

"THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE DO HAVE RIGHTS"

FOOTAGE

IMAGE

SOUND

000

MID EAST MAP
(1948 BORDERS OF
PALESTINE - ISRAEL
IN RED, WEST BANK
AND GAZA CROSSED-
ETCHED IN YELLOW)
CRAWL FROM BOTTOM
STOPS CENTRED ON
TITLE

"This film was produced at the request and under the guidance of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

It was in production during the Spring and Summer of 1978. Important news developments have taken place since. It appears that, so far, these have not materially altered either the feelings of the Palestinians interviewed here or the human conditions of most of their compatriots."

TITLE
THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE DO HAVE
RIGHTS

021

PROF. SARI J. NASIR
AND DR. ARIF ISA
KAFENA ON CAMERA

"You are asking me what it is to be a Palestinian. Well I think that in very simple terms, it is a question of lack of identity."

NASIR
ON CAMERA

"And unless, you see, this man finds a place, an anchor, he will always, always, be the stateless, the refugee, the man without an identity and who is searching for this right, and it is a human right."

KAFENA
ON CAMERA

"To be a Palestinian is to accept the status quo of wherever you happen to be without the real sense of belonging, because strictly speaking you are operating wherever you are at the good will and discretion of the country that is accepting you."

NASIR
ON CAMERA

"Wherever he is they tend somehow to look at him as a suspect because he does not have an identity in the sense that he does not have a country, a home. He is stateless."

FRAMES FROM OF NARRATOR: WITH ORIGINAL CAPTION

060 CAMP SCENES, 1948

They have come from Haifa, and Jaffa, from
 Hebron, and Jerusalem. First in 1948 as
 their land was occupied. They fled again in
 67 and in 70, in 76 and in 78. Each time
 new hostilities had forced them to seek new
 shelters. Some have been refugees for over
 30 years. Some were born as refugees. But
 no matter where they came from, or where
 they now live, these people think of

themselves as Palestinians, first and most
 have but one dream -- to return to their
 homes in Palestine.

085 ARCHIVE FOOTAGE:
TANKS, FIGHTING
IN STREETS

Since World War II, the Middle East has been
 the scene of continuous violence.

In 1947, the United Nations endorsed the
 creation of one Arab and one Jewish State
 out of the British mandate in Palestine,
 under a Partition Plan which provided also
 for the establishment of an international
 regime in and around Jerusalem.

Israel was established in 1948; but the
 Palestinian Arab State never came into being.
 Since then there have been four full scale
 wars -- all threats to world peace.

ANIMATED MAP
SHOWING CHANGING
LIMITS OF ISRAELI-
CONTROLLED AREAS

Territorial limits kept moving back and forth...and between and around, during times referred to as "no-war, no-peace", thousands of people from all sides who fell victims to endless attacks, and counter-attacks.

DR. SARI NASIR VO:

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"We could very well indeed find a way to co-exist in Palestine with an Israel. But you see we must get guarantees that this Israel will not expand...because ever since the existence of Israel, it has expanded onward and they have tried to erase our identity as Palestinians...

SARI NASIR
ON CAMERA

For instance, I started out to be a Palestinian; then, in 1948, I was referred to as a refugee; then I was referred to as a Jordanian, an Egyptian, a Lebanese, a Syrian - and on the way I heard from Golda Meir that I do not exist - and now they call me a terrorist. Eventually, you see, these people have expanded and they have tried to erase my identity."

158

DR. CONSTANTINE
ZURAYK
ON CAMERA

"Palestine has always been the battleground of empires as well as the meeting place for the exchange of cultures.

VOICE OVER
OLD ENGRAVINGS

There have been waves of people that have come into it, mostly from Arabia, which is the CRADLELAND of all the Semitic peoples. Now these people have intermixed throughout history.

They were Arabized in the middle of the Seventh Century when the Arab Moslem invasion of Palestine took place and, inhabited Palestine for the long course of history."

NARRATOR:

184 OLD ENGRAVINGS

Arab nationalists do not deny the Jewish presence of biblical times - but they point out that this was also the land of the Canaanites and the Philistines... Babylonians, Persians and Greeks were there too, at one period or another. The region was under Roman occupation at the time of Christ - the exodus of the Israelites took place soon thereafter. The fall of the Roman Empire, cleared the way for Arab civilization to blossom.

