the Convention on Palestinian soil, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
29. The Conference affirmed its full support of the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to the principles and parameters of the peace process. It called on Israel to respect and implement its commitments, pledges and agreements concluded through that process in accordance with the principles upon which the Madrid Conference was based pursuant to UN resolutions, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace formula, all of which provide for Israel’s withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan to the front line of 4 June 1967, the occupied Southern Lebanon and Western Beka’a, and for the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.
30. The Conference underlined that Israel’s violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements concluded within this process, and procrastination and evasion at implementation level, have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held the Israeli Government wholly responsible for that state of affairs.
31. The Conference called on the Islamic States which had taken steps toward establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process, to reconsider such relations by closing missions and offices until such time as Israel complete its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are guaranteed, including their right to establish their independent State on their national territory, Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
32. The Conference urged the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, to exert pressure on Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legitimacy and to end its settlement policy. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to revive the International Committee for supervising and monitoring the ban on settlements in the City of Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It also urged the international community and the States which provide economic and financial assistance to stop such assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonization and

settlement schemes in the occupied Arab territories, in occupied Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan. The Conference called on the international community to refuse to consider Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as Israeli places of origin, thus allowing Israel to export its products there from, and to take action to stop such Israeli exports.

33. The Conference called for action by the United Nations and other international organizations and forums to force Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, put an end to collective punishments, confiscation of land and property, demolition of houses, and to refrain from any act likely to endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
34. The Conference requested the international community and the UN Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly UN Security Council resolution 487 (1981), to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
35. The Conference commended the efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the "Bait-Mal Al-Quds" Agency had started its activities. The Conference called on Member States, Islamic financing institutions, banks, funds, chambers of commerce and industry, companies, individuals and businessmen to extend generous support to "Bait-Mal Al-Quds" and to organize fund-raising campaigns on the popular level in favour of the Agency to enable it to implement the projects agreed upon in support of the resistance of the Palestinian people in the Holy City. [...]



**REPORT AND RESOLUTION OF THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SUBMITTED
TO THE 26TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE AND PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT) OUAGADOUGOU,
BURKINA FASO, 28 JUNE-1 JULY 1999 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO. 29/26-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER, HUMAN
HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Partnership for Development), held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from 15 to 18 Rabiul Awal 1420H (28 June to 1 July 1999),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of Islamic Conferences and the Seventeenth Session of Al-Quds Committee on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif:

Condemning the recent actions by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality.

1. *Reiterates* all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policy seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which policies are aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by Judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process as they represent a flagrant violation of international law and of relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
3. *Calls* for continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.
5. *Recommends* that an information seminar on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of worship for all believers.
6. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious features in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and *reaffirms* the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the resi-

dents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

7. *Commends*, in this context, the efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.
8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Bait Al-Mal Quds Agency for which His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco has appointed a Director General and provided it with headquarters in Casablanca, and *appeals* to the Member States to support this Agency by extending donations in its favour.
9. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN
MINISTERS OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 1 OCTOBER 1999 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué expressing concern for Jerusalem and calling the international community for action]

The Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC member States was held on Friday 21st Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 1st October 1999, at the UN Headquarters in New York. Under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Youssouf Ouedraogo, Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso and Chairman of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Meeting was attended by His Excellency Ibrahima Fall, Representative of the UN Secretary-General and His Excellency Ambassador Hussein Hassouna, Representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.
3. The Meeting noted with utmost appreciation the reports submitted by the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT:

4. The Meeting approved the report adopted by the meeting of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine (Annex No. 1), held on 14 Jumada Al-Thani 1420H, corresponding to 24th September 1999.
5. The Meeting reaffirmed that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Muslims and expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the Israeli occupation and realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
6. It called upon the States of the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its declaration on the Palestinian land and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their sovereignty over their land in accordance with the resolutions of the international legitimacy.
7. It reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, pursuant to the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly; and requested action to stop the violation of Islamic and Christian holy places, and also to stop all measures and practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City aimed at changing its geographical and demographic status with a view to Judaizing it, and called for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.
8. It expressed optimism over the positive steps which have been recently realized in the context of the peace process by the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. It called upon Israel to translate the agreement into a practical reality in order to ensure a meaningful atmosphere for confidence-building.
9. It reaffirmed its support to the peace process in the Middle East in accordance with the basis of the Madrid Conference and consistent with the UN Charter and resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "Land-for-Peace" formula which calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and also total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally-recognized bor-

ders. It called for strict and sincere implementation of all agreements signed in this context between the concerned parties as well as of all commitments and obligations.

10. It called upon the member States to act to block Israel's bid to join the Asian Group, within the framework of the United Nations, its Agencies and other international institutions until Israel abides by implementing all international resolutions, and until a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is achieved.
11. It urged also the international community and all States of the world to boycott the products and commodities produced by colonial settlement in the occupied territories, and called to refrain from undertaking any projects in these settlements, pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy which consider these settlements as illegal, and that the products and commodities pertain to illegal colonial settlements.
12. It welcomed the holding of the Geneva Conference of the High Contracting Parties on 15 July 1999 in Geneva, with OIC participation; the Conference approved the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem), and demanded Israel "the occupying power" to apply the provisions of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem). [...]

ANNEX I:

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HELD ON 14/6/1420H (24/9/1999) TO THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS - NEW YORK) 21 JUMADA AL-THANI 1420H (1 OCTOBER 1999)

- I. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the UN Headquarters In New York, on 14/6/1420H (24/9/1999) under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Azeddine LARAKI, OIC Secretary General
- II. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the following Member States of the Committee except for the Republic of Guinea:
 - Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
 - Republic of Senegal,
 - State of Palestine, and
 - Malaysia.
 A representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran also attended the meeting.
- III. The Secretary General opened the meeting with a speech in which he expressed optimism for the positive steps recently made in the peace process involving the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and called on Israel to translate the accord into a practical reality in order to ensure a meaningful atmosphere for confidence-building in the region. He demanded Israel to stop giving "No" as a response relating to substantive issues submitted for final status negotiations.
- IV. The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine delivered a statement which included a meticulous evaluation of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as a detailed review of the phases already covered and those waiting to be negotiated. This was followed by interventions by the representatives of participating states reiterating the supportive positions of their states of the Palestine cause and highlighting the recent positive developments on the peace process which involved the signing of Sharm Al-Sheikh agreement by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. They also called on Israel to abide by the genuine implementation of the agreement.
- V. The Committee decided to submit the following recommendations to the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:
 1. *Reaffirming* all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab Israeli Conflict.
 2. *Reaffirming* also that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Muslims and expressing its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the Israeli occupation and realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
 3. *Calling upon* all the States of the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its declaration on the Palestinian land, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their sovereignty on their land in accordance with the resolutions of the international legitimacy.
 4. *Reaffirming* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; and acting to stop the violation of Islamic and

Christian holy places, and also to stop all measures and practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City aimed at changing its geographical and demographic status with a view to Judaizing it, and calling for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.

5. *Reaffirming* its support to the peace process in the Middle East in accordance with the principles adopted at the Madrid Conference and consistent with the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "Land-for-Peace" formula which demands Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and also total withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally-recognized borders. Calling for the strict and sincere implementation of all agreements signed in this context between the parties concerned as well as all commitments and obligations.
6. *Affirming* that Israel's disregard of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, backtracking on the commitments, pledges and agreements made in the framework of this process, procrastination and evasion, seriously undermined the peace process, and holding the Israeli government responsible for this situation.
7. *Affirming* that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures and practices aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, and contrary to the resolutions of the international legitimacy and international agreements and conventions, as well as contrary to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and therefore, recommending the following:
 - (a) Demanding the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to compel Israel in order to abide by the international legitimate resolutions and implement the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly No. A/RES/ES-10/2 (24.4.1997) and No. A/RES/ES-10/3 (15.7.1997) and No. A/RES/ES-10/4 (13.11.1997) and No. A/RES/ES-10/5 (17.3.1998) and No. A/RES/ES-10/6 (9.2.1999) relating to stopping work on establishing a settlement on Jabal Abu Ghneim as well as an other settlement activity, including expanding existing settlements, building ring-roads and usurping lands adjacent to settlements and activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions.
 - (b) Welcoming the convening of the Conference of the High Contracting Parties of the Geneva Convention on 15.7.1999 in Geneva in accordance with resolution No. 6/10-ES of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, which approved the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds East. It requested Israel, the "occupying power", to apply the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds. Welcoming also the participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference therein.
 - (c) Calling upon the Member States to exert efforts so that the UN General Assembly may take necessary measures, pursuant to the "Resolution of the Unity for Peace", in case of the failure of Israel to abide by the two aforementioned resolutions; and calling on the High Contracting Parties to meet again in order to take the necessary measures to implement the Geneva Convention as regards the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Al-Quds.
8. *Requesting* States as well as international institutions and organizations to abide by the international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif being part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and calling on them not to participate in any meeting or activity which may serve the objective of Israel of consolidating its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
9. *Calling on* the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, pursuant to Resolution 446, and also calling for continuation of efforts and contacts with the States of the world in order to carry out the decisions of the international legitimacy, in particular Security Council Resolution No. 465 (1980), which considered the settlements as illegal and demanded the dismantling of existing ones.
10. *Calling on* the international community, in particular the two Co-Sponsors of the peace process, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical and demographic changes in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to refrain from any action or procedure which may prejudice the results of the negotiations on the final status of the city, and to abide by the relevant international resolutions; lift the blockade on Al-Quds Al-Sharif; ensure freedom of worship therein; desist from demolishing houses, withdrawing identities of Palestinian citizens and emptying the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab inhabitants.
11. *Strongly condemning* Israel's persistence in the excavation works under the foundations of the archaeological, cultural and religious landmarks in East Al-Quds (East Jerusalem), especially under the foundations of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque of the Dome of the Rock, in particular the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines. Requesting the international community and the Security Council to implement the latter's resolutions on the protection

of the status of Al-Quds including establishing a mechanism for the implementation of its latest Resolution No. 1073 of 1996 concerning closure of the tunnel and taking appropriate measures to ensure that the Security Council will follow up the implementation of the Final Statement of its Chairman adopted by the Council on 13.7.1998, including the adoption of appropriate decisions and measures thereon in accordance with the UN Charter, as the actions undertaken by Israel in Al-Quds constitute a violation of the basis of peace in the Middle East, a threat to international peace and security, and an act of aggression.

12. *Requesting* the international community to abide by Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which calls upon Member States to uphold the provisions of the said Resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds. Taking note with appreciation of the general response of most of the States of the world to this resolution.
13. *Urging* the international community and all States that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, in particular the United States of America, States of the European Union, as well as international donor institutions and funds, to cease assistance which is used by Israel to implement its colonialist and settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the Syrian Golan.
14. *Urging* also the international community and all States of the world to boycott the products and commodities produced by settlement colonies in the occupied territories, and to refrain from undertaking any projects in these settlements, pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy which consider these settlements as illegal, and that the products and commodities pertain to illegal colonial settlements.
15. *Calling for* continued action to implement Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the relevant UN resolutions concerning the repatriation of displaced people, in particular Resolution No. 237 (1967).
16. *Requesting* the UN to dispatch a fact-finding mission to investigate conditions in the Palestinian lands, their uses and proceeds as well as violation of ownership rights and their misuse, and to obtain complete copies of all documents and maps of lands which are in the possession of the Israeli administration, and to exert efforts to implement UN General Assembly Resolution No. 43/57, dated 6.12.1988 on the proceeds of the properties of Palestinian refugees which stipulates that "(the Secretary General) shall take the appropriate steps, in coordination with the UN Conciliation Committee concerned with Palestine, to protect and administer Arab properties, assets and Arab ownership rights in Israel, and to set up a fund to receive their proceeds on behalf of their owners." And also requesting the UN to appoint a permanent official in charge of these properties to submit a regular report to the UN on the conditions and protection of these properties pending the return of their owners.
17. *Calling for* a more effective UN involvement to ensure the success of the Middle East process and reiterating continued UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is reached, providing for an end to the Israeli occupation, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
18. *Calling for* action at the UN and all international institutions in order to compel Israel to release the detainees, return the deportees, halt the method of mass punishment, cease the confiscation of land properties, and the demolition of homes, also cease any action that threatens life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 5TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
INFORMATION MINISTERS, TEHRAN, IRAN, 1-2 DECEMBER 1999 [EXCERPTS]**

**RESOLUTION NO. 9/5-ICIM - ON THE PRODUCTION OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON AL-QUDS
AL-SHARIF**

The Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 23 to 24 Shaaban 1420H (1-2 December 1999),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/3-ICIM of the Third Session of Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, on the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Referring to Resolution No. 7/5-INF (COMIAC) of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 27-28 March, 1996 on the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds;

Taking note of the recommendation No. 13 of the First Meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Damascus from 30 November to 1 December 1996, concerning the Production of a Documentary Film on Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary General of Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on this subject matter;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General of the OIC, in particular those paragraphs relating to this question;

1. *Expresses* its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates, for his generous contribution which will make it possible to realize the first documentary film on Al-Quds.
2. *Calls upon* the Member States to:
 - a) Telecast the film on the TV Networks;
 - b) Utilize their relations with public and private TV Stations around the world in order to ensure, in the way they deem appropriate, the distribution and the telecasting of the film at the largest scale, to contribute to achieving its goals, which is to inform about the cause of Al-Quds, and to reflect the tragedy of its steadfast and patient citizens and strength solidarity with them.
3. *Urges* the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), in coordination with State of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Palestine and the OIC General Secretariat, to supervise the steps of completing the production of the fictional film and the second documentary film on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to present a report thereon to the Follow-up Ministerial Committee of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.
4. *Expresses* its sincere thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its willingness to dub the documentary film on Al-Quds Al-Sharif with Persian and English subtitles.
5. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers as well as to the Sixth Session of the Islamic conference of Information Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 12/5-ICIM - ON THE PALESTINIAN CAUSE AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 23 to 24 Shaaban 1420H (1-2 December 1999),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter and pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which emphasize that Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the essence of the Cause of Palestine which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that comprehensive and just peace can only be realized by return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Referring to the resolutions of the international legitimacy as well as to the strong condemnations by the four previous sessions of the ICIM of the continuation of Israel's oppressive and terrorist practices and procedures, as well as its persistent violation of the resolutions of the international legality and the peace accords; continuing to carry out an internationally rejected settlement policy and expansion of existing settlements; confiscating Palestinian and Arab properties; desecrating sacred places and insulting Islamic and Christian holy shrines;

Resolving to intensify efforts to defend the First Qibla and Third of the Holy Mosques, and preserve its Arab identity and Islamic character against Zionist mechanisms and Judaisation designs;

Taking into consideration the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the primary cause of Muslims;

Expressing total solidarity with the just struggle of the PLO and the Palestine National Authority aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and realizing the inalienable and imprescriptible national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their land with the Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Considering that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and applies to it whatever is applicable the rest of the occupied territories in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

1. *Calls on* the international community to act in order to halt the violation of Islamic and Christian holy places, as well as all procedures and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the Holy City which aimed at changing the geographical and demographic set-up of the City in order to Judaize it; and calls also for doubling efforts to ensure the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty and to its Arab and Islamic identity.
2. *Requests* the international community to seek the implementation of international resolutions, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which provide for Israel's withdrawal from

all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people; withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4th June 1967 and withdrawal from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.

3. *Calls on* Islamic mass media to:
 - a) Focus on inviting world states to recognize the State of Palestine upon its proclamation on the Palestinian territories, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their sovereignty on their land according to the resolutions of the international legitimacy.
 - b) Adopt 2000 as the year of Al-Quds, and intensify efforts in the mass media of Islamic States in order to mobilize public opinion in favor of ensuring protection of Al-Quds against the dangers of settlement and Judaisation; and call for supporting the Palestinian stand aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and consolidating the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to establishing their independent state on their land with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
 - c) Focus on condemning all legislative, administrative and settlement practices and procedures aimed at altering the legal status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and affirming that they are null and void and contrary to the resolutions of the international legitimacy as well as international laws and conventions.
 - d) Focus on condemning Israeli settlement, confiscation of land and all unlawful practices and procedures perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the harsh conditions facing prisoners and detainees inside Israeli jails.
 - e) Focus on the issue of Palestinian refugees and request the international community to assume its responsibility towards ensuring their return to their land in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality, in particular resolution No. 194.
 - f) Intensify the production and exchange of information programs with the Palestinian media and to adopt the Palestinian sources as their reference when following political events and developments.
4. *Calls upon* the Member States, in coordination with Al-Quds Committee to declare the year 2000 Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to extend donations and grants to Bait Al-Mal Al-Quds in order to enable it to accomplish its mission.
5. *Requests* the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 27TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAM AND GLOBALIZATION),
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 27-30 JUNE 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué stressing the importance of Jerusalem for Arab-Islamic states, recalling and condemning Israeli violations, and making an appeal to the international community to support the cause of Jerusalem]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

THE QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT.

26. The Conference issued the Appeal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, attached to this Communiqué.
27. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine is the foremost Islamic cause. It expressed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle to end Israeli occupation, ensure the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland Palestine and enable them to exercise their full sovereignty, build their national institutions on national soil, Palestine, and regain their inalienable national rights, including the right of return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own independent State on national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
28. The Conference called on Member States to continue to consolidate their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support their just and legitimate struggle to end Israeli occupation and achieve all their objectives of freedom and independence.
29. The Conference affirmed its support for the peace process in the Middle East and the implementation of all the agreements, commitments and pledges concluded through that process between the concerned parties in accordance with the principles upon which the Madrid Peace Conference was based pursuant to the UN Charter and resolutions, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the land-for-peace principle, all of which provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.

30. The Conference emphasized that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever applies to the rest of the occupied territories also applies to it, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly. The Conference called on the international community to put an end to all measures and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering its geographic and demographic set up, desecrating holy Islamic and Christian places with a view of Judaizing them. The Conference called for combined efforts to restore the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine.
31. The Conference also called on the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, to exert pressure on Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legality and to implement the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly including Resolution ES 10/6 of 25 February 1999 which called for ending construction of the new settlement in Jabal Abu Ghneim and any other settlement activity, including the extension of existing settlements, the construction of roads of containment, the expropriation of lands near the settlements and all other activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions. The Conference called on member States to make every effort to bring the UN General Assembly to take the necessary measures pursuant to the “United for Peace” resolution should Israel fail to comply with those resolutions.
32. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to revive the International Committee on Supervision and Control to prevent colonization in the city of Al-Quds and other occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, pursuant to resolution 446, and called for continued efforts and contacts at world level to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of international legality, in particular UN Security Council resolution 465 (1980) which considered the settlements as illegal and requested the dismantlement of existing settlements. [...]
44. The Conference commended the remarkable efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty the late Hassan II of Morocco and continuation of its mission in the service of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif under the Chairmanship of His Majesty Mohammed VI, the Sovereign of Kingdom of Morocco. The conference affirmed all the decisions made at the meetings of this Committee, in particular its Seventh Session held in Casablanca on 4-5 Rabii II, 1419 H (29-30 July 1999), and urged OIC Member States to act accordingly.
45. The Conference called on Member States, Islamic financing institutions, banks, funds, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Companies, individuals and businessmen to extend generous assistance to “Bait-Mal Al-Quds” and to the Al-Quds Fund, and to organize fund-raising campaigns on the popular level in favour of the Agency and the Fund to enable them to implement the projects adopted in support of the resistance of the Palestinian people in the Holy City.
46. The Conference welcomed the basic agreement concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Vatican on 15 February 2000 and which considers that any unilateral decision or action such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds and its legal status is morally and legally unacceptable.
47. The Conference condemned Israel’s initiative to hold the sixty-sixth meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in the year 2000, in the occupied city of Al-Quds, in total contravention with the resolutions of international legality on the city of Al-Quds. The Conference called on library organizations, institutions and associations to boycott that meeting and to participate in the Conference of Library organizations institutions and associations due to be held in Cairo on 12 August 2000. It also called for boycott of the annual symposium of the International Archives Council scheduled for 2001 also in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
48. The Conference expressed its thanks to His Highness Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates, for his generous donation towards financing the documentary film on Al-Quds which has recently been completed, and invited Member States to ensure the projection of this film through their mass media. [...]

In the name of God the most Merciful, the most Compassionate

“Glory to (God) who did take His servant for a journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque whose precincts we did bless in order that We might show him some of Our Signs: for he is the One who heareth And Seeth (all things)” (*Al-Isra*)

AL-QUDS ASH-SHARIF APPEAL

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Countries, held in Malaysia, confirms that:

- Achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, has been one of the firm main objectives of the Islamic Countries.

- The establishment of the Independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds as its capital, and the implementation of all the international resolutions regarding the Palestinian cause, are the basic guarantee to set up this peace and strengthen it.
- The Islamic countries re-confirm that Al-Quds Ash-Sharif, is the political and historical capital of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian State. It is the meeting-place of religions, the three heavenly religions and the center of co-existence among civilizations and cultures, which is part and parcel of the Palestinian lands occupied in 1967. It is the first of the two Qiblas and the third among the three holy mosque, the places of the nocturnal journey of prophet Mohamed, peace be upon him and the cradle of our lord Jesus Christ, peace be upon him. Consequently, all actions of settlement and occupational activities in Jerusalem and all other Palestinian occupied territories should be terminated according to the international legitimacy and its resolutions which prohibit any amendment or change on the demographical constructional, heritage and cultural reality of this holy city.
- The Holy Quds which has been the city of peace through all historical eras must remain as it is to the Islamic World and to all people of the world who love the just peace. To Muslims, particularly, the heritage of the Omary concordat between Omar Bin Al-Khattab and the Christian patriarch Sofranus remains the ethical and cultural base to deal with the issue of Al-Quds Ash-Sharif at present and in the future.
- The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Countries held in Malaysia reaffirms this principal positions and appeals to all countries of the world including the sponsors of the peace process, USA and Russia and the European Union, China, Japan, the Non Aligned Countries and the United Nations to work on this base in their endeavor to realize a just and durable peace in the Middle East.



REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT, THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF, SUBMITTED TO THE 27TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 27-30 JUNE 2000 [EXCERPTS]

- [...] 3. Ever since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, the City of Al-Quds has remained the target of Israeli designs and the center of Israeli programs, policies, and plans aiming at the Judaisation of the holy city of Al-Quds in order to turn it into the capital of Israel. To face up to this threat, Arab and Islamic positions must remain unfaltering with regard to Al-Quds being the Capital of the Palestinian State which has a special place because of its national and spiritual properties and its religious dimensions, both Islamic and Christian. It is under these conditions of the conflict, with the effective hegemony of Israel over Al-Quds, that it has been able to impose certain concrete facts in the territories, through the confiscation of land and property belonging to Arabs, the implementation of countless expansionist settlement schemes, and the imposition of restrictions on the Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds, the use of ever-new methods to force them out of the city and deprive them of the right to return there in accordance with a quiet strategy of evacuation of Arab inhabitants, illustrated in the policy of withdrawing identity cards, which has deprived tens of thousands of Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds of their right to live in their city and to return to it as well as the policy of demolishing the homes of Palestinians under the pretext that their owners did not obtain building permits, in addition to closing the city of Al-Quds and isolating it from the other Palestinian territories and cities as well as the closing of a number of Palestinian institutions and establishments operating in the city and placing obstacles in the way of those Palestinian institutions and establishments still based there.
4. The holy city has been subjected to a fierce colonial settlement campaign, now besieged by a huge ring of settlements, in addition to settlement extensions within the city built on tenuous, flimsy pretexts. Israeli occupation authorities have recently issued a decision to expand Al-Quds in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territories and to build settlements beyond the inside perimeter of Al-Quds within the project so-called The Greater Jerusalem Scheme. Since 1967 and up till now, the municipal boundaries of Al-Quds have been expanded six times. The initial area of the municipality of East Jerusalem was 605 km²; and the scheme is to expand it to 3885 km², that is more than one third of the West Bank area, in order to open the door for more settlers to be brought in and pave the way to tipping the geographical balance in favor of the Jews. Israeli occupation authorities are also building a new settlement colony in Al-Sheik Jarrah area and another one in Ras Al-'Amud. They have also started work on the "Har Homa" colony, in Jabal Abu Ghneim, which is to house, on completion, 6500 housing units. Occupation authorities have announced their decision to build 120 housing units in the Gilo Settlement, south Jerusalem. They have also allowed settlers to erect mobile homes on the hills surrounding the city.
5. Israel persists in violating the sanctity of Islamic and Christian shrines and relics in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It has recently closed the opening made by the Department of Islamic Endowments in the wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa mosque, has continued with its excavations beneath the foundations of the archaeological,

historical and civilizational sites of the city, and has kept the tunnel dug under the blessed Al-Aqsa mosque open in defiance of Security Council Resolution No. 1073 (1996) demanding the closing of the tunnel.

During celebrations of the so-called "anniversary of the annexation of East Jerusalem" thirty-two years ago, Jewish settlers tried to force their way into the courts of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The inhabitants of Housh Shahabi (Ribat Al-Kurd), whose construction dates back to 693H, were assaulted by extremist settlers led by Rabbi Jose Dolger. The Housh is situated to the West of the Holy Al-Aqsa mosque. Moreover, unknown people set fire to the door of the Chapel of the Saviour in Franciscan Deir Latin. Israel is now trying to take advantage of the current international situation to put into practice its expansionist plans aiming at gaining total control over the city of Al-Quds in complete disregard of international resolutions on the city.

Palestinian inhabitants of the holy city have continued resisting these colonialist Israeli policies every day. The responsibility falls to all Muslims to support them and help their steadfast struggle on their land to keep their city as the capital of the independent State of Palestine, Insha Allah. [...]

Socio-Economic Conditions

- [...] 12. International support of the Palestinian national rights was clearly shown in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the resumption of the Fourth Meeting of its Tenth Extraordinary Emergency Session on February 18, 1999. The Resolution affirmed the Assembly's assertion that all Israeli acts of settlement in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the Palestinian territories fly in the face of international legality, UN resolutions, international agreements, and particularly the Fourth Geneva convention.
13. The Organization of the Islamic Conference has issued several resolutions reaffirming that a comprehensive and just peace could not be achieved unless there was a full Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, and the occupied Lebanese territories. The resolutions urged Member States which had taken steps to establish relations with Israel in the context of the peace process to reconsider their moves until Israel complied with the relevant UN resolutions and honored the agreements, obligations, and commitments reached by the parties concerned in the peace process.
14. In implementation of the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee, the Secretary General has exerted all his efforts in promoting the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. He has made numerous contacts and held a series of meetings to assert that the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine remains the Islamic Ummah's prime cause and that any just and comprehensive resolution must include the return of Al-Quds to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine. He also called for drumming up support in all fields for the Palestinian people while exposing the Israeli aggressions and violations of the rights of the Palestinian people. He reaffirmed the need to make every possible effort to foster the peace process and compel Israel to abide by the agreements it has signed. On February 15, 2000, a development occurred in the position of the Vatican regarding Al-Quds with the signature of a preliminary basic agreement in Rome between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Vatican providing for the recognition by the Vatican of the Palestinian Authority and the sovereignty of the Palestinians over their territories, as well as arrangements and guarantees for equality of rights for churches and clergy. The agreement confirmed the creation of a permanent bilateral Palestinian-Vatican Working Committee to identify issues of common interest to the two parties. The agreement also asserts the need to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in order to enable its peoples to live in peaceful coexistence and to work together to achieve prosperity and progress for the region and its peoples. The two parties are also agreed that an equitable solution to the issue of Al-Quds based on international resolutions is the sole guarantee to reach a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the Middle East. Any unilateral decisions or acts to alter the distinctive character of Al-Quds or its legal status are legally unacceptable. The agreement also called for a special status to be defined for Al-Quds so as to protect it by providing international safeguards guaranteeing freedom of worship and religion for all.
15. The Secretary General met with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Vatican and conferred with them on the necessary and adequate means to preserve the religious, cultural, and demographic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to confront the designs to Judaize it. An agreement was reached to coordinate efforts in the context of international legality to protect the Holy City and preserve its religious, historical, and civilization heritage.
16. The Secretary General participated also in the 7th International Conference on the Future of the Arab City of Al-Quds, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, February 23-25, 1999, under the high patronage of His Majesty the late King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee. The conference was organized by the Center for Arab-European Studies in collaboration with the OIC, the League of Arab States, and the European Commission (EU). A host of prominent international figures and representatives of international non-government organizations (NGOs) attended the conference.

17. The Secretary General also conferred with his UN counterpart, HE Kofi Annan, to whom he expounded the grave violations being perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Palestinian people. He urged the international community to shoulder its responsibilities in compelling Israel to carry out the UN resolutions relating to Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
18. The Secretary General met with His Excellency, President Yasser Arafat, on the occasion of the African Summit Conference held in Algiers in July 1999. The two men reviewed the latest developments of the Palestinian issue as well as the ways and means to bolster the Palestinian negotiator at this critical juncture. The Secretary General assured the Palestinian President of the immutable position of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of its commitment to supporting the Palestinian people's resistance until the restoration of its inalienable national rights.
19. The General Secretariat participated in the meetings of the United Nations on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in Windhoek, Namibia, from 20 to 22 April, 1999, as well as in the International Meeting on calling for a Conference on the Necessary Measures to Enforce the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds AL-Sharif, (Cairo, 14-15 June, 1999), and in the Conference of the Supervisors for Palestinian Affairs in its 58th Session held in Damascus (2-7 July, 1999) and its 59th Session held in Cairo (16-18 January 2000).
20. The Secretary General participated in the Meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States No. 113, "Arab Solidarity with Lebanon", held in Beirut on March 11, 2000, and reaffirmed the solidarity of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the government, people, and resistance of Lebanon in their struggle to drive away Israeli occupation and regain their rights.
21. On February 14, 2000, the Secretary General participated in the first meeting of Bait Mal Al-Quds held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, under the High Patronage of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee.
22. The OIC General Secretariat participated, in collaboration with the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the League of Arab States, in organizing the International Conference on Palestinian refugees, held in Paris, France (UNESCO headquarters), April 26-28, 2000. The Conference sought to increase awareness of world public opinion of the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland in accordance with the resolutions of international legality, including Resolution 194.
23. The Secretary General issued various statements reaffirming the OIC's immutable position on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, and expressing his deep anxiety with regard to the stalemate in negotiations and the peace process.
24. Recently, the documentary film on Al-Quds has been produced with financing kindly provided by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates. The film is directed by Palestinian Director Mashharawi and will be distributed by the General Secretariat to all OIC Member States. As a result of the efficient management of the funds earmarked for this film and the abundance of documentary material gathered by the director, two more films will be produced on Al-Quds, one fictional and the other documentary, within the approved budget.
25. The Secretary General submits the present report to the 27th ICFM for appropriate decision.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

1. Ever since invading the holy city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in 1967, the successive Israeli governments have harnessed all the tools and methods at their disposal to "reconfigure" the City and alter its Arabo-Islamic character, appearance and essence, to turn it into a Jewish city reflecting all the demographic and cultural dimensions needed for this purpose. In implementation of such policy, the Israeli authorities have set up various short and long term programs and mechanisms to serve their expansionist designs. After announcing that they were annexing the Holy City and expanding its municipal boundaries, the occupation authorities embarked on a series of practical measures to promote the Judaisation and settlement process, in utter disregard and defiance of any non-Jewish disposition, including UN resolutions and international legality. After three decades of sheer fabrication of distorted so-called facts in Al-Quds and imposing them by force, the Israeli occupation authorities have sealed the entire City, isolating it with military barriers and barracks to prevent the vital communication between it and the rest of Palestinian cities, villages and camps, which paralyzed life and totally destroyed the City's infrastructure.
2. On June 21, 1998, the Israeli government announced the implementation of the Greater Jerusalem Scheme designed to link neighboring settlements with Al-Quds and expand the City's municipal boundaries with the planned construction of 140,000 new housing units within the framework of the Israeli policy to tighten its grip on the City and isolate Al-Quds' Arab inhabitants from their relatives in other Pales-

tinian cities and from the rest of the occupied territories. That policy is also aimed at doubling the City's population by the year 2000, among other unilateral acts undertaken by Israel to alter the demographic character of the Holy City in anticipation of the Final Status Talks, as the Oslo Agreement stipulates that the fate of the City must be decided during these talks.

