

Book 3

MOSHE SISELSENDER

Netzech Israel Lo

Ishaker ETERNAL

ISRAEL DOES

NOT LIE WHAT IS

GOOD FOR THE GOOSES IS

GOOD FOR THE GENDER

2000 year world history England
France Spain Germany Russia Italy
Spain Portugal - murder larceny
lies

“Miharu bonaiyich
meharsayich imacrevayich mimech
yetzayhu”

“Your sons /daughters hurried
your despoilers and destroyers will
come from you” Isaiah 49:17

How can one’s own children
one’s own blood and flesh despoil
and destroy?

The answer is that one’s own

Yes, the US Secretary of State
former candidate for the US
Presidency on the Democratic ticket
John Kerry

can honestly
believe that he is doing Jews a
great favor by pushing for a two
State solution. However he
seems to forget history.

Let us examine not only the
history of the last 100 years and the
last 20 years of the Oslo debacle.

Let us examine the last 2000 years of world and Jewish history.

As is stated in the wise sayings of Solomon that he wrote in his book Kohellet that is part of the canon of the Bible.

“ Every day comes and is gone what happened yesterday is repeated today. There exists nothing new under the sun .”

Eclesiases 1;5,9

The Jewish Arab conflict regarding Israel is not limited to the Palestinians . It is connected it has roots with the attitude and interests the entire Arab and Muslim world.

It is intertwined not only with the Arab and greater Muslim world but it is at the guts and bowels of the entire European world IT IS EFFECTED BY THE MIND SET AND INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAS AND THE USA.

The past 2000 years of European history is a nightmare of murder plunder of weaker people by the European countries.

THE EUROPEANS DO NOT WANT ISRAEL TO BE JEWISH. THEY CAN MANIPULATE THE ARABS. THE JEWS ARE TOO SMART FOR THEM.

THAT IS WHY THE EUROPEANS ALWAYS SUPPORTED THE ARABS.

GIVING UP HISTORICAL
ISRAEL WILL ONLY MAKE IT
EASIER FOR THE EUROPEANS
TO DESTROY ISRAEL KILL
ALL THE JEWS .

A PALESTINIAN STATE WILL
BE SUBSERVIENT TO THE
EUROPEANS. THE
GREATER THE INSTABILITY
THE GREATER ITS
DEPENDENCE ON THE
EUROPEANS. UNTIL THE
PALESTINIAN STATE WILL BE
ABLE TO DESTROY ISRAEL IT
WILL BE DEPENDENT ON THE

EUROPEANS. THEY WILL
HAVE TO LISTEN AND
FOLLOW ALL OF THE
EUROPEAN DICTATES . ONCE
THEY SUCCEED TO DESTROY
ISRAEL THEY WILL BE
DEPENDENT ON EUROPEAN
FAVORS AND GUIDANCE. THE
ARABS THE PALESTINIANS
ARE NOT SMART AS THE
JEWS. THEY DO NOT HAVE
THE CREATIVITY AND BRAINS
OF THE JEWS. THEY WILL
THUS BE DEPENDENT ON THE
EUROPEANS FOR
MAINTENANCE. THEY WILL

NOT BE ABLE TO EXIST WITH
OUT EUROPEAN BACKING
AND SUPPORT. THUS A
PALESTINIAN STATE IS A
VASSAL STATE FOR THE
EUROPEANS. THIS WHAT THE
EUROPEANS WANT.

THIS IS THE RATIONALE FOR
EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR THE
ARABS FOR THE LAST 100
YEARS.

THUS ESTABLISHING A
PALESTINIAN STATE IS
PLAYING ALONG WITH THE
EUROPEAN GRAND PLAN OF
CONQUEST OF THE WHOLE
WORLD.

THE EUROPEANS ALWAYS
CONSIDERED THEMSELVES AS
THE SUPER RACE.