205 MAP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1900

Then the Moslem Empire was succeeded by Ottoman rule. On the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, this rule was to last until World War I.

210 MORE ENGRAVING, OLD PHOTOS

The Nineteenth Century witnessed tremendous upheavals. Europe had its industrial revolution. But the Middle East too, was seeking a new identity: after 500 years of Ottoman rule, the idea of sovereignty had begun to revive and many Palestinians and other Arabs launched independence movements.

Since the crusades, three religions had co-existed fairly peacefully in Palestine but by the 1890's, new colonies of Jewish immigrants started to appear; the pogroms the Jews had had to endure in Europe had fostered Zionism, a doctrine calling for regroupment of the Jews in a land to be called the "Land of Israel".

**235 OLD ARCHIVE SCENES
JERUSALEM**

During World War I, the British, seeking assistance for their war effort in the Middle East, wooed both the Arabs and the Zionists. To win the latter's support, in 1917 they promulgated the Balfour Declaration. This Declaration promised British support for the establishment in Palestine of a "national home for the Jewish people", although it was careful to note that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" - and the population of Palestine was over 90% Arab at that time.

265 MAP OF MANDATES,
1920

When the war ended, rather than becoming independent, most of the Middle East was placed under British and French administrations, under the League of Nations' mandate system. The League's Covenant provided that such territories were heading for eventual self-determination and independence.

271 OLD NEWSREELS,
1930's

For the Palestinian Arabs, the struggle had become two-fold; they wanted termination of the mandate and repeal of the Balfour Declaration, since the establishment of a Jewish homeland meant increased immigration by Jews and appropriation by them of lands the Palestinians had owned, inhabited and cultivated for generations. The period between the two World Wars witnessed a series of Palestinian demonstrations, protests and rebellions.

DR. ZURAYK VO:

288

DR. ZURAYK

"If the international community had looked at the Palestine question with justice, they would have recognized that here was a majority of Palestinians and there was a minority of Jews, and that the majority of Palestinians had rights, if not equal, at least greater than the minority of the Jews and that ultimately the best solution for this was one state in which both the Arabs and the Jews would live under one government."

300

ON CAMERA

NARRATOR:

312

FILM ARCHIVES:
1947 HOSTILITIES

But there was not to be such a state. In 1947, Britain placed the question of Palestine before the United Nations. On the 29th of November a vote was taken to partition the area... There was to be one

Jewish and one Arab State...

JEWS IMMIGRATING

For the Jews, most of them scarred for life from years of Nazi atrocities in Europe, this was cause for joyful celebration...

327

JEWS DANCING

But to the Arabs, any partition which granted 56% of the land to 32% of the population was unacceptable. Fighting and skirmishes continued.

On May 14th 1948, a Jewish State self-proclaimed itself under the name of Israel...

Incidents, such as that of the Jewish massacre of Arabs in the village of Deir Yassin, which had taken place in April, had spurred an exodus of refugees. Neighbouring Arab states sent troops into Palestine, claiming they were acting "...for the sole purpose of restoring peace and security and establishing law and order in Palestine".

ARMY TRUCK IN STREET

It became full-scale war.

NEWSREEL MAP, 1948 WAR

Numerous U.N. efforts to negotiate a truce were fruitless.

350

OLD NEWSREELS, 1948

In September 1948, the United Nations Chief Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte was shot and killed in Jerusalem by a Jewish extremist group.

Only in the Spring of 1949 was an armistice reached. By that time more Arab land had been taken: Israel had already begun to expand its borders.

EDWARD SAID VO:

372 OLD NEWSREEL,
1948 EXODUS

"The main effect on the population was to create a great deal of panic and fear. The population, for the most part, was unarmed. They were confronting a well-organized and well-armed invasion.

392 Dr. E. SAID
ON CAMERA

As a result, when events like the massacre of Deir-Yassin, in April of 1948, occurred, panic spread through the population - a population which was in 1947 and then continuing into the Spring of 1948 was not well organized and had no political center to it.

As a result the principal and the main impulse of the people was to run, to get as far away from the fighting, from the terror, as possible."

