

Jerusalem (Al Quds) er okkupert!

Vi vil minne om at Jerusalem (Al Quds) er okkupert! Og det gjelder for hele byen. Israel tok den vestlige delen av Jerusalem ved krigen i 1948, og den østlige delen ved krigen i 1967.

FN har i en rekke resolusjoner slått fast «det utillatelige ved å erobre landområder ved krig». Israel har tatt både Vest-Jerusalem og Øst-Jerusalem i krig. Og Jerusalem – både den vestlige og den østlige delen, er ikke bare blitt okkupert av Israel, men også innlemmet i den israelske staten. Det er illegitimt etter internasjonal lov.

Knappt noe land har godkjent Israel okkupasjon og anneksjon av Jerusalem, og i tråd med dette har de også avstått fra å flytte sine ambassader som fortsatt er i Tel Aviv, til Jerusalem. Den israelske statens nærvær i Jerusalem er illegitimt, og det er viktig å holde fast ved dette!

Etnisk rensing

Palestinske arabere i tusenvis er blitt drevet ut av Jerusalem, og jødiske settlere har flyttet inn. De har overtatt palestinerne boliger, jord og eiendeler. Og bygget nye jødiske institusjoner. Målet er å gjøre Jerusalem til en «jødisk» by, og viske ut byens palestinske karakter.

FN har i en rekke resolusjoner fordømt denne politikken. FN har slått fast at alle tiltak fra Israels side på å endre den fysiske karakter og demografiske sammensetning som bedrives av Israel i Jerusalem, og som har som mål å endre byens status, er uten legal gyldighet. Hva er så byens legale «status»?

Jerusalems status

FNs bruk av ordet «status» refererer til FN's delingsplan i 1947, da Generalforsamling anbefalte et internasjonalt styre for Jerusalem, i samsvar med byens religiøse betydning. Internasjonaliseringen er ikke blitt gjennomført, men prinsippet og vedtaket er ikke blitt endret. Jerusalem forblir - og det gjelder for hele byen - okkupert, etter internasjonale normer.

Palestinernes rett til tilbakevending

FN har også slått fast retten til de palestinerne som er drevet ut, eller har måttet flyktet, til å vende tilbake til sine hjem, også i Jerusalem. Den retten skal ingen ta fra dem. Jerusalem (Al Quds) må bli fri! Israel skal ikke kunne ta byen! Vi må stå mot dette.



Date: 10 November 1975 Meeting: 2400
Vote: 72-35-32 (roll call) Report: A/10320

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures",

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, inter alia, the unholy alliance between South African racism and zionism.

Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, 4/ proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that "international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination",

Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session, 5/ held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered "that the racist régime in occupied Palestine and the racist régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being",

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries, 6/ adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,

Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

303 (IV). Palestine: question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and the protection of the Holy Places

The General Assembly,

Having regard to its resolutions 181 (II)³⁷ of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III)³⁸ of 11 December 1948,

Having studied the reports of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine set up under the latter resolution,

I. *Decides*

In relation to Jerusalem,

Believing that the principles underlying its previous resolutions concerning this matter, and in particular its resolution of 29 November 1947, represent a just and equitable settlement of the question,

1. To restate, therefore, its intention that Jerusalem should be placed under a permanent international regime, which should envisage appropriate guarantees for the protection of the Holy Places, both within and outside Jerusalem, and to confirm specifically the following provisions of

General Assembly resolution 181 (II):³⁹ (1) the City of Jerusalem shall be established as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations; (2) the Trusteeship Council shall be designated

to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority . . . ; and (3) the City of Jerusalem shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern, Shu'fat, as indicated on the attached sketch-map;⁴⁰

2. To request for this purpose that the Trusteeship Council at its next session, whether special or regular, complete the preparation of the Statute of Jerusalem,⁴¹ omitting the now inapplicable provisions, such as articles 32 and 39, and, without prejudice to the fundamental principles of the international regime for Jerusalem set forth in General Assembly resolution 181 (II) introducing therein amendments in the direction of its greater democratization, approve the Statute, and proceed immediately with its implementation. The Trusteeship Council shall not allow any actions taken by any interested Government or Governments to divert it from adopting and implementing the Statute of Jerusalem;

II. *Calls upon* the States concerned to make formal undertakings, at an early date and in the light of their obligations as Members of the United Nations, that they will approach these matters with good will and be guided by the terms of the present resolution.

275th plenary meeting,
9 December 1949.