In the 1500s England France *Russia*
Germany Spain Portugal conquered
2 billion people in Africa Asia

Minor Asia - greater India that includes what is today Pakistan Burma parts of China Australia New Zealand North Central and South America.

They killed millions. Those who remained were enslaved. They were robbed of their liberty possessions culture religion and dignity

Chapter 2

I God inspired with Divine insight the Jewish sages. In the sayings of

the Fathers Pirkei Ovot it is stated
“ who is a wise man ?One who
foresees the future ”

Obviously man unless he/she be a
prophet or prophetess can not know
the future.

Again one must relate what I God
taught in Deuteronomy 32:7
“Remember the days of old ask
your father and he will set you
straight consult your elders and they
will guide you”

When Jews have to make a
decision to surrender historical

Israel one is mandated to consult our 2000 year history with the Europeans . One must study our relationship with the Arab and Muslim world for the last 100 years.

One is mandated to closely follow every move of the Palestinians for the last 20 years since the Oslo agreement.

There exists a law in physics that any body will continue in the same process as it was. It is called the law of inertia.

If the interest of the Europeans

has been to favor the Arabs ; it will continue. All the factors that led them to assume this posture exist today. The Jews by weakening themselves will make it more tempting for both the Arabs and the Europeans to go for the Jewish throat. There exists no mercy no compromise no God no Bible no Koran to have pity on the helpless Jews. Not even I God will have mercy on them. I God gave them a chance after 2000 years. I gave them the historical land that I promised them. And the stupid Jews blew it. The curse on both houses.

Let them stew . They have no one
to blame but themselves.

Kerry is dreaming.

WHAT ARE Jews in Israel going to do if Jordn's king is over thrown and the Palestinians dominate?

What are the Jews going to do if the Palestinians then renounce their peace agreement with Israel and invade Israel?

All the arguments of building in Male Adumim that Palestinians oppose because it would cut across their projected State are nonsense and not existent . They only are relevant if a future Palestinian state

is at war with Israel then strategically a Jewish settlement would prevent a future hostile Palestinian state from cutting off access to Jewish Jerusalem .

Thus the Palestinian s have their eye on gaining the most advantageous strategic position in a future war that they plan against Israel once they are ready.

Further more what happens if

Egypt renounces their treaty with Israel ? What happens if the new government in Syria joins Egyptians Jordanians and Lebanese to fight Israel?

Once Israel agrees to give birth to a Palestinian state the new state will have 6 million Arab refugees settle in historical Israel. They would form an army to destroy Israel They would call on their Arab brothers in a holy war to liberate the remaining part of Israel for the Arab Umma - nation. Thus the Palestinians would uncover their true face. They would throw off the mask that they are a

separate entity -Palestinians.

The Palestinians always were part of the Arab Uma and always will remain. However the Arab Uma have 22 Arab Counties with millions of square miles. They do not need Israel. The only reason they need Israel is to kill the Jews and destroy the Jewish state.

Israel withdraws from historical Israel and. its width is no more than 12 miles. In a surprise attack Israel can be sliced in half.

Jerusalem can be cut off. Israel will be vanquished. The Jews killed

I ask you under this condition does it make sense to enable the Palestinians with the connivance of the sworn enemies of the Jews - the Europeans?

Chapter 2

What is good for the goose is

good for the gender.

During the second World War the allies killed one million Japanese civilians in air raids before dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

During the same war the ~~Allies~~ ^{Axis} killed hundreds of thousands of German civilians from fire bombing German cities.

There existed no prohibition of

killing innocent civilians. All the killings bombardments were considered necessary in order to force the Germans and Japanese to rise against their leaders. The rationale of dropping the atom bomb was that otherwise an American invasion of Japan would cost half a million American casualties.

After the war 12 million ethnic Germans were expelled from

Poland Russia and other European countries. The reason was that they acted as a fifth column and served as an excuse for Hitler to invade these countries. Over 2 million ethnic Germans died during the expulsion.

What is good for the goose is good for the gander.