NARRATOR:

401 OLD NEWSREEL
FOOTAGE:
UNRWA 1948

By December 1948, half of the population of Palestine had fled. The following year, the United Nations established UNRWA - the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

The Agency's mandate: to provide registered refugees, wherever they may live, with food rations and shelter, health care and basic education - enlisting the collaboration of

host nations. It was to be, and still is, financed from voluntary contributions. When

work got under way, an estimated 500,000

people were getting UNRWA's help. By 1978,

the figure had increased to 1,760,000

Palestinians registered to receive care.

In 48, the Assembly had resolved that "the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest

practicable date" or be duly compensated.

This has been reaffirmed by the United Nations every year ever since, but these

resolutions failed to be implemented because repatriation in accordance with these resolutions was not permitted by Israel.

EDWARD SAID VO:

455

**WOMAN AT WELL IN
PALESTINIAN
REFUGEE CAMP**

"Most of our population is a poor population and those who have to live in camps live in misery and squalor and poverty of a sort that really is intolerable. Nevertheless, since the late 60's, the lot of the camp dweller has been improved - not only by the social, medical and educational services provided in the camps but also for the first time in their lives, they now have a sense that by struggling politically and militarily, and even intellectually, they are beginning to move out of the camps. They are no longer simply forgotten people left to rot there indefinitely."

NARRATOR:

484

**PAN ACROSS BEIRUT
BAY (SPRING 78)**

Beirut, Lebanon... In a still recent past, a prosperous metropolis...

Since the mid seventies, a city devastated by an intractable civil war...

For years, affluent people lived in comfort here, not the Palestinians, though: there are an estimated 400,000 of them, here in Lebanon. They are to be found crowded in areas which do not live up, even, to our usual concept of a refugee camp... in urban ghettos which seem to get worse and worse as the years go by.

507

**HOUBISHI FAMILY
IN DWELLING**

This is where the Houbishi family lives. Refugees from 1948, they had resettled on the West Bank. The '67 war brought them first to Jordan. Then in '70 they were forced to move into South Lebanon. Now they are here in Beirut. Children were born along the way. The older boys pride themselves on being "fighters" already.

**YOUNG GIRLS GOING
TO SCHOOL**

The girls still go to one of the schools for Palestinian children that UNRWA has maintained and run since 1950.

ADNAN ABL-EL-RAMIN VO:

537

CHILDREN IN
SCHOOLROOM

"The Palestinian people, like any other people in the world, have the right of having its own independent educational system that enables them to strengthen his national unity and to express his national Palestinian character. We like to emphasize the role of the masses in the Palestinian struggle through the last 30 years and we like to emphasize the nature of our enemy and we like also to emphasize the difference between Judaism and Zionism as a political movement. We like to put in our pupils' minds the humanitarian nature of our struggle and the humanitarian nature of our social and political aspirations."

NARRATOR:

570

CHATILA REFUGEE
CAMP, BEIRUT

In the early fifties the first resistance group appeared - El-Fatah. In 1964, the Palestine Liberation Organisation was formed. Ten years later, at a summit meeting of Arab heads of state - the Rabat Conference of 1974 - the PLO was recognized as sole representative of the Palestinian people. That same year the General Assembly of the United Nations accorded it similar recognition

586

YASSIR ARAFAT
ON CAMERA

PLO EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

The PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. We have this organization which has different establishments in many fields. Controlling all our different branches the Executive Committee, our military forces, our central council, we have our National Conference, which represents all our organizations. Political organizations and syndicates, unions which represent our people inside our occupied territories and outside our occupied territories."

615

PLO CHECKPOINT,

Be they invaders, tourists or refugees, large bodies of foreigners are always resented by the local population and the Palestinians have proved to be no exception. Many refugee camps have become grudgingly accepted enclaves, guarded by PLO soldiers.

PROF. SARI J. NASIR VO:

"Now the question is that the Palestinian, wherever he is, he is at the mercy of others. He is always, always sought, he is always observed, he is always caught, he is always mistreated. And this is the tragedy of the Palestinian today. He doesn't have a place to go."

ENGLISH TRANSLATION:

"We should not forget that war is part of politics and we struggle by all means at our disposal.

We struggle on all different fronts, politically, militarily, diplomatically and socially."

NARRATOR:

Training of the feddayens - the fighters - begins at eighteen ... but few of those who come here do not already have previous experience in weapons and weaponry.

The first operations of Fatah date back to 1965.