3. In addition, the occupation authorities have proceeded with more excavations under the foundations of the Holy City's archaeological, historical, and cultural landmarks. They also persisted in keeping open the tunnel under Al-Aqsa Mosque despite the issue of Security Council Resolution No. 1073 (1996) requiring Israel to close the tunnel. As a result of that deed, the entire structure of Al-Aqsa Mosque is in danger of cracking and collapsing. Furthermore, the occupation authorities have changed street names at parks and other public areas to obliterate the Holy City's Arab character. At the same time, calls by Jewish extremists to demolish Al-Aqsa Mosque have increased and Jewish conferences have been held for that purpose, with the participation of Israeli officials.
4. Within the framework of the same Israeli drive to further control the Holy City, Israeli settlement activities have continued on a frenzied pace in Jabal Abu Ghneim and Ras Al-'Amud with the aim of keeping up the policy of Judaisation of the city in anticipation of the Final Status Talks in a way that preempts them. On November 24, 1999, Israel confiscated 1075 Dunums (1 Dunum = 1,000 square meters.) from land belonging to the following towns: East and West Sawahra, Abu Dis, Tour, Issawiya, and Sur Baher in order to make way for the so-called "eastern road" to be built. Another 53 Dunums were confiscated from land belonging to Al-Quds in order to construct a tunnel to link the Ma'ale Adumim settlement with West Jerusalem, with a number of Palestinian homes demolished for the purposes of the project, including the Shahabi Family home in Jabal Masharif on 12.09.1999.

Similarly, the occupation authorities have launched a military campaign against Shu'fat Camp near Al-Quds to destroy it and make its inhabitants homeless, as this would enable them to gain a better grip of the Holy City. They also plan to build a wide-ranging network of longitudinal and transversal roads to serve the settlements and make it possible to merge the City's east and west sides and turn the Arab quarters into poor, isolated ghettos, as a first step towards partitioning them into small, easily controllable housing units. The Israeli occupation authorities have also embarked on a ferocious campaign to seize Arab houses inside the fences of the old municipality. In the context of this Israeli policy, on 29.11.1999, extremist settlers assaulted the house of Mrs. Rifqa Al-Kurdi in the Sheikh Jarrah area and took possession of her home. Moreover, the occupation authorities have continued their campaigns of persecution of Palestinian institutions and establishments in Al-Quds. In a nutshell, they are seeking to vacate the City of its Arab inhabitants.

The occupation authorities have been working to expand their colonial settlement schemes in the Holy City, confiscating Arab land, demolishing Arab homes under the pretext of not having building permits. Thus, the Israeli occupation authorities have again embarked on a ferocious campaign to demolish Arab houses without any warning, taking the Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds by surprise as their bulldozers proceed with demolition without giving them even the opportunity to get their furniture out. During the second half of October 1999, a rise in demolition sirens was noticed particularly in Bait Hanina and Issawiya. All of these policies seek to alter the demographic, geographical, religious, and historical character of the Holy City to Judaize it, in addition to Israeli policies consisting in frequently closing, sealing, and besieging the city, confiscating the identity cards of the inhabitants of Bait AL-Maqdes, and exhausting them with exorbitant fines. The Israeli authorities are also placing obstacles in the way of these Arab inhabitants when applying for construction permits, now costing the equivalent of about US\$20,000 and requiring an extremely long wait.

5. In the light of the Israeli policies, the institutions and establishments of Al-Quds have been hard hit, with a number of them closed down and others forced to move outside the city limits. Israel has imposed both a political and an economic blockade on the city, setting up military road-blocks at entry-points to the city since March 1993.

Palestinian hospitals in Al-Quds have also been among the institutions hit by the Israeli policy, as hospitals have been prevented from treating patients who come from outside the city boundaries or from other towns and cities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip because of the blockade. Since 01.01.1995, the Israeli authorities have imposed a compulsory medical insurance scheme requiring every Jerusalem inhabitant to subscribe to an Israeli Patients Fund to the economic detriment of the Palestinian hospitals, which have been rendered incapable of purchasing modern equipment and keeping up to date with developments in the medical industry.

6. On February 15, 2000, a development occurred in the position of the Vatican regarding Al-Quds with the signature of a preliminary basic agreement in Rome between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Vatican providing for the recognition by the Vatican of the Palestinian Authority and the sovereignty of the Palestinians over their territories. The agreement confirms the creation of a permanent bilateral Palestinian-Papal Working Committee to identify and study issues of common interest to the two parties. The agreement also asserts the need to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in order to enable its peoples to live in peaceful coexistence and to work together to achieve prosperity and progress for the region and its peoples. The two parties are also agreed that an equitable solution to the issue

of Al-Quds on the basis of international resolutions is the sole guarantee to reach a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the Middle East. Any unilateral decisions or acts to alter the distinctive character of Al-Quds or its legal status are morally and legally unacceptable. The agreement also called for a special status to be defined for Al-Quds so as to protect it by providing international safeguards guaranteeing freedom of worship and religion for all.

The Pope's pilgrimage visit to the region and to the Palestinian territories and Al-Quds had significant political implications, with His Holiness the Pope asserting the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state.

7. Recently, the documentary film on Al-Quds has been produced with financing kindly provided by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates. The film is directed by Palestinian Director Mashharawi and will be distributed by the General Secretariat to all OIC Member States for screening. As a result of the efficient management of the funds earmarked for this film and the abundance of documentary material gathered by the director, two more films will be produced on Al-Quds, one fictional and the other documentary, within the approved budget.
8. Successive Islamic Conferences have discussed the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, expressing solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their struggle in defense of their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, determine their own future and establish their own independent and sovereign state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. They asserted that Al-Quds Al-Sharif was part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and called for action to stop all the measures and practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City to alter its status. They underlined their all-out support to the Middle East peace process and stressed that they held firm to the terms of reference of the peace process on whose basis the Madrid Conference had been held, in accordance with the UN decisions, particularly Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425 and the land for peace formula. They exhorted those Islamic countries which had set out to take steps for normalizing relations with Israel in the context of the peace process to reconsider such relations until Israel fully withdrew from all the occupied Arab territories and guaranteed the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They urged the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel with a view to halting the settlement policy. They requested the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent settlement in Al-Quds as well as the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
9. The Committee of Trustees of the Agency of Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif held its first constitutive meeting, and the Administrative Council of the Agency of Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif held its first constitutive meeting under the High Patronage and Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, and attended by His Excellency President Yasser Arafat, His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and Their Excellencies the Ministers of Finance of the Member States of Al-Quds Committee. The meeting appealed to Member States to extend assistance and generous voluntary donations to the Agency of Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to urge national development funds, Arab and Islamic Chambers of Commerce, benevolent institutions, and the private sector in Member States to provide their generous donations in the form of material and non-material assistance to the Agency of Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif to allow it to implement its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to fortify the resistance and steadfastness of its people.
10. In implementation of the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee, the Secretary General has exerted all his efforts in promoting the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. He has made numerous contacts and held meetings at both Islamic and international levels to assert that the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine remains the Islamic Ummah's prime cause and that any just and comprehensive resolution must include the return of Al-Quds to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine. He also called for drumming up support in all fields for the Palestinian people while exposing the Israeli aggressions and violations of the rights of the Palestinian people. He reaffirmed the need to make every possible effort to foster the peace process and get Israel to abide by the agreements it has signed.
11. The Secretary General made several contacts at both the Islamic and international levels. He conferred with his UN counterpart, HE Kofi Annan, to whom he expounded the grave violations being perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Palestinian people. He urged the international community to shoulder its responsibilities in compelling Israel to carry out the UN resolutions relating to Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
12. The Secretary General also met Dr. Esmat Abdel Majid, the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, with whom he reviewed the developments of the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds. The two men agreed on the necessity to pursue their common efforts and draw the attention of the world to the ordeal which Al-Quds Al-Sharif was going through as a result of the Israeli Judaisation schemes.

13. The Secretary General issued various statements reaffirming the OIC's immutable position on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He expressed his deep anxiety as to the gravity of the situation obtaining in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He also declared his strong condemnation of Israeli settlement activities and his denunciation of all illegal measures and practices undertaken by Israel to obliterate the Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Judaize the city in violation of all international instruments, laws, and treaties, particularly the Geneva Convention of 1949. He urged the international community to assume its responsibilities in getting international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif implemented.
14. The Secretary General took part in the meeting of the High Signatories of the Geneva Convention, in mid-July 1999, despite the obstacles raised to stop the convening of the meeting and the objection by certain states to the participation of the OIC in it. Yet, the efforts exerted by Arab and Islamic groups enabled the OIC to take part.
15. The Secretary General dispatched a communication to the Executive Director in charge of Walt Disney (California) demanding that Israel not be allowed to exhibit in its pavilion in Disney World (Epcot Center, Orlando) on the occasion of the Third Millennium a relic from Al-Quds under the banner "Al-Quds, Capital of Israel", since such an action violates international resolutions on Al-Quds. Claiming the relic to be an Israeli one is also a cultural and historical falsification, and the inflammatory title chosen for the pavilion is a flagrant abuse of the provisions of international law and constitutes sheer provocation for all Muslims, given the place reserved by Muslims and all other divine religions to the city of Al-Quds.
16. At the invitation of President Yasser Arafat, the Secretary General attended the Celebrations of Bait Lahm 2000, where the two men agreed on the need to pursue their common efforts and coordination in all areas to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, as well as on ways to push the peace process forward, keep the international community continually behind the Middle East peace process, enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, and achieve a just and comprehensive peace. The Secretary General and his accompanying delegation also paid a visit to Orient House in Al-Quds, where he met with Mr. Faysal Al-Husseini and other Palestinian figures, and a visit to Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. He was also able to get a first-hand experience of the conditions of the Palestinian people living in the holy city and the Israeli practices they are subjected to in contravention of all legality and international instruments and conventions and in dissonance with the peace process.
17. On November 14, 2000, the Secretary General participated in the first meeting of Bait Mal Al-Quds held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, under the High Patronage of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee.
18. The General Secretariat addressed a memorandum to the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) urging it to change the venue of its contemplated meeting in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of international and Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds, particularly Resolutions 252, 465, 476, and 478. The General Secretariat also addressed communications to Member States on this subject, requesting their intervention with IFLA to change the venue of the afore-mentioned meeting and calling for a boycott of the meeting.
Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Muslims' prime cause, is also the most serious contemporary problem. Therefore, the Islamic countries are invited today to combine their efforts in backing the positions of the PLO and the Palestinian National Authority in their talks aimed at restoring Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its legitimate owners as the capital of the Palestinian State.
19. The Secretary General submits the present report to the 27th ICFM for appropriate decision.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

1. The positive and vital role which Al-Quds Fund has played and continues to play, ever since its inception in 1976, in backing the Palestinian people, upholding their steadfastness and helping them preserve the Arab and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as well as the Fund's general contribution in expounding to world public opinion the dimensions of the Israeli expansionist settlement designs that the City of Al-Quds is suffering, and the Fund's call for finding a just resolution to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif that guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and fulfills the aspirations and hopes of Muslims - that role has had a great effect in countering the Israeli assault. The continuation of such a positive role on the part of Al-Quds Fund requires that the Member States take action to keep on supporting the Fund and developing its resources so that it may discharge the important missions entrusted to it, particularly under the current critical circumstances which the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is enduring.
2. The Secretary General should like to place on record his thanks and appreciation to the countries that have lent material support to the Fund, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz - Long may he live - and exhorts

Member States to pursue their assistance and development of the resources of the Fund and its Waqf so as to empower them to fulfill their functions.

3. The Secretary General submits the present report to the 27th ICFM for appropriate action.



**REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND
GENERAL QUESTIONS, 27TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 27-30 JUNE 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

[Cooperation of the OIC and other international agencies on the issue of Jerusalem]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZA-
TIONS SUBMITTED TO THE 27TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINIS-
TERS KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA 24-27 RABI UL AWAL 1421H, 27-30 JUNE 2000

[...] Cooperation in support of the Palestinian Question and the Middle East Issue:

14. The OIC has given great attention to its relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO and the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in the context of its support for the Palestinian cause, which it considers to be the primary Muslim cause, and its efforts towards securing support to the Palestinian people in all fields and achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.
15. In this context the OIC Secretary General, signed with the Director General of UNESCO on 19th February 1999 in Paris, a framework agreement on cooperation between the two organizations on all the issues pertinent to the occupied territories and the Palestinian people, especially Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, as well as in the areas of preserving the civilizational and cultural heritage, education, communications, information and science. Under this agreement, the General Secretariat of the OIC, the Islamic Development Bank and UNESCO have been entrusted with the implementation of a plan for development of the city of Al-Khalil under the name "A Step towards Culture of Peace in the Region", which aims at the development of the city in the fields of tourism and culture.
16. On 15 July 1999, the OIC participated in a conference convened by the UN in Geneva pertaining to the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in time of war. The conference recognized the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and requested Israel, the occupying power, to apply the provisions of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
17. The OIC continued its cooperation with the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable rights of the Palestinian People, in order to organize international conferences and seminars on the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. In this context, the OIC participated in the two conferences organized by this Committee: the first held in Rome on 18th and 19th February 1999, on "Bethlehem Year 2000 Project", and in the second on 20-22 April 1999 on the "Exercise of the Inalienable rights of the Palestinian People" in Windhoek in Namibia. The contacts held by the OIC with this Committee and the League of Arab States resulted in organizing an international conference on Palestinian refugees in Paris on 26-27 April 2000, which had a great impact on informing about the tragedy of the Palestinians, their just cause and their right to return to their original homeland. [...]

Cooperation with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

51. As pointed out earlier, HE Dr. Azeddine Laraki, OIC Secretary General, signed with the Secretary General of UNESCO a special agreement on 19 February 1998 between the two organizations on extending assistance to the Palestinian people and safeguarding the cultural heritage of Al-Quds. [...]

OIC's Cooperation with the League of Arab States (LAS):

62. In June 1989, a cooperation agreement between the OIC and the League of Arab States was signed. The agreement aims at strengthening the excellent ties that exist between the two organizations. It also covers consultation and cooperation between the two organizations with a view to lending necessary support for issues of common interest especially the Palestinian and Al-Quds issue. It also defines the various areas of economic, cultural and information cooperation.

63. Close consultation between the two Secretaries General of the two organizations continued through mutual correspondence in a bid to coordinate efforts with regard to issues of common interest, especially the Lockerbie issue, the situation in Somalia, refugees and countering campaigns aimed at undermining Islamic principles and image of Muslims.
64. Cooperation also comprised the joint organization of some international seminars and meetings on the Palestinian question such as the international conference held in Brussels, Belgium, on 4 and 5 February 1998 to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Secretary General of the OIC participated in the 7th international conference on "the Future of Arab Al-Quds" held in Casablanca from 23 to 25 February 1999 under the high patronage of His Majesty the late King Hassan II. The conference was organized by the Centre for Arab-European Studies in collaboration with the OIC, the Arab League and the European Commission. An international symposium was organized in Paris on 26-27 April 2000 on the Palestinian refugees in collaboration between the OIC, the League of Arab States and the UN. The Secretary General also participated in the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Arab League, held in Beirut on 11 March 2000.



**REPORT OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PARLIAMENTARY UNION
OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES CAIRO, EGYPT, 3-4 JULY 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

[...]

10. H.E. Dr. Ahmed Fathi Surour, Chairman of the Second Council Session delivered his speech in which:
 - i- He welcomed the Heads and Members of Parliamentary delegations to the Islamic country of Egypt and thanked them for their valuable confidence for choosing him as Chairman of the Second Session of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States.
 - ii- He referred to the role that would be played by the Islamic conference in the light of successive regional and international developments. He emphasized the importance of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States as the second tributary organization after the Organization of Islamic Conference in promoting mutual understanding between the Islamic peoples. One of the main responsibilities would be to mobilize Islamic energy and will for consultation and insistence on Islamic cooperation.
 - iii- He said that the Israeli withdrawal was a crowning success for the will of the Arab and Islamic peoples to freedom and independence.
 - iv- He called for continued support of the Palestinian National Authority in the forthcoming negotiations, to recover the Palestinian territories with Jerusalem as its capital. He also urged resistance to the Judaization of Jerusalem. He said that Israel should abide by Security Council Resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of 1980 which all declare null and void the Israeli law that provides for the annexation of Jerusalem and making it the unified capital of Israel. He also called on the participants to agree on a mechanism for cooperation and coordination between the Council and the Jerusalem committee that was formed in 1975 to protect the Holy City and preserve its Arab and Islamic character. In this connection he expressed the hope that a Palestinian State would be declared, as it already existed.

[...]

21. The Chairman requested each of the three geographical groups, the Arab, African and Asian Groups to propose two members to take part in the Drafting Committee and to give their names to the Secretary General. The Committee would meet the next day to present the draft communiqué for consideration at the evening session, as the morning session would be devoted to the discussion of the three papers submitted by the Egyptian Inter-parliamentary Group on the following subjects:
 - i- Peace and Stability in the Middle East and the Formulation of a Parliamentary Strategy to safeguard the Holy city of Jerusalem.

[...]

22. The representatives of eighteen States discussed the following topics:

First: They warned of the grave situation in Jerusalem and Israel's constant attempts to Judaize the city and change its geographical and demographic features and the aggressions on the Islamic and Christian holy places. They called for Islamic solidarity and cooperation to persuade the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel, so that it would stop its illegal practices in the Holy City and implement the relevant international resolutions. [...]



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE AT ITS 18TH SESSION, AGADIR, MOROCCO, (28 AUGUST 2000 [EXCERPTS]

[Report on the work of the Al-Quds Committee and its support for the cause of Jerusalem]

In response to a gracious invitation from His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, the latter held its Eighteenth Session in the City of Agadir, in the Kingdom of Morocco on 27 Jumada I, 1421 H (28 August 2000) to examine the critical juncture faced by the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, in the wake of the latest developments.

2. The Meeting was attended by HE President Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine and Their Highnesses and Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and delegations of the Committee's member states, as well as HE Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It was also attended by a delegation from Al-Quds Al-Sharif representing Christian religious figures from all churches, as well as Muslim ulemas.
3. His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, opened the Committee's proceedings with an address whereby he affirmed that the juncture under which the Committee is convening is most critical and calls for utmost interest, sagacity and farsightedness.
His Majesty also pointed out the successful steps achieved by Al-Quds Committee since its establishment under the chairmanship of the late King His Majesty Hassan II, may God rest his soul, with a view to safeguarding the Holy City and preserving its religious, cultural and historical identity as a meeting point for religions and a symbol of tolerance and coexistence. His Majesty also affirmed the need to defend the legitimate rights of the Islamic Ummah at large and the Palestinian people in particular.
After having referred to the difficult negotiations conducted recently in Camp David with regard to the final status, while hailing the peaceful efforts made in this respect, His Majesty delivered a call on behalf of all present generations to all those interested in peace, in which he affirmed that these generations aspire with great expectation to the establishment of an all-embracing peace in the entire region such as to signal the advent of a new era based on coexistence, concord, trust and joint action for the purpose of bringing about a new reality that allows the next generations to live in stability, security and prosperity.
His Majesty King Mohammed VI concluded his opening address by underlining that this aspiration requires farsightedness and demands political courage while it imposes a tremendous collective responsibility on all to shoulder.
4. HE President Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine delivered a statement in which he thanked His Majesty King Mohamed VI for inviting the Al-Quds Committee to hold its Eighteenth Session at this crucial juncture for the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He pointed out that Al-Quds is currently under threat and that the situation no longer permits any waiting or hesitation.
He further stressed that the partners shall not let down Al-Quds and shall not leave it to the very fate that Israel is trying to impose on the Holy City, adding that the situation warrants the rallying and mobilization of all means and potentialities in order to provide for the defence of the Holy City and to rid it from occupation as well as to come out with a strong, unified Arab-Islamic position telling the world at large that Al-Quds Al-Sharif, occupied in 1967, is the eternal capital of the independent State of Palestine. It is a red line, he said, which allows no hesitation. Any solution which is not based on the resolutions of international legitimacy is doomed to fail. There shall be no security, peace or stability in the Middle East region without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its legitimate owners.
5. Statements by the heads of delegations focused on the longstanding positions adopted by the OIC Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, as well as the relevant resolutions adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its previous sessions. They commended the efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of the late King His Majesty Hassan II, as well as those being made by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, for the preservation of the Arab-Islamic character of the city and its cultural, civilizational and historical landmarks.
6. In light of the deliberations conducted by its members, the Committee reached the following decisions: [...]
 - (c) The Committee supports the stand of the State of Palestine firmly adhering to its sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Mosque of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Holy Christian and Islamic sanctuaries which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and further affirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms its rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 - (d) The Committee reiterates the need for action to put an end to all Israeli practices and measures which conflict with the resolutions of international legitimacy and run counter to the agreements signed by the Palestinian and the Israeli parties. The Committee calls upon the Security Council to prevent these

- measures in accordance with Security Council Resolution 465 and to reactivate the Supervision and Monitoring International Committee for the purpose of preventing settlement moves in Al-Quds and in the occupied Arab territories, in conformity with Resolution 446 of the Security Council.
- (e) The Committee requests all States to uphold Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) calling upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds; it further invites them not to admit the Israeli attempt to impose the fait accompli in the City of Al-Quds. In this connection, the Committee rejects the recommendation issued by the American House of Representatives providing for the transfer of the American Embassy to the City of Al-Quds and appeals to the American Administration not to carry through this recommendation which is contrary to the resolutions of international legitimacy.
 - (f) The Committee calls on the States of the World to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital as soon as the Palestinian State is proclaimed on the Palestinian soil, and to provide all forms of assistance to the independent Palestinian State so that it may extend its full sovereignty over the Palestinian territories in accordance with the international legitimacy; it further appeals to the States of the world to back up the State of Palestine in acceding to full UN membership.
 - (g) It pointed out the need to implement General Assembly Resolution 194 concerning the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property as a fundamental component of a comprehensive and just peace.
 - (h) The Committee welcomes the framework agreement concluded between the PLO and the Vatican on 15 February 2000 whereby all unilateral decisions or acts such as any alteration of the distinctive character and legal status of Al-Quds, are rejected both morally and legally. The Committee reaffirms the need for joint Islamic-Christian action to safeguard the City of Al-Quds with its religious, historical, civilizational and cultural character.
 - (i) The Committee hails the efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II in establishing the Beit Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and entrusting it with the objectives of protecting the Holy City and its Palestinian population. It also expresses its appreciation to his successor His Majesty King Mohammed VI who has surrounded it with his care and solicitude and who has generously provided it with the means to energize its activity under optimal conditions.
 - (j) The Committee extends its appreciation to the Al-Quds Committee Member States which promptly provided donations to the Agency, thus enabling it to initiate implementation of its projects in the areas of housing, restoration and education. The Committee calls on the OIC Member States to support the Agency and to facilitate its mission in mobilizing resources and financial means for the implementation of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 - (k) The Committee appeals to the public and private financial institutions, funds, banks, business people and individuals, to fulfil their duty in supporting the Agency's activities.
 - (l) The Committee notes with satisfaction the successful launching of the Agency's activity and encourages the Agency to pursue its determined action for the development and implementation of its projects in the Holy City.
 - (m) The Committee expresses its deep appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to its Chairman, His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, for the efforts he has continuously exerted at all Arab, Islamic and international levels in support of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as for his gracious invitation to hold this important session in the city of Agadir.
 - (n) The Committee also expresses its warm thanks and deep appreciation to the Government of His Majesty and to the brotherly Moroccan people for the warm welcome, and generous hospitality extended to the delegations, participating in this session.



**STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER NIZAR OBAID MADANI
TO THE 55TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

*In the name of Allah, most compassionate, most merciful.
Blessing and peace be upon the Most Noble of Prophets*

Mr. President:

[...]

In our region, Israel continues to take intransigent positions and is not responding to the requirements for peace. This became evident during the latest talks at Camp David where the Israeli side insisted on maintaining positions that are diametrically opposed to the principles of peace which were agreed to at Madrid and to what has been stated in the United Nations resolutions with respect to the status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif [Jerusalem]. The final communiqué of the Al-Quds Committee which convened recently in Agadir and the resolution of the ministerial council of the Arab League in its 114th session, both re-affirmed the unshakable Arab and Islamic positions with respect to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and a permanent and comprehensive peace cannot be

attained without reaching a just solution to this problem in a way that preserves the rights of Arabs and Muslims in accordance with UN resolutions and respects complete Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Shareef.

Israel is making a big mistake if it believes that the peace process can proceed forward with total disregard for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and establish their own independent state with Al-Quds Al-Shareef as its capital. Al-Quds Al-Shareef is an integral part of the Occupied Territories, and is subject to Security Council Resolution 242. Moreover, a comprehensive peace cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to the June 4, 1967 line. [...]



**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES,
UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 18 SEPTEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

FIRST: The Organization of the Islamic Conference's (OIC) Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York on 14 Jumada Al-Thani 1421H (12 September 2000) under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the OIC.

SECOND: The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Committee member states, namely:

- Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- Republic of Senegal;
- Republic of Guinea;
- State of Palestine;
- Malaysia.

THIRD: In his inaugural address, the Secretary-General reiterated the OIC's unwavering position with regard to the foremost cause of Muslims, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He called for efforts to be concerted so as to save the peace process in the Middle-East, through the implementation of all the relevant international resolutions foremost of which General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 1948, and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and all other resolutions concerning Al-Quds. The Secretary General emphasized that the issue of Palestine forms the core of the conflict in the Middle-East and that, as long as it remains unresolved, there would be no hope for a just and comprehensive peace to prevail in the region. [...]

SIXTH: The Committee submitted the following recommendations to the coordination meeting of Foreign Ministers of OIC Member States:

1. *Reaffirming* the provisions of all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic conferences on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict;
2. *Underlining* the necessity for the establishment of the independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital along with the implementation of all the international resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause, particularly the two resolutions nos. 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council relevant to the Al-Quds issue and particularly resolutions No. 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) as well as the UN General Assembly resolution no. 194 (III) of 1948 regarding the refugee issue considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the area.
3. *Supporting* the stand of the State of Palestine which is founded on a firm adherence to its sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Mosque of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Holy Christian and Islamic sanctuaries which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and further affirming that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. Also affirming in this connection, its rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Stressing* the necessity for all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices to be terminated in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, in line with the decisions of the international legality as well as international covenants, conventions and norms that consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and civilization-related status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and norms as well as the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine also calls upon the Security Council to revive the Commission established by the Security Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with resolution 446 (1979).

5. *Urging* all States of the world, including the two co-sponsors of the peace process, the European Union (EU), China, Japan, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries and the United Nations Organization to see to the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy relevant to the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. *Exhorting* all States of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds; and calling on those States not to have dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that may be construed as a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is its capital. Likewise, expressing rejection of the recommendation issued by the American Congress as well as the American statements advocating recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and the shifting of the American embassy to the Holy City.
7. *Inviting* all countries [of the world] to extend recognition to the State of Palestine with its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian land and to provide all kinds of support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its National Authority to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the boundaries of the 4th of June 1967, in conformity with the resolutions of the international legitimacy; and appealing to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the UNO.
8. *Highlighting* its [the Committee's] support of the Middle East peace process according to the foundations that served as a springboard for it at the Madrid Peace Conference, based on the UN Charter and resolutions, especially Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the land-for-peace principle which calls for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-establishing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, along with Israel's total pull out from the occupied Syrian Golan up to the 4th of June 1967 line, and from the occupied Lebanese territories until the internationally recognized borders. Also urging for the minute and genuine implementation of all the agreements signed within this framework between the parties concerned.
9. *Underlining* the fact that Israel's failure to abide by the principles and foundations upon which the peace process was built, its reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of that process and its procrastination and prevarication when it comes to implementing them and again, its reneging on them all that could seriously undermine the peace process.
10. *Requesting* [all] states and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international decisions relating to the city of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 and inviting them also to refrain from participating in any meeting or activity of such a nature as to serve Israel's objectives of consecrating its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
11. *Condemning* Israel's continued excavations under the archaeological, cultural and religious landmarks and relics in the eastern part of the holy city, particularly beneath the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque of the dignified Dome of the Rock and its opening of a tunnel in the Holy City of Al-Quds, thus posing a threat to both Muslim and Christian shrines and sanctuaries.

Furthermore, urging the international community and the Security Council to carry out their decisions regarding the preservation of the status of Al-Quds, including a mechanism for the implementation of the Council's resolution no. 1073 of 1996 on closing the said tunnel and taking the necessary measures for the Security Council to follow-up the implementation of the provisions laid out in the Council's Presidential Statement endorsed by the Council on 13 July 1998, including adoption of the appropriate decisions and measures in this connection in accordance with the UN Charter, which consider Israel's undertakings in Al-Quds as a breach of the peace process in the Middle East, and a threat to international peace and security, as-well as an act of aggression.

12. *Calling* for the pursuance of the endeavors aiming at the implementation of both Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as well as the relevant UN resolutions concerning the return of the displaced persons, specially resolution no. 237 of 1967.
13. *Insisting* that the United Nations sends a "fact-finding mission" to probe the state of affairs in the Palestinian territories; the violation of their property rights and deeds, the exploitation of such property and obtaining integral copies of the documents and maps of the lands in the custody of the Israeli administration. Also to use good offices and make efforts for the implementation of UN General Assembly resolution no. 43/57, dated 6 December 1988 on the revenue of the property of Palestinian refugees - the resolution stipulating that the [UN] Secretary-General should take appropriate steps, in consultation with the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine to safeguard and administer the Arab properties, assets and property rights in Israel and set up a fund to collect the proceeds thereof on behalf of the owners. Also demanding of the United Nations to appoint a permanent trustee for such property who should submit periodic reports to the UN on the properties' situation and safeguard them until the return to them of their rightful owners.

14. *Calling* for a more active participation, on the part of the UN, in helping ensure the success of the Mideast peace process and stressing the UN's sustained and firm responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until such time when a Just and comprehensive peace settlement, covering all aspects, is reached - a deal securing the end of the Israeli occupation and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including that of returning, determining their own future and setting up their own independent state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
15. *Requesting* action at the UN and all other international institutions and fora to bring pressure to bear on Israel to release the detainees, allow back the deportees and put an end its practice of collective punishment and to the confiscation of land and property, the demolition of houses and any actions hazardous to the ecology (life and the environment) in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]

ANNEX 10

ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES, DECLARATION ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, NEW YORK, 18 SEPTEMBER 2000

The Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held on 18 September 2000 at the UN Headquarters in New York reviewed, with great concern and a sense of urgency, the situation related to the question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Middle East peace process. In this regard, it endorsed the Report of the Committee on Palestine. It also expressed appreciation to the Chairman and the members of Al-Quds Committee for their continuing efforts in preserving the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic rights in the Holy City reaffirming the clear position adopted by the Committee at its last meeting in Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco, which was also attended by Muslim and Christian religious leaders from the Holy City.

The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the Al-Quds Appeal issued by the 27th Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

The Ministers noted, with concern, the Israeli intransigence in the Israeli-Palestinian track of the peace process, reaffirmed the need for full compliance with the basis of the process and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and the exercise of their sovereignty over their holy sites including Al-Haram Al-Sharif. In this regard, they provided their support to the Palestinian position upholding these rights and reaffirmed their rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Ministers affirmed the centrality of the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the first Qiblah and the third holy sanctuary for the Islamic States and the Islamic Ummah as a whole, especially the Islamic holy sites, foremost of which is Al-Haram Al-Sharif. They affirmed their devotion to Islamic rights there and the need for not undermining those rights by any party. The Ministers affirmed the applicability of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) on Occupied East Jerusalem and the urgency for Israel's complete withdrawal from it. They also affirmed the respect of Islam for the other monotheistic religions and for all believers and their rights in freedom of expression, access, and worship in the Holy City.



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 18 SEPTEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]

*[Communiqué endorsing previous recommendations on the question of Jerusalem
and calling for international support for Jerusalem]*

1. The Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States convened on 20 Jumada II, 1421H (18 September 2000) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York under the Chairmanship of His Excellency The Honourable Dato Syed Hamid Al-Bar, Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Chairman of the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. The Meeting was attended by His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Fall, representative of the UN Secretary-General, and His Excellency Ambassador Houssein Hassouna, representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.
3. The Meeting took note with deep appreciation, of the reports submitted by the Secretary General on the Meeting's agenda items.