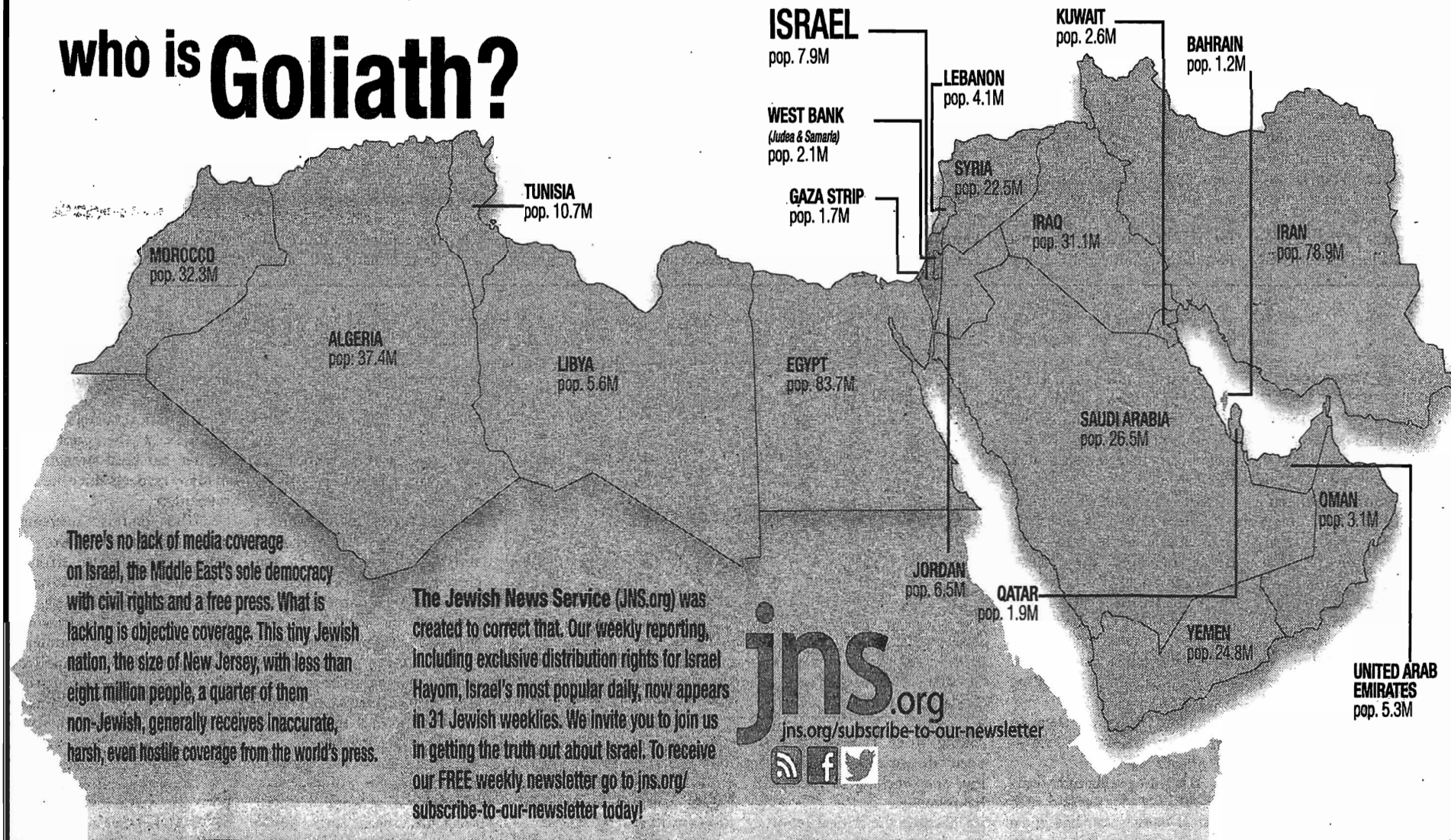
What should Israel do with its

large Arab population in historical Israel?