655

YASSIR ARAFAT
ON CAMERA

677

FEDDAYEN
TRAINING

To some they are terrorists. To others, they are freedom-fighters and heroes willing to put their lives on the line for the liberation of their homeland ...

702

PALESTINIAN CHILDREN ON SWING

The songs and dances of the Fatah soldiers are also the songs and dances of the children in refugee camps.

Here, they are taught the additional subjects that, they say, UNRWA's regular schools do not offer, or gloss over too quickly. They want to learn more about Palestine, its folklore and its traditions, and about the importance of having a homeland of one's own. Here, they acquire the discipline and toughening which, they hope, will enable them to qualify as fighters, someday.

727

GLASSBLOWER WORKSHOP

Decades of exile and life in camps make it difficult for Palestinians to become self-sustaining. From the beginning many started small businesses.

Lots of them still peddle cigarettes or run delivery services in and around the camps, but a lucky few have turned small enterprises into cottage industries which, as they slowly integrate into the local economy, offer employment in turn to other camp-dwellers.

744 RADIO RAPIRMAN

But for the individual, here more than anywhere else, education is the key. Bassam, eldest son of the Houbishis, goes to the university and also keeps a part-time job to contribute to the family's income.

Scholarships help many Palestinians to go abroad for graduate study programmes.

758

DR. E. MAKHLOUF
ON CAMERA

"For a Palestinian, it's all over the world the same thing whether it's in Kuwait, Lebanon or anywhere else: you are refused to be in the community. Of course, they do accept you as long as you live there with them, but still you do not belong, you do not have the citizenship, you do not have the same rights and automatically the same feeling would be, whether you are in Lebanon, in Kuwait, or in Saudi Arabia or anywhere else."

NARRATOR:

Edward Said, again.

EDWARD SAID VO:

776

**ARAB BANK,
AMMAN**

"Palestinians have the highest rate of university graduates of any Arab nation. As engineers, as social scientists, as economists, the Palestinians are in fact now the intellectual and even the moral elite of the Arab world."

NARRATOR:

786

ORANGE GROVE

Unfortunately, there are still too many unskilled, and for them there is, at best, seasonal and temporary work, picking fruit for a local landowner, Lebanese or Jordanian, at harvest time, street-cleaning or other menial jobs in the camps and, for the women, domestics in the home of the more fortunate. Although there is a "Palestinian Workers Union", to protect them from being exploited, the life of these people remains meagre and insecure.

814

**"SAMED"
WORKSHOPS**

To remedy this situation and better channel the energy and productiveness of the Palestinian people a series of workers' co-operatives got launched in 1970 by Fatah. It is called Samed.

"SAMED" WORKSHOPS OF CLOTH MAKING

In Arabic, Samed translates as "steadfastness" - the idea of never giving up.

The Palestinians see the Semeds as the productive part of a people in exile.

The basic idea is to provide some sort of vocational training to a generation which has known nothing more than camp life - and to equip as many as possible of them to become financially independent - both now, in their diaspora, and also tomorrow when they will have returned to Palestine.

There are several fields of activity - industrial development, craft and cottage enterprises and, even, an agricultural sector, under which a few Palestinians provide technical assistance in several African countries.

ON EMBROIDERY

Embroidery is one of the traditional crafts of the Palestinian people. It is a labor-intensive activity which has been practiced for centuries. In the camps, embroidery has become a means of earning a living for many women. It is also a way of preserving their cultural heritage. The workshops provide training in various embroidery techniques and help women to market their products.

EMBROIDERY

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So far, 3,000 people are employed full time in the Samed workshops - and that number is increasing steadily. Whether they sew cloth, make embroidery for sale abroad, or assemble furniture to fill the needs of camp-dwellers or the requirements of Palestinian offices, they are - each one of them - contributing to return to self-sufficiency a people who refuse to remain any longer the ward of the world.

The PLO provides other services as well: schools and hospitals, research centers and so forth...

DR. YOUSSEF IRAQI VO:

"You see this hospital is one of the hospitals of the Palestinian Red Crescent society, which is one of the institutions of the PLO. Of course, our services we give to all peoples who need these help. Our plans are divided into two plans for disaster time and for peace time."

"This hospital here is specialized hospital for the cardiovascular surgery and for the pediatric surgery and for the neuro surgery and daily we have in this hospital, at least, two major operations.

We have big problems not only of the wounded, but also we take the responsibility of the refugees. The people who are under great stress especially the small kids, the children."