ISSUE OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT:

4. The Meeting approved the Report issued by the Six-Member Committee on Palestine which was held on 14 Jumada II, 1421H (12 September 2000) as well as a Declaration on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. The Meeting endorsed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee, held under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, in the city of Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000. The Meeting also reaffirmed its support for the stand of the State of Palestine which is founded on a firm adherence to its sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Mosque of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Holy Christian and Islamic sanctuaries which constitute an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. The Meeting also affirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and renewed its rejection of any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. The Meeting reiterated the necessity to end all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, in line with the resolutions of the international legitimacy and international covenants, conventions and norms that consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and civilization-related status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the decisions of international legitimacy, covenants and norms as well as against the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine also called upon the Security Council to revive the Commission established by the S.C. to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with resolution 446 (1979).
7. The Meeting urged all States of the world, including the two co-sponsors of the peace process, the European Union (EU), China, Japan, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) nations and the United Nations Organization to see to the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy relevant to the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
8. The Meeting exhorted all States of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling upon them not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds; and called on those States not to have dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities in any way that may be construed as a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is its capital. Likewise, it expressed its rejection of the recommendation issued by the American Congress as well as the American statements advocating recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and the shifting of the American embassy to the Holy City.
9. The Meeting also invited all countries [of the world] to extend recognition to the State of Palestine with its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian land and to provide all kinds of support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its National Authority to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the boundaries of the 4th of June 1967, in conformity with the decisions of the international legitimacy ; and appealed to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the United Nations. [...]

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE
HELD ON 14 JUMADA AL-THANI 1421H (12 SEPTEMBER 2000) SUBMITTED TO THE
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE OIC FOREIGN MINISTERS

COMMUNIQUÉ ISSUED BY DR. EZEDDINE LARAKI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION FORCES CARNAGE AGAINST THE WORSHIPERS IN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOLY AL-AQSA MOSQUE, 2 OCTOBER 2000

The Secretary General has followed with both deep pain and outrage the ignominious carnage perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces on Friday 29th September, 2000 at the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque which resulted in hundreds of killed or maimed victims among the peace-seeking defenseless worshipers and the Palestinian citizens.

This premeditated and deliberate Israeli criminal act forms part of the Israeli policy aimed at imposing the fait accompli and Judaizing the Holy City, taking place only one day after Ariel Sharon, the leader of the Likud Party, forced his way into the Holy precinct under the protection of the Israeli forces, in an act of provocation for all Muslims and believers across the world.

The Secretary General of the organization of the Islamic Conference strongly condemns this provocative act and the criminal aggressions that followed, and urges the international community to undertake immediate

action to put an end to such acts and to compel Israel to abide by all the resolutions of international legality concerning Al-Quds and Palestine and the Arabo-Israeli conflict so as to protect the peace-process in the region against the awry policy of Israel which could cast the region once again into renewed and increased violence and bloodshed, and to save the peace-process in the Middle-East from disintegration.

On this occasion the Secretary General invites the Member States to concert their efforts and extend all possible forms of assistance to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the preservation of the Holy Shrines and the defense of the first Qibla and third Islamic sanctuary and the recovery of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights including their right to return to their fatherland and property and to the crystallization of their sovereignty over their national homeland and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Secretary General addresses on this occasion his heartfelt condolences to the Palestinian people and its leadership for the lost innocent lives at the Al-Aqsa Mosque and expresses his compassion to the wounded who fell in defense of the Holy Mosque, and reiterates the OIC's unwavering stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle and their right to freedom and independence.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ARAB HEADS OF STATE, EXTRAORDINARY
ARAB LEAGUE SUMMIT CONFERENCE, CAIRO, 22 OCTOBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

[The Arab summit mainly convened under the impact of public opinion in the Arab world, where massive anti-Israel demonstrations and other manifestations of public support for the Palestinians took place. The final communiqué mainly dealt with the Intifada; the following are the portions relating to Jerusalem.]

The Arab leaders hold Israel responsible for returning the region to a climate of tension and to manifestations of violence as a result of its practices, its assaults and its blockade of the Palestinian people in violation of its obligations as the occupying Power under the terms of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. Such conduct is also in flagrant violation of the norms of international law and is destructive of efforts to build peace in the region, and the rulers of Israel have handled the Jerusalem issue with a disdain that satisfies a passion for irresponsible display and deliberate provocation based on a repulsive racism. The Arab leaders call upon Israel to halt forthwith all of its provocative practices and to desist from its policy of repression directed against Arab civilians.

The Arab leaders affirm that the Al-Aqsa Intifada has broken out as a result of the maintenance and perpetuation of the occupation and because of Israel's encroachments on the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem and on the other Islamic and Christian Holy Places in the occupied Palestinian territories. The Arab leaders bring to mind with reverence, as they recall to the world, the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives in defence of their occupied land and the things they held sacred without heed for the war machine deployed by Israel to confront the unarmed, defenceless Palestinian people. They affirm the right of the Palestinian people to exact just compensation from Israel for the damage and the human and material losses it has sustained.

In response to a proposal by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, they hereby decide to establish two funds. The Al-Aqsa Fund will be allocated a sum of 800 million dollars for the funding of projects designed to preserve the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem and prevent its loss and to enable the Palestinian people to disengage from its subordination to the Israeli economy. The Al-Quds Intifada Fund will have a capital of 200 million dollars to be allocated for disbursement to the families of Palestinian martyrs fallen in the Intifada and for providing the means necessary for the care and education of their children. They express their deep appreciation to The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for his decision that the Kingdom will contribute one quarter of the total sum to be allocated to the two funds. [...]

The Arab leaders affirm that a just and comprehensive peace can only ever be achieved with the return of Jerusalem to full Palestinian sovereignty and the acceptance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent State with its capital at Jerusalem - which is Palestinian territory that has been occupied since 1967 to say nothing of its spiritual significance and its religious status. All the occupied Arab territories must also be returned, and this includes Israel's full withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, to the line of 4 June 1967, complete withdrawal from southern Lebanon, including the Shab'a farmlands, up to the internationally recognized boundaries, the release of Arab prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and the removal of Israeli settlements in implementation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980). [...]

The Arab leaders commend the decisions taken by the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and in particular the final communiqué adopted at its most recent session held in Agadir, Morocco,

under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, reaffirming support for the stance taken by the State of Palestine based on commitment to sovereignty over East Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian Holy Places that are part and parcel of the occupied Palestinian territories, and to Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine. The Arab leaders recall Security Council resolution 478 (1980), in which the Council urges the world's States to refrain from relocating their embassies to Jerusalem, and the resolution of the eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held in Amman in 1980, calling for the severance of all relations with States that relocate their embassies to Jerusalem or recognize the city as a capital of Israel. [...]

The Arab leaders affirmed their resolve to continue to utilize Arab capacities in the service of the Nation's causes and to make all of its resources available for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, for support to the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain its land and establish its independent State on its national soil with Jerusalem as its capital, and for the preservation of Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Palestine. The Arab leaders agreed to continue their consultations in order to address ongoing developments confronting the Arab Nation.



**CROWN PRINCE ABDULLAH OF SAUDI ARABIA, SPEECH AT THE ARAB LEAGUE
EMERGENCY SUMMIT, CAIRO, 21-22 OCTOBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

Excellency, President Hosni Mubarak, Distinguished Leaders,
[...]

We do face difficult options. [...] In this regard, permit me, your Excellency, to define what could make up the aspects of the position which we must endeavor to adopt in this Summit.

First, our support for our Palestinian brothers, should not only be political and moral. It should include all possible means. Accordingly we propose the establishment of a special trust under the name of "The Jerusalem Intifada Fund" with a capital of 200 million US dollars. This amount will be allocated, to the families and the education of the children of the Palestinian martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the struggle. We further propose the establishment of a fund under the name of "Al-Aqsa Fund" in the amount of 800 million dollars, to finance projects that safeguard and constantly preserve the Islamic and Arabic identity of Al-Quds, and enabling our Palestinian brothers to stand on their own and release them from dependence on Israel. I would like to announce, in the name of the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and the people of Saudi Arabia, that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall contribute 25% of the amount allocated to these two funds.

I would like also to announce that the people of Saudi Arabia, headed by the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, shall undertake to sponsor and support one thousand Palestinian families of the martyred and wounded in the Al-Aqsa Intifada.

Second, East Jerusalem is an Arab and Islamic cause. It cannot be the object of bargaining or abandoned, under any circumstances. It is an integrated part of the Arab occupied territories, subject to all relevant Security Council resolutions. The responsibility to retain Al-Quds, and the liberation of the occupied territories is shared by all of us. There is no hope to undertake this role if we do not stand resolutely united, overcome our differences, and resist those endeavor to weaken our solidarity by sowing the seeds of dissention among us.

Third, the United States of America in its capacity as the sponsor of the peace process has a special responsibility for the collapse of this process. This is so because sponsorship obligates the sponsor with the duty of assuring the appropriateness of the course of the peace process, and to hold accountable those responsible for its derailment from the prescribed path. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 9TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
(SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT - "AL-AQSA INTIFADA"),
DOHA, QATAR, 12-13 NOVEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT.

17. The Muslim leaders presented to the Palestinian people and leadership institutions their condolences on their righteous martyrs and wished the injured heroes speedy recovery. The Conference hailed the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people "the blessed Aqsa Intifada" in defence of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the sacred shrines and called for an end to the Israeli occupation and the establishment of freedom, sovereignty and independence of the steadfast Palestinian people. The Conference urged all Member States to

continue strengthening their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support its just and legitimate struggle and use all the resources of the Islamic Ummah to achieve all its national objectives.

18. The Conference reiterated the necessity to put an end to all Israeli settlement activities, measures and practices contrary to the resolutions of international legality, and in violation of the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli parties; and requested the UN Security Council to ban these measures and remove Israeli settlements, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 465, and revive the International Committee on Supervision and Monitoring to prevent colonization in the city of Al-Quds and other occupied Arab territories, in accordance with UN Resolution 446.
19. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to set up an International Commission of Enquiry to investigate the massacres perpetrated by Israel which resulted in the death of over 200 martyrs and over ten thousand injured persons and to constitute an International Criminal Tribunal, in conformity with international law, to prosecute the Israeli war criminals who have perpetrated these savage massacres. The Conference urged the international community to shoulder its responsibility regarding ensuring the necessary international protection of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the Palestinian territory.
20. The Conference invited Member States which had established relations with Israel and those which had started taking measures towards the establishment of relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to sever those relations, including the closing down of missions and offices and economic relations, and put an end to all forms of normalisation with Israel until it genuinely and accurately implements UN Resolutions relevant to the issue of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
21. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements concluded within this process, and procrastination and evasion at implementation level, and savage massacres of the Palestinian people have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held the Israeli Government wholly responsible for this situation.
22. The Conference reaffirmed the immutable responsibility of the United Nations towards the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive resolution is reached to all its facets that secures the end of colonization and enables the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable and imprescriptible national rights including the right to return and self determination and the establishment of its independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. It commended the resolutions of the Extra-ordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo, on 21-22 October, 2000.
23. The Conference called on all states in the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds as its capital upon its proclamation in the Palestinian territories and provide the Palestinian people with all forms of assistance so they can exercise their sovereignty on their soil, within the borders of June 1967 and in accordance with the resolutions of international legality. The Conference also urged all states to extend their support to the State of Palestine to enable it to gain full membership in the United Nations.
24. The Conference stressed the need to intensify efforts to convene the meeting of the High Signatories of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War with a view to taking the required binding measures to secure the implementation of the Convention in occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
25. The Conference called for action at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums to force Israel to release the Arab and Palestinian prisoners and detainees held in Israeli prisons, return the deportees, put an end to collective punishments, to the confiscation of land and property and to the demolition of houses, and desist from any act likely to endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]
29. The Conference reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and rejected any and all attempts to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over it. It also reaffirmed that all settlement measures and practices therein are null and void in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and conventions which deem all Israeli legislative and administrative settlement measures and practices aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, heritage, and civilization status of this holy city null and void, in violation of the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and conventions, and in contradiction with agreements between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It called on the UN Security Council to revive the International Committee on Supervision and Monitoring to prevent settlements in the city of Al-Quds and other occupied Arab territories, in accordance with UN Resolution 446.
30. The Conference urged the states of the world to abide by UN Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds. It called for contesting the decision adopted by the US Congress because the legislation favors one religious group over another which is in contradiction with the American Constitution based on equality among religious groups. It called for severance of relations with any state that transfers its embassy to Al-Quds or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.

31. The Conference called on the international community, particularly the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality, prevent it from introducing any geographic or demographic alterations in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and compel it to lift the siege on Al-Quds, guarantee the freedom of worship therein, respect religious rites of all revealed religions, desist from demolishing homes and withdrawing identity cards from Palestinian citizens, and evacuating Arab nationals from the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
32. The Conference strongly condemned the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23.9.1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel. The Conference emphasized that such measures constitute premeditated provocations which open the way to extremist Jewish organizations to continue their violations of the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue pillage of the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the occupied Palestinian Territories.
33. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for issuing orders for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considered such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.
34. The Conference commended the efforts exerted by His Majesty the late King Hassan II in founding Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and defining its objective as the protection of the holy city and its Palestinian inhabitants. It expressed its appreciation to his successor, His Majesty King Mohammad VI, who bestowed upon it his affection and caring and put at its disposal generous resources. The conference thanked Al-Quds Committee Member Sates which had made contributions to the Agency thus enabling it to implement its projects in the areas of housing, renovation, and education.
35. The Conference welcomed the fundamental agreement signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Vatican on 15 February 2000 which considers that any unilateral decisions or actions such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds and its legal status morally and legally unacceptable. It reaffirmed the need for joint Islamic Christian action to preserve the city of Al-Quds and its religious, historical, civilizational, and cultural character. [...]

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION.

[...]

123. The Conference welcomed the production in Arabic and English of the documentary film "Behind the Walls" on Al-Quds by the Palestinian Ministry of Information with the generous financial support of His Highness Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the State of the United Arab Emirates.

On this occasion, it expressed to His Highness, its sincere thanks and deep gratitude. [...]

DECLARATION OF THE 9TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ON AL-AQSA INTIFADA – PALESTINIAN INDEPENDENCE INTIFADA

The Kings, Presidents, Emirs and Heads of the States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) held a special session in Doha, on 12 November, 2000, within the framework of the proceedings of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, to express their solidarity and support with the blessed Al-Aqsa Intifada of the Palestinian people against the barbaric Israeli aggression, and consider its serious consequences.

The leaders were unanimous that the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference is held in extremely serious circumstances in the history of our Islamic Ummah due to the prevailing tragic conditions and brutal crimes perpetrated in the Palestinian territories and the Islamic and Christian holy sites, as a result of the war launched by Israel against the Palestinian people, using its military machine: aircraft, tanks, rockets, naval boats and internationally prohibited ammunitions provided by the United States. This onslaught has led to the fall of more than two hundred martyrs and the wounding of ten thousand unarmed Palestinian citizens. Israel continues to lay siege to all Palestinian cities and villages, isolating them from the outside world, as was the case with Bethlehem, Bait Jala, Bait Sahour, Ramallah, Al-Bira, Al-Khalil, Nablus and Gaza, which were shelled by helicopters and tanks. The blockade against citizens, goods, medicines, and supplies has been tightened; Palestinian infrastructure, institutions, centres, institutes, university buildings, places of worship and houses have been destroyed and closing vital utilities, such as Gaza airport, aimed at causing famine and suppressing and furthering the suffering of the Palestinian people.

This wanton premeditated and deliberate Israeli aggression comes within the framework of the Israeli policy aimed at imposing a *fait accompli* and Judaizing the Holy City, represented by the illegitimate Israeli measures and practices, including the criminal attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa Mosque, opening tunnels in order to destroy it and the storming of the blessed Qudsi precinct in connivance with the Israeli government and forces and with their protection, which provoked the rage of Muslims and Christians the world over.

Such an overt aggression is a blatant violation of the civil and human rights of the Palestinian people and a flagrant breach of all covenants, conventions, international law and International Humanitarian Law, especially the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and destroys the peace-building efforts in the area. It will have serious consequences for the Middle East and world security and peace, and as such, requires the invitation of the USA to assume a just, honest and humanitarian stance *vis-à-vis* the Israeli bloody aggression against the Palestinian people and to shoulder its responsibilities for deterring it.

The leaders condemn the large-scale, systematic and substantial violations of human rights committed by the Israeli occupation authorities, in particular acts of mass murder and collective punishment, such as the demolition of houses and closure of the Palestinian territories. These actions constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and a gross breach of international humanitarian law, as well as a flagrant and serious violation of the right of the Palestinian people to life.

The leaders condemn the aggressive and systematic policy of the Israeli occupation authorities to confiscate Palestinian lands, build and expand settlements on them, especially in the city of Al-Quds, build roads, and all other settlement activities, as all of this is considered a stark violation of the UN resolutions and international humanitarian law, in particular, the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. They consider the settlements as null and void, and with no legal effect whatsoever, and must be dismantled according to Security Council resolution 465.

The leaders condemn the Israeli policy of persistently violating the international legitimacy and the peace process, as it is inconceivable to proceed forward with a political process based on the principle of land for peace while Israel is pursuing the strengthening its settlement activities.

While they pay tribute to the legitimate Intifada of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, the leaders affirm their support and assistance to this blessed uprising, hail the memory of the martyrs, pray for their pure souls, and wish the injured a speedy recovery. The leaders emphasize their firm adherence to the parameters approved by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC adopted resolutions on Al-Quds and the cause of Palestine. They are committed to exerting all efforts to achieve this goal. They affirm their resolve to continue utilizing

Islamic potentials to serve the causes of their Ummah and deploy all capabilities to liberate the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and support the struggle of the Palestinian people in order to restore their land, return the refugees and establish their state on their national soil with Al-Quds as its capital, and also to safeguard Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine.

The leaders express their support for the resolutions of the Arab Extraordinary Summit Conference, held in Cairo on 21-22 October 2000, especially its resolution on setting up two funds for the sake of preserving the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds to preclude its obliteration and curtailing Palestinian sovereignty over the City, enabling the Palestinian people to offset their huge material losses and get rid of dependency on the Israeli economy, and supporting the families of the Palestinian martyrs as well as establishing the means for taking care of their children and attending to their education in addition to rehabilitating the injured people. They invite the OIC Member States to contribute towards financing both funds and developing their resources. The leaders express in this respect their appreciation of the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish these two Funds and its generous contribution towards financing them.

The leaders emphasize the necessity of extending financial support to Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, and Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in order to enable them to perform their tasks of safeguarding the Arab-Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people. They call on the OIC Member States, the public and private Islamic financial and economic institutions, businessmen and individuals to extend donations to support Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, to enable them to implement their approved projects in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the Holy City. They also call for the setting up of committees in the Member States to collect popular donations, in a special account, support the Al-Aqsa Intifada and protect Islamic sanctities.

The leaders call for taking measures to facilitate importation of Palestinian commodities after securing their certificates of origin. They also call for exemption of these commodities from tariffs and lifting of barriers.

The Summit invites the OIC Member States which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.

The leaders call for commitment to apply the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel.

The leaders request the states of the world to abide by UN Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds. They condemn and reject the decisions adopted by the US Congress as well as statements on recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, and the transfer of the US Embassy to the holy city. This is considered as a blatant violation of the said resolution and a manifest challenge to the sentiments of Muslims and Christians all over the world. They confirm their determination to sever relations with any state that transfers its Embassy to Al-Quds or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.

[...]The leaders reaffirm the unflagging Islamic position on the cause of Al-Quds and its importance for the Islamic world, in particular the provisions of the recommendations adopted by the 18th Session of the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Mohamed VI, held in Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco on 28 August 2000. This position asserts its support for the position of the State of Palestine asserting its sovereignty over East Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine including the Quds Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places which form an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1969 and rejects any attempt to limit Palestinian sovereignty over the Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]



RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES & COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 9TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT - "AL-AQSA INTIFADA"), DOHA, QATAR, 12-13 NOVEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolutions reaffirming the importance of Jerusalem as the core of the Palestinian cause and denouncing the provocative visit of Ariel Sharon on Haram Ash-Sharif]

RESOLUTION NO.2/9-P (IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

After considering the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. IS/9-2000/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant United Nations (UN) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Re-endorsing resolutions 2/10 of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Condemning in the strongest terms the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

Reaffirming the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing the provocative visit to the Haram Al-Sharif in Al-Quds (the Noble Sanctuary) by Ariel Sharon, September 28, 2000, accompanied by thousands of Israeli troops – the visit that marked the start of the bloody massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Muslim worshippers at the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and Palestinian citizens in all parts of the Palestinian territories – which led to the fall of over two hundred (200) "shahid" (martyrs) and thousands of Palestinian casualties;

Equally denouncing in the strongest terms all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist trampling and the Judaisation schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.
2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
3. *Asserts* its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The summit also affirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it underlines its rejection of any attempt to reduce or minimize Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Considers* definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties – decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.
5. *Urges* all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the US Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Summit calls for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
6. *Calls for* legal proceedings to challenge the soundness of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].
7. *Urges* all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.
8. *Exhorts* the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
9. *Strongly condemns* the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as

part of the area covered by the "State of Israel." The Conference considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
11. *Pays a glowing tribute* to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners. The Conference similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty's successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
12. *Thanks* the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The summit calls upon all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
13. *Lays stress* on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.
14. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially: No. 465 of March 1, 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;
 - No. 476 dated June 30, 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;
 - No. 478 dated August 20, 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Fundamental Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the features and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the Judaisation measures and their uprooting from their own City.
15. *Welcomes* the basic agreement signed between the PLO and the Vatican, February 15, 2000, which agreement considers any unilateral decisions or actions, such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds and its legal status as rejected both morally and legally. It underlines necessity for joint Islamic-Christian action to preserve the City of Al-Quds and its religious, historic, civilization-related and cultural character.
16. *Reiterates* the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.
17. *Charges* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the tenth session of the Islamic Summit Conference. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/9-P (IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;
Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;
Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. *Urges* Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/9-P (IS) - ON BAIT-UL-MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Recalling resolution no.27/8-C (IS) of the eighth (8th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran (1997);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th and 17th sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and regulating of Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995) and the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998), which welcomed the establishment of Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the fifth (5th) session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-third (23rd) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2000), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and Judaisation designs:

1. *Pays tribute* to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
2. *Expresses*, in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
3. *Notes* with satisfaction the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;

4. *Invites* OIC member states to extend their support to Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
5. *Urges* Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Bait-ul-mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
6. *Exhorts* firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of Judaisation and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
7. *Calls upon* member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. An example may be taken from the successful visit made by the Director General to Cairo in October 1999. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE 9TH SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT –
"AL-AQSA INTIFADA"), DOHA, QATAR, 12-13 NOVEMBER 2000 [EXCERPTS]**

RESOLUTION NO. 31/9C (IS) - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER, HUMAN
HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.27/8-C (IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;
Recalling also Resolution No.31/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;
Condemning the recent actions by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality.

1. *Reiterates* all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif - policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by Judaising them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
3. *Calls for* continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.
5. *Recommends* that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all believers.
6. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy

City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

7. *Calls on* Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. Recommends that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.
8. *Commends* the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfil the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. Expresses its best wishes to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI for complete success in this respect.
9. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. [...]



**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,
STATEMENT CONCERNING THE REMARKS MADE BY US SECRETARY OF
STATE COLIN POWELL ON THE ISSUE OF JERUSALEM, 12 MARCH 2001**

The Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates takes exception to the remarks that have been made by Mr. Colin L. Powell, United States Secretary of State, to the effect that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and that the United States should move its embassy to the city.

The Council of Ministers considers these statements to be in flagrant violation of the United Nations and other resolutions determining that Jerusalem is part of the Arab territories that were occupied in June 1967 and that the same considerations apply to it as to all the other occupied Palestinian territories.

The Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates expresses its strong indignation at and categorical rejection of these statements as representing a manifest and blatant alignment with aggression and occupation and an abandonment of the United States role in the peace process in the Middle East and of impartiality and fairness.

The Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates is of the view that the position enunciated by the United States Secretary of State before Congress may compound the dangers confronting the region owing to the ongoing Israeli aggression and the unjust blockade that has been maintained against the fraternal Palestinian people for more than five months and that it will indeed have dire consequences, in particular for stability in the region and for relations between the United States and the Arab and Islamic countries.

The Council of Ministers therefore urges the United States of America to handle the issue of Jerusalem in a responsible and impartial manner, not only because of the city's central importance and sanctity for Muslims and Christians but also because the international community has taken the position of rejecting the occupation under which the Holy City has languished since June 1967. It has affirmed this position in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the other Security Council and General Assembly resolutions stressing that the occupation is unlawful and that all of the measures to which it has given rise are null and void, as stated in particular in Security Council resolution 478 (1980).

The Council of Ministers takes this opportunity to renew the resolute support of the United Arab Emirates for Arab and Islamic rights in the Holy City and to state that it is essential to redeem the city from occupation so that it may serve as the capital of the independent State of Palestine.



**LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, RESOLUTION 115/6053 ON THE QUESTION OF JERUSALEM,
ADOPTED AT ITS 115TH REGULAR SESSION, CAIRO, 12 MARCH 2001**

[Resolution invoking Palestinian sovereignty over East Jerusalem and affirming the city's Arab character]

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having considered:

The note by the Secretariat;

The recommendation adopted by the Arab Conference of Officials in Charge of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Countries at its sixty-fifth session;

The relevant resolutions of the Summit Conferences and of the United Nations;

Its previous resolutions on the same subject;

And the recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Noting with concern the deteriorating situation in the city of Jerusalem caused by ongoing Israeli practices aimed at its Judaisation and at the expulsion of its Palestinian residents and the seizure of their property and resulting from the expansion of existing settlements and the repeated imposition of closures,

Decides:

1. To affirm Palestinian sovereignty over East Jerusalem and the importance of the city both as the capital of the State of Palestine and in order to ensure geographical contiguity and the freedom of movement and of economic activity of the Palestinian people;
2. To affirm the Arab character of Jerusalem and of its antiquities and Holy Places, and in particular the status of the Buraq Wall (Western Wall) as an Islamic, Palestinian and Arab monument; and to confirm the December 1930 findings of the Commission appointed by the British Government, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, concerning the Arab right to the Western or Wailing Wall [A/7057/Add.1-S/8427/Add.1];
3. To hold Israel responsible for any danger to the Buraq Wall, of any kind whatever, arising out of any threatened assaults upon it by the Israeli authorities or by Jewish extremists;
4. To affirm the established Arab position concerning the illegal character of moves to relocate the embassy of the United States of America to Jerusalem; and to recall the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held in Amman in 1980, concerning the severance of relations with countries that relocate their embassies to Jerusalem or recognize the city as the capital of Israel;
5. To urge the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to halt all of its illegal practices and measures in Jerusalem, which are in violation of all the relevant international covenants and conventions, and to do so in particular in relation to settlement activities, the expropriation of land, excavations, the withdrawal of identity documents and the imposition of blockades;
6. To call upon humanitarian and human rights organizations to support the litigation seeking to establish that the leasing by the United States of America of the land on which it intends to build its embassy is illegal;
7. To intensify efforts with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give effect to Executive Board decision 159 EX/3.4.1, relating to Jerusalem, and to General Conference resolution 30 C/28 in order to ensure the completion of the mission entrusted to the American expert Oleg Graber, who, in accordance with the spirit of the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, was commissioned to prepare a report on the cultural heritage of Jerusalem;
8. To appeal to the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as to other international and regional organizations to refrain from participating in conferences held in Jerusalem as long as the city is occupied and no agreement in its regard has been reached;
9. To request the Secretariat to intensify its consultations with all the members of the Security Council and with other States in order to explain the issue of Jerusalem, affirm the Arab position in its regard and state that position at international conferences and in international forums and to strive for compliance with the resolutions that embody international legitimacy, specifically Security Council resolution 242 (1967), in which the Council emphasizes the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and resolution 252 (1968), in which it considers Israeli measures for the Judaisation of the city of Jerusalem to be illegal;
10. To take the necessary measures to have the Al-Aqsa Fund play a more active role in funding projects for the preservation of the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem and for enabling the Palestinian economy to develop its indigenous capacities, disengage from the Israeli economy and cope with the policy of isolation and blockade.



**LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, RESOLUTION 115/6057 ON THE QUESTION OF JERUSALEM,
ADOPTED AT ITS 115TH REGULAR SESSION, CAIRO, 12 MARCH 2001**

[Resolution deploring Israel measures regarding archaeological sites in East Jerusalem]

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having considered:

The note dated 5 February 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the State of Palestine;

The note by the Secretariat;
And the recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Decides:

1. To condemn Israel's dubious attempts to assert its sovereignty over Jerusalem and certain areas of the West Bank by seeking to have a number of archaeological sites in Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territories inscribed on the World Heritage List;
2. To have member States establish the necessary contacts, at the ministerial level, with the States members of the World Heritage Committee in order to convey to them the Arab position that Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territories have since 1967 constituted occupied territory under the terms of resolutions that have the force of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and to have member States make the necessary endeavours for the deferral of any action on the Israeli request to the World Heritage Committee;
3. To request the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to form a committee of experts on legal matters and on matters relating to Jerusalem, open to representatives of all member States and meeting at League headquarters, to consider the question of the Israeli endeavours to have a number of archaeological sites in Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territories inscribed on the World Heritage List and to submit a report to the Council at its next session;
4. To request the Secretary-General, acting in coordination with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, to hold consultations with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to report to the Council at its next session.



**FINAL STATEMENT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE SUMMIT, AMMAN,
27-28 MARCH 2001 [EXCERPTS]**

1. In response to a kind invitation by His Majesty King Abdallah II Bin-al-Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and in implementation of a resolution adopted by the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Cairo on 21 and 22 October 2000 to convene the Arab League Council regularly at the summit level in an ordinary session in March every year, as of the year 2001, the Council met at the summit level in Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 27 and 28 March 2001.

[...]

7. The leaders hail with great pride the Palestinian people's steadfastness and brave intifadah in the face of the savage onslaught waged by Israel and the brutal oppression exercised by the occupation authorities. They salute the brave martyrs of the intifadah and praise the spirit of sacrifice and steadfastness shown by the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people have managed through their national leadership, relentless determination, and limitless sacrifice, to confront Israel's repressive measures and abort the de facto policy, through which the occupation authorities have tried to impose their unfair terms on the Palestinian people and negotiator by force. The leaders declare that they stand by the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle and support their brave intifadah and legitimate right to resist occupation until they achieve their just national demands, represented by their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

[...]

14. The leaders reaffirm their adherence to Security Council resolutions concerning the City of Jerusalem, especially Resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), and 478 (1980), which consider null and void all Israeli measures to change the features of this city, and call on world countries not to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem. In this respect, the leaders renew their emphasis on the resolutions adopted by the 1980 Arab summit in Amman, the 1990 summit in Baghdad, and the 2000 summit in Cairo, which call for severing all ties with states that transfer their embassies to Jerusalem or recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

[...]

16. The Arab leaders warn of the consequences of the Israeli Government's disavowal of the bases and principles on which the peace process was launched in Madrid in 1991. They also warn of the consequences of circumventing these principles or suggesting alternatives that do not respond to the rules of international legitimacy. They stress the inseparability of the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and their connection with the Palestinian track in order to realize the Arab aims of activating all tracks. They warn against the Israeli practices aimed at dealing with individual tracks separate from the others. They call for Arab coordination and reiterate that the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region requires first and foremost full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusa-

lem, and from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights up to the 4 June 1967 line, and the remaining parts of southern Lebanon that are still under occupation, including the Shab'a farms, up to the internationally recognized borders. [...]