Expel every one. Do to the Arabs what Abbas plans to do to the Jews once he gets a state. Expel them. Pay them for the value of their property. Throw out all the Arabs.

who is David?

who is Goliath?



There's no lack of media coverage on Israel, the Middle East's sole democracy with civil rights and a free press. What is lacking is objective coverage. This tiny Jewish nation, the size of New Jersey, with less than eight million people, a quarter of them non-Jewish, generally receives inaccurate, harsh, even hostile coverage from the world's press.

The Jewish News Service (JNS.org) was created to correct that. Our weekly reporting, including exclusive distribution rights for Israel Hayom, Israel's most popular daily, now appears in 31 Jewish weeklies. We invite you to join us in getting the truth out about Israel. To receive our FREE weekly newsletter go to jns.org/subscribe-to-our-newsletter today!

jns.org
jns.org/subscribe-to-our-newsletter



**ISRAEL'S
RIGHT
TO LIVE
IN PEACE
WITHIN
DEFENSIBLE
FRONTIERS**

**SECURE
AND
RECOGNIZED
BOUNDARIES**

SECURE RECOGNIZED BOUNDARIES

ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO LIVE IN PEACE
WITHIN DEFENSIBLE FRONTIERS

ELEMENTS
IN THE CONSIDERATION OF ISRAEL'S POSITION
ON THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES

Carta, Jerusalem

© Copyright 1971 Carta Jerusalem
Printed in Israel

CONTENTS

Prepared by Carta, Jerusalem
Plates by E. Pikovsky Ltd., Jerusalem
Printed at The Jerusalem Post Press, Jerusalem

- ★ Introduction
- ★ History
- ★ The Strategic Factor
- ★ Territorial Changes—
the European Example

INTRODUCTION

"... their right to live in **peace** within **secure** and **recognized** boundaries **free** from threats or acts of force ..."

*United Nations Security Council Resolution 242—
November 1967*

"... borders that are defensible ..."

President Richard M. Nixon: 1 July 1970

"Historically there have never been secure or recognized boundaries of the area. Neither the armistice lines of 1949, nor the cease-fire lines of 1967 have answered that description... such boundaries have yet to be agreed upon... an agreement on that point is an absolute essential to a just and lasting peace... history shows that imposed boundaries are not secure and that secure boundaries must be mutually worked out and recognized by the parties themselves as part of the peace-making process."

*United States Ambassador Arthur Goldberg in the
United Nations Security Council—15 November 1967*

There is a radical difference between Israel's border problems and those many other cases of boundary litigation and frontier differences to which the world has been accustomed (from time immemorial). Invariably, these are conflicts between sovereign States over segments of territory, rivers or strategic areas, which they claim from each other, citing historic precedent or previous awards or arrangements.

The special feature affecting the border between Israel and the Arab States is that the latter not only still contend that a state of war exists between them and Israel, but that they actually contest Israel's very existence as a State. Thus, in effect, they oppose any final delimitation of Israel's borders. They continue to do so in spite of the fact that Israel's re-establishment in its ancient Homeland has been expressly endorsed and supported by the family of nations; also that both the Arab States and Israel are members of the United Nations whose Charter specifically enjoins members to recognize and live in peace with each other.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is actually the story of the continued warfare and belligerency of the Arab States against Israel. This conflict has never centred on the delineation of borders or indeed the disposition of territory. It has centred on the basic Arab desire to eliminate Israel altogether, (a desire which has been frustrated by Israel's resolute self-defence).

Following the Six-Day War, unleashed by the Arabs in 1967 in a sudden resurgence of active belligerency and blockade, the United Nations Security Council, on 22 November 1967, called for the establishment of a "just and lasting peace" between the Arab States and Israel that would give Israel and the Arab States the "right to live within secure and recognized boundaries."