CABINET MAKERS

**OLD MAN IN STREET,
WOMAN AT HOSPITAL,
BALCONY**

877 HOSPITAL BEIRUT

HOSPITAL SCENES

924

**DESTROYED HOUSES,
PEOPLE AND CHILDREN
IN MAKSHIFT QUARTERS**

"Those people are homeless now and we face many problems, especially in the psychological situation of the small kids and of the grown-up people.

They lost all that they have done since they were deported from Palestine in 1948, all that they have built, members of their families, they have lost everything here, so we have to support them, we have to stay beside them."

NARRATOR:

**ALLENBY BRIDGE, 1967
JORDAN RIVER**

For many, the first move had been to the West Bank. There, they lived in camps but at least they were still in their own country. In '67, when Israel occupied the rest of Palestine, the West Bank camps emptied themselves in a new mass exodus, this time across the blown-up Allenby Bridge, into Jordan.

Thank s to the Israeli/Jordanian "open bridge policy", this gateway between two worlds at war remains open to this day, a link for Palestinians in exile and those who stayed behind.

Dr. Said says:

[Faint, illegible text]

EDWARD SAID VO:

"For the first time it became apparent to Palestinians that if they were going to rely exclusively upon the Arab States to wage their struggle for them they would get nowhere and, therefore, Palestinians had to take their own progress towards self-determination in their own hands."

At the moment of the deepest collective Arab failure, the Palestinians began then to assert themselves and to take up arms in the struggle towards self-determination."

VO INTERPRETATION IN ENGLISH:

"In '67, when the rest of Palestine was occupied, I was a soldier in the Jordanian army... The King ordered us to withdraw without fighting...and so the whole of Palestine fell to Zionist control. There had been resistance before...but '67 was when the Palestinian revolution really started: since '67 we've had our own weapons, our own soldiers, we've become public."

NARRATOR:

Three years later within 48 hours, three airliners were hijacked and forced to land in the Jordanian desert. After days of negotiation, the hostages were freed and the planes destroyed. Palestinians had made the complacent world aware of their plight through dramatic news headlines.

That same year, in Jordan, violent clashes occurred between Palestinian and Jordanian troops.

985

CONVERSATION BETWEEN
PLO OFFICER AND
PALESTINIAN BOY
(IN ARABIC)

1009

ARCHIVE NEWSREELS,
1970

FIGHTING IN
AMMAN, 1970

Many died on both sides, and many Palestinian fighters left for another exile. To Lebanon, this time, and many other places.

1050 PLO SOLDIERS IN BEIRUT

But the spirit of resistance and determination to restore their rights was not dead.

What had been common scenes in the streets of

Amman just moved to Beirut as Palestinians

continued to rally to their cause.

1062 PALESTINIAN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ISRAELI OCCUPATION

During the sixties, Gaza was the stage for protest and sabotage but, after 1970, little remained of the unrest there.

However, the October war had instilled a new sense of pride to the Arabs. On the occupied West Bank, this was expressed through more and more demonstrations against both the military authorities and the appearance of new Jewish settlers on Arab land. The result was tightened security, numerous arrests and, for some, deportation.

1080 BUS AT ALLENBY
BRIDGE

From 1967 till now, the rebuilt Allenby Bridge has become the road to exile for most of the 1,300 people expelled by the Israelis from Gaza and the West Bank.

1088 FORMER MAYOR OF
RAMALLAH NADIM ZARU
(ON CAMERA)

"We were taken from the military Governor office in Jericho at 12 o'clock noon to the bridge where they reached half of the bridge and they told me that from here you can go but you can't come back. I said, some day I will come back to my country because it's my country.

FORMER MAYOR OF RAMALLAH VO:

ISRAELI SOLDIERS
STOPPING TRAVELLERS
AT CHECKPOINT

We never thought that they will treat us after the occupation like the way they treated the people after the occupation. Demolishing houses, demolishing villages, treating people the way they are treating them. That will create more hatred from the Arabs towards the Jews.

1110 CAMP SCENES

That's why they are still in the camp and they are working in the camp, they are raising their kids in the camp, because they know that some day we are going back. For instance, I can't go back.