**KING HASSAN OF MOROCCO, CHAIR OF AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIQUÉ REGARDING THE PRESERVATION OF JERUSALEM
AND ITS HOLY PLACES, 18 APRIL 2001 [EXCERPTS]**

In response to the resurgence of acts of violence, the iniquitous and unjustified use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against unarmed Palestinians, and the provocations and threats issued by the head of the Israeli Government to attack the Holy Places of Al-Quds al-Sharif and to authorize the extremists to enter the precincts of the mosque, in violation of all religious values and of international conventions and custom, His Majesty King Mohammed VI (may God be with him), Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, strongly condemns these actions and denounces these threats.

His Majesty the King, whom God preserve, calls on the international community and the United Nations to act as a matter of urgency to assume their responsibilities for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the protection of civilians and of the Holy Places, and to put an end to the Israeli acts of aggression which pose the threat of a resurgence of violence and tension in the region, endangering international peace and security.

His Majesty the King, may God be with him, urges the international community and all peace-loving people throughout the world to intervene with the Israeli Government to induce it to renounce its intransigence, the show of force and the logic of occupation and to exhibit wisdom, reason and dialogue on the basis of international legitimacy and of United Nations resolutions. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE OIC
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE GRAVE SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, DOHA, QATAR, 26 MAY 2001 [EXCERPTS]**

1. The Conference salutes with great pride the Intifada of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, and reaffirms its full political and material support and backing for the Palestinian resistance in the face of Israeli occupation as well as its support for their blessed Intifada and the legitimate Palestinian right to resist occupation. In this respect, it calls on the Member States for the prompt provision of the necessary material assistance to the Palestinian National Authority and to open the way for raising popular donations to support the resistance of the Palestinian people. The Conference pays its respects in commemoration of the martyrs and their immaculate spirit, expresses its best wishes of quick recovery for the wounded victims, and reaffirms its determination to mobilize all possible resources in the various political, moral, material, economic, human, and information fields for the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to enable the Palestinian people to secure its inalienable national rights, including its right to return to its homes and property and the right to self-determination and the establishment of its independent State on its national territories with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

[...]

4. The Conference condemns the Israeli occupying forces for shelling the Palestinian cities, villages and camps and its use of F-16 fighters, and US made Apache helicopter gunships, heavy tanks, missiles from naval ships and the use of depleted uranium bullets and poisonous gases which has caused the death of tens of Palestinians and wounded hundreds of others among the civilian population, destroyed residential areas and civilian and official facilities; and calls on the UN Security Council to promptly intervene in order to put an end to this dangerous and aggressive escalation against the Palestinian people and sanctities in Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and provide international protection for the Palestinian people.

[...]

10. The Conference warns of the dangers of the Israeli designs to close down Palestinian institutions in the city of Al-Quds, to desecrate the sanctity of the precincts of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitutes an insult to the holy places and sentiments of the Islamic Ummah that is bound to set off an unprecedented conflagration in the whole region. In this context, it stresses that every effort should be made to safeguard the identity and Islamic Arab character of Al-Quds and to preserve the Islamic and Christian holy shrines in Palestine. [...]

13. The Conference emphasizes the need for convening a meeting of the High Signatories of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, in accordance with the statement issued by the meeting of the High Signatories held in Geneva on 15 July 1999, and for Israel's continued gross violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories particularly Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to consider these violations and take the necessary measures to implement the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and provide protection for the Palestinian people.

[...]

22. The Conference decides to stop all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and calls on Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to break these relations, to close down any missions or offices, sever all economic relations, and all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 28TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, (SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT –
INTIFADA AL-AQSA), BAMAKO, MALI, 25-27 JUNE 2001 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Communiqué calling for international protection of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem
and condemning Israel's expansionist settlement policy in the city]*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

[...]

16. The Conference hailed the uprising of the Palestinian people, the "Intifada of the blessed Al-Aqsa" in defense of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the holy places and to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to achieve the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the steadfast Palestinian people.

17. The Conference invites OIC Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people in their blessed Intifada of Al-Aqsa and supporting their just and legitimate struggle. It called on the Islamic Ummah to mobilize all its resources to help them achieve their national goals in full. It further invited the Member States to back the Palestinian National Authority given the difficult financial and economic circumstances currently undergone by the Palestinian people, so as to invigorate the blessed Palestinian Intifada.

18. It stressed the need to implement the resolutions and decisions contained in the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha on May 26, 2001 on the grave situation prevailing in the Palestinian Territories.

19. The Conference called upon the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. The Conference further deplored the United State's use of the veto against the draft resolution on the protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and the establishment of a UN monitoring task force in those territories, such a stand being totally in conflict with the USA's responsibility as a sponsor of the peace process and a permanent member of the Security Council, with a special responsibility regarding the safeguarding of international peace and security.

20. The Conference affirmed the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the High Contracting Parties of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, with a view to taking the necessary binding measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

21. The Conference condemned Israel's expansionist settlement policy and reiterated the need to stop all settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices which are contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy" and which are also counter to the accords signed in this context by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference urged the UN Security Council to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 and to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent and prohibit settlement in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, in line with Security Council resolution 446.

22. The Conference commended the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, King of Morocco.

It also paid tribute to the late King His Majesty Hassan II for his efforts to set up the agency of Beit Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and define its objectives in the protection of the holy city and its Palestinian population. It expresses its thanks to his successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who placed this institution under his patronage and provided it with full necessary means thus enabling it to begin work under the best auspices.

23. The Conference asserted its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference also affirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it underlined its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
24. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for not implementing the resolutions of the international legitimacy on Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and Israel's rejection of regional and international initiatives aimed at cessation of its criminal aggressions against the Palestinian people, and the immediate and unconditional halting of all its colonialist expansionist settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories.
25. The Conference considered as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of "International Legitimacy" as well as international conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. The Conference called on the Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories in accordance with resolution 446.
26. The Conference decided to stop all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and called on Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish, relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to break these relations, to close down any missions or offices, sever all economic relations, and end all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.



**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES,
LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS OF THE 28TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT –
INTIFADA AL-AQSA) BAMAKO, MALI, 25-27 JUNE 2001 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions asserting the OIC's support for Jerusalem and condemning Israeli practices]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/28-P - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

After considering the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. ICFM/28-2001/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant United Nations (UN) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Re-endorsing resolutions 2/10 of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Condemning in the strongest terms the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

Reaffirming the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Equally denouncing in the strongest terms all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and Judaisation schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1. *Reaffirms its endorsement* of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.
2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
3. *Asserts* its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference *also affirms* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it *underlines* its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Considers* definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties – decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.
5. *Urges* all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the US Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Conference calls for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
6. *Calls* for legal proceedings to challenge the validity of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "Waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].
7. *Urges* all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.
8. *Exhorts* the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the

demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.

9. *Strongly condemns* the decisions of the Israeli “Supreme Court” on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the “State of Israel.” The *Conference* considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.
10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
11. *Strongly condemns* the declarations made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and *stresses* that such a step would form a blatant affront to the feelings of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards and overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. *Urges* the international community and the United Nations to intervene promptly and shoulder their responsibility as to the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
13. *Pays a glowing tribute* to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners. The *Conference* similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty’s successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
14. *Thanks* the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The *Conference calls upon* all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
15. *Lays stress* on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.
16. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:
17. *Reiterates* the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/28-P - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;
Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;
Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. *Urges* Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/28-P - ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabiul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995), the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998) and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-fourth (24th) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2001), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and Judaisation designs:

1. *Pays tribute* to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
2. *Expresses*, in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;
4. *Invites* OIC member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
5. *Urges* Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
6. *Exhorts* firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of Judaisation and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
7. *Calls upon* member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. [...]



RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OF THE 28TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT - INTIFADA AL-AQSA) BAMAKO, MALI, 25-27 JUNE 2001 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolution reaffirming the importance of the city of Jerusalem and calling for international support]

RESOLUTION NO. 34/28-C - ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER, HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali from 4-6 Rabi ul Thani, 1422H (25-27 June 2001),

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality;

Having considered the recommendations of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject:

1. *Recommends* to the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the provisions in the key operative paragraphs of Res. No. 31/9-C (IS) issued by the Islamic Summit Conference, namely:
 - a) Reiterates all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
 - b) Calls for continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.
 - c) Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.
 - d) Recommends that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to

- safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all believers.
- e) Urges the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in AlQuds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.
 - f) Calls on Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. Recommends that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.
2. Condemns the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif - policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by Judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant UN and Security Council Resolutions.
 3. Expresses its strong indignation over the recent desecration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the new round of massacre of the Palestinians, resulting in martyrdom of hundreds of Palestinian people who have stood up against the acts of desecration of Islamic holy places.
 4. Commends the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfill the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. It also commends the fine efforts exerted in this regard by his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI.
 5. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
ABDELOUAHED BELKEZIZ, STATEMENT ON ISRAELI THREATS TO STORM THE
PRECINCTS OF THE BLESSED AL-AQSA MOSQUE, JEDDAH, 24 JULY 2001**

The mass media have carried disturbing reports on the intention of groups of Israeli extremists to violate the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and establish a Jewish synagogue therein. The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is of the view that this action is of enormous gravity and shall be considered as a blatant provocation which will inflict a deep wound to the sentiments of the Ummah and the Muslims, touching the core of their beliefs. It will also be a fore-runner of a great evil of untold consequences as regards peace and stability in the Middle East and the entire world.

While warning Israeli officials against allowing these extremists to proceed with their criminal aggression, the OIC would like to recall that the precincts of Al-Aqsa Mosque has been a holy Islamic arena for more than fourteen centuries without the existence of any non-Islamic traces whatsoever. The violation or desecration of these precincts will ignite sentiments of extreme hostility and hatred, and heighten tension, dispute and conflicts which will serve the interests of none.

The OIC, therefore, appeals to the international community, and in particular the super powers, to assume their historical obligations on the matter by adopting a drastic and expeditious position to thwart these threats in order to save the region from being engulfed into the cycle of armed conflict, bloodshed and destruction, which will be the inevitable consequences of these serious and aggressive Israeli provocations.



**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UN
TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 30 JULY 2001**

[Letter condemning provocations by Israeli extremist groups in the precincts of the mosques in Jerusalem]

The State of Qatar, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has expressed its disapproval and condemnation of the dangerous Israeli escalation exemplified by the decision of an extremist religious group to lay a cornerstone for the alleged Temple at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem. This is a provocation to religious sentiments and is to be regarded as an affront to the sanctity of the Islamic Holy Places and an act of wanton aggression against them.

In a statement to the Qatar News Agency, an authoritative source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that this criminal act is a violation of the sanctity of the Islamic Holy Places and of the heritage of human civilization. It is an open affront to the sentiments of the Arab and Muslim peoples of the world and may thus ignite the situation in the region, over and above the fact that it represents a violation of international law and custom.

The source appealed to the international community and to the Security Council and its permanent members to meet their responsibility to prevent such provocation.

The source urged the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as the European Union to take immediate action to halt such grave outrages against the sanctity of Jerusalem and to create more appropriate conditions for a resumption of the peace process in the Middle East.

In concluding his statement, the source stressed that the State of Qatar, as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, would support the Palestinian people in its just struggle to regain its land and its legitimate rights in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the principle of land for peace, and he called upon Israel to respond to all the international initiatives and efforts being made for the establishment of peace, security and stability in the Middle East region.



**SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PRESS RELEASE CALLING FOR AN URGENT MEETING OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL
TO CONSIDER RECENT ISRAELI ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE,
JEDDAH, 15 AUGUST 2001**

*[Call for action to compel Israel to restore the Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem
and denouncing transformations of the city's status]*

In the wake of the Israeli seizures of Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including "Orient House," Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), has embarked on intensive and wide ranging contacts and consultations to reach a common stance on action that ought to be taken to compel Israel to restore the Palestinian institutions in the Holy City to their owners, put an end to the successive Israeli aggressions against the unarmed Palestinian people and open the way for a resumption of the peace process.

The OIC Secretary-General thus contacted the Chair of the 9th Islamic Summit (the State of Qatar), President Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and Arab League Secretary-General Amr Moussa to evolve a common stand to foster the Palestinian stance as expressed by President Yasser Arafat in the latter's messages to the heads of State and government, calling for "an end to the Israeli measures, the immediate start of implementation of the Mitchell recommendations and for providing international observers to follow-up and monitor the implementation."

In that context, Dr. Belkeziz received a message from President Arafat on the recent developments in the city of Al-Quds and the areas under the Palestinian National Authority. In his message, the Palestinian President pointed to the grave impact of such a situation on the stability of the Middle East area and the necessity to place back the peace process on its normal track. President Arafat reaffirmed his "total commitment to all the agreements and 'understandings' reached, including those relating to security, latest among which was that of George Tennet." Appended to President Arafat's message was a copy of one written by Shimon Perez when he was minister of foreign affairs, affirming that the Israeli authorities recognized the fundamental missions carried out by "all the Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem," hence the necessity to preserve and encourage them.

On the other hand, two representatives of the American and Russian consulates in Jeddah were received on the morning of August 12, 2001, at OIC headquarters where they were handed over a copy of the statement issued by the OIC Secretary-General on the issue of the recent Israeli assaults against Palestinian institutions in the Holy City. The statement comprised an urgent appeal to the United States and Russia, in their capacity as co-sponsors of the peace process, to spare no time in intervening to halt such attacks, ensure international protection to the Palestinian people and restore the earlier status of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds so that they may resume the role they played as agreed in the framework of the peace process.

In another development, the OIC Secretary-General sent a message to the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, stressing the move, on the part of the Palestinian authorities, consisting in invading Orient House and eight (8) Palestinian institutions in the holy city of Al-Quds was tantamount to blatant denial and violation of the accords concluded by the Israeli authorities with the PNA, denying, at the same time, the Arab city of Al-Quds its special legal status which the Israelis approved, thirty five (35) years ago, dealt with and abided by.

Dr. Belkeziz noted that the Israeli measures created a new state of affairs, or conditions, and constituted a grave political transformation of the Holy City's political status. For that reason, the international community may not turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to those acts. Rather, it was incumbent upon everybody to stand like one man to restore normalcy thereby averting unforeseen and incalculable consequences that may conduce the area to a cycle of violence, devastation and bloodshed, Dr. Belkeziz said.

The OIC Secretary-General underscored the fact that the United Nations, as represented by the UN Security Council was the world authority capable of reinstating right and justice. For this reason, he added, the Security Council was duty-bound to hold an extraordinary session to discuss the situation and adopt binding resolutions to annul the dangerous and illegitimate measures adopted by Israel.

Similarly, Dr. Belkeziz sent other messages to the secretaries-general of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Chair of the European Union (EU) as well as the foreign minister of Mali – current chairman of the 28th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), highlighting the dangers inherent in the measures taken by Israel against Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and reviewing the efforts carried out by the Chair of the Islamic Summit along with the OIC general secretariat to obtain the convocation of an urgent meeting of the UN security council to deal with the situation by abolishing the grave arbitrary and coercive measures on the part of Israel and providing international protection to the Palestinian people so that the latter may not always be prone to suppression and persecution at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General is constantly in touch with President Yasser Arafat and a number of foreign ministers of OIC member states to crystallize a common stance that may accelerate the holding of the advocated Security Council meeting.



**ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, PRESS RELEASE,
JEDDAH, 21 AUGUST 2001**

*[On the occasion of the anniversary of the arson attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque, the OIC invited
the UN Security Council to uphold the international legitimacy in Jerusalem]*

The date of August 21st corresponds with the anniversary of the criminal arson attack perpetrated against the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa. Today, this anniversary is commemorated at a time when the Palestinian people, the occupied city of Al-Quds and the holy shrines are facing a brutal Israeli aggression which has been escalating over the last twelve months.

Israel is still imposing an abusive blockade around the city of Al-Quds and denying the faithful access to their places of worship. Israel has gone as far as to choose the age group of those who may be allowed to perform prayers at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, considered to be the first of the two Qiblas and third holy shrine in Islam. Even these authorized worshippers are subjected to humiliation and harassment, their identity cards being withdrawn from them and not returned to them until after their prayers.

This painful anniversary comes around at a time when Israel is continuing its brutal aggressions against the defenseless Palestinian people, with incursions into their towns, destruction of their homes, assassination of their leaders, usurpation of their land, bulldozing of their plantations and destruction of their economy.

The Israeli aggression has even extended to Palestinian institutions in the occupied city of Al-Quds, through its occupation and its closure within a systematic plan aimed at altering the historical facts and the falsification of the reality which points to the fact that the city of Al-Quds is an occupied city and that the Israeli presence there is temporary and of colonialist character which must come to an end sooner or later. This anniversary of this criminal attack against the blessed mosque of Al-Aqsa falls at a time when the UN Security Council is getting ready to hold a special session at the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to discuss the deteriorated situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and the recent developments in the city of Al-Quds.

On this occasion, the Organization of the Islamic Conference urges the international community, once again, to shoulder its responsibilities and compel Israel to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy concerning Al-Quds, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, so that this part of the world may enjoy the peace to which it aspires.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference hopes that the Security Council's present emergency session may offer an opportune occasion for the Council to adopt an equitable stand which the international community looks for to ensure that international legitimacy prevails.



STATEMENT BY AHMAD HAJIHOSEINI, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO THE UN, BEFORE THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON "THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION", NEW YORK, 21 AUGUST 2001

[Statement condemning the closures of Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem]

In the Name of God, the Most Merciful, the Most Beneficent

Mr. President

It is my pleasure at the outset to extend to you greetings from the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz and express our sincere thanks for the promptness with which you have convened this Important meeting at the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I should like also to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency for the month of August We are confident that under your able leadership the work of the Council Will be carried out in a constructive manner.

I extend my thanks to you, sir, for the opportunity to participate in this debate on the grave and deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including Jerusalem-Al Quds Al-Sharif.

Mr. President,

I speak on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the second largest inter organization after the United Nations with fifty seven Member States covering a total population of over 1.3 billion people. We share the views of many of the speakers, especially our Member States, on the grave and deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem - Al-Quds Al-Sharif -, as a result of the unwarranted escalation of the Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people, its illegal seizure of the Orient House and other Palestinian institutions In the occupied East Jerusalem as well as the Illegal and inhuman Israeli practices against the Palestinian population which continue unabated.

Anyone following the ongoing events in Palestine would conclude that the present Israeli government is indulging in the worst draconian practices ever undertaken by an occupying power in the present era; an era which we thought would be the epoch of self-determination, human rights, the preservation of human dignity and livelihood even in occupied territories. Didn't the laws, covenants, conventions and agreements reached by mankind In the century that has Just preceded ensure to the people under foreign occupation the right to determine their future and to lead a dignified life? Didn't these instruments guarantee such human rights and protection from aggression, and of property rights, together with all other fundamental rights?

A glance at television newscasts these days will give a clear picture of the tragedies that are befalling the Palestinians in the occupied territories at the hands of the Israeli occupation forces. We are constantly witnessing through the media all those scenes of horror, terror, indiscriminate devastation, persecution and repression of Palestinians at the hands of these forces. We are seeing young children wandering and roaming around amid the rubble of what used to be their homes, now blown up or demolished and removed by Israeli bulldozers. We are watching funeral processions of martyrs including - children, and infants, day after day

throughout Palestine. We are also witnessing the assassination of civil society leaders by Israeli forces. We are hearing about Israel using the most destructive military warplanes to level to the ground houses and civilian Installations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and seeing land being confiscated by force and without legal basis, and being turned into construction sites of illegal colonial settlements. Furthermore we are hearing about the use of “excessive force”, to borrow the now familiar expression, against the Palestinian people.

Mr. President,

There are countless other such Israeli practices which I need not elaborate and describe further, but which tear apart the Palestinian territories. They include siege and starvation of the Palestinian people and depriving them of their most fundamental right to dignity, for no other reason than seeking an end to Israeli occupation of their land. We know that Israel, the occupying Power, has practically shrunk the Palestinian presence into a small portion of the Palestinian territory- no more than some 20% of It. Israel is also attempting to further shrink that portion to disperse forcibly more Palestinians from their lands and ancestral homes in which they have lived for thousands of years, thus joining the waves of Palestinian refugees that have been in exile end in Diaspora over the past fifty years. By doing so, Israel is luring new Jewish immigrants from all over the world to the land usurped from its Palestinian owners and to live in illegal colonial settlements. Israel keeps on building these settlements despite the denunciation of such actions by the international community.

We question, by what right all this is taking place? By what ethnic cleansing ideology Israeli officials are perpetrating those crimes. Why was ethnic cleansing in the Balkans considered a crime that prompted armies and fleets to intervene to stop It, while the world stands idle in the face of the ethnic cleansing in Palestine. Not only that, but some world powers seem even to encourage and support this crime.

Might I respectfully ask how can this august Council, which is entrusted by the international community with the duty of safeguarding international peace and security, permit Israel which scoffs vehemently at the United Nations to reject the notion that this international organization play any role in the settlement that will restore Palestinian rights? Has Israel ever, even once, accepted the resolutions and decisions of International legitimacy? Has it complied with a single one of the innumerable resolutions and decisions adopted by this honorable Council to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories since 1967? Why this respected Council has not applied sanctions against Israel? Does this not indicate double-standard somewhere?

Most of the illegal and Inhuman Israeli practices I just referred to, which may be corroborated by millions of television viewers all over the world, can certainly be regarded in International law as war crimes whose perpetrators should be liable and accountable for these crimes. Is it not cynical that there are those who qualify the state in whose name all those atrocities are committed, as the only democratic state in the Middle East? What democracy are they talking about? And if such is a democracy from their vantage point, then what is barbarism and where does the law of jungle stand in all this?

Mr. President,

As a continuation of the practices I just spoke of, the Israeli authorities lately came out with a very dangerous precedent in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif when it resorted to the closure of the Orient House, the Institution and headquarters of the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks, and of Palestinian institutions that extended social and humanitarian services to the Palestinians in the city of Al-Quds.

It is noteworthy that these Palestinian institutions, recognized by Israel, were regularly engaged in handling Palestinian affairs in the occupied East Jerusalem since 1967. East Jerusalem is considered in the resolutions of this august Council as part and parcel of the Occupied Palestinian Territory to which all International provisions regulating the affairs of occupied territories should apply. In fact, as I said a moment ago, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres actually wrote to his Norwegian counterpart Johan Juergen Holst, when signing the Oslo agreement in 1993: ‘The Palestinian institutions of East Jerusalem and the interests and wellbeing of the Palestinians of East Jerusalem are of great importance and will be preserved.’

Peres stated in his message that: ‘All the Palestinian institutions of East Jerusalem, including the economic, social, educational and cultural, and the holy Christian and Muslim places, are performing an essential task for the Palestinian population’. He added: ‘Needless to say, we will not hamper their activity; on the contrary, the fulfillment of this important mission is to be encouraged’.

The Israeli government’s recent illegal measures show only one thing, that Israelis is reneging on the guarantees and commitments made by it. Instead it is snatching away and depriving East Jerusalem of its special status which served also to protect Palestinian Institutions In the city. This unwarranted action is a grave development and a new Israeli provocation of Muslims worldwide who have deep-rooted attachment to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and have religious and spiritual ties dating back to thousands of years.

Based upon what is stated thus far, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) urges the Security Council to take the necessary measures to provide protection to the Palestinian people and to compel Israel to put an end to its bloody military campaign against them, and to reconstitute Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem and lift the restrictions imposed upon the entry to Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Muslim and Christian places of worship in the city.

Mr. President,

Violence can only beget violence, and the excessive inhuman subjugation and suffering to which the Palestinian people are being subjected since 1967 is driving them to despair. It is leaving them with no other option but to undertake a legitimate and just resistance against Israeli occupation, which is one internationally recognized right of self-defence.

The protection we seek should restrain Israel from continuing its illegal and Inhuman practices targeting the Palestinian people and clear the air for the resumption of the peace process, which has been deadlocked for years as a result of the procrastination and delaying tactics of successive Israeli governments in implementing the resolutions and decisions of International legitimacy based on relevant Security Council resolutions and the “land for peace” principle.

It has become crystal clear to any observer of the question of Palestine and the Middle East as a whole, that there will be no peace as long as the occupied territories have not been liberated and as long as the spirit and letter of the decisions of international legitimacy remain rejected by Israel, thus preventing the Council and the United Nations from discharging their basic role in the settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Mr. President,

I thank you again for convening this important meeting and express the hope that your deliberations will prevail in relieving the Palestinian people and the populations of the occupied Arab territories of the suffering and injustices being imposed upon them by the Israeli occupation forces. In doing so, the Security Council will move towards restoring its own prestige and authority which is needed in maintaining international peace and security.

Thank you, Mr. President



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 10TH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE GRAVE SITUATION IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, DOHA, QATAR, 10 DECEMBER 2001

[Communiqué reiterating previous resolutions on Jerusalem and calling for an end of violations in the city]

At the kind invitation of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held on 25 Ramadan 1422H (10 December 2001) in Doha, State of Qatar, to consider the grave situation prevailing in Palestine as a result of persistent and escalating Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. [...]

After exhaustive discussions and deliberations between Their Excellencies the Ministers and the heads of delegation, the Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States on the grave situation prevailing in Palestine and the whole area, reached the following decisions:

- The Conference reiterates its commitment to all the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences and meetings relevant to the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict. [...]
- The Conference calls on the United States of America to actuate the positive elements contained in its vision on solving the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which rests on the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that provide for ending the Israeli occupation and halting settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and establishment of the independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds as its capital. It also calls on the US administration to actually implement the provisions of the aforementioned vision in accordance with specific mechanism and time table whereby deeds would be fully synchronized with words. [...]
- The Conference requests the Chairman of the Summit to constitute a ministerial level Committee composed of: State of Qatar as Chairman, and Republic of Mali, Malaysia, Syrian Arab Republic, Kingdom

of Morocco, Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Senegal as well as the OIC Secretary General as members, with a view to carry out urgent contacts with the Permanent Member States of the UN Secretary Council, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Presidency of the European Union and the Vatican. The objectives of this Committee will be to explain the plight and suffering of the Palestinian people and the impact of the Israeli aggression on the situation in the region. The Committee would set up an Islamic working mechanism aimed at projecting the unity of the Islamic position and determination to mobilize every possible support and assistance to this just cause in accordance with the following basis:

1. Establishing the independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. Rejecting the Judaisation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
[...]
5. Lifting the blockade and the closure imposed on the Palestinian people as well as immediately withdrawing the Israeli forces from the areas under the Palestinian authority which Israel had reoccupied, and also withdrawing from all the occupied Arab territories to the 4th of June 1967 line, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Golan as well as their withdrawing from the remaining parts of Southern Lebanon.
[...]
8. Lifting immediately the sieges and blockades imposed on all Palestinian areas, including the city of Al-Quds.
[...]



**FINAL STATEMENT OF THE 19TH SESSION OF THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE,
MARRAKECH, 25 JANUARY 2002**

*[Statement calling for the restoration of Palestinian rights in Jerusalem
and demanding international action]*

Upon a gracious invitation from His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, chairman of Al-Quds committee, the latter held its nineteenth session in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, on Friday 11 Dul Quida 1422 (25 January 2002) to examine the serious and critical situation through which the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif are going as a result of the continued Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the attempts of the Israeli Government to cripple the Palestinian Authority.

The meeting recorded the forced absence of the Palestinian President His Excellency Yasser Arafat due to the arbitrary decision taken by the Israeli authorities to restrain his movements. Attending the session were their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as well as the delegations of States that are members of the Committee and the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

His Majesty Mohammed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee delivered an opening speech in which he stressed the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah with the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership represented by the National Palestinian Authority.

His Majesty also underlined the fact that the present difficult circumstances through which the Palestinian issue is going require adhering to realism and having a good sense of responsibility. His Majesty then appealed to the human consciousness and the international community to put an end to the Sharon's arrogance and take the kind of action that would spare the region and the whole world tragedies while they can overcome them.

His Majesty also reaffirmed that the Muslim Ummah is committed to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, one that will enable the Palestinian people to recover its legitimate rights and establish its independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the state of Palestine delivered the message of President Yasser Arafat to His Majesty and the heads of the delegations participating in the session.

President Arafat invited the participants to forward a clear message on behalf of the Islamic States, to the whole world exhorting it to work towards ending the war that Israel is waging against the Palestinian people, providing international protection to the Palestinian people and creating an international mechanism that would oblige Israel to abide by international legality and the signed agreements, terminate its occupation and dismantle settlements as that would constitute the ultimate guarantee for the achievement of peace and security in the region.

The members of the Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, started their deliberations concerning the present situation, after which they issued the following appeal to the international community.

1. The Committee commends the responsible measures taken by the Palestinian leadership as expressed in its commitment to a unilateral ceasefire.
The Committee highly appreciates the self-restraint of the Palestinian Authority despite the unabated ferocious Israeli aggression directed against it and reaffirms its support to the resistance of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada.
The Committee stresses that the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East was and remains the main objective of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and the principle of "Land for Peace".
2. The Committee expresses its condemnation of the escalation with which Israel responds to the Palestinian appeasement measures, and reminds their international community that the continuation of the Israeli occupation is the cause of the explosive situation in the region as it was directed at besieging the headquarters of President Yasser Arafat, who was duly elected by the Palestinian people, and restrain his movement, demolishing houses, displacing hundreds of families, killing children and destroying the basic infrastructure and Palestinian institutions, in addition to assassinations, blockades and closures.
3. The Committee reaffirms that the Islamic states are active actors of the international community and its institutions and will not remain silent.
They will use all the opportunities available within international institutions to put an end to the Israeli aggression and to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land.
4. The Committee calls upon the United States, as the sponsor of the peace process, to take immediate and firm action to oblige Israel to halt its aggression against the Palestinian people, and reaffirms that Israel's behaviour is likely to trigger reactions at a time of global consensus reached in the aftermath of the criminal acts perpetrated on September 11th against innocent civilians and institutions in the United States of America. The world has indeed reached an agreement concerning the eradication of terrorism and its causes with a view to ensuring stability and security in the world.
5. The Committee expressed its support to all efforts and initiatives aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace that guarantees security and stability of the region, and enables the Palestinian people to enjoy all its rights including its right to establish an independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its opposition to any attempt by Israel to undermine the foundations of peace embodied in the principle of "Land for Peace", international legality and the agreements concluded between the National Palestinian Authority and previous Israeli governments.
6. The Committee invites the international community to assume its responsibilities vis-à-vis the serious and blatant violations against the Palestinian people, and calls upon the Security Council, in particular, to carry out its duties concerning the maintenance of international peace and security by virtue of the United Nations Charter, and adopt a resolution calling for the immediate deployment of a multinational force for the protection of the Palestinian people. The Council should also work towards the implementation of its resolutions so as to preserve its credibility as a United Nations organ.
7. The Committee notes that the Israeli Government has not responded to any appeal or attempt from international mediators.

It has, instead, continued to ignore the rules of international law, the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations as well as the signed agreements. The Committee is of the view that the issue must be brought back to the Security Council in order to enable this organ to assume its responsibility.

In view of the serious and explosive situation prevailing in the occupied territories, a situation that threatens peace in the whole world, it has become imperative for the international community to assume its responsibility by exercising pressure on Israel so that it halts its aggression, withdraws its forces immediately from the Palestinian zones, lifts the siege on the headquarters of the Palestinian president, and takes the necessary measures to achieve peace in the region in order to create the conditions that are conducive to the revival of the peace process and to the resumption of negotiations between the two parties without any preconditions.

All, these measures should be accompanied and supported with deployment of international observers to supervise the implementation of the Mitchell Report and Tenet's Plan, through a clearly defined mechanism and according to a precise timetable.

The Committee is convinced that the ending of the practices and illegal measures of the occupying Israeli authorities would create conditions conducive to the return to calm, and the resumption of negotiations from the point at which they were interrupted, and would contribute to the concretization of the call of President Bush and his Secretary of State for the establishment of the independent Palestinian state in conformity with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The Committee expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty Mohammed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, for his relentless endeavours, at the Arab, Islamic and international levels, for the support of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for convening this important session in Marrakech.

The Committee also expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of his Majesty and the Moroccan people for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the participating delegations.