The Council, and before it the General Assembly, rejected all attempts and proposals sponsored by the Arabs and their supporters to bring about an unrequited Israeli withdrawal without the conclusion of final and permanent peace treaties. Such an unrequited withdrawal accompanied by vague international guarantees and the stationing of United Nations observer units, had been carried out after an earlier

INTRODUCTION

There is a radical difference between Israel's border problems and those many other cases of boundary litigation and frontier differences to which the world has been accustomed (from time immemorial). Invariably, these are conflicts between sovereign States over segments of territory, rivers or strategic areas, which they claim from each other, citing historic precedent or previous awards or arrangements.

The special feature affecting the border between Israel and the Arab States is that the latter not only still contend that a state of war exists between them and Israel, but that they actually contest Israel's very existence as a State. Thus, in effect, they oppose any final delimitation of Israel's borders. They continue to do so in spite of the fact that Israel's re-establishment in its ancient Homeland has been expressly endorsed and supported by the family of nations; also that both the Arab States and Israel are members of the United Nations, whose Charter specifically enjoins members to recognize and live in peace with each other.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is actually the story of the continued warfare and belligerency of the Arab States against Israel. This conflict has never centred on the delineation of borders or indeed the disposition of territory. It has centred on the basic Arab desire to eliminate Israel altogether, (a desire which has been frustrated by Israel's resolute self-defence).

Following the Six-Day War, unleashed by the Arabs in 1967 in a sudden resurgence of active belligerency and blockade, the United Nations Security Council, on 22 November 1967, called for the establishment of a "just and lasting peace" between the Arab States and Israel that would give Israel and the Arab States the "right to live within secure and recognized boundaries."

The Council, and before it the General Assembly, rejected all attempts and proposals sponsored by the Arabs and their supporters to bring about an unrequited Israeli withdrawal without the conclusion of final and permanent peace treaties. Such an unrequited withdrawal, accompanied by vague international guarantees and the stationing of United Nations observer units, had been carried out after an earlier

upsurge of Arab hostility, in 1956-7. Its essential unreality was demonstrated in 1967 when the Arab States, with the active backing of the Soviet Union, decided that the moment had arrived to attempt the destruction of Israel once again.

The Security Council called for "secure and recognized boundaries" because such, or indeed any boundaries at all, had never before existed between Israel and the Arab States. Israel, in its modern regeneration, has known only fragile armistice and temporary demarcation lines, truce arrangements or cease-fire lines, always reflecting the military situation at the end of the periods of fighting initiated by Arab attacks. The temporary nature of the 1949 armistice lines, for instance, was stressed in each of the separate armistice agreements signed between Israel and the Arab States at the end of the Arab invasion of nascent Israel, and Arab representatives were always vociferous in insisting on their temporary and exclusively military nature. Syria refused to accept the Security Council's November 1967 Resolution.

Israel's history in the Middle East goes back to the dawn of recorded history. It is the only country in the region whose people live in the same area, speak the same language and maintain traditions and memories of three thousand years ago. It is only under Jewish rule and Jewish sovereignty that the area in question maintained its uniqueness or, indeed, its own geographic entity. It was conquered and reconquered no less than fourteen times in thirty centuries, yet no conquest—with the brief and solitary exception of the Crusades—resulted in more than administration from without.

Throughout this period and even in spite of enforced dispersions the Jewish community maintained its presence in the Land while Jews dispersed abroad kept an unbroken link with their Homeland throughout the generations, praying for its redemption and celebrating its seasons and remembering its map and geographic features. The Land as an entity thus goes back to biblical times.

The following pages and the accompanying maps trace the history and dimensions of the Land's borders through the centuries. They throw light on the current discussions about the "secure and recognized" borders sought by modern Israel in conformity with the Security Council Resolution.

A concluding section devoted to boundary changes in Europe supplies the background of general international practice in such matters.

10th-6th Century BCE THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST TEMPLE

★ During the second half of the millennium BCE, Israeli tribes became established in the territories on both sides of the River Jordan.