I want to go back. Not as a visit, I want to go back and live in my home town. My pharmacy is closed. I can't open my pharmacy. My wife will go there only for one week, two weeks, every summer to renew the permits and come. All my family, all my tribe, if we say, our family. They are living there. I have my land, my house, my interests there. Right, I'm living here, I'm having not a bad time, but still I want to go back to my home town."

NARRATOR:

1136 AMMAN STREET
SCENE

Amman is a temporary haven for many
Palestinian deportees, their only
alternative to Israeli prison.

DEPORTEE FROM
WEST BANK
(ON CAMERA)

"They used to hang me from my feet with my...
upside down, with my head down and they began
to beat me on my feet and on my sexual organs
for hours."

NARRATOR:

1150 VIEWS OF CAMPS,
VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Israel concedes that some excesses were
committed over the years by its occupying
forces... It says that disciplinary measures
were taken where cases have been documented,
and denies that torture was ever a State
policy...but the UN Special Committee to
investigate Israeli practices in the occupied
territories basing itself on witnesses and
press reports, within and outside Israel,
stated: "...the indications are very strong
that cases of torture occurred and continue
to occur."

1167 PALESTINIAN
BUSINESSMAN
(ON CAMERA)

"My wife and my children are ready now to
fight and to be killed in the sake of
Palestine. In any time and I have my son,
since two months I, he is lost. This is his
picture, and I don't feel any sad about him,
this is my son, since two months in Lebanon,
he is lost."

NARRATOR:

1191 SOLDIERS MARCHING
ACROSS FIELD

Many others have gone. And many others will never return. For these men who have never known a land they can call their own, the rebirth of Palestine is the cause.

CHILDREN'S
DRAWINGS

Unfortunately, killings and hangings, bullets and tanks leave indelible marks in the minds of the young. Proofs are easy to find in the Middle East these days.

1207 ORPHANS AT SCHOOL
OF MARTYRS

Wherever their parents were killed, during one of the many wars and conflicts the Palestinians have known these last thirty years, these orphans are the wards of Fatah. The memory of the parents lives on in the recollection of their sons and daughters.

1224 YOUNG BOY
ON CAMERA

"I'll be a guerilla, but if my country is liberated I'll be a doctor or engineer. Anything that my country needs me."

NARRATOR:

Edward Said remarks:

EDWARD SAID VO:

1230 CLASSROOM SCENE

"One of the saddest things to see is young children for whom no alternatives exist, except the gun. But I have a feeling that this is changing. Over the years now, there are more Palestinian schools, in which greater emphasis is placed on academic subjects, on widening the educational experience of each child, so that the day is not defined by exercises with the gun.

YOUNG PALESTINIAN
GIRLS DANCING

There is a Palestinian dialect, which is different in Arabic from, let's say, Syrian or Lebanese or Egyptian. There are traditions - there are costumes - the family and clan organizations are different. Cuisine - terms of phrase - popular stories - mythology and so on and so forth. So that you had in Palestine essentially a community - but nevertheless, a cohesive, national community which associated itself with the land."

PARADE

1280 ARCHDEACON KHOURI
ON CAMERA

"I believe the present generation among the Palestinians cannot be called as moderate as the older generation amongst the Palestinians. That's why I think now it's the golden opportunity to have a peaceful settlement with the Israelis - between the Palestinians and the Israelis, provided that the Israelis will recognize the rights of self-determination of the Palestinians and including the establishment of their own independent State on what remains of the Palestinian soil that was occupied in 1967."

NARRATOR:

1303 PALESTINIANS
CROSSING FROM
JORDAN TO OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

Going home for a short visit is the hope of most Palestinians in diaspora. During the months when the Israeli military authorities implement this right of family-reunions, thousands try to take advantage of it.

BY GIAB FRANKS

To get the permit is long and difficult: the screenings, by both sides meticulous, but it is easier for Palestinians wishing to leave the occupied areas, especially when they are not requesting a right of return.

Once by the bridge there are further checks, long hours of waiting before being called to board one of the buses. Because the Israel process only two dozen buses each day, some have to return time after time, hoping that tomorrow, they will get their chance. On the other side of the river, there will be more security, body searches, customs duties which sometimes make it necessary to abandon gifts or purchases behind.

Some do not go back by way of the bridge... They are guerillas who find their own way across borders... Their missions illustrate the conflict between what is justifiable to them and what is inexcusable to others.