**THE ARAB LEAGUE “PEACE PLAN”, ARAB LEAGUE SUMMIT CONFERENCE,
BEIRUT, 27 MARCH 2002 [EXCERPTS]**

[This plan, which originated as a Saudi initiative floated by acting Saudi regent Crown Prince Abdullah, Was discussed, modified and eventually adopted at the Beirut Summit in March 2002; it envisioned East Jerusalem as the capital of the Palestinian state]

THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, at its 14th Ordinary Session;

Reaffirming the resolution taken in June 1996 at the Cairo Extraordinary Arab Summit that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the strategic option of the Arab Countries, to be achieved in accordance with International Legality, and which would require a comparable commitment on the part of the Israeli Government.

Having listened to the statement made by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdullaziz, the Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in which his Highness presented his Initiative, calling for full Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, reaffirmed by the Madrid Conference of 1991 and the land for peace principle, and Israel's acceptance of an independent Palestinian State, with East Jerusalem as its capital, in return for the establishment of normal relations in the context of a comprehensive peace with Israel.

Emanating from the conviction of the Arab countries that a military solution to the conflict will not achieve peace or provide security for the parties, the council:

1. *Requests* Israel to reconsider its policies and declare that a just peace is its strategic option as well.
2. *Further calls upon* Israel to affirm:
[...]
- c. The acceptance of the establishment of a Sovereign Independent Palestinian State on the Palestinian territories occupied since the 4th of June 1967 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with East Jerusalem as its capital. [...]



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 29TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF SOLIDARITY AND DIALOGUE), KHARTOUM,
SUDAN, 25-27 JUNE 2002 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué expressing the OIC's support for the cause of Jerusalem and demanding international support]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

14. The Conference *hailed with great pride* the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and its valiant uprising in the face of the Israeli occupation forces so as to gain its legitimate rights. It *reaffirmed* its continuing political, material, and moral support, backing, and endorsement of the Palestinian people in facing the Israeli occupation, which is the main reason behind the deterioration and gravity of the situation in this region.

15. The Conference stressed the need for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It stressed also the need to implement the international resolutions on the cause of Palestine, particularly UNSC resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002), 1402 (2002), and 1403 (2002).
16. The Conference *also asserted* its support of the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967. It *also affirmed* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it *underlined* its rejection of any attempt to undermine Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
17. The Conference *called on* the UN Security Council to assume its responsibilities by intervening immediately to put an end to the Israeli aggression and prevent the Israeli Government from pursuing its aggressive designs aimed at undermining the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to destabilize the region and reoccupying the liberated areas of Palestinian territories in order to void the agreements and destroy the foundations of the peace process. It *also called on* the UNSC to compel Israel to lift the blockade and closures imposed on the Palestinian towns, villages, and camps, to halt its confiscation of lands and properties and demolition of houses, and to desist from any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
18. The Conference *called upon* the UNSC to shoulder its responsibilities in securing the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable and imprescriptible national rights, realize their national sovereignty over their national soil, and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
19. The Conference *adopted* the Arab peace initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Middle East as approved by the Fourteenth Arab Summit held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28th March 2002 and *decided* to use all possible means in order to explain and clarify the full implications of this initiative and win international support for its implementation.
20. The Conference *commended* the efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, and *affirmed* the necessity to implement the provisions of the Final Communiqués of the 19th Session of Al-Quds Committee held in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, on 25th January 2002 under the auspices of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States on the Grave Conditions in the Palestinian Territories held in Doha on 26th May 2001, and the 10th Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha on 10th December 2001 on the Grave Conditions in the Palestinian Territories; as well as the provisions of the Final Communiqué on Conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territories adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Terrorism held in Kuala Lumpur on 1-3 April 2002.
21. The Conference *considered as null and void* all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of international legitimacy as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, and legislative, administrative, and settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural, and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void, contrary to the resolutions and decisions of international legitimacy and of international covenants and conventions, and diametrically opposed to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It *called on* the UNSC to revive the International Committee for Supervision and Monitoring to Prevent Settlements in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories in accordance with UNSC resolution 446. [...]



RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS: ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, OF THE 29TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF SOLIDARITY & DIALOGUE), KHARTOUM, SUDAN, 25-27 JUNE 2002 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolutions reiterating the importance of Jerusalem for the Islamic states, condemning Israeli violations in the city and calling for action and support at the international level]

RESOLUTION NO. 1/29-PAL - ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June 2002),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Case of Palestinian and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000); 1397 (2002); 1402 (2002); 1403 (2002); 1405 (2002) and General Assembly resolution no.194 on refugees as well as resolution No. ES-10/17; resolution No. A/ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories as well as the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on 19 October 2000, and the resolutions of the 57th Session of the Human Rights Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, adopted on 11 April 2001, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States particularly the resolution of the 14th Arab Summit, held in Beirut on 28 March 2002 concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes and massacres as well as repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinian people, committing aggression against their holy places and national institutions and continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its reneging on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the regular session of the League of Arab States Summit held in Beirut on 27-28 March 2002 which adopted the Arab Peace Plan based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the 4th of June 1967 borders;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "Intifada" (uprising) to recover their inalienable national rights;

Resolving to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1. *Reiterates* all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly resolutions of the 19th Session of Al-Quds Committee in connection with the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. Stresses the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) 1397 (2002), 1402 (2002), 1403 (2002) and 1405 (2002) as well as UN General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and resolution 194 (1949) adopted by the same body on the right of return to the Palestinian refugees, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.
3. *Backs* the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967; *emphasizes* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and *vehemently rejects* any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Hails* with great pride the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their heroic "Intifada" against the Israeli occupation in order to achieve their legitimate rights. *Emphasizes* the continuation of providing its political material and moral support to enable the Palestinian people to confront occupation while stressing that the Israeli occupation is the main reason behind the deterioration and gravity of the situation in the region.
5. *Adopts* the Arab peace initiative for settling the issue of Palestine and the Middle East, which was adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; *decides to act* by all means and ways to promote this initiative, state its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.

6. *Affirms* the support of Member States to the peace process according to the foundations defined by the Madrid Peace Conference, which are based on the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the “land for peace” principle, all of which call for Israel’s withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967 line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.
7. *Underlines* that Israel’s flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based, and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process; *holds* the Israeli Government fully responsible for this situation.
8. *Requests* the International Community and the United Nations, particularly the United States, the Russian Federation and the European Union to interfere immediately so as to put an end to the Israeli aggression and to prevent the government of Israel from pursuing its aggressive plans aimed at undermining the Palestinian National Authority, creating instability and reoccupying the liberated areas of the Palestinian territories with a view to undermining the agreements and sabotaging the very foundations of the Peace Process.
9. *Reaffirms* the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its aspects that would ensure ending the occupation, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
10. *Also reaffirms* the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and the General Assembly resolution 194 (1949) on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property and on compensating them, as a cornerstone of the final, just and comprehensive settlement.
11. *Calls on* the states of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, occupied since June 4th, 1967, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the “international legitimacy,” and *exhorts* the states of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.
12. *Calls for action* at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to put an end to its massacres and aggression against the civilian Palestinians and to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions, lift the siege and closure imposed on Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, stop the confiscation of lands and the demolition of houses and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
13. *Appreciates* with great pride, the official and popular support extended by Member States to the Palestinian people and its National Authority, and *also urges* Member States to continue extending all kinds of support to the tragedy-stricken Palestinian People. *Also exhorts* all States and Authorities concerned to bolster the international programme of economic, social, and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, and to extend all necessary assistance aimed at helping the Palestinian People to build their national economy and support their national institutions with a view to enabling them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/29-PAL - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. ICFM/29-2002/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Confirming resolutions 2/10 of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) tenth extraordinary emergency session dated 24 April 1997 and 3/10 dated 15 July 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the other Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Strongly condemning the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred shrines;

Reaffirming all the UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing all the illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions, decisions and laws, undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts exerted by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and Judaisation schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1. *Reaffirms* all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 19th Session.
2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
3. *Affirms* its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. *Also affirms* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, *underlines* its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Reaffirms* that all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," international covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. *Requests* the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its resolution 446.
5. *Requests* all states of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which *calls on* them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. *Also invites* them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. *Expresses* condemnation and rejection of resolution adopted by the US Congress and the American statements in favour of recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. *Calls* for severing relations with any State that moved its embassy to Al-Quds or recognized Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
6. *Requests* all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, considered as an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
7. *Invites* the international community, especially the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, stop the demolition of homes

and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.

8. *Strongly condemns* the decisions of the Israeli “Supreme Court” on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the decision dated 25 July 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the precincts of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated 23 September 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the “State of Israel”; considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its precincts and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.
9. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli authorities for giving orders to close Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif including Beit Al-Sharq (Orient House) whose documents, official papers, and contents were looted by Israel. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
10. *Condemns* the terrorist aggressions perpetrated by the colonialist Israeli gangs against Palestinians in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and their institutions by laying explosives in schools and hospitals, under the protection of Israeli troops and in an atmosphere of incitement nurtured by the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation government.
11. *Strongly condemns* the statements made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and *stresses* that such a step would form a blatant affront to the sentiments of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards an overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. *Appeals to* the international community and the United Nations to intervene quickly and shoulder their responsibility for the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
13. *Pays a glowing tribute* to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian citizens. *Expresses its thanks* to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, accorded the Agency, his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
14. *Thanks* the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects; *calls upon* Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
15. *Lays stress* on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.
16. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:
 - No. 465 of 1 March 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;
 - No. 476 dated 30 June 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status “are null and void” and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;

- No. 478 dated 20 August 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Basic Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the landworks and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the Judaisation measures and their uprooting from their own City.
- 17. *Reiterates* the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.
- 18. *Mandates* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/29-PAL - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June 2002),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
Pursuant to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;
Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;
Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. *Appeals* to the Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/29-PAL - ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);
Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);
Recalling also the resolutions of successive Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;
Mindful of the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called

upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-fourth (24th) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2001), both endorsing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and Judaisation designs:

1. *Pays tribute* to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
2. *Expresses*, in the same vein, its gratitude and thanks to His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith, and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
3. *Notes with satisfaction* the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its projects consistent with the statutes of Baitulmal;
4. *Invites* the member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
5. *Invites also* Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
6. *Exhorts* firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitulmal Al-Quds, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of Judaisation and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
7. *Invites* the Agency's Director General to pay working visits to the Member States and *calls upon* the latter to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it.



ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, PRESS RELEASE ON THE OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, 21 AUGUST 2002

[Press release commemorating the arson of Al-Aqsa and backing Palestinian stances in Jerusalem]

Today marks the painful memory of the attempted, treacherous Israeli arson of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. This commemoration coincides, this year, with the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, affecting all fields of human endeavor in the occupied Palestinian territories. There, Israel is committing daily crimes against the Palestinian people, besides the comprehensive, hermetic siege imposed both within and without the Palestinian territories, including those it reoccupied and cut-off from each other by means of hundreds of military barriers. More, it clamped a curfew to paralyze the Palestinian population of those areas against whom it applies the policy of collective sanctions, preventing all kinds of food and medicines from arriving. As a result, life in those territories has deteriorated to the extent of heralding a humanitarian disaster caused by Israel's violation of all international covenants and norms and indulging in the killing of Palestinian civilians, the demolition of the latter's homes and institutions, the detention of thousands from amongst them and the deportation of scores of others.

This commemoration comes at a painful time when the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is going through harsh circumstances due to the suffocating siege imposed upon it by Israel which surrounds it with trenches and barbed wire and deprives worshippers from reaching their religious shrines and sanctuaries. All that apart

from the attempts to Judaize the holy city by aggressing and desecrating its religious shrines, closing its national institutions and seizing homes belonging to the Palestinians, as part of a ploy to empty the city of its original inhabitants and have them replaced by Jewish colonial settlers in colonies whose legitimacy has been challenged and denied by the entire world.

On every occasion, the OIC has affirmed that Israel's path of constant aggression and belligerency would never lead to the peace and security aspired for. On the contrary, it can only be conducive to more bloodshed and further deterioration and instability in the region. The world is, therefore, urged to shoulder its responsibilities in compelling Israel to put an end to its aggression, pull out its forces from the positions, cities and villages it occupied, return to the peace process, in accordance with the principles that served as a springboard for it, and based on the resolutions and decisions of the international legitimacy and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights foremost among which is the right to return and set up an independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital.

As we mark the day, the OIC reiterates the immutable stance regarding the Arab and Islamic nature of the Holy City of Al-Quds and, once again, invites the member states to keep on lending their support and backing to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for freedom and independence under their legitimate leadership.



**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIC SIX-MEMBER COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE,
UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 12 SEPTEMBER 2002 [EXCERPTS]**

[Report condemning Israeli policies in Jerusalem and exhorting the international community to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Palestinian state]

The OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine held a meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 5 Rajab 1423H (12 September 2002) under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary General of the OIC.

2. The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Committee Member States, namely:
 - Republic of Guinea;
 - Malaysia.
 - Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
 - State of Palestine;
 - Republic of Senegal;
3. In his inaugural address, the Secretary-General reiterated the OIC's unwavering position on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He called for concerted efforts to put an end to the illegal and inhuman Israeli measures being perpetrated against the Palestinian people, and to salvage the peace process by working for the implementation of all international resolutions, primarily Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and General Assembly resolution 194 (1948) as well as all resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. The Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine then delivered a statement which included a detailed review of the deteriorating conditions in Palestine as well as the continuing and escalating Israeli aggression, now in its second consecutive year. He elaborated on the Arab and Islamic efforts being exerted to stop the bloodshed in the occupied Palestinian territories and to resume negotiations in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Arab Peace Initiative.
5. In their interventions, the Committee members reiterated their respective governments' positions supporting Palestinian rights, the steadfast Palestinian position on the issue, and the valiant Palestinian Intifada. Their Excellencies affirmed the need to launch an international campaign for the cause of Palestine; and to put an end to the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. In this connection, they recommended the formation of a delegation, at the level of Heads of State, which would pursue the necessary contacts and actions. They proposed that the delegation be composed of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee; His Highness Sheikh Hmad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference; His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, His Royal Highness Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, initiator of the Arab Peace Initiative, and His Excellency Dato' Seri Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, the host-Country of the next Islamic Summit Conference.
6. The Committee submitted the following recommendations to the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:
 - i. Reaffirming the provisions of all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

- ii. Commending the resistance of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and their defense of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as all Islamic and Christian shrines so as to put an end to the Israeli occupation and concretize the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the Palestinian people. The Committee also invited Member States to continue strengthening solidarity with the legitimate and just struggle of the Palestinian people. It invited Member States to continue backing the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Palestinian people who are experiencing a dire financial and economic situation.
- iii. Condemning the Israeli expansionist settlement policy, and affirming the necessity of working for a halt of all Israeli settlement acts, practices, and measures, which run counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy as well as the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli sides in this regard. The Commission called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prevent such measures and to act for the dismantling of the Israeli settlements, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 465 (1980), and to revive the International Committee for Supervision and Control to Prevent Settlements in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 446(1979).
- iv. Requesting the international community to assume its responsibilities by compelling Israel to end its aggression, respect international conventions, norms, and resolutions and undertake the following actions:
 - (a) Pull out its forces immediately to the positions it was occupying before 28 September 2000 as a preliminary step towards the total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the borders of the 4th of June 1967, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973); lift the internal and external blockade, and end the cordons imposed upon all Palestinian cities, villages, and refugee camps.[...]
- v. Exhorting the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities by ensuring the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people, and urging the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to take the necessary measures to implement the provisions related to protecting civilians in times of war in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- vi. Reaffirming the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237(1967) on the return of displaced Palestinians, as well as UN General Assembly resolution 194(1948) relating to the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties, considering that these two resolutions constitute two fundamental requirements of a comprehensive and just settlement.
- vii. Reaffirming that all occupation and colonialist settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void, in consonance with the decisions of international legitimacy as well as international covenants and conventions, which consider all the Israeli legislative, administrative, and settlement schemes and measures designed to alter the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural, and civilizational status of the Holy City as null and void, running counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and international covenants and conventions as well as the agreements signed by both the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Commission calls upon the UN Security Council to revive the Committee for supervision and control to prevent settlements in Al-Quds and the occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with Security Council resolution 446(1979).
- viii. Inviting all countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil and provide all forms of support to this State to concretize its sovereignty over Palestinian land within the 4th of June 1967 borders, in conformity with the resolutions of international legitimacy. Appealing to all countries, as well, to support the State of Palestine's candidature for full-fledged membership of the United Nations. The Committee stressed its support to the elected and legitimate Palestinian leadership. It also reaffirms that the Palestinian people are the only party having the right to elect their leadership. [...]



**SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PRESS RELEASE ON THE AMERICAN LAW CONSIDERING JERUSALEM THE
CAPITAL OF ISRAEL, JEDDAH, 1 OCTOBER 2002**

Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), expressed his deep concern at the signing by US President George Bush of a law requiring the American Administration to consider Al-Quds (Jerusalem) as the capital of Israel as this law carries concomitant political and legal implications that are detrimental to Islamic interests.

The OIC Secretary-General deplors the decision, which previous American administrations had refused to take. He considers that its adoption, precisely at this time when Israel is waging a campaign of unprecedented aggression against the Palestinian people, is bound to inflame the sentiments of Muslims in every Islamic country and will not render the task of the United States any easier as a sponsor of the peace process in the Middle East region.

He affirmed that the decision stands in total contradiction with UN Security Council resolutions 465, 476, and 478 of 1980, which deem as null and void the Israeli laws that consider Al-Quds the unified capital of Israel and aim to alter the legal status of the Holy City. The new American decision flies in the face of the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides under the patronage of the United States of America in the White House.

The OIC Secretary-General declared that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has taken note of the letter addressed by the American President on this matter to the US Congress and of the statements issued by the White House to the effect that this law is not binding on US foreign policy and that the status of Al-Quds must be determined in the Final Status Talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis.



**STATEMENT BY THE PARLIAMENTARY UNION OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (PUOICM):
PROVOCATION TO THE SENTIMENTS OF THE ARAB AND MUSLIM WORLDS ON THE US
BILL RECOGNIZING AL-QUDS AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL, OCTOBER 2002**

In a manifest new provocation to the sentiments of both the Arab and Muslim Worlds, arousing the fury and indignation of their peoples, the US Congress has recently adopted a bill on "recognition of Al-Quds as the Capital of Israel." US President George W. Bush signed the bill into law - a step unprecedented by all former American Presidents who had realized the gravity of such a move and its devastating impact on the situation in the Middle East, as well as its consequential prejudicial effect on US interests.

The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUOICM) views the afore-mentioned law as contrary to the resolutions of the international legitimacy adopted by the UN Security Council, in particular the resolution which considers Israel's annexation of Al-Quds and making it its Capital as null and void. The Union also deems this US law as a contravention and violation of the decisions which have stipulated that East Al-Quds is an Arab territory occupied in 1967, and should be evacuated by the forces of occupation, as well as a denial of all the historical rights of Arabs and Muslims in the Holy City.

The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUOICM) expresses its utmost denunciation of the double standards used by American policy which confirms, on the one hand, the necessity of respecting the resolutions of the international legitimacy by some States like Iraq, while permits itself and Israel to shamelessly violate this international legitimacy, on the other.

Despite media reports of a statement issued by the US President following the signing of the law maintaining that US Policy on Al-Quds remains unchanged, and that the future status of the City shall be determined through negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians, yet reviewing some items of this law, such as: Necessity of reference in US official documents to Al Quds as the Capital of Israel; considering American nationals born in Al-Quds as born in Israel; and if we add to this the persistent insistence of the American Congress on shifting the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem (AL-Quds), it clearly indicates that the said law is tantamount to a recognition of the City of Al-Quds as the Capital of Israel.

In view of the explosive conditions currently prevailing the region and the ever-present tension in occupied Palestine due to the arbitrary and aggressive Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza strip, the PUOICM appeals to the international community and to all the honest people across the world to align their efforts with those of Islamic and Arab States in a mutually agreed and well-considered action aimed at persuading the present US administration of the following:

- Not to capitulate to Israeli blackmail and pressures;
- Not to subject conditions in the region to domestic political and partisan considerations;
- To freeze this law in view of its harmful impact on the Middle East area, as well as its violation and contravention of the resolutions of the international legitimacy.

To exercise the role entrusted to it pursuant to its obligation as a global uni-polar power and the sponsor of the Middle East peace process in order to effectuate, and not violate, the resolutions of the international le-

gitimacy, enable the Palestinian People, who are struggling to gain their freedom, to establish their independent State on their national soil, with East Al-Quds as its Capital, and to compel Israel to totally withdraw from all Arab Territories occupied since 1967, in Palestine, Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon.



LETTER FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UN TO THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 9 DECEMBER 2002

[Letter commenting on UN General Assembly Res. 57/111 and the US veto of it]

I write to you today in my capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of December 2002 and on behalf of the States Members of the League of Arab States. In this regard, I wish to address in specific the issue of the City of Jerusalem, a central issue for all of the Members of the Arab Group.

Recently, the General Assembly, on 3 December 2002, once again adopted a resolution reaffirming basic and enduring principles with regard to Jerusalem. In reflection of the importance ascribed by the whole of the international community to this issue as well as the international consensus on the issue, the overwhelming majority of Member States voted in support of the resolution. In this regard, resolution 57/111, entitled "Jerusalem" and adopted under agenda item 36, "The situation in the Middle East", received a total of 154 votes in favour, 5 against and 6 abstentions. That resolution, *inter alia*, recalls relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980. It also reaffirms the legitimate interest of the international community in the question of the City of Jerusalem and the protection of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the City, as foreseen in relevant United Nations resolutions. Significantly, the resolution reiterates the determination of the Assembly that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem are illegal and therefore null and void. Moreover, it stresses that a just and lasting solution to the question of the City of Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate concerns of the Palestinian and Israeli sides and should include internationally guaranteed provisions to ensure the freedom of religion of its inhabitants as well as permanent, free and unhindered access to the holy places by the people of all religions and nationalities.

With regard in specific to the vote on the above-mentioned resolution, the Members of the Arab Group were greatly disappointed by the change in the position of one country in particular, the United States of America, from an abstention to a negative vote on the resolution. The relevance of the position taken by the United States on the issue of Jerusalem cannot be underestimated, particularly in light of its role as a major player in, and main sponsor of, the Middle East peace process. As such, this change in vote is of concern to the Members of the Arab Group. Moreover, this position, taken in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and relevant provisions of international law, could potentially harm future efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the question of Jerusalem based on principles of international law as well as justice and equity.

The Members of the Arab Group believe that the issue of Jerusalem requires close scrutiny and serious follow-up by both the Secretary-General and the Security Council, including with regard to respect for and the implementation of relevant resolutions. For its part, the Arab Group will closely monitor the situation as well as the impact of any change in position. This shall include, if necessary, the invoking of the available international mechanisms to ensure compliance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 36 and 50.

(Signed) Ahmed A. Own
Chairman of the Arab Group, Chargé d'affaires a.i.



COMMUNIQUÉ ON IRAQ AND DECLARATION ON PALESTINE OF THE 2ND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, DOHA, QATAR, 5 MARCH 2003 [EXCERPTS]

[Communiqué calling for international action to stop Israeli measures in Jerusalem]

DECLARATION OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE ON THE GRAVE CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

The Second Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, following with deep concern the grave developments in the occupied Palestinian territories and the tragic living conditions of the Palestinian people and

its national leadership, resulting from the barbaric crimes committed by the Israeli occupation forces, which have led to huge losses of lives and properties, to the imposition of a fait accompli, to attacking the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to the undermining of all regional and international efforts aimed at resuming the peace process; [...]

Reaffirmed the strong Islamic position in relation to the question of the City of Al-Quds and its importance for the Islamic world, as expressed in particular, in the outcome of the Nineteenth Session of Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Muhammad VI, and its support for the State of Palestine's position based on commitment to sovereignty over East Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine. [...]

Emphasized the necessity that the international community, particularly the Quartet, namely, the United States, the European Federation, the Russian Union and the United Nations to act promptly in order to:

- Stop the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian people and halt all assassinations and detention attempts, demolition of homes, destruction of infrastructure and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;
- End immediately all aggressive Israeli measures against the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities, particularly the policy of Judaisation and settlements, the demolition of the Palestinians' homes, the appropriation of their lands, and the altering the configuration of their cities; and to end without delay the policy of isolating the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from its Palestinian environment and of setting up barricades around it to prevent Palestinian access to the city and to their religious sites therein. [...]
- Halt all Israeli settlement measures in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]
- Resume negotiations on the basis of their Terms of Reference, particularly Security Council Resolutions No.242 and No.338, and the land-for-peace formula, from the point where they stopped, in accordance with a specific timetable and a political roadmap based on the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Arab Peace Initiative, which provides for establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital on the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, and a just solution to the refugee problem pursuant to the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Resolution No. 194.



RESOLUTIONS OF THE 6TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS, CAIRO, EGYPT, 10-11 MARCH 2003

[Resolution expressing the need for increased media coverage on the issue of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 5/6-ICIM - ON ISLAMIC INFORMATION AND THE CAUSE OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND PALESTINE

The Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers, held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 5-8 Muharram 1424H (8-11 March 2003);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter and referring to the Islamic resolutions affirming that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the core of the Palestine issue and the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a comprehensive and just peace will not be achieved without restoring Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Referring to the resolutions of international legitimacy and the strong condemnations issued by the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers throughout its previous five sessions against Israel's persistence in its repressive and terrorist practices and measures as well as its continuous violation of the resolutions of international legitimacy and peace agreements, its continued application of the internationally rejected policy of settlements, its expansion of existing settlements, its confiscation of Palestinian and Arab properties, its desecration of holy places, and its vandalization of Islamic and Christian shrines;

Referring to resolutions No. 12/4-ICIM and No. 12/5-ICIM adopted respectively by the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine, and the occupied Arab territories and referring also to the recommendations of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee (Tehran 6-7 November 2001);

Taking into cognizance the need to support the organs and institutions of the Palestinian Authority in the field of information and communication, in the wake of Israel's bombardment and destruction of equipment of Palestinian information facilities and buildings;

Reaffirming that information and communication media are the most effective means that can be used by governments and institutions to express their national political and cultural positions and identity;

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its arbitrary practices and measures and brutal crimes perpetrated on a daily basis in the form of aggressions against journalists and constraints imposed on the media, including killing of civilians, destruction of houses, the occupation of towns, blockading of Palestinian areas, besieging the Palestinian President, confiscating Palestinian lands, and building settlements on them.
2. *To urge* the Member States once again to extend all forms of assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of information and communication.
3. *To launch* an urgent appeal to the Member States to extend assistance to the Palestinian Authority to support and develop its radio and television corporation, and to exchange programmes and expertise with it in this field.
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to organize in London next June an information seminar on Al-Quds Al-Sharif to expose the Israeli practices intended at Judaizing it. The seminar is to be held in coordination with the Committee for the Exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the UNESCO, ISESCO and regional as well as international organizations.
5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to organize in Washington next November an information seminar on the Israeli settlement colonialisation in the occupied Palestinian territories. The Seminar is to be held in Coordination with the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.
6. *Calls on* the media in the Member States:
 - a. *To focus* on the condemnation of all legislative, administrative, and settlement procedures and measures aimed at altering the legal status of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to emphasize that they are null and void and stand in contradiction with the resolutions of international legitimacy and international covenants and conventions.
 - b. *To highlight* the daily crimes, massacres, and violations of human rights perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people and to focus on condemning Israeli settlements, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, and all illegitimate measures and practices perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the harsh conditions suffered by detainees and prisoners inside Israeli occupation prisons.
 - c. *To focus on* the question of the Palestinian refugees and emphasize Israel's historical responsibility in the creation of the tragedy of the Palestinian refugees; and to call on the international community to assume its responsibility in securing their return to their homeland in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 194.
 - d. *To intensify* the production and exchange of media programmes with the Palestinian media and to refer to Palestinian sources as authoritative reference in following up political events and developments.
 - e. *To coordinate* with western media organs to show available information material of Israeli aggression, including killings and destruction, and violation of human rights; and to use foreign media organs to address world opinion and highlight the truth of the Palestinian cause and the suffering of the Palestinian people, and to correct the image projected by the Israeli media;
7. *Calls on* the Member States which have adequate means:
 - f. *To assist* the Palestinian Ministry of Information in producing the second fictional and documentary film on "Al-Quds Al-Sharif" as a follow-up of the experience of the film "Behind the Fences", which received great interest by the world media, and also to capitalize on the film material gleaned by the director of the film.
 - g. *To contribute* to the production of the CD-ROM on Al-Quds in accordance with the study prepared by the OIC General Secretariat.
 - h. *To contribute* to the establishment of a permanent website for Al-Quds on the internet in coordination with the General Secretariat.
8. *Hails* the production of the film "Al-Quds on Another Day", which won several Arab and international awards, particularly the Award of Cannes Cinema Festival in 2002.
9. *Welcomes* the resolution of the international conference on the documentation of war crimes organized by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) in Rabat, on 27-28 February 2003 to establish an international observatory for the documentation of Israeli crimes, and appeals to Member States and regional and international organizations to extend all forms of assistance to this observatory to enable it carry out its duty in the best manner possible.
10. *Requests* the OIC Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.



RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS: ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, OF THE 30TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF UNITY AND DIGNITY), TEHRAN, IRAN, 28-30 MAY 2003 [EXCERPTS]

[Resolutions calling for the establishing of an independent Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital, and requesting the Quartet and the international community to resume action on the issue of Jerusalem]

RESOLUTION NO. 1/30-PAL - ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Dignity), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 27 to 29 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1424H (28-30 May 2003),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No.ICFM/30-2003/PAL/SG.REP.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Case of Palestinian and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002) and General Assembly resolution no.194 on refugees as well as resolution No. ES-10/17; resolution No. A/ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories as well as the resolutions adopted by the Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States particularly the resolution of the 14th Arab Summit, held in Beirut on 28 March 2002 concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories; and the resolutions of the 15th Ordinary Arab Summit held in Sharam Al-Sheikh, Arab Republic of Egypt on 1st March, 2003.

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes and massacres as well as repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinian people, committing aggression against their holy places and national institutions and continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its renegeing on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the regular session of the League of Arab States Summit held in Beirut on 27-28 March 2002 which adopted the Arab Peace Plan based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the 4th of June 1967 borders;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "Intifada" (uprising) to recover their inalienable national rights;

Resolving to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1. *Reiterates* all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly resolutions of the 19th Session of Al-Quds Committee in connection with the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. *Stresses* the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and the implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and the resolution of the UN General Assembly No. 194 on the return of Palestinian refugees and Security Council resolutions on the issue of Al-Quds, especially the resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) 1397 (2002).
3. *Backs* the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which constitute a part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967; *emphasizes* that Al-

Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and *vehemently rejects* any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. *Hails* with great pride the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national leadership under the striving President Yasser Arafat against the Israeli occupation in order to achieve their legitimate rights. *Emphasizes* the continuation of providing its political material and moral support to enable the Palestinian people to restore their national inalienable rights including their right to return, to self determination and to establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
5. *Reiterates* its support to, and adoption of, the Arab peace initiative for resolving the issue of Palestine and the Middle-East, adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; and *decides to act* by all means and ways to clarify this initiative, explain its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.
6. *Affirms* the support of Member States to the peace process according to the foundations defined by the Madrid Peace Conference, which are based on the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the “land for peace” principle, all of which call for Israel’s withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967 line and from all occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.
7. *Underlines* that Israel’s flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based, and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination and renegeing insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process; *holds* the Israeli Government fully responsible for this situation.
8. *Requests* the Quartet (the United States, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations) to resume action to achieve a just and integral peace in the Middle East in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the Arab initiative for peace and to implement the Road Map as it was first issued and compel Israel to:
 - Halt aggression against the Palestinian people and to stop the assassination and detention operations, destruction of houses and infrastructures and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy shrines.
 - Immediate cessation of all aggressive Israeli measures against Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of Palestinian cities, especially the policy of Judaisation, settlement, destruction of houses, confiscation of land, alteration of landmarks of Palestinians' cities, immediate halt of the policy of isolating Al-Quds Al-Sharif city from its Palestinian surroundings, the setting of roadblocks, denying Palestinians access to the city and their religious location therein.
 - Compel Israel to stop the construction of the racist wall which devours Palestinian territories and creates unjust realities in respect of the borders of the Palestinian state and further aggravates the conditions in the region.
 - Withdraw the occupation forces, and Israeli siege imposed against the Palestinian people and their leadership and remove all closures and road blocks imposed on access-roads, towns, villages and Palestinian refugees camps.
 - Put an end to all Israeli settlement acts in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 - Release all Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons.
 - Send international observers to ensure the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people.
 - Allow access for food and medical stuff to Palestinian territories and to release funds of the Palestinian authority withheld by Israel.
9. *Reaffirms* the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its aspects that would ensure ending the occupation, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
10. *Appreciates* with great pride, the official and popular support extended by Member States to the Palestinian people and its National Authority, and *also urges* Member States to continue extending all kinds of aid to the tragedy-stricken Palestinian People. *Also exhorts* all States and Authorities concerned to bolster the international programme of economic, social, and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, and to extend all necessary assistance aimed at helping the Palestinian People to build their national economy and support their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/30-PAL ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Dignity), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 27 to 29 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1424H (28-30 May 2003),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif ((Document No.ICFM/30-2003/PAL/SG.REP.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Confirming resolutions 2/10 of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) tenth extraordinary emergency session dated 24 April 1997 and 3/10 dated 15 July 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the other Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Strongly condemning the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred shrines;

Reaffirming all the UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing all the illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions, decisions and laws, undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts exerted by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and Judaisation schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1. *Reaffirms* all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 19th Session.
2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
3. *Affirms* its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. *Also affirms* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, *underlines* its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Reaffirms* that all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," international covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. *Requests* the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its resolution 446.
5. *Requests* all states of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which *calls on* them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. *Also invites* them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. *Expresses* condemnation and rejection of resolution adopted by the US Congress and the American

statements in favour of recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. *Calls* for severing relations with any State that moved its embassy to Al-Quds or recognized Al-Quds as Israel's capital.