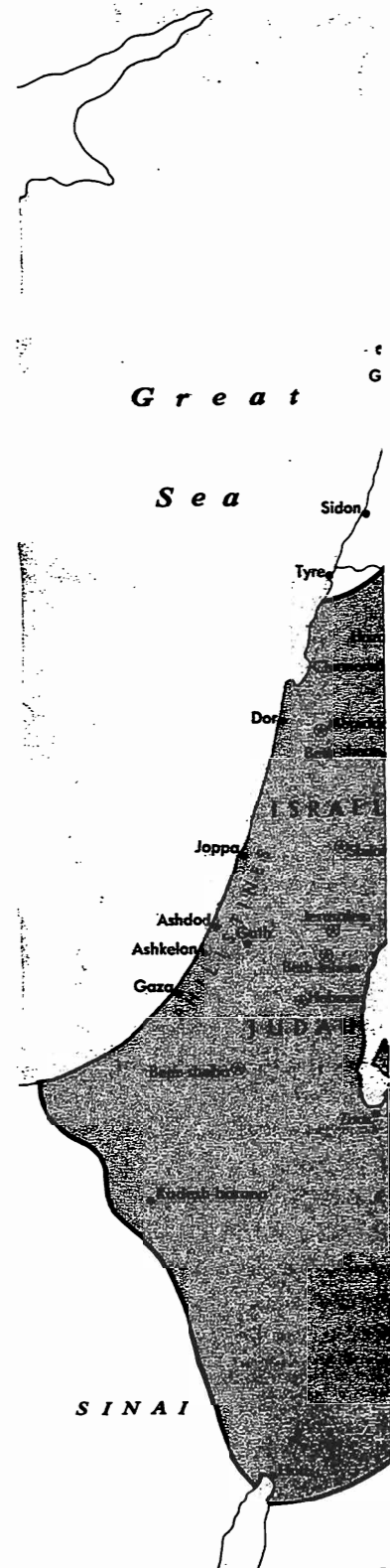
★ During the Tenth Century BCE tribal organization became consolidated into a kingdom.