1354

GUERRILLAS ON
MOUNTAIN PATH
AT DAWN

1367

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE
OF MAALOT RAID
AFTERMATH

This took place in Maalot, Israel, in 1974 following a raid at the school there by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Twenty-one Israeli children and four adults were killed that day.

There are differences of opinions among Palestinians regarding the extent to which violence is justifiable.

The killing of innocent civilians such as Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics or travellers at Lod Airport brought widespread international condemnation.

1391

YASSER ARAFAT
ON CAMERA

"We are against all this violence... The PLO is against it and we have declared it many times...but we have to remember, and to look to this case from all its views..."

NARRATOR:

The PLO still accepts responsibility for raids inside Israel.

1408

NEWSREEL FOOTAGE,
RAID AT AZZIYEH,
LEBANON, 1977

But violence continues on both sides. This took place in Azziyeh, Southern Lebanon, after an Israeli air raid. Over 100 were killed - men, women and children.

Similar military actions have been taken over the years by Israel against Palestinian camps in other Arab countries, in some cases following guerilla raids inside Israel or against Israeli interests elsewhere.

Violence breeds hatred...retaliation brings only further retaliation. "an eye for an eye" if often paid at high interest rates.in our day and age.

Events of these last years have made the world painfully aware that the Palestinian people and the recognition and implementation of their rights are the key to any solution in the Middle East. They are there - they are a fact. Like it or not, no formula can be found, no resolution implemented, which does not take their inalienable rights into consideration.

LORD CARADON VO:

"The Security Council, expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East."

1461 SECURITY COUNCIL
ON RESOLUTION 242

1447 PLO DEMONSTRATION
OUTSIDE UN

NARRATOR:

From the creation of the United Nations to this day, no topic has been the subject of more debates and deliberation by the world body. Following the 1967 war, the Security Council adopted the all-important Resolution 242.

However, the PLO found this resolution objectionable.

FAROUK KHADOUMI VO:

"The United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 is not accepted by the Palestinians for the following reasons: first of all, it ignored the national rights of the Palestinians; the second thing, it didn't mention about the national rights of the Palestinians and looked to the matter as if it is a conflict between the Arab States and Israel, although the crux of the problem in the Middle East is the Palestinian cause."

UK REPRESENTATIVE,
1967

1481

FAROUK KHADOUMI
HEAD PLO
POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT

NARRATOR:

Geneva, December 1973:

Since the first session of the Geneva Peace Conference, several significant developments affecting the Palestinians have taken place. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3375 requests the participation of the PLO in all peace efforts, on an equal footing with all other parties. Israel remains opposed to this on the ground that, among other things, 242 calls for negotiation among States - and the PLO is not a State - and also because they have always refused to deal with groups which they see as bent on destroying Israel.

In 1974 and 75, the General Assembly proclaimed its Resolutions 3236 and 3375, which respectively affirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and recognize the PLO as its representative in the deliberations of the United Nations.

1499

THE GENEVA PEACE CONFERENCE, 1973

1524

UN ASSEMBLY VOTES ON RESOLUTION 3236

1540 FAROUK KHADOURI
ON CAMERA

"It is mentioned in the United Nations Resolution 3236 that the Palestinians have their own inalienable rights, including the right for self-determination, for their sovereignty and independence...and for their repatriation to their homeland...and we see to it that this settlement should take into consideration all these rights - national rights - of the Palestinians."

NARRATOR:

AERIAL VIEW
UN NEW YORK

United Nations, New York, November 13th 1974.

Yassir Arafat comes to address the General Assembly.

YASSIR ARAFAT SPEAKING (IN ARABIC):

1567 YASSIR ARAFAT
ADDRESSES THE UN

"I appeal to you, further, to aid our people's return to its homeland from an involuntary exile imposed on it by force of arms, by tyranny, by oppression...so that we can regain our property, our land, and thereafter live in our national homeland, free and sovereign, enjoying all the privileges of nationhood.

Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom-fighter's gun... Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand. I repeat: do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.

1613 ON CAMERA
IN OFFICE

Homelessness...stateless...even without an identity card...we haven't a flag...we haven't a state...we haven't a home...we haven't anything concerning human being rights - but except misery and this diaspora. But we kept a very important thing: our will and determination and, for this, we are still existing."

YASSIR ARAFAT VO:

1638 CLOSING SCENES

"We started from zero...but we are now the important number in this area, in this formula."