6. *Requests* all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, considered as an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
7. *Invites* the international community, especially the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to prevent it from effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
8. *Strongly condemns* Israel's continued attempts to impose its control on the Holy Qudsi Haram and repeated attempts to intervene in the affairs of the management of Islamic waqfs, and also *condemns* Israel's plans aimed at imposing "the fait accompli" with the use of force and allowing extremist Jewish groups to desecrate the precincts of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque and occupying the neighbouring buildings. *Considers* these acts deliberate and provocative allowing extremist Jewish organizations to continue their repeated desecration of the sanctity of the Aqsa Holy Mosque, establishing their presence on its precincts, and continuing their piracy acts against religious and, historic and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian territories.
9. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli authorities for its continued closure of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif including Beit Al-Sharq (Orient House) whose documents, official papers, and contents were looted by Israel. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the PLO and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its continued destruction of the houses of Palestinians and expropriation of their properties as part of its design aimed at Judaizing the holy city, altering its demographic status and voiding it from its native inhabitants only to replace them with colonialists.
11. *Strongly condemns* the statements made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and *stresses* that such a step would form a blatant affront to the sentiments of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards an overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. *Appeals to* the international community and the United Nations to intervene quickly and shoulder their responsibility for the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
13. *Lays stress* on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions, especially UNESCO and the Committee on Heritage, and in this context *requests* the General Secretariat, in cooperation with concerned regional and international organizations, to organize an international symposium on the preservation of the Islamic cultural and historic character of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the means of confronting the continued attempts of the Israeli occupation forces to alter the historic, demographic, cultural and religious landmarks of the holy city.
14. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, demanding Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the relevant Security Council resolutions. Also *decides* to invite those states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw these missions. Furthermore, calls for extending support to the population of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their resistance of Judaisation and their uprooting from their city.
15. *Requests* the General Secretariat to hold an international conference under the patronage of the chairmanship of Al-Quds Committee, on the necessity of the return of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty as a symbol of coexistence and peace and a cradle of Celestial Religions.

16. *Pays tribute* to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian citizens. *Expresses its thanks* to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, accorded the Agency, his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
17. *Expresses* thanks to Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects; *calls upon* Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
18. *Reiterates* the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.
19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.[...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/30-PAL - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Dignity), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 27 to 29 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1424H (28-30 May 2003),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. *Appeals* to the Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/30-PAL - ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Dignity), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 27 to 29 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1424H (28-30 May 2003),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);

Recalling also the resolutions of successive Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Cairo, 2003) and the 26th session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2003), both endorsing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and Judaisation designs:

1. *Pays tribute* to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
2. *Expresses* its gratitude and thanks to His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith, and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
3. *Notes with satisfaction* the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its projects consistent with the statutes of Baitulmal;
4. *Invites* the member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
5. *Invites also* Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
6. *Exhorts* firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of Judaisation and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
7. *Invites* the Agency's Director General to pay working visits to the Member States and *urges* the latter to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. [...]



DECLARATION ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND PALESTINE OF THE 10TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND MORALITY FOR THE PROGRESS OF UMMAH), PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA, 16-17 OCTOBER 2003

1. The Heads of State or Government, as the leaders of the Islamic Ummah, reaffirmed the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine to the entire Ummah. They reaffirmed that, as the first Qiblah and the third holy sanctuary, Al-Haram Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as blessed by God, shall forever remain Islamic. They stressed the necessity for Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its holy places to be under Palestinian sovereignty, paving the way for true freedom of worship by the believers of all three monotheistic religions and for a genuine reconciliation and lasting peace in the Middle East region.
2. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned all attempts by Israel, the occupying Power, to Judaize Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to change the Arab character, nature and demographic composition of the city. They recalled in this regard the many relevant Security Council resolutions on all illegal Israeli measures, including measures and actions taken by Israel to change the status, character and demographic

composition of Al-Quds, which are null and void, and called for full implementation of those resolutions. They further reiterated their solidarity with the Palestinian inhabitants and institutions of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their steadfast resilience and affirmed their determination to provide them with the necessary support to preserve. They reiterated their full support for the valuable work carried out by the Committee of Al-Quds and expressed their appreciation to its Chairmanship.

3. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the historic injustices inflicted upon the Palestinian people, reiterated their principled support for and longstanding solidarity with the Palestinian people and their national legitimate leadership. They recalled, in this regard, that in 1948 more than half of the Palestinian people were uprooted from their land, homes and properties, dispossessed and forced to live as refugees until today, awaiting the implementation of United Nations resolution 194 (III). They also recalled that the establishment of the State of Palestine, in accordance with United Nations resolution 181 (II), has been obstructed for more than fifty years. They further recalled that the remainder of the Palestinian Territory has been under the foreign occupation of Israel since 1967, and that, since that time, the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, have been subjected to the continuous oppression and brutality of the occupation, including an active campaign of settler colonialism and expansionism.
4. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the tragic situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, since 28 September 2000. They strongly condemned the war crimes and systematic human rights violations that have been committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people. They condemned in particular the willful killing of Palestinian civilians, including extrajudicial executions; the excessive and indiscriminate use of force, resulting in extensive loss of life and injury; the wanton destruction of homes, infrastructure and agricultural lands; the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians; and the imposition of collective punishments on the entire Palestinian population, including severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods and prolonged curfews, resulting humanitarian crisis. The Heads of State or Government further condemned the settler colonialism that has been carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, since 1967, through land confiscation, settlement building and the transfer of Israeli nationals to the Occupied Territory.
5. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unwavering support for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to national independence and the exercise of sovereignty in their State, Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. They reaffirmed the responsibility of the international community, particularly the permanent responsibility of the United Nations, including the Security Council, until the question of Palestine is resolved in all its aspects.
6. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in accordance with international legitimacy and supported all international efforts in their regard. They expressed the hope that the whole region would live in peace, security, safety and prosperity free from all forms of terror and violence.
7. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring the sanctity, dignity and Islamic nature of Al-Haram Al-Sharif and striving for the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of the State of Palestine.



**RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS OF THE 10TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC
SUMMIT CONFERENCE (SESSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND MORALITY FOR THE
PROGRESS OF UMMAH), PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA, 16-17 OCTOBER 2003 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolutions backing the Palestinian position on Jerusalem, requesting action from the Quartet and international community, and condemning Israeli activities and the US position with regard to the city]

RESOLUTION NO.1/10-PAL(IS) - ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No.IS/10-2003/SUM/PAL/SG.REP)

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Case of Palestinian and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002) and General Assembly resolution no.194 on refugees as well as resolution No. ES-10/17; resolution No. A/ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories as well as the resolutions adopted by the Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the African Union (AU) and the League of Arab States particularly the resolution of the 14th Arab Summit, held in Beirut on 28 March 2002 concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories; and the resolutions of the 15th Ordinary Arab Summit held in Sharm Al-Sheikh, Arab Republic of Egypt on 1st March, 2003.

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes and massacres as well as repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinian people, committing aggression against their holy places and national institutions and continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its renegeing on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with the terms of the road map as published;

Hailing the resolutions of the regular session of the League of Arab States Summit held in Beirut on 27-28 March 2002 which adopted the Arab Peace Plan based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the 4th of June 1967 borders;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "Intifada" (uprising) to recover their inalienable national rights;

Resolving to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1. *Reiterates* all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly resolutions of the 19th Session of Al-Quds Committee in connection with the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. *Stresses* the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and the implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and the resolution of the UN General Assembly No. 194 on the return of Palestinian refugees and Security Council resolutions on the issue of Al-Quds, especially the resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) 1397 (2002), and of implementing the road map as published.
3. *Backs* the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which constitute a part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967; emphasizes that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and vehemently rejects any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Hails* with great pride the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national leadership under the striving President Yasser Arafat against the Israeli occupation in order to achieve their legitimate rights. Emphasizes the continuation of providing its political material and moral support to enable the Palestinian people to restore their national inalienable rights including their right to return, to self determination and to establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and calls for the immediate lifting of the siege on President Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian people.
5. *Reiterates* its support to, and adoption of, the Arab peace initiative for resolving the issue of Palestine and the Middle-East, adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; and decides to act by all means and ways to clarify this initiative, explain its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.
6. *Affirms* the support of Member States to the peace process according to the foundations defined by the Madrid Peace Conference, which are based on the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly

Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the “land for peace” principle, all of which call for Israel’s withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967 line and from all occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.

7. *Underlines* that Israel’s flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based, and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination and renegeing insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process; holds the Israeli Government fully responsible for this situation.
8. *Requests* the Quartet (the United States, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations) to resume action to achieve a just and integral peace in the Middle East in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the Arab initiative for peace and to implement the Road Map as it was first issued and compel Israel to:
 - Halt aggression against the Palestinian people and to stop the assassination and detention operations, destruction of houses and infrastructures and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy shrines.
 - Cease immediately all aggressive Israeli measures against Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of Palestinian cities, especially the policy of Judaisation, settlement, destruction of houses, confiscation of land, alteration of landmarks of Palestinians' cities, immediate halt of the policy of isolating Al-Quds Al-Sharif city from its Palestinian surroundings, the setting of roadblocks, denying Palestinians access to the city and their religious location therein.
 - Stop the construction of the racist wall which devours Palestinian territories and creates unjust realities in respect of the borders of the Palestinian state and further aggravates the conditions in the region.
 - Withdraw the occupation forces, and Israeli siege imposed against the Palestinian people and their leadership and remove all closures and road blocks imposed on access-roads, towns, villages and Palestinian refugees camps.
 - Put an end to all Israeli settlement acts in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
 - Release all Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons.
 - Send international observers to ensure the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people.
 - Allow access for food and medical stuff to Palestinian territories and to release funds of the Palestinian authority withheld by Israel.
9. *Reaffirms* the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its aspects that would ensure ending the occupation, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
10. *Appreciates* with great pride, the official and popular support extended by Member States to the Palestinian people and its National Authority, and also urges Member States to continue extending all kinds of aid to the tragedy-stricken Palestinian People. Also exhorts all States and Authorities concerned to bolster the international programme of economic, social, and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, and to extend all necessary assistance aimed at helping the Palestinian People to build their national economy and support their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 2/10-PAL (IS) - ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif ((Document No.IS/10-2003/SUM/PAL/SG.REP);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Affirming resolutions 2/10 of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) tenth extraordinary emergency session dated 24 April 1997 and 3/10 dated 15 July 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the other Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Strongly condemning the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred shrines;

Strongly condemning the permission given by Israel for Jews to enter and pray in the precincts of the blessed Al-Aqsa mosque;

Reaffirming all the UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing all the illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions, decisions and laws, undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Strongly condemning Israel's efforts to isolate the city of Al-Quds from its Palestinian neighbourhood, and its erection of apartheid walls around the city, preventing Christian and Muslim worshippers access to their places of worship in the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Bethlehem;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts exerted by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and Judaisation schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1. *Reaffirms* all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 19th Session.
2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area unless Israel withdraws from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
3. *Affirms* its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on adherence to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. Also affirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and in that regards underlines its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. *Reaffirms* the nullity of all occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," international covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. Requests the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its resolution 446.
5. *Requests* all states of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which calls on them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. Also invites them to avoid such dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities as may be construed as an implicit recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. Expresses condemnation and rejection of resolution adopted by the US Congress and the American statements in favour of recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein, and Calls for severing relations with any State that moved its embassy to Al-Quds or recognized Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
6. *Requests* all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, considered as an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
7. *Invites* the international community, especially the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to prevent it from effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to compel it to stop building of apartheid walls and remove

the ones being built around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as purging the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.

8. *Strongly condemns* Israel's continued attempts to impose its control on the Holy Al-Quds Al-Sharif and repeated attempts to interfere in the management of Islamic waqfs, also condemns Israel's plans aimed at imposing a fait accompli by using force and allowing extremist Jewish groups to desecrate the precincts of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque and to occupy the adjoining buildings, considers these acts deliberate and provocative and as an avenue to allow extremist Jewish organizations to continue their repeated desecration of the sanctity of the Aqsa Holy Mosque, to establish their presence on its precincts, and to continue their piracy acts against religious and, historic and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian territories.
9. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli authorities for their continued closures of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including Beit Al-Sharq (Orient House) whose documents, official papers, and contents were looted by Israel. Considers such arbitrary measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the PLO and Israel within the framework of the peace process, the road map, international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
10. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its continued destruction of the houses of Palestinians and expropriation of their properties as part of its design aimed at Judaizing the holy city, altering its demographic status and purging it of its native inhabitants only to replace them with colonialists.
11. *Strongly condemns* the statements made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and Israeli resolutions allowing Jewish tourists to enter and pray at the precincts of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and stresses that such a step would form a blatant affront to the sentiments of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards an overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. *Appeals* to the international community and the United Nations to intervene quickly and shoulder their responsibility for the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
13. *Stresses* the continuation of work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions, especially UNESCO and the Committee on Heritage, and in this context requests the General Secretariat, in cooperation with concerned regional and international organizations, to organize an international symposium on the preservation of the Islamic cultural and historic character of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the means of confronting the continued attempts of the Israeli occupation forces to alter the historic, demographic, cultural and religious landmarks of the holy city.
14. *Invites* the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaisation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, demanding Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the relevant Security Council resolutions. Also decides to invite those states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw these missions. Furthermore, calls for extending support to the population of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their resistance of Judaisation and their uprooting from their city.
15. *Pays tribute* to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian citizens. Expresses its thanks to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, accorded the Agency, his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
16. *Expresses* thanks to Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, allowing it to execute its housing, renovation and education projects; calls upon Member States to support the Agency and to facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
17. *Reiterates* the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering the steadfastness of its people and calls for support to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. [...]

RESOLUTION NO. 6/10-PAL (IS) - ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
Pursuant to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;
Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;
Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;
Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. *Appeals* to the Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. *Commends* the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/10-PAL (IS) - ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);
Recalling resolution No.7/9-C (IS) of the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);
Recalling also the resolutions of successive Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;
Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
Recalling also the resolutions and recommendations of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Cairo, 2003) and the 26th session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2003), both endorsing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;
Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and Judaisation designs:

1. *Pays tribute* to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and

- heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
2. *Expresses* its gratitude and thanks to His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith, and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
 3. *Notes with satisfaction* the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its projects consistent with the statutes of Baitulmal;
 4. *Invites* the member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 5. *Invites* also Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 6. *Exhorts* firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of Judaisation and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
 7. *Invites* the Agency's Director General to pay working visits to the Member States and urges the latter to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. [...]



**DAKAR DECLARATION OF THE 3RD CONFERENCE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY UNION
OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (PUOICM), DAKAR, SENEGAL, 9-10 MARCH 2004**

The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of OIC Member States, held its Third Session in Dakar, 17-18 Muharram 1425, corresponding to 9-10 March 2004, under the high patronage of H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, and at the kind invitation of Mr. Pape Diop, the Speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal and President of the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, underscores the following issues:

The Conference, while recalling all its previous resolutions, appreciates the resolutions adopted by the Tenth Session of the Executive Committee and the Sixth Session of the Council of the Union, and adopts the documents submitted by the Egyptian and Lebanese delegations, as well as puts on record the necessary stands on the issues under review.

FIRST: POLITICAL ISSUES

Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and other occupied territories in Syria and Lebanon:

1. The Conference followed, with deep concern, firm rejection and stern condemnation, the situation facing the Palestinian people including assassinations directed by planes, missiles and tanks, collective punishment, demolition of houses, bulldozing of lands, uprooting of trees, and the resulting dire consequences for both man and the environment, perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces, together with the settlers, as well as, the confiscation of funds legitimately deposited in banks, the escalation of aggression and continuing siege of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and elected President Yasser Arafat. It urges the Member States to strive to lift this siege immediately and stand in firm solidarity with the Palestinian President.
2. The Conference strongly condemns the Israeli settlement policy that contravenes all international conventions and agreements, and which has taken a very dangerous turn lately by building the racist Separation Wall that will usurp more than half the lands of the West Bank, isolate the Palestinian people in reservations and cantons, prevent citizens from reaching their farms and work places, the students from getting to their

schools and institutes, confiscate 80% of their water resources and dash any hope for the establishment of the Palestinian independent state on the national Palestinian soil, with Al-Quds Asharif as its capital .

3. The Conference also strongly condemns the attempt made by the occupation authorities view to alter the legal and demographic reality of the Arab Al-Quds, surround it with a chain of settlements attempt to isolate it from its Arab environment; continue excavations underneath the Al-Qudsi Haram and its perimeter which resulted lately in the collapse of part of the road leading to Al-Buraq Wall. The international community, in general, and the Islamic states in particular are called upon to act in earnest so as to commit the Israeli occupation government to comply with the relevant international resolutions and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Agreement and accords signed by both parties.
4. The Conference affirms the necessity of upholding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return in accordance with the UN resolution No. 194 and their rejection of the attempts for all forms of settlement, and their right to sovereignty, independence and the establishment of their independent state with the Arab Al-Quds as its capital, on their national soil. The Conference demands the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, the Syrian Golan and the Lebanese Shabaa Farms to the 4th of June 1967 borders in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy 242, 338,425, the Madrid Reference and the Principle of Land for Peace.
5. The Conference calls for total support for the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people, their Intifida and legitimate resistance to occupation, and stresses the importance of effectively implementing the resolutions of Arab and Islamic Summit conferences relevant to the support of Palestinian people by all means possible; and further calls for the adoption of an Arab Islamic plan to counter the Zionist design through appropriate means that are commensurate with the changes that were developed at the level of the media, and based on rules and principles of international law and human rights.
6. The Conference underlines the necessity for reactivating the various aspects of coordination of Arab and Islamic stands on the Palestinian cause and calls on the Parliaments and Assemblies in Arab and Islamic states to strengthen their efforts supportive of the Palestinian people's steadfastness. It also calls on them to enact legislations to commit their respective governments to allocate a small portion of their annual budgets to support the Palestinian Intifada. [...]



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, PRESS RELEASE TO THE QUARTET, 14 APRIL 2004

[Press release calling upon the Quartet Committee to prevent splitting East Jerusalem]

The Official Spokesman of the Arab League's Secretary General today strongly condemned the Israeli authorities' intentions to proceed in building the fence east of the settlements located on the occupied Palestinian territories around East Jerusalem.

The Spokesman also cautioned that the Israeli plan would result in the annexation of more than 150 kilometers of the Palestinian territories in East Jerusalem and the West bank to Israel, which will place dozens of Palestinian villages under blockade a matter that would create severe humanitarian and political consequences.

He said building the fence on any spot of the Palestinian occupied territories is a clear violation of the international law.

The Spokesman further said the recent Israeli move, which contradict the vows Israel is said to have made to the US administration to freeze the construction works in the zone of Jerusalem, clearly implies the doubtful intentions by Israel and its persistence to impose a status quo on the grounds that would act as a difficulty in case a political settlement is reached between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

The spokesman called upon the Quartet Committee to watch out such plans and exercise pressure on Israel to prevent it from implementing them. He pointed out Israel's abuse of the concern the international community is laying to its potential plans for pull-out from Gaza in proceeding to impose control of Jerusalem and large parts of the West bank through continuing the construction of the fence.



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 31ST SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PROGRESS AND GLOBAL HARMONY),
ISTANBUL, TURKEY, 14-16 JUNE 2004 [EXCERPTS]**

[Resolution condemning Israeli activities in the city and the American position on the status of Jerusalem]

**RESOLUTION N. 1/31-PAL - ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No.ICFM/31-2004/PAL/SG.REP.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003) and UN General Assembly resolution 194 on refugees, as well as resolutions ES-10/17 and A/ES-10-10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories, and the UN General Assembly resolution A/ES-10/L.16 adopted by its 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session requesting the consultative opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the construction of the apartheid wall;

Referring to the UNGA resolution at its 58th Session, under item 38, which reaffirms that the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, is still under Israeli military occupation;

Referring also to the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the African Union (AU) and the League of Arab;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistent and mounting aggressions against the holy places in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Palestinian cities, desecration of the holy places and violation of the hall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and aggressing people performing prayer there;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's illegal measures and practices in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif carried out in contradiction with international resolutions and laws with the purpose of Judaizing the holy city and eradicating its Arab and Islamic character;

Rejecting the declarations made by the President of the United States George Bush during the joint press conference with the Israeli prime minister on 14/04/2004, and the American letter of guarantees to Israel, which contained dangerous concessions to Israel concerning the final settlement and the mechanism of agreement thereon, which jeopardizes the national rights of the Palestinian people,

Affirming the Islamic States' commitment to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Holding Israel fully responsible for destroying the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its renegeing on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with the terms of the agreements concluded according to this principle;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "Intifada" (uprising) aimed at recovering their inalienable national rights;

Resolving to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee concerning the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. *Affirms* the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and demands the Israeli occupation forces to withdraw from all Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the June 1967 line. The Conference also *stresses* the necessity of establishing the independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and the implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause and the Middle East, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) 1397 (2002), and 1515 (2003); and the UN General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of Palestinian refugees, and the Arab initiative and the roadmap as published.

3. *Hails* with great pride the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national leadership under the striving President Yasser Arafat against the Israeli aggression, *calls for* the immediate lifting of the siege on the Palestinian people and President Yasser Arafat so that he may move freely within and outside the Palestinian territories, and *condemns* the recent Israeli threats against his life. *Emphasizes* the continuation of providing its political material and moral support to enable the Palestinian people to restore their national inalienable rights including their right to return, to self determination and to establish their independent Palestinian state on their national land, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
4. *Expresses* its support for the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which constitute a part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967; *emphasizes* that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and *rejects* any attempt to undermine Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]
7. *Requests* States and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and *calls upon* them to refrain from participating in any meeting or activity serving Israel's objectives to strengthen its occupation and annexation of the holy city.
8. *Affirms* its absolute rejection of the declarations of the President of the United States George Bush during the joint press conference with the Israeli prime minister on 14/04/2004, and its disapproval of the American letter of guarantees to Israel, which runs counter to the resolutions of international legitimacy, is in contradiction with the provisions of peace terms of reference, the Arab Peace Initiative, and the Roadmap, and jeopardizes the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly such issues of final settlement as borders, refugees, Al-Quds and colonial settlement. [...]
12. *Reaffirms* the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached in all aspects that would end the occupation, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and the right to establish their independent state on their national land with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]
18. *Reaffirms* the previous resolutions of the Islamic conferences supporting the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consolidating the steadfastness of its people, and *calls upon* the Member States to lend support to Bait Mal Al-Quds and Al-Quds Fund in order to enable them to perform their missions in safeguarding the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and strengthening the steadfastness of its people in countering the Israeli attempts to Judaize the Holy City. It *commends* the efforts of Al-Quds Committee and its Chairman, His Majesty King Mohammad VI in this field. [...]
22. *Emphasizes* the continuous cessation of all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions, and *calls upon* the Member States which have established relations with Israel and those that have begun to take steps to establish relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to sever these relations, including the closure of any missions or offices, severance of all economic relations, and halt of all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until a durable and comprehensive peace is established in the region. [...]



**RESOLUTION NO.30/31-C (PAL) ON PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER,
HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, 31ST SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PROGRESS
AND GLOBAL HARMONY), ISTANBUL, TURKEY, 14-16 JUNE 2004**

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, as well as the decision adopted by Al-Quds Committee;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality, for the establishment of more settlements around it, and for annexation of the city;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject:

1. *Reiterates* the necessity of implementing all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. *Calls for* continued urgent and effective action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's

Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478; and exerting all efforts to put these two resolutions into effect in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations and the international legality.

3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to preserve the historic structure of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the ancient buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and act to close the tunnel and stop the excavation works especially on the south and west of the Holy Enclosure and preclude the implementation of any designs aimed at destroying and removing the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
4. *Recommends* that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to show the imminent dangers to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all believers.
5. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the Palestinian Arab residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.
6. *Calls on* Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. Recommends that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.
7. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif - policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by Judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant UN and Security Council resolutions.
8. *Condemns* the decision of the Israeli Security Minister to allow Jews to pray in the Aqsa Mosque and *urges* all member states to endeavour at the level of all international fora in order to defeat that decision.
9. *Expresses* its strong indignation over the recent desecration of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the new round of massacre of the Palestinians, resulting in martyrdom of hundreds of Palestinian people who have stood up against the acts of desecration of Islamic holy places.
10. *Expresses its high appreciation* for ISESCO's initiative of organizing an International Conference on the Protection of Islamic and Christian Sanctities in Palestine under the patronage of the King of Morocco in Rabat from 7 to 8 June 2002, *adopts* the final declaration of the Conference and the approved media and public relations action plan to inform the public on Al-Quds in Western capitals, and extends its thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Mohammed VI for his patronage of the Conference and for addressing a lofty message to the participants.
11. *Commends* the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfill the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. It also *commends* the fine efforts exerted in this regard by his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI.
12. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PRESS RELEASE REGARDING THREATS TO AL-AQSA MOSQUE, JEDDAH, 7 JULY 2004**

[OIC Secretary General warns against the Israeli threat to harm the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque]

Quoting Israeli sources, news agencies reported that Israeli extremists threatened to demolish the Aqsa Mosque in Al-Quds Ash-Sharif. Commenting on thereon, Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, stressed that these news are extremely serious. He indicated that the Aqsa Mosque was the first Qibla for Muslims and the Third Muslim Holy Shrine cherished and venerated by hundreds of millions of Muslims after Makkah Al-Mukarammah and Al-Madinah Al-Munawara.

The Secretary General added that any harm on the Aqsa Mosque will unleash sentiments of wrath of Muslims all over the world and provoke large scale unrest with unpredictable consequences and grave dangers for international peace and security. He held the Israeli government responsible for the consequences of such aggression given that it is incumbent upon it, as an occupying force, to protect worship shrines in conformity with international conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention.

In addition, the Secretary General appealed to the Security Council, as well as all other political, legal, and religious institutions in the world to warn Israel against the consequences which can ensue from this extremely delicate and serious matter.



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
STATEMENT ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BURNING OF THE HOLY
AL-AQSA MOSQUE, JEDDAH, 19 AUGUST 2004**

The 21st of August 2004 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the atrocious arson attempt carried out against the Blessed Mosque by Israeli extremists on 21.8.1969. New grave threats to destruct the Blessed Aqsa Mosque from Israeli extremists are emerging.

On this occasion, the OIC reaffirms that the safety of Islamic holy sites assumes a basic importance for the establishment of peace and security in the region. Consequently, Israel fully bears the responsibility toward the Islamic world in particular and the international community in general, to guarantee the protection of all holy shrines controlled by it currently, and to ensure freedom of worship therein. The government of Israel is under obligation to comply with international agreements and conventions, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention, to take the necessary measures against those involved in planning and instigating the sabotage acts against the holy shrines in the city of Al-Quds Ash-Sharif or on any other spot in occupied Palestine.

Against the background of the serious threats of aggression and destruction against the Aqsa Mosque, the OIC, which was established for the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine, appeals to the international community to endeavor to compel Israel to protect and respect the holy Islamic shrines. It also cautions that any harm against the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and the other sanctities, will have grave consequences on Muslims and Believers all around the world with unpredictable dangers on the international peace and security. Furthermore, the OIC appeals to the UN Security Council and the rest of the political, legal and religious organizations around the world, to warn Israel against the consequences of any lax or conspiracy in this matter.

On this occasion the OIC reiterates the unwavering position of the Islamic Ummah on the cause of the city of Al-Quds. It further renews the call on member states to continue extending all forms of support and backing for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to put an end to occupation, restore their full national rights to establish their independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Ash-Sharif as its capital.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 28 SEPTEMBER 2004**

*[Communiqué reaffirming the centrality of the cause of Jerusalem and the sanctity of its holy places,
condemning Israeli policies, and calling for continued support]*

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States held their Annual Coordination Meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 September 2004, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Abdullah Gul, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, and adopted the following: [...]

6. The Meeting reaffirmed the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Islamic Ummah. It affirmed the Arab nature of East Jerusalem and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places. It reiterated its condemnation of Israeli attempts to change the status, demographic composition and the character of the City.
7. The Meeting reaffirmed its principled support for the right of the Palestinian people to national independence and the exercise of sovereignty in their State, Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It re-

affirmed the rights of the Palestine refugees in accordance with international law and General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948. The Meeting reiterated its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle led by their legitimate national leadership.

8. The Meeting strongly condemned Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It condemned in particular the willful killing of Palestinian civilians, including extra-judicial executions; the wanton destruction of homes, infrastructure and agricultural lands; the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians; and the imposition of collective punishment on the entire Palestinian population, including severe restrictions of the movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian, and prolonged curfews. [...]
12. The Meeting further took note of the negative and defiant response by Israel to the Advisory Opinion and its declarations to continue constructing the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. The Meeting thus called for the following specific actions:
 - a) At the United Nations, further measures should be taken, in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution ES-10/15, and also called on the Security Council to undertake its responsibilities by adopting a clear resolution and undertaking necessary measures in this regard. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should also expedite the work with regard to the request made by the General Assembly in resolution ES-10/15 to establish a register of damage caused by the Wall and to ensure that the positions and documents of the UN Secretariat are fully consistent with the Advisory Opinion.
 - b) With regard to Member States, the Meeting called upon them to undertake measures: including by means of legislation collectively, regionally and individually, to prevent any products of the illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets consistent with the obligations under international treaties, to decline entry to Israeli settlers and to impose sanctions against companies and entities involved in the construction of the wall and other illegal action in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
 - c) With regard to the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Meeting called for them to adhere to Article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions and to undertake measures to ensure compliance by Israel with the Convention. The obligations of the High Contracting Parties regarding penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties were emphasized. Switzerland was also called upon to expedite its consultation, as requested in operative paragraph 7 of resolution ES-10/15, including with regard to reconvening the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention.
13. The Meeting welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 58/292 dated 6 May 2004 on the "Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem", and stressed the need for follow-up in ensuring that Israeli credentials to the United Nations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem.
14. The Meeting reaffirmed its support for a comprehensive peace process, based on relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 1397(2002) as well as agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all other occupied Arab territories. In this context, the Meeting reiterated its endorsement of the Arab Peace Initiative as adopted by the Fourteenth Arab Summit, held in Beirut, Lebanon, on 28 March 2002. [...]
17. The Meeting stressed the need for the OIC at all levels to continue practical support for the Question of Palestine. It commended the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco, to safeguard the Arab Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and it also commended the OIC Committee on Palestine for its work. [...]