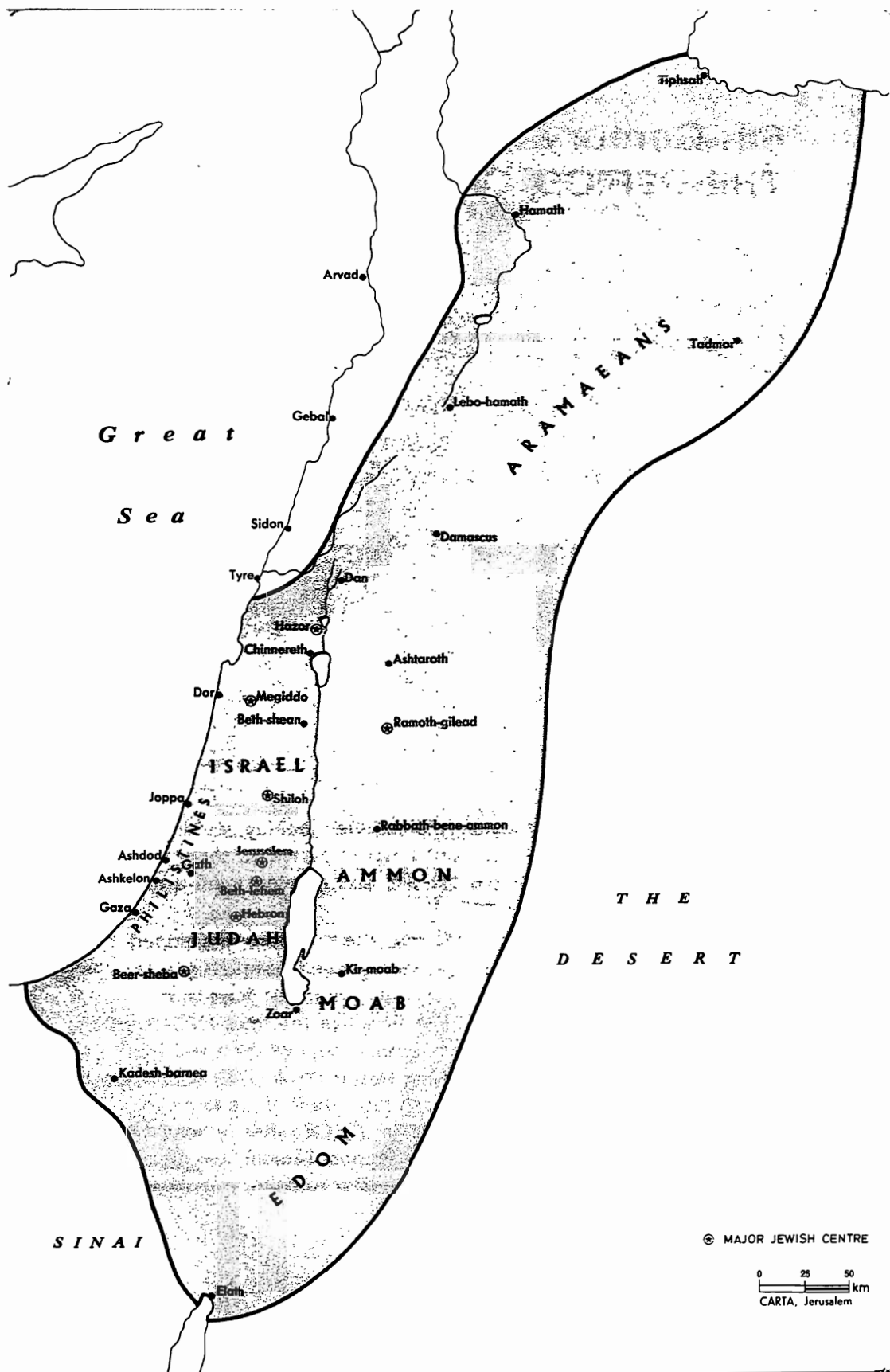
★ The map on the opposite page shows the boundaries of the kingdom in the days of David and Solomon, its founders.

It was later divided into two: the southern kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel.

★ In 734 BCE the kingdom of Israel was conquered by the Assyrians, who destroyed its political unity and divided it into several provinces.

★ In 587 BCE the kingdom of Judah was finally conquered by the Babylonians and the First Temple was destroyed. A large part of the population was carried off to Babylon.





CE
LE

ame
con-
the
and
ans,
ces.
the
the

6th Century BCE–1st Century BCE THE PERIOD OF SECOND TEMPLE

* The Jewish exiles in Babylon retained their identity, and in 536 BCE Cyrus of Persia (then the dominant Empire) permitted them to return to their land and to rebuild the Temple, and granted them a measure of autonomy.