NADIM ZARU VO:

WOMAN IN TENT CAMP,
PEOPLE IN THE
STREETS OF BEIRUT
AND AMMAN

"We are not after ten years - or three years - or just solving a problem like this. No, we want our rights, we want our land, we want to go back and live in Palestine."

ARCHDEACON KHOURI VO:

"We are struggling to regain our own identity. This is a divine right, that is given to us by God."

FAROUK KHADOUMI VO:

"I think that the Palestinians, they are well educated and well cultured. They can take part in all fields of human activity: be it scientific, arts, literature. I think as a small nation we can take part."

BACHAWI VO:

"This is my feeling and I am ready to leave everything here and go back to my home - everything. I am ready to start from zero even."

PROF. SARI J. NASIR VO:

"Do not deny the people who were the original owners the right to go back. Do not deny the Palestinian per se the right to perform as a human being."

DR. ARIF ISA KAFENA VO:

"I am a human being. If the world wants me to abide by the morality of humanity then they must treat me as a human being."

NARRATOR:

FADE IN

United Nations, New York, November 29th, 1978.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT (IN SPANISH):

1699 VIEW OF UN HEADQUARTERS IN LATE FALL, PRESIDENT OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1978

"We are complying today in this ceremony with one of the specific recommendations that the Charter mandates to our Organization; the recognition of the fundamental rights of one of the peoples which constitutes mankind... The inalienable rights that, in countless documents, are demanded for the Palestinian people."

1722 UN SECRETARY-GENERAL KURT WALDHEIM ON CAMERA

"Ladies and gentlemen, today we commemorate, for the first time, the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people..."

(The General Assembly, in 1974, began tackling the political aspects of the Palestinian question. In that year the General Assembly adopted Resolution 3236, which reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, the right to national independence and sovereignty, and the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property...

GUARD BY CONFERENCE ROOM

The General Assembly established a committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people..."

AMBASSADOR FALL (IN FRENCH):

1754 PALESTINIAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, WITH STATEMENT BY ITS CHAIRMAN AMBASSADOR FALL OF SENEGAL

"Right from the start some chose to pre-judge the Committee's work and declared that it would not be impartial. In fact, in order to encourage the contribution of all sectors, one of the first actions of the Committee was to invite all Member States to participate in its work as observers, an invitation repeated in 1977."

The Committee in due course made its recommendations after careful and objective consideration and in strict conformity with its mandate.

These recommendations were based on widely accepted U.N. resolutions and the following principles:

(1) the Question of Palestine is the heart of the Middle East problem and no solution could be envisaged without taking into account the rights of the Palestinian people;

(2) the realization of these inalienable rights would contribute to a solution of the Middle East crisis;

(3) the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people should participate on an equal footing with other parties in all conferences on the Middle East held under United Nations auspices;

(4) the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and Israel's obligation to withdraw completely and quickly from all territory so occupied.

The recommendations were widely supported in the Security Council but not endorsed due to the veto of a permanent member. However, the Assembly, subsequently, endorsed the Committee's recommendations by 90 in favour, 16 against and 30 abstentions. In its second report the Committee reaffirmed their validity and the urgency of implementation. The Assembly reconfirmed its endorsement by an even larger vote.

Although Israel and some other countries have persisted in opposing implementation, we are convinced that these recommendations would form the basis for a just peace.

Some have pointed out that no reference is made to the right of Israel to exist as an independent State. The answer is that this is not within the mandate of the Committee. Their worry is unfounded since at no stage was the independence of Israel questioned inasmuch as it is a Member State of the U.N.

I must add that Israel was created by United Nations Resolution 181 of November 29th, 1947. That same resolution made provision for a Palestinian State which Israel does not wish to recognize."

DR. ARI ISA KAFENA VO:

1883

STREET SCENES

"I am a human being. If the world wants me to abide by the morality of humanity then they must treat me as a human being."

FINAL CARD

PRODUCED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS
AT THE REQUEST AND UNDER
THE GUIDANCE OF THE
UN COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE
OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

(c) MCMLXXIX UNITED NATIONS

1895

FADE OUT

THE PATENT OFFICE

IN RE: THE PATENT OFFICE
ON APPEAL FROM THE
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
AND TRADE MARKS

THE PATENT OFFICE
V. THE PATENT OFFICE

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