**BEIRUT DECLARATION OF THE 7TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
PARLIAMENTARY UNION OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (PUOICM),
BEIRUT, 9-10 FEBRUARY 2005 [EXCERPTS]**

The Council of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) held its Seventh Session at the House of Representatives of Lebanon on 9 -10 February 2005, corresponding to 29 Zul Hijjah 1425H to 1ST Muharram, 1426H, under the Chairmanship of the President of the PUIC Council, His Excellency Nabih Berri and the attendance of representatives of thirty-three Member Parliaments.

The attendees discussed the developments and challenges which face the Arab and Islamic Worlds and concluded as follows:

1. The Arab Summit Conference which had been held in Beirut, capital of the Republic of Lebanon, on 27-28 March 2002 offered an invaluable opportunity for establishing just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through the adoption of the initiative of H.R.H. Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is considered as an Arab peace project. Also Syria's call for resuming peace negotiations constitutes an "important" approach to realize the Arab initiative launched by the Beirut Summit.
The attendees stress that implementation of international resolutions 194,242 and 338 constitutes the basis for establishing a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis pursuant to the following:
 - a) Putting an end to the Israeli occupation and enabling the Palestinian people to realize their right to return, self-determination and establish the independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
 - b) Withdrawing the Israeli occupation forces from the Syrian Arab Golan to the 4th of June 1967 borders.
 - c) Withdrawing the Israeli occupation forces from the Lebanese Shaba'a Farms and Kafir Shouba Hills.

[...]

They [The attendees] request the Islamic World to take a firm stand on preventing Judaization of Al-Quds as well as eliminating its Islamic and Christian character. They denounce terrorist statements, which justify massacres of the Palestinian people and the call for their continuation that contradict the spirit of divine religions that advocate tolerance and respect for the human soul; these statements are also in conflict with the principles of human rights. The attendees demand denunciation of these statements, and have them documented and distributed as a document of denunciation of the violations committed against the Palestinian people and sacred sites. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 7TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PARLIAMENTARY UNION
OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (PUOICM), BEIRUT, 9-10 FEBRUARY 2005 [EXCERPTS]**

The PUIC Council held its Seventh Session at the headquarters of the Lebanese House of Representatives under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Nabih Berry upon the kind invitation of His Excellency on 9-10 February, 2005 in Beirut Capital of Lebanon and adopted the following resolutions:

FIRST: POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1- Protection of the Al-Aqsa Mosque against threats of destruction:

Al-Quds and its Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines are at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, since the Hebrew State is insisting on making Al-Quds its eternal capital, thus violating its lands, desecrating its sacred places and religious symbols. It's undermining the foundations of the Holy Al-Quds Haram through excavation works underneath and around it, while giving its crime a "religious" cloak whose declared objective was the reconstruction of the so-called Solomon Temple, thus flagrantly falsifying both history and geography. Furthermore, the Hebrew State is defying the international community through the special ties with the United States which is backing and contributing to the transfer and settlement of Jews of the world in Al-Quds Al Sharif, thus endangering the future of the holy city and the cause of peace.

The Israeli violations of Al-Quds and the new planning have led to the horrible distortion of the city landmarks, where the humanitarian aspect as a City of Peace has been erased. Promises of solutions through negotiations on the city status (1993-2004) have failed, since the main issues of the Road Map declared by the United States on 30/4/2004, under the auspices of the Quartet (USA, Russian Federation, United Nations and the European Union), had no roads, no beginnings or ends. They were called "The postponed Issues" till the third phase and they include "the borders, Al-Quds, the refugees and the settlements".

The developments that followed the declaration of the "Road Map" confirm the following: the impossibility of reaching a settlement concerning Al Quds Al Shariff without a solution to the Palestinian Cause. And if Al Aqsa Mosque reminds its visitors of the night of Mohamad's Ascent to the heavens (Isra'a and Mi'raj), Al "Burak" wall confirms this fact, despite the Israeli allegations concerning this wall which they call it the "Wailing Wall" and have invented rituals for it.

Despite all the questions surrounding the fate of Al-Quds, any solution for Palestine future should include Al-Quds which ought to regain its Arab identity and become the capital of the Palestinian State, as it's an undisputable right. The General Assembly of the United Nations has condemned and declared, on July 4th 1967,

the occupation of Al-Quds as illegal, thus rejecting the Israeli sovereignty over it and confirming Arab sovereignty and rights to their properties and lives and hence liberating them from the Israeli threats of expulsion and confiscation of their homes.

The question for our parliaments and Islamic nation is: what is our duty towards Al Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds and the Palestinian Cause in general, therefore we must:

- Activate and support the Al-Quds Committee and Beit Mal Al-Quds.
- Follow up and implement the international resolutions concerning Palestine in general and Al-Quds in particular.
- Support the PLO and the Palestine National Authority politically, materially and morally.
- Express solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners and detainees and act by using all means to ensure their release particularly that these include members of parliament from the Palestine National Council and the Legislative Council.
- Insist on continuing the restoration process of the holy places and adopt an international resolution to stop the Israeli excavation works in Al-Quds and safeguard the old houses surrounding Al Aqsa mosque as well as support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people against attempts of forced emigration.
- Support the Palestinian institutions in the city in order to consolidate the steadfastness of its inhabitants, and allocate part of annual budgets for this purpose.
- Eliminate all forms of settlement and stop the confiscation of Palestinian lands.
- Actively interact with the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds through the launch of international parliamentary media campaigns to show the imminent dangers that threaten the Islamic and Christian shrines. Furthermore, new generations should be raised on the truth, importance, and identity of Al-Quds for Muslims.
- Prepare programs and special documentaries about Al-Quds that depict its sufferings which maybe shown on occasions such as the commemorations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque arson, Isra'a and Miraaj as well as Omari and Salahi conquests.
- Monitor the Israeli violations of Al-Quds and Al Aqsa Mosque and show them on the Union's Internet site.
- Sponsor international competitions on information and paintings regarding Al-Quds and Al Aqsa Mosque.
- Elaborate an Islamic document signed by all parliaments of the Member States of the PUIC, which confirms the importance of Al-Quds and Al Aqsa Mosque and the inadmissibility of their abandonment.
- Prepare an encyclopedia on Al Aqsa and Al-Quds in Arabic, English and French.
- Constitute Al-Quds and Palestine Support Committees in the PUIC Member Parliaments. [...]



**SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PROFESSOR EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU, PRESS RELEASE ON THE OCCASION OF LAND
DAY AND ISRAEL'S DECISION TO EXPAND SETTLEMENTS IN OCCUPIED AL-QUDS,
JEDDAH, 29 MARCH 2005**

As hopes of a resumption of the peace process and the implementation of the Road Map are being rekindled following the positive outcomes of the Sharm Esh-Sheikh Summit, Israel's pledge to withdraw from the Gaza Strip, and the Palestinian national consensus to declare a truce allowing resumption of the political process, the Israeli government has taken a decision to expand settlements in the occupied Al-Quds, a situation that could cut the last geographical link between the City of Al-Quds and other Palestinian territories. This Israeli measure coincides with extremist Jewish groups' threats to storm the Holy Quds Mosque and comes a few days before the Palestinian celebration of the Land Day, which embodies their determination to retain their land and reject attempts to confiscate and build settlements on them.

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterates that the Israeli settlements on Palestinian lands are illicit and illegal under international law. He also considers Israeli's decision to expand the settlements as new attempts to impose a fait accompli aimed at thwarting the permanent settlement measures and preventing the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which has become an international demand and a key condition for regional peace and security. The timing of the Israeli decision also represents a blow to international efforts and a poisoning of the recent atmosphere in the region, capable of bringing back a cycle of violence.

Therefore, the Secretary General calls on the international community to accept the responsibility of preventing Israel from destroying international and regional efforts to resume the peace process. He calls on the Quartet to act quickly to stop Israel from implementing its decision to expand the settlements, compel it to implement its obligations under the Road Map, and clear the way for starting a serious peace process that would end the Israeli occupation which started in 1967 and lead to the creation of an independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.



**FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 32ND SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT),
SANA'A, YEMEN, 28-30 JUNE 2005 [EXCERPTS]**

[Communiqué stating that Jerusalem is the central cause of the Islamic World, expressing support to the Palestinians in their efforts to obtain sovereignty in Jerusalem and denouncing Israeli practices in the city]

10. The Conference reiterated that the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the central cause of the Islamic World and stressed the necessity of countering the perils of Judaisation to which the sacred city is subjected as a consequence of the policies and measures carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at isolating Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories by building the racist-separation wall, confiscating lands, demolishing houses and expanding colonies around the holy city. The Conference invited the Member States to support and strengthen the potential of the steadfastness of Palestinian cities in the occupied city of Al-Quds.
11. The Conference affirmed its full support and backing for the Palestinian people in strengthening their national unity and unifying their internal front; and expressed its support for the Palestinian national dialogue efforts and for its steadfastness in the face of the practices of Israeli occupation authorities
12. The Conference constituted an Islamic Ministerial Committee headed by the Kingdom of Morocco in its capacity as Chair of Al-Quds Committee, and membership of Malaysia, Chair of the 10th Islamic Summit; Senegal, Chair of the next Islamic Summit; Republic of Turkey, Chair of the 31st ICFM; Republic of Yemen, Chair of the 32nd ICFM; the State of Palestine and the General Secretariat of the OIC. This Committee shall carry out contact with the European Union, USA, the Russian Federation, the UN Secretary-General, the Members of the Security Council and the Vatican in order to state the dangers which threaten the holy city and to seek implementation of the UN resolutions on the occupied city of Al-Quds.
13. The Conference affirmed the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Eastern Al-Quds, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Lebanese territories.
14. The Conference affirmed the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Palestinian issue in all its aspects on the basis of international law and legitimacy and the terms of reference agreed upon, embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the inadmissibility of acquisition of others' territory by force, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Roadmap, such as to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their national independence and exercise their sovereignty in their Palestinian State and its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
15. The Conference affirmed the illegality of the Israeli laws and practices in Eastern Al-Quds, aimed at annexing, Judaising and changing the demographic constitution of the city. It requested States and international institutions and bodies to abide by international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and called on them also to not participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's objectives in establishing its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
16. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity of finding a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), and reiterated its rejection of all forms of resettlement.
17. The Conference called upon the Quartet to resume serious work in order to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Roadmap and the Arab Peace Initiative, and to affirm that any Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and parts of Northern West Bank should be complete and a step toward full Israeli withdrawal to the line of 1967, under the Roadmap and a first step toward its implementation, which will require similar steps to be taken all over the West Bank. The Conference emphasized the Palestinian territorial unity and integrity, including Eastern Al-Quds, rejected any changes in the legal status of only a part of this territory, excluded the option of a State with temporary borders, and stressed, on the other hand, the need to agree on the final form of comprehensive resolution and settlement.

18. The Conference affirmed its condemnation of Israel for continuing to colonize the Palestinian territories through all forms of settlement activity, and requested the UN Security Council to work toward their immediate ending and prohibition and to remove the existing Israeli settlements in accordance with UNSC Resolution 465 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The Conference called on the UN Security Council also to reinvigorate the International supervisory and Monitoring Committee in order to prevent settlement in Al-Quds and the occupied Arab territories in accordance with UNSC Resolution 446.
19. The Conference called on the Member States to commemorate the criminal attempt to burn down the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and to dedicate the twenty-first of August every year as the Day of Islamic Solidarity with Al-Quds and Palestine.
20. The Conference requested the international community to counter the construction of the wall and its damaging impacts on the Palestinian people and their land, waters and borders, and the need to stop the construction of the wall and removing the existing parts thereof. It invited all States of the world to impose punitive measures against the bodies and companies contributing to the construction of the wall and against settlers, settlement products and all those making profit of any settlement activity on the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds, in implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly Resolution ES-10/15.
21. The Conference condemned Israel for the excavation works around and beneath the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and for willfully destroying cultural and heritage sites in Al-Quds, Nablus and Al-Khalil (Hebron), and commended the initiative of the Director General of UNESCO concerning the preservation of the historical heritage of the city of Al-Quds. In this regard, resolved to coordinate between the OIC General Secretariat and UNESCO, and invited the Member States to support this initiative and help implement it.
22. The Conference strongly condemned the continuous threats against Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly the threats to storm and damage the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque; and held Israel, as the "occupying power", fully responsible for the consequences of these aggressions, particularly as they happen under the guise and protection of Israeli occupation forces. It condemned terrorism exercised by settler gangs against Palestinian civilians and peace activists. [...]
92. The Conference condemned the acts of demolition and destruction of Palestinian houses, institutions, facilities and lands causing severe losses to the Palestinian economy and expressed its deep concern over the disastrous economic repercussions of these ongoing aggressive practices of the Israeli government and called for their immediate cessation. It also appealed for assistance to the Palestinian people to help them rebuild their national economy and strengthen their national institutions; and establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It reiterated its commendation in this connection of the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the creation of two funds to support Palestine with its donation of USD250 million to them and called for financial support to these funds. [...]
12. The Conference called on the Member States to lend the necessary support to secure the financial needs to develop the educational process in the occupied territories, generally, and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly, in view of the difficulties faced by the educational process in the city of Al-Quds as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities, including imposing its educational curricula and closing down schools that are outside their jurisdiction. [...]



**RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE 32ND SESSION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF INTEGRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT), SANA'A, YEMEN 28-30 JUNE 2005 [EXCERPTS]**

*[Resolutions condemning Israeli actions and calling for continued action
at all Islamic and international levels to support Jerusalem]*

RESOLUTION NO.6132-C (PAL) – ON PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

The 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development) held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21-23 Jumad UI-Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the policy and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its

history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, in addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of the occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality, for the establishment of more settlements around it, and for annexation of the city; [...]

c) The Israel Aggressions against Islamic Shrines in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Preservation of the Islamic Character, Human Heritage and Religious Rights of Al-Quds Al-Sharif

1. *Reiterates* the necessity of implementing all previous Islamic Resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. *Calls* for continued urgent and effective action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or Judaisation, pursuant to the relevant Resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478; and exerting all efforts to put these two Resolutions into effect in conformity with the Resolutions of the United Nations and the international legality.
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to preserve the historic structure of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the ancient buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and act to close the tunnel and stop the excavation works especially on the south and west of the Holy Enclosure and preclude the implementation of any designs aimed at destroying and removing the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
4. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the Palestinian Arab residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.
5. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the construction of the separation wall, the so-called Jerusalem Envelope that seeks to isolate the City of Al-Quds by severing it from its Arab-Palestinian environment and Judaising it through the obliteration of its historical, cultural and civilizational features. [...]
8. *Strongly denounces* and decries the dredging by the Zionist entity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, leading to the fall of a large section of the Mosque's fence on the Western gate, also condemns the racial separation wall being built by the Zionist occupying authority on Palestinian lands, which has led to the seizure of a large part of Palestinian territories, calls on the international community and the International Court in the Hague to condemn this act which is in breach of international law and to stop it forthwith.
9. *Commends* the efforts of the Islamic Scientific, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) for documenting the crimes under the title: "Jenin Camp: Testimony to Israeli Crimes", and calls on ISESCO to distribute the book to various relevant international institutions, organizations and bodies in order to expose and condemn these practices.
10. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the 33 Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
STATEMENT ON THE COMMEMORATION OF SOLIDARITY DAY WITH
AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND PALESTINE, JEDDAH, 21 AUGUST 2005**

[Statement of solidarity with Palestinian people on the occasion of Al-Quds Day, calling on the international community to respect and implement international resolutions relevant to Jerusalem]

The day of solidarity with Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine comes at a time when the Palestinian people are witnessing the withdrawal of occupation forces and Israeli settlers from an important part of the Palestinian territories. The people of Palestine, together with the Islamic Ummah and all peace-loving peoples of the world expect that this step will be followed by a withdrawal of occupation forces and Israeli settlers from all Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. They also look forward to the dismantling of the separation wall and all settlements, the lifting of the blockade imposed on the City of Al-Quds,

and the ending of the continuous hostility to and violation of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in particular, and to enabling the Palestinian people move freely in their country and between their country and the rest of the world.

Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, realizes the dangers and difficult conditions under which the City of Al-Quds and its people live due to illegal Israeli measures and practices aimed at the Judaisation of the holy city and the alteration of its civilisational, historical and demographic features. He also realizes the immense importance of this holy city for all world believers. He, therefore, calls on the international community, particularly the Quartet, to act swiftly and compel Israel to end its hostilities and measures and to respect and implement the international resolutions relevant to the City of Al-Quds.

The creation of such a positive atmosphere will afford an opportunity for the resumption of the peace process in accordance with the foundations on which it was based. It will also enable all regional and international powers, particularly the Quartet, to continue their efforts towards implementing the Road Map plan and the establishment of the desired peace in the region.

On this day of commemoration, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterates the firm position of the Islamic Ummah on the preservation of the Arabic and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds, and calls on all Member States to continue to extend all forms of support and backing for the just struggle of the Palestinian people towards freedom and independence.



**SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PROFESSOR EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU, STATEMENT AT THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING
OF THE OIC MINISTERIAL DELEGATION, NEW YORK, 18 SEPTEMBER 2005**

*[Statement describing living conditions in Jerusalem and seeking implementation
of relevant UN resolutions on the occupied city]*

Your Excellencies,

I would like to welcome you and express our thanks and appreciation for your participation in this meeting.

We meet here today in accordance with the Final Communiqué of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sana'a in June this year, which called for the formation of an OIC Ministerial Delegation, entrusted with the task of carrying out contacts with members of the Quartet, and the Vatican. The purpose is to explain the dangers facing the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to seek implementation of relevant UN resolutions on the occupied city of Al-Quds. It is noteworthy, and to be stressed, that Al-Quds is under extremely difficult conditions as a result of Israel's illegal policies and measures. It should be emphasized that the Israeli unilateral disengagement plan from Gaza should not be allowed to overshadow the endangered status of Al-Quds, and of the peace process.

The Holy City is now almost cut off from its Palestinian surroundings and Palestinians from the West Bank are being denied access to their Holy sites in Al-Quds. Moreover, the separation wall isolates more than 50,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites from their relatives, schools, hospitals and other community services in the City of Al-Quds. By the same token, Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic and Christian holy sites have been subjected to flagrant and serious threats and violations. Equally important, the Israeli Government spares no opportunity to reiterate its intentions to Judaize the Holy City and keep it under its de-facto authority. At the same time, Israel intensifies its ongoing settlement activities within and outside the Holy City of Al-Quds. Most recently, Israel has launched a multi-sectoral scheme aiming at altering the indigenous character of Al-Quds. Such a scheme includes the construction of a Jewish temple near Bab-Azzahira, with a golden dome identical to the Dome of the Rock. In this connection, the Israeli Government has allocated \$100 million to carry out a so called "restoration" scheme for the Old City of Al-Quds. This scheme, actually, is nothing but an attempt by the Israeli Government to alter the Arab-Islamic civilizational, historical and demographic character of the City.

For all the reasons, I have cited, we have to exert efforts to explain the OIC position on all matters related to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The international community should assume its responsibility in compelling Israel to stop its illegal measures and revive the peace process in accordance with the Road Map and relevant resolutions of international legitimacy.



STATEMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, PROFESSOR EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU, AND THE ISLAMIC MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON AL-QUDS AND PALESTINE AT THE UN, JEDDAH, 26 SEPTEMBER 2005

The issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif took on special significance at this year's United Nations General Assembly as manifested by the meetings and contacts of the OIC Secretary General and the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States.

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the 32nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a recently, the Islamic Ministerial Committee met with Mr Kofi Annan, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Sergei Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and Mr. Javier Solana, European Union High Representative. The Committee which comprises Morocco, Yemen, Senegal, Malaysia, Turkey, Palestine and the OIC Secretary General, is tasked to hold contacts with members of the Quartet and the Vatican in order to apprise them of how dangerous the condition has become in Palestine, particularly Al-Quds Ash-Sharif, due to illegal Israeli practices such as the continued construction of the separation wall and settlements.

Professor Ihsanoglu also met with Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Special Coordinator of the Middle East peace process, and held several bilateral and press meetings which focused on the following issues:

- The Al-Quds issue is central to the Organization of the Islamic. The issue is not a local issue but an international one that concerns the entire international community. The Holy City must therefore be given the necessary attention and protected from illegal Israeli measures aimed at altering its demographic, topographic, cultural, civilisational and historic landmarks. Efforts must be made to stop the settlement and the building of separation wall in and outside Al-Quds City. Al-Quds is passing through difficult times due to illegal Israeli measures.
- Israel's unilateral withdrawal from the West Bank and some locations in the north of the West Bank is an important step that must be followed by other steps which would lead to withdrawal from all Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, including the East Jerusalem.
- Attention must be drawn to the attempts by Israel to deceive international public opinion and make the withdrawal from Gaza the final step and a cover to continue the building of settlements and separation wall.
- The need to support the people of Al-Quds in order to boost their steadfastness. In this regard, the Al-Quds and Palestine committees must work to translate words into action.
- Contacts with members of the Quartet, the Vatican and influential countries must continue. Also, similar contacts must be intensified with influential forces especially in the United States in order to apprise them of Israel illegal measures in the in Al-Quds and the rest of the Palestinian territory.

The Committee of Six on Palestine held its meeting at the United Nations headquarters on the sidelines of the General Assembly. The Committee adopted important recommendations relating to the latest developments in Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif.

The final communiqué issued by the coordination meeting of the OIC Foreign Ministers, held on the sidelines of United Nations General Assembly at the United Nations headquarters in New York on 23 September 2005, contained important decisions to support Palestine right and follow up various issues included in this year's agenda of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the question of Palestine and Al-Quds and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.



SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, PROFESSOR EKMELEDDIN IHSANOGLU, PRESS RELEASE ON THE CONDITION OF RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL SITES IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, JEDDAH, 20 NOVEMBER 2005

Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, expressed his grave concern at the deteriorating condition of religious and historical sites in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a result of the Israeli practices, particularly the excavations which the Israeli occupation authorities are making underneath the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the walls of the Old City at the Holy City.

The Secretary-General stated that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is treasured by all Muslims and contains the first *Qibla* and the third holy mosque. It also commands the attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which will spare no effort to preserve the Islamic historical and religious identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the restoration and maintenance of its religious and historical sites. The Secretary-General drew attention to the recent dangerous Israeli declarations concerning the fissures in the walls surrounding the Old City as a new attempt on the part of Israel to interfere in the affairs of the Islamic endowments (*Awqaf*) and to alter the identity of the City of Al-Quds with a view to falsifying its history and changing and Judaizing its landmarks.

The Secretary-General also requested the international community to assume its responsibility in compelling Israel to abide by the international laws which prevent it from changing the geographical aspects of Al-Quds and tarnish its historical sites, and to put an end to the aggressions against the Holy City as a result of Israeli siege, isolation and settlement.



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 3RD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE ("MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY, SOLIDARITY IN ACTION"), MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, 7-8 DECEMBER 2005 [EXCERPTS]

[Communiqué on the importance of Jerusalem for the Arab-Islamic World and calling for international support]

II- IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

The Conference stressed the importance of the question of Palestine as the central cause of the Muslim Ummah. The ending of the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and the remaining occupied Lebanese territories in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, constitutes a vital request for the entire Muslim Ummah. This question should unify the Muslim position regarding the comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Roadmap. Efforts should be made to regain the city of Al-Quds, safeguard its Islamic and historical character, preserve and protect Al-Aqsa Mosque and other sacred sites, counter the Judaisation of the Holy City, support the Palestinian institutions in the city, and establish Al-Aqsa University in the city of Al-Quds. It Conference called for support to the Waqf of Al-Quds Fund with each Muslim individual contributing one dollar, besides contributions by Member States in order to preserve the holy sites in the city of Al-Quds, including in particular Al-Aqsa Mosque, safeguard the sacred city's cultural and historic landmarks and Arab-Islamic identity, and strengthen the steadfastness of its population so that it may regain its character as a city of coexistence and tolerance and the capital of the State of Palestine. The Conference reiterated working hand in hand with the international community to cease and dismantle settlements in the occupied territories. It also called for a halt in the building of the Separation Wall and its demolition in accordance with the Opinion of the International Court of Justice. [...]



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF SUBMITTED TO THE 3RD EXTRAORDINARY ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, 7-8 DECEMBER 2005 [EXCERPTS]

[Report on Israel's separation wall and settlements and on the general situation in Jerusalem following a visit of OIC Sec.-Gen. to Palestine]

[...]

Settlement and the Wall

Although Israel has evacuated its settlers from settlements in Gaza Strip and four settlements in the Northern West Bank, it has persisted in expanding its settlements in the West Bank. A noticeable increase was revealed recently in the number of settlers in the West Bank, reaching over 260,000 settlers in August 2005, in addition to more than 180,000 settlers living in 11 settlement neighbourhoods dispersed in and around occupied East Jerusalem since 1967. [...]

Concerning the construction of the apartheid wall, Israel has accelerated the construction of new sections of the wall, particularly around the occupied City of Al-Quds, so as to join the settlement of *Maali Adumim* to the occupied Al-Quds. This means the confiscation and annexing of 12,000 hectares of the land of the West Bank to the fake municipality.

The occupation authorities have completed the construction of most of the wall to the south of Al-Quds such that the two cities of Bethlehem and Beit Jala remained behind an 11-meter high wall which has taken thousands of hectares from Palestinian land and has turned the native city of Jesus into a city of ghosts, completely isolated from Al-Quds. Israeli occupation forces also turned Bilal Ibn Rabah Mosque situated to the north of Bethlehem into a Jewish synagogue and annexed it to Israel.

In occupied northern Al-Quds, Israel completed the construction of new sections of the apartheid wall, which led to the isolation of Palestinian villages situated to the northwest of Al-Quds and turned them into isolated Bantustans completely surrounded with walls. Israel has almost turned the military barrier in Qalandya, in northern Al-Quds, into a permanent border crossing separating the city of Al-Quds from its Palestinian surrounding.

The City of Al-Quds

Israel continued its siege of the occupied City of Al-Quds, denying Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip access to the city. Israel also continued to impose stringent restrictions to worshippers' access to the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were denied access for worship during the blessed month of Ramadan.

As part of the ongoing efforts of Israel to change the landmarks of the occupied City of Al-Quds and interfere in the Islamic Waqf affairs in order to exercise its control over the Islamic religious sites and sanctuaries, the Israeli Department of Antiquities issued a report in which it claimed that the walls surrounding the City of Al-Quds have serious cracks which expose a large part of it to disintegration. The Department of Islamic Waqf replied that the Israeli report concealed the intention of the occupation authorities to interfere in the restoration of the historical places in a manner that will serve Israel's interest in changing the landmarks and Judaisation of the holy city. The OIC Secretary General issued a press statement on the 20th November 2005 on the present conditions of the holy places and historical monuments in the city of Al-Quds as a result of the Israeli measures and excavations under the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and walls of the old city. The statement stressed the readiness of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to do what is necessary to preserve the Islamic identity in the City of Al-Quds, including the restoration and maintenance of its religious and historical sites.

Last October and for the first time since 1967, the Israeli Supreme Court granted permission to a group of Jewish extremists to enter and worship in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. This Israeli move came after the repeated announcement by the Jewish extremist group of its intention to desecrate the 'route of the Prophet's night journey' and after the recent unveiling of the extremists' intention to attack the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque with explosives.

Israel also persisted in its attempts to Judaize the occupied City of Al-Quds and to alter its civilizational, geographic and demographic characters. It completed the construction of 70% of the 130 KM wall which surrounds the City of Al-Quds by what is known in Israel as the "Jerusalem Belt". The latter will include around 20 settlements, isolate 250,000 citizens of Al-Quds from their geographic and demographic surrounding, and turn East Jerusalem into a set of poor isolated neighborhoods.

Concerning settlement within Al-Quds, the Israeli settlement campaign has intensified, with the news that the settlement society known as the Society for the Development of the Old City registered 1300 Palestinian estates in the land register, under Jewish names in order to Judaize the Holy City. It was also announced recently that the Israeli government has earmarked 15 million US dollars to strengthen Jewish settlement in the City of Al-Quds as part of a plan to establish Israeli settlement projects to prevent the Palestinian demographic expansion. Among these projects are the construction of a park and tourist points around the old city, including a tourist center at the foot of Jabal Al-Zaitoun; turning Salomon's Cave, where settlers have built a settlement point, into a theater, and opening a road to link the settlements inside the old city with the large settlements surrounding the City of Al-Quds. Perhaps the most serious of Israel's latest attempts is the announcement by its government to allocate US\$100 million to restore buildings and roads in the occupied holy city and highlight Jewish architecture there as part of attempts to Judaize the holy city.

The occupation's municipality of the City of Al-Quds has validated a new settlement plan consisting of the construction of 100 housing units and a hotel for the Jews in the area of Jabal Al-Mokabber, southeast Jerusalem on a surface of 48,000 square meters, half of which has been allocated to building a synagogue and settlement houses and the rest will be used to build a hotel overlooking the holy city from the Southeast.

Israel has recently declared its intention to build a new settlement point at the heart of Bab Al-Sahira inside the walls of the old city, and to build a Jewish synagogue on top of which will be a golden dome similar to the Dome of the Holy Rock in an attempt to Judaize the Holy City not only geographically and demographically, but culturally as well. Besides, Israeli occupation authorities have issued orders to demolish 120 Pales-

tinian houses in the village of Silwan situated to the south of the walls of the old city of Al-Quds under the pretext of building a park and safeguarding alleged Jewish antiquities.

Political Moves

The recent Israeli escalation has dealt a real blow to the international and regional peace efforts and has weakened the hopes of the Palestinians for any serious progress in the peace process. The region witnessed numerous political moves to enhance the peace process. The most prominent of those moves was the tour of the Palestinian President, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, of European and Arab capitals and Washington D.C. and his meeting with the American President.

Within the framework of Islamic efforts to support the Palestinian rights, and pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the 32nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a, the Islamic ministerial delegation, comprised of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Malaysia, the Republic of Turkey, Palestine and the OIC Secretary General, held meetings and engagements with members of the Quartet at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, on the sidelines of 60th Session of the UN General Assembly. The Islamic Ministerial delegation held meetings with Mr Kofi Anan, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Sergei Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and Mr. Javier Solana, European Union High Representative for Political and Security Affairs. The discussions focused on the cause of Al-Quds and the dangers it faces. It was also emphasized that the cause of Al-Quds was a central issue for the Organization of the Islamic Conference and an international issue that concerns all countries of the world. During the meetings, the delegation called for action to stop the Israeli violations and the blockade of the City of Al-Quds, to reject the Israeli measures aimed at Judaizing and changing the features of the city, and to stop, as a matter of necessity, the building of the separation wall and settlement activities, including Israel's decision to annex *Maali Adumim* to Al-Quds, which preempts the final status negotiation and creates a situation that will prevent the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East. The Islamic ministerial delegation will resume its mission by holding further talks with Washington, London and the Vatican.

Visit of the Secretary General to Palestine

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference visited Palestine last May. There, he met the Palestinian President, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmad Qrei'a, and a number of ministers in the Palestinian National Authority. The Secretary General and the Palestinian leadership discussed the state of the Palestinian cause and how to support the Palestinian people in their efforts to gain their national rights to freedom and independence and to establish the independent Palestinian state. The Secretary General also visited the City of Al-Quds, where he met with its political and religious leadership and saw the difficulties the Holy City was going through as a result of the Israeli blockades and measures.

The condition today is more dangerous than it seems, as the Holy City is passing through the most difficult stage of its history, a moribund state, which is the result of restriction, isolation and blockade. Arab and Islamic presence is continuously being endangered because of the systematic policy of Israel to Judaize the city and impose a fait accompli that cannot be amended. Confronting this policy, therefore, requires a counter policy and programme for systematic action aimed at arresting the acceleration of the ongoing Judaisation process to create the biggest and most profound change possible.

Preserving the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City is intertwined with preserving the human presence therein, for that is the only guarantee against the completion of the aforementioned scheme. This requires improvement of the conditions for that presence, the strengthening the material capacities for continuity and steadfastness, and the preservation of Al-Quds that will shoulder this responsibility within the framework of a systematic support programme for Al-Quds that caters for priorities, particularly those related to the basic needs, primarily to housing, education, health, culture and the preservation of the Islamic character and identity of the holy city.