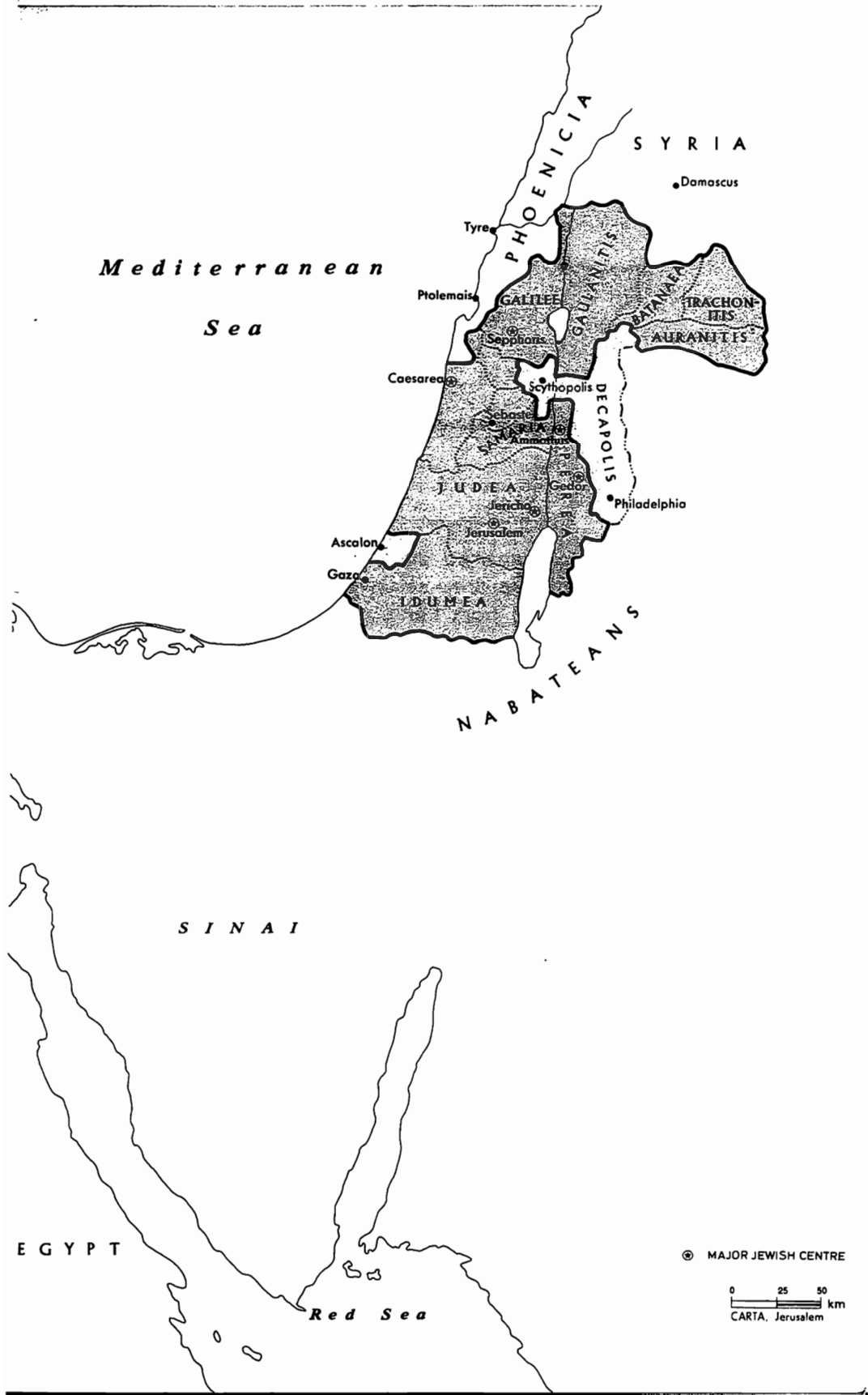
* During the succeeding centuries, their culture developed and with it their independence grew, asserting itself completely when the Maccabees revolted in 167 BCE against Hellenistic suzerainty.

* Alexander Yanai, King and High Priest of the Jews (103–76 BCE) established Jewish sovereignty throughout most of the Land from the sea to the desert. Subsequently, King Herod (37–4 BCE) consolidated the kingdom. The map opposite shows the extent of his territories.

* Jewish independence collapsed in 70 CE after a long war of resistance against the Romans. The Second Temple was destroyed. A later revolt against the Romans, led by Bar Kochba, was suppressed in 135 CE.



E G Y



1st-7th Centuries CE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PROVINCES

* The Romans first renamed the Land "Provincia Judaea", which encompassed much of its previous area from Sinai in the south to Galilee in the north and from the Mediterranean Sea to deep into present-day Jordan, across the Jordan river.

* The Jews persistently endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the conqueror. This was met by the Romans by brutal repression and measures of expulsion and by an attempt to change historic names to prevent the ancient nomenclature from serving as a focus of the Jewish people's hopes and aspirations.