Discussion was held with the Palestinian senior officials on what the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its affiliated institutions and bodies can do to support the Holy City and its inhabitants. In this regard, agreement has been reached on the involvement of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), in restoration works in Al-Quds, in collaboration with the Al-Quds University.



**TEN-YEAR PROGRAM OF ACTION TO MEET THE CHALLENGES FACING
THE MUSLIM UMMAH IN THE 21ST CENTURY, 3RD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH,
SAUDI ARABIA, 7-8 DECEMBER 2005) [EXCERPTS]**

[Report expressing solidarity and support for the cause of Jerusalem]

INTRODUCTION

The Muslim World is faced with grave political, socio-economic, cultural and scientific challenges with implications for its unity, peace, security and development. OIC Member States would need to cooperate decisively in order to face these challenges and to take necessary initiatives to overcome them. [...]

In the intellectual and political fields, there are major issues, such as establishing the values of moderation and tolerance, combating extremism, violence and terrorism, countering Islamophobia, achieving solidarity and cooperation among Member States, conflict prevention, the question of Palestine, the rights of Muslim minorities and communities, and rejecting unilateral sanctions. All of these are issues which require a renewed commitment to be addressed through effective strategies. In this context, special attention needs to be given to Africa, which is the most affected region, due to poverty, diseases, illiteracy, famine, and debt burden. [...]

1. INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES

[...]

II. Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action

[...]

4. Continue to support the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as a central cause of the OIC and the Muslim Ummah.

[...]

IX. Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories

1. Make all efforts to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and the full completion of the Israeli withdrawal from all remaining Lebanese territories, in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, and extend effective support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. Maintain a united stand on the comprehensive resolution of the Palestinian question according to OIC resolutions, UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 1515 and UN General Assembly Resolution 194, the Arab Peace Initiative, and the Roadmap, in coordination and consultation with the UN, the Quartet, and other stakeholders, such as to make full withdrawal as a prerequisite for establishing normal relations with Israel, and for providing the OIC with a greater role in establishing peace.
3. Emphasize the central importance of the cause of Al-Quds for the Muslim Ummah, the need to establish the Palestinian rights in the city, preserve its heritage as well as its Arab and Islamic identity as a symbol of solidarity and the meeting point of divine religions; underline the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque and its premises against violations and the need to protect the other Islamic and Christian holy places, counter the Judaisation of the Holy City, and support the efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI; call for support to Baytmal Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa Fund, support the steadfastness of Al-Quds population and institutions, and establish Al-Aqsa University in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. [...]



**JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC), 1ST
MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE OIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JEDDAH, 16 MARCH 2006**

Based upon the decision of the 3rd Extraordinary Summit Conference held in Makkah Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005 and after consultations made by the OIC Secretary-General with the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Yemen, Chairman of the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) and the Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Chairman of 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (ISC), the OIC Secretary General convened the First Ministerial Meeting of the Executive Committee[1] of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15 Safar 1427H (15 March 2006). [...]

THE ISSUE OF PALESTINE

[...]

The Meeting called for empowering the Palestinian people to establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital on the basis of the Arab Peace Initiative, the Roadmap, the UN Security

Council Resolution 1515, and other relevant international resolutions. The Meeting called on the international community to support and help the Palestinian people and their national economy to meet their urgent needs in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The Meeting reaffirmed the centrality of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the Muslim Ummah and condemned the Israeli measures aimed at altering the Arab-Islamic identity of this holy city by attempts to isolate it through settlements and separation wall; by depopulating it; and by attacking its Islamic and Christian sacred shrines. The Meeting therefore underlined the seriousness of the Israeli threats and warned of the dangers to the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, particularly from the excavations that Israel is making beneath the very foundations of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the attempts by extremists to assault this sacred shrine.

The Meeting paid tribute to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), including his international contacts to explain the position of the OIC on the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The Meeting urged continued efforts to be made in cooperation with the Member States and the international community so as to exhort them to continue to provide political and material support to the Palestinian people in order to enable them to achieve their independence and establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. [...]



**SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE,
PRESS RELEASE REGARDING ISRAEL'S DECLARING THE QALANDIA CROSSING
AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER CROSSING, JEDDAH, 27 MARCH 2006**

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Prof Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu expresses his deep concern over Israel's declaring the Kalendia crossing in the occupied Palestinian territories an international border crossing, a decision aimed at isolating the City of AlQuds/Jerusalem and its surroundings and considering it as falling within the borders drawn by Israel unilaterally.

Such a unilateral measure is inadmissible and, it is therefore incumbent upon the international community and the Quartet to react immediately and exercise pressure on Israel to dissuade it from taking any unilateral steps that may prejudice the inalienable and imprescriptible rights of the Palestinian people as acknowledged under UN resolutions, international law and the Road Map.

This undertaking on the part of Israel constitutes a serious escalation that may jeopardize world peace and security, rule out any chances for the achievement of peace in the Middle-East and lead, rather, to increased violence and confrontations.

The Organization of The Islamic Conference reiterates that the way to peace in the Middle-East region passes through recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people, implementing the relevant UN resolutions and abiding by the Road Map which provides for the establishment of the State of Palestine on all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 including East Jerusalem/Al Quds. And any measure adopted by Israel that conflicts with the Road Map and the international resolutions represents a glaring defiance of the international community and international law. In this respect we call upon the international community to reject any such measures and not to recognize any steps taken by Israel unilaterally in drawing its borders inside the occupied Palestinian territories.



**FINAL DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AL-QUDS AND
IN SUPPORT OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, TEHRAN, 16 APRIL 2006**

At the invitation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, the third international conference in support of Palestinian Intifada was held in Tehran on 25-27 Farvardin 1385 (15-17 Rabi ul-aval 1427 and 14-16 April 2006) under the title "International Conference on Al-Qods and in Support of the Rights of Palestinian People".

The conference was attended by the Speakers, Presidents and delegates from national and consultative legislative assemblies, ulema, thinkers and academic, cultural, political and combatant personalities from different countries of the world.

The Conference was held for the purpose of extending full support to the rights of Palestinian people and protecting sacred sites of the divine religions.

The participants in the conference reviewed current developments in the region in light of the prevailing international circumstances.

They particularly noted the escalation of pressures on the Palestinian people and declared their solidarity and full support for their resistance in facing the Zionist usurpers until their full rights are restored. They also sympathized with the pains and suffering of the innocent Palestinian people, and while remembering the memories of the martyrs of Palestine underlined on the following points:

- 1) The Conference underscores that Palestinian cause is pivotal for the Arabs and the Muslim ummah and it is the duty of both Arab and Muslim ummah to support the people of Palestine who are in the vanguard of the ummah in the struggle for the freedom of Palestine.
- 2) The Conference considers the Zionist regime presently on the soil of Palestine as usurper, unfamiliar, non-native, and foreign to the regional Arabic and Islamic fabric, and legally and legitimately has no right of existence.
- 3) The Conference rejects the Olmert Plan which is called "unilateral separation plan", the purpose of this plan as stated by the Zionist regime is to have the control about 60% of the lands in the West Bank and breaking them into parts and completing the judaization process of Al-Qods, separation of the West Bank from its Arabic environment and threatening the right of return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and property. This is in line with belittling the cause of Palestine and imposition of defeat on Arab and Muslim ummah in Palestine.
- 4) The Conference calls on the parliamentarians, lawyers, defense attorneys, human rights organizations, and groups and societies that support the rights of Palestine to issue warrants of arrest and commence legal proceedings against political and military officials of Israel at the international courts and the courts of different countries, especially in the European countries.

The Conference also condemns the war crime committed by attacking Ariha Prison by the forces of the Zionist regime which was carried out in open and flagrant collaboration with the US and the UK and led to the abduction of the combatant Secretary General of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Ahmad Saadat, and his fellow combatants and major general Foad Alshobeiki.

Therefore, the Conference supports all legal and political efforts to secure the release of these abductees and demands that complaints be filed against the governments of the United States and England and those responsible be tried in the court of law.

- 5) For the purpose of ending the situation whereby the Palestinian always remain in the state of needing to receive financial help, the Conference calls on all Arab and Islamic countries to encourage their import and export agencies to buy goods and products of Palestinians.
This will help economic growth and development of Palestine and supporting the people of Palestine and improving their livelihood they can be helped to stand against any siege.
- 6) The Conference regards the brave and sacred resistance of Palestinians which is in keeping with their natural and historical rights and based on international treaties and customs as a firm, understandable and legitimate response to occupation and racist and expansionist policies of the Zionist regime.

While praising the struggle for freedom of Palestinian people, the participants called on the international community and all Muslim and freedom-loving governments and nations to help Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their inalienable and legitimate rights.



**STATEMENT OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON PALESTINE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM), PUTRAJAYA,
MALAYSIA, 28 MAY 2006 [EXCERPTS]**

DECLARATION ON PALESTINE

1. The Ministers members of the Committee on Palestine of the Non-Aligned Movement convened a meeting, on X May 2006, under the Chairmanship of Malaysia to review the grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Ministers considered approaches and strategies to be undertaken by the Committee as well as by the Movement as a whole to continue strongly supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership and for promoting a revival of the peace process towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement and the exercise by the Palestinian people of

their inalienable right to self-determination in their independent and sovereign State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. The Ministers recalled in particular the Declaration on Palestine adopted by the Committee on 18 August 2004 in Durban, South Africa on the margins of the XIV Ministerial Conference and affirmed their continued adherence to the views and principled positions expressed therein.

2. The Ministers expressed their deep regret that the Palestinian people continue to suffer under the prolonged and brutal Israeli military occupation of their land since 1967 and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestine refugees to return. The Ministers expressed their grave concern about the serious deterioration of the situation on the ground at the political, economic, social and humanitarian levels in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of the ongoing unlawful Policies and practices being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, including continuing grave human rights violations and war crimes.
[...]
4. The Ministers stressed in particular that, in addition to such grave breaches by the occupying Power, the main and core danger to the realization of the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people and the achievement of the two-State solution continued to be the relentless and unlawful campaign of settler colonialism and construction of the Wall being carried out by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in Occupied East Jerusalem. They reiterated their grave concern and strong condemnations regarding Israel intensive colonization measures, including its continued vast land confiscations and the construction and expansion of settlements, and condemned, Israel's declared intentions to carry out the illegal E-1 plan in and around East Jerusalem and to illegally annex the Jordan Valley. The Ministers reaffirmed the many relevant Security Council resolutions condemning and demanding the cessation of such illegal Israel measures including measures taken by the occupying Power to change the status, character and demographic composition of East Jerusalem, which are null and void, and called for the full implementation of those resolutions. In this regard, the Ministers also called for full compliance with the relevant provisions of the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004 on the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory".
5. The Ministers thus considered in further depth the continuing grave developments regarding the critical issue of the unlawful construction by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. They condemned Israel's flagrant defiance of and disrespect for the Advisory Opinion of the Court and its continued violation of General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004. They expressed their deep concern at the grave breaches of international law, including of the Fourth Geneva Convention, that continue to be committed by Israel in this regard, including, inter alia, the destruction and requisition of land and properties, the violations of the Palestinian people's freedom of movement and their right to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living, and the displacement of Palestinian civilians from their homes and lands. The Ministers stressed that the extreme physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Wall is dissecting the Occupied Palestinian Territory into "several walled and isolated cantons, destroying entire communities and severing Occupied East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory, and noted with deep alarm that, if not ceased and reversed, this Wall will render the two-State solution to the conflict impossible to achieve.
6. The Ministers accordingly reiterated their demand that Israel, the occupying Power, scrupulously respect its legal obligations as mentioned in the Advisory Opinion and comply fully with resolution ES-10/15, and reiterated their call upon Member States and the United Nations as well to uphold their obligations in this regard. They recalled in specific the Court's determination: that Israel is under an obligation to terminate its breaches of international law, to cease the construction of the Wall being built in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, to dismantle the structure therein situated, to repeal or render ineffective all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto, and to make reparation for all damage caused by the construction of the Wall; that all States are under an obligation not to recognize the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall and not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by such construction and that all States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention -have an additional obligation of ensuring compliance by Israel with the Convention; and that the United Nations, especially the General Assembly and the Security Council, should consider what further action is required to bring an end to the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall and the associated regime, taking due account of the Advisory Opinion.
7. The Ministers reiterated their firm conviction that such respect and compliance would positively influence the efforts for achieving a just, peaceful, political settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the basis of the roles and principles of international law. However, as long as Israel, the occupying Power, is not in compliance with its legal obligations, the Ministers reiterated their call for the following specific actions aimed at bringing an end to the violations being committed by the occupying Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem:

- (a) At the United Nations, the Ministers called for further measures to be taken, in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution ES-IO/15, and also called on the Security Council to fulfill its responsibilities by adopting a clear resolution and undertaking the necessary measures in this regard. The Ministers also called on the United Nations Secretary-General to expedite the establishment of the register of damages caused by the Wall, pursuant to the request made by the Assembly in the above resolution, and to ensure that the positions of the Secretariat are fully consistent with the Advisory Opinion.
- (b) With regard to Member States, the Ministers called upon them -to undertake measures, including by means of legislation collectively, regionally and individually, to prevent any products of the illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets, consistent with the obligations under international treaties, to decline entry to Israeli settlers and to impose sanctions against companies and entities involved in the construction of the Wall and other illegal activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
- (c) With regard to the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention,- the Ministers called for them to adhere to Article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions and to undertake measures to ensure compliance by Israel with the Convention. They reaffirmed in this regard the obligations of the High Contracting Parties regarding penal sanctions, grave breaches - and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties.
8. The Ministers turned their attention to the deepening economic; social and humanitarian crisis and isolation in the Gaza Strip, particularly following the implementation of Israel's unilateral disengagement plan. While taking note of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from within Gaza and the dismantlement of settlements therein, as well as from parts of the northern West Bank, they noted with alarm that Israel continues to carry out military attacks against civilian areas in the Gaza Strip and continues to impose policies causing further economic and social deprivation in Gaza. The Ministers stressed that Israel's ongoing unilateral measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, gravely threaten the prospects for achieving a negotiated settlement based on the two-State solution, and expressed their complete rejection of its declared intentions to impose its unlawful unilateral plans in the West Bank. They reaffirmed that such plans are unlawful, unacceptable and cannot alter the terms of reference of the peace process begun in Madrid nor negate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, international law and relevant United Nations resolutions.
- [...]
10. The Ministers reiterated their hope that the international community and the Quartet will exert all efforts during this critical period to revive the peace process and to salvage the Road Map and promote its implementation towards ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem and thus realizing the two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the right of all states and peoples in the region to live in peace and security. In this connection, the Ministers stressed the continued relevance of the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut in March 2002; emphasizing the importance of the recent call by the Arab Summit in Khartoum in March 2006 to reinvigorate the Arab Peace Initiative, and called for the exertion of all necessary efforts in that direction. .
- [...]
14. The Ministers concluded by reaffirming their strong commitment to continue supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership to bring an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967, in accordance with the rules and principles of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and by accordingly reaffirming their commitment to a just and peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the Pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE 33RD SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION ON HARMONY OF RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND JUSTICE),
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN, 19-21 JUNE 2006 [EXCERPTS]**

**RESOLUTION N. 1/33-PAL ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/33-2006/PAL/SG/REP.);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003) and UN General Assembly resolution 194 on refugees, as well as resolution ES-10-10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories, as well as the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/L15 on the apartheid wall which Israel is building on Palestinian land;

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the African Union (AU) and the League of Arab States;

Affirming the Islamic States' commitment to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "*Intifada*" (uprising) aimed at recovering their inalienable national rights, as stipulated in all Arab and International resolutions.

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee concerning the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. *Pays tribute* to the Palestinian Legislative elections which, once again, bear evidence to the Palestinian people's aptitude, capability and entitlement to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State on their national territories with Eastern Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, *invites* the international community to respect the Palestinian people's democratic choice, and *expresses* its support to the Palestinian national authority and the Palestinian national dialogue aimed at affirming the Palestinian unity of rank and at reaching the most effective ways to achieve the emergence of the independent Palestinian State and a peace founded on the principle of two States in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map.
3. *Affirms* the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Lebanese territories.
4. *Affirms* the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Palestinian cause in all its aspects on the basis of international law and legitimacy and the terms of reference agreed upon, embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the inadmissibility of acquisition of others' territory by force, the Arab peace initiative and the Roadmap, such as to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their national independence and exercise their sovereignty in their Palestinian State and its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
5. *Affirms* the illegality of the Israeli laws and practices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, aimed at annexing, judaizing and changing the demographic make-up of the city. *Demands* States and international institutions and bodies to abide by international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and *calls on* them also to not participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's objectives in establishing its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
6. *Reaffirms* the necessity of finding a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN General Assembly resolution 194 (1948), and *reiterates* its rejection of all forms of settlement, and emphasizes the United Nations' responsibility towards the Palestinian cause and the continued role of the UNRWA in this respect.
7. *Reaffirms* its commitment to and support for the Arab peace initiative and the Roadmap, and *rejects* the stands that run counter to the rules of international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the peace process enshrined in the two speeches of the Israeli Prime Minister and the American President, including those stands that attempt to anticipate the outcomes of negotiations on the final settlement issues. *Demands* all States and international organizations to not recognize or deal with any guarantees or promises undermining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and rewarding the Israeli occupation which seeks to impose its conditions through the policy of *fait accompli*.
8. *Calls upon* the QUARTET to resume serious work in order to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Roadmap and the Arab peace initiative, to affirm the Palestinian territorial unity and integrity, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to *reject* any changes in the legal status of only a part of this territory, and to *exclude* the option of a State with temporary borders.

9. *Reiterates* its rejection of the Israeli fragmentary solutions and unilateral measures which Israel has adopted or intends to adopt in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds/Jerusalem, through which Israel is trying to preempt the outcome of the negotiations around the issues of the final status, and the unilateral border demarcation on the part of Israel in such a way as to fulfill its expansionist and intentions which thus undermines the chances of the emergence of an independent and sovereign Palestinian State.
10. *Invites* the UN Security Council to assume its responsibility in maintaining international peace and security by forcing Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Palestine and Arab territories and aggression and its illegal measures and practices embodied in the killing of civilians, detention, collective punishment, siege and destruction of the Palestinian economy.
11. *Affirms* its condemnation of Israel's continued colonization of the Palestinian territories through all forms of settlement activity, and requests the UN Security Council to see to their immediate ending and prohibition and to remove the existing Israeli settlements in accordance with UNSC resolution 465 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The Conference *calls* on the UN Security Council also to reinvigorate the International supervisory and Monitoring Committee in order to prevent settlement in al-Quds and the occupied Arab territories in accordance with UNSC resolution 446.
12. *Strongly condemns* Israel, "the occupying power", for continuing to build the expansionist wall on Palestinian territories, including the so-called "Jerusalem Envelope" which is aimed at tearing apart al Quds and isolating its population. It *stresses* the extreme importance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued in this connection and the UN General Assembly's decision providing for the need for Israel, the UN Member States and the UN itself to abide by their legal obligations, including the appeal launched by the General Assembly of Switzerland, in its capacity as the State wherewith the Fourth Geneva Convention is deposited, to make the necessary consultations to convene a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
13. *Urges* the international community to counter the construction of the segregationist separation wall in the occupied Palestinian territories and its damaging impacts on the Palestinian people and their land, waters and borders, and the need to stop the construction of the wall and removing the existing parts thereof. It *invites* all States of the world to impose punitive measures against the bodies and companies contributing to the construction of the wall and against settlers, settlement products and all those making profit of any settlement activity on the occupied Palestinian territories, including al-Quds, in implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/15.
14. *Condemns* Israel for the excavation works around and beneath the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and for willfully destroying cultural and heritage sites in Al Quds, Nablus and Al-Khaleel (Hebron), and *commends* the initiative of the Director General of UNESCO concerning the preservation of the historical heritage of the city of Al Quds. In this regard, *resolves* to coordinate between the OIC General Secretariat and the UNESCO, and *invites* the Member States to support this initiative and help implement it.
15. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli schemes attempting to seize and annex the area of Ghor, the Read Sea, the Eastern slopes of the West Bank mountains, and to cut the remaining territories into three isolated cantons to prevent the possibility of the emergence of an independent contiguous Palestinian State on the Palestinian territories.
16. *Condemns* Israel for plundering, moving and sabotaging cultural assets in numerous Palestinian cultural centers and museums, and *demand*s the international community, the UNESCO and the World Heritage Commission to impose deterrent sanctions on Israel on grounds of the danger it constitutes to the treasures of world heritage, and to act toward the return of these plundered assets to Palestinian museums and cultural centers.
17. *Calls for* strengthened cooperation and coordination with international and regional organizations concerning the cause of al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine, and *requests* the General Secretariat to organize joint activities with these organizations to support the Palestinian's rights.
18. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its continued aggressions against the Islamic and Christian sanctities, and particularly for its repeated threats to break into and damage the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque; and holds Israel, as the "occupying power", fully responsible for the consequences of these aggressions, which are carried out particularly as they happen under the witness and protection of Israeli occupation forces. It condemns terrorism exercised by settler gangs against Palestinian civilians and peace activists.
19. *Condemns* the project of establishing a Metro to link Al Quds Jerusalem with the Israeli settlements established by Israel in the West Bank *reiterates* the illegality of such a project and invites the two French contractors to withdraw immediately and calls for appropriate measures against them in case of failure to respond. *It also calls* on the friendly government of France to adopt the required steps to this effect in this matter.

20. *Reaffirms* the previous resolutions of the Islamic conferences supporting the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consolidating the steadfastness of its people, and *calls upon* the Member States to support *Bait Mal Al-Quds* and Al-Quds Fund in order to enable them to perform their missions in safeguarding the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and strengthening the steadfastness of its people in countering the continued Israeli measures aimed to judaizing the Holy City.
21. *Condemns* the flagrant Israeli aggression that targeted the Jericho Prison and the abduction of a number of Palestinian national figures who were held there, in what must be considered as a blatant violation of the Geneva Agreements and international law. *It also invites* the international community, and more particularly the Quartet Committee to condemn such a criminal act and assume full responsibility in ensuring the abducted person's safety and security and to exert efforts to impress upon Israel to release them and to ensure non-recurrence of such aggressions and exactions that violates the concluded agreements.
22. *Expresses deep concern* over the tragic conditions endured by the Palestinian and Arab detainees in Israeli jails and detention centres, and urges the international community, represented in the humanitarian and justice defending organizations to expose the inhuman practices in Israeli prisons and exercise pressure on Israel to release the concerned detainees in compliance with the concluded agreements and understandings.
23. *Commends* the efforts put in by the Islamic Development Bank both in managing the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds, and in contributing from its own resources to finance the building, and equipment of health and educational facilities.
24. *Invites* the Member States that have not yet joined the two funds to do so, and urges volunteering institutions to utilize the technical capacities and the contracting and disbursement mechanisms provided by the IDB in order to finance programmes and projects that meet the priority needs of the Palestinian people according to the best professional standards and practices.
25. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank to make consultations to mobilize resources in order to support the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds funds from the rest of OIC Member States, and to issue appropriate resolutions to increase the Funds' resources and contributions.
26. *Affirms* its determined support and backing for the Syrian Arab Republic's demand and right to restore the totality of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, on the basis of the peace process and the resolutions of international legitimacy, building on what has been accomplished in post-1991 Madrid Conference negotiations. It reaffirms the previous Islamic resolutions which reject all the actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at changing the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering these actions null and void and a violation to international agreements and to UN Charter and resolutions.
27. *Emphasizes* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in the region and the world, and strongly condemns the Israeli practices of building and expanding settlements. It urges the international community to hold to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and renews its support and backing for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in countering occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to hold fast to their land and Syrian Arab identity.
28. *Reaffirms* its support for Lebanon in its efforts to complete the liberation of all its territories up to the internationally recognized borders, and in its demands to release Lebanese prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. *Also demands* the UN Security Council to act toward preventing the repeated Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty in land, air and sea,
29. and to force Israel to pay damages for all the losses sustained by the Lebanese territories as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. *It supports* Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, as Israel is responsible for laying and removing these mines, and for the need to hand over full mine location maps. *It also supports* the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law, *condemns* Israel's designs on these waters, and *holds* Israel responsible for any action that would infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence, safety of its people and integrity of its territories.
30. *Urges* the international community and the UN Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty, implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for subjecting all Israeli nuclear installations to the Agency's comprehensive safeguards system. *Emphasizes* the necessity for Israel to declare rejection of nuclear armament and to submit to the UN Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps toward making the Middle East a WMD-free area, particularly of nuclear weapons, which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/33-C ON PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session on Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice) held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23-25 Jumadul Awwal 1427H (19-21 June 2006);

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and other Islamic Conferences, in particular the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the 32nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, in addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of the occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

Condemning the aggressive actions perpetuated by Israel to isolate the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif through the construction of more settlements, military barriers, as well as racial isolation and separation walls around the city in order to annex it;

Expressing deep concern at the Israeli threats and attacks against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

A) The Twinning of Palestinian Universities in the Occupied Territories with Universities in OIC Member States
[...]

4. *Calls upon* the Member States to participate effectively in the establishment of the Al-Aqsa University in the City of Al-Quds, pursuant to the resolution of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit. [...]

B) The Educational situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Occupied Syrian Golan

[...]

3. *Calls upon* Member States to extend every necessary financial assistance to provide the funding required for the promotion of education in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by the educational process in the Holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at the judaization of the Holy City and at severing it from its Arab-Islamic environment. [...]

C) The Israel Aggressions against Islamic Shrines in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Preservation of the Islamic Character, Human Heritage and Religious Rights of Al-Quds Al-Sharif

1. *Reiterates* the necessity of implementing all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. *Calls* for continued urgent and effective action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant Resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478; and exerting all efforts to put these two Resolutions into effect in conformity with the Resolutions of the United Nations and the international legality.
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to implement the initiative of the Director General of UNESCO to restore the Holy City, preserve the historic buildings of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the ancient buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Sanctuary, close the tunnel, and stop the excavation works especially on the south and west of the Holy Sanctuary and preclude the implementation of any designs aimed at destroying and removing the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and calls upon the General Secretariat to implement the special agreement with UNESCO on Palestinian Territories and Palestine Affairs.
4. *Urges* the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance in implementation of the content of the Final Communiqué of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit on the contribution of one dollar by every Muslim, alongside the contributions of Member States, to enable the Palestinian people face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the Palestinian

Arab residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

5. *Strongly condemns* the threats by Israel and the Jewish extremists to attack and desecrate the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and deplores strongly the statements made by the Israeli President calling for the division of the Holy Al-Quds Al-Sharif. *Stresses* that these threats to divide the Holy Al-Quds Mosque affirm the direct official support of the Israeli authorities for the process of Judaization of Al-Quds, of altering its religious, cultural, and political character in order to complete the plan to Judaize the city by surrounding it internally and externally with settlements, and to perfect its control on it by building annexation and separation walls.
6. *Strongly condemns* Israel for the construction of the separation wall, the so-called Jerusalem Envelope that seeks to isolate the City of Al-Quds by severing it from its Arab-Palestinian environment and Judaizing it through the obliteration of its historical, cultural and civilizational features.
7. *Requests* Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure access to it for Muslim worshippers and preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages.
8. *Calls on* Member States to ensure the restoration of the old town in Al-Khalil as well as the remaining Islamic relics and shrines on the Palestinian lands to safeguard the heritage and culture of this historic city and its resident Palestinian families in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.
9. *Strongly* denounces and decries the dredging by the Zionist entity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, leading to the fall of a large section of the Mosque's fence on the Western Gate, also *condemns* Israel for denying the Palestinians access to their places of worship in Al-Quds and for its attempt to interfere in the Islamic Waqf (Endowment) matters and prevent the repair of sanctuaries and *calls on* the international community and international rights bodies to condemn these Israeli acts which are in breach of international law and force Israel (the occupying forces) to stop them forthwith.

Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 7TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA, 13-14 SEPTEMBER 2006 [EXCERPTS]

1. In response to the kind invitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 Sha'aban 1427H, corresponding to 13-14 September, 2006 under the lofty patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. [...]
16. The Conference adopted the report submitted to it by the Senior Officials Meeting (Document No. OIC/ICIM-7/2006/SO-REP/FINAL)* which includes the recommendations issued by this conference on the following:
[...]

c) The Palestinian Cause:

Pursuant to the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Conference reiterates the resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the ICIM on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories including Syrian Golan and the Lebanese Shebaa Farms. It takes into consideration the need to support the organs and bodies of the Palestinian Authority in the field of information and communication, especially following the bombardment of the information facilities and buildings as well as the destruction of their equipments. The Conference appeals to the Member States to extend assistance to the Palestinian Authority in order to support and develop its radio and television authority and exchange programmes and expertise with it. The Conference entrusts the OIC General Secretariat with organizing information seminars on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. It calls on the media in the Member States to intensify the production and exchange of information programmes in cooperation with the Palestinian media. It also requests the Member States to contribute to the establishment of a permanent site of Al-Quds in the Internet in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat.



**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE,
AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT, ANNUAL COORDINATION
MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES,
UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 25 SEPTEMBER 2006 [EXCERPTS]**

1. The Palestinian issue has witnessed important and serious developments during recent weeks with the escalation of the Israeli aggression and extension of its scope to include all aspects of life in Palestine. Already deteriorating humanitarian conditions hit an all-time low in the Palestinian territories since the Palestinian Legislative elections as a result of the stranglehold imposed by Israeli measures and suffocating the lives of Palestinians. Israel has been tightening its blockade on all crossings, which severely exacerbated the humanitarian situation in the Palestinian territories dismembered by hundreds of Israeli military barriers. The humanitarian situation worsened dramatically as result of many international agencies cutting off their assistance to the Palestinian people, Israel's adamant refusal to pay up the Palestinian tax returns, and the difficulty of delivering Muslim and Arab assistance because of the Israeli blockade imposed on the Palestinian territories. The dangerous developments that have shattered the Palestinian territories may be summarized as follows:

[...]

- Israel kidnapped scores of Palestinian officials, including the Chairman of the Legislative Council, the Deputy Prime Minister, as well as twenty-eight members of parliament and eight ministers, besides a number of elected presidents and members of municipal councils. In addition, Israel deported many members of the Legislative Council from the occupied city of Al-Quds, preventing them from living in their city. The Israeli measures were met with large-scale international condemnation with many international parties calling on Israel to release the Palestinian officials it kidnapped. [...]
- In a grave escalation of the situation, Israel took a number of preliminary measures to destroy Al-Maghariba Gate Tal connecting Al-Buraq Precinct to the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, in a bid to alter the demographic character of Al-Quds and to judaize it. These Israeli measures are aimed at paving the way to establishing a bus and railway station right at the corridor linking the southern perimeter of the occupied Al-Quds city and the neighboring town of Sulwan as part of a scheme to intensify Jewish settlements in this area, which has been subjected to a feverish drive to alter its demographic identity and to judaize it.
- The Israeli occupation authorities have intensified the excavation works in the area between the southern wall of the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and the adjacent village of Sulwan. The Settler association "Alad" is carrying out large-scale excavations that threaten the foundations of Al Aqsa Mosque and the neighboring Palestinian buildings. These excavations fall within a large settlement project in the region of Sulwan whose history Israel is trying to falsify pretending it is the historical City of David.
- Israel has pressed ahead with the isolation of the occupied city of Al Quds by means of military barriers and the Apartheid Wall. Israel has completed the full isolation of the City from the rest of the occupied West Bank with the Zaem barrier, to the east of the Holy City, turned into a crossing point with several alleys and check points. Israel has in this way completed the construction of 11 crossings around the City, thus cutting off a number of villages that are part of the city.
- Parallel to the activities aimed at isolating the City of Al Quds from its Palestinian environment, Israel has continued with its attempts to link up the settlement conglomerations with Al Quds through the use of an underground passage network, highways and railway lines. Within the framework of this attempt, Israel has concluded a contract with two French companies, namely Connex and Alstomi for the construction of an underground railway network to link up the settlements of Gilo, Pisgal Zaef and Ma'aleh Adumim in the West Bank with Al Quds/Jerusalem, which represents a breach of the Geneva Agreements and a violation of international law.

[...]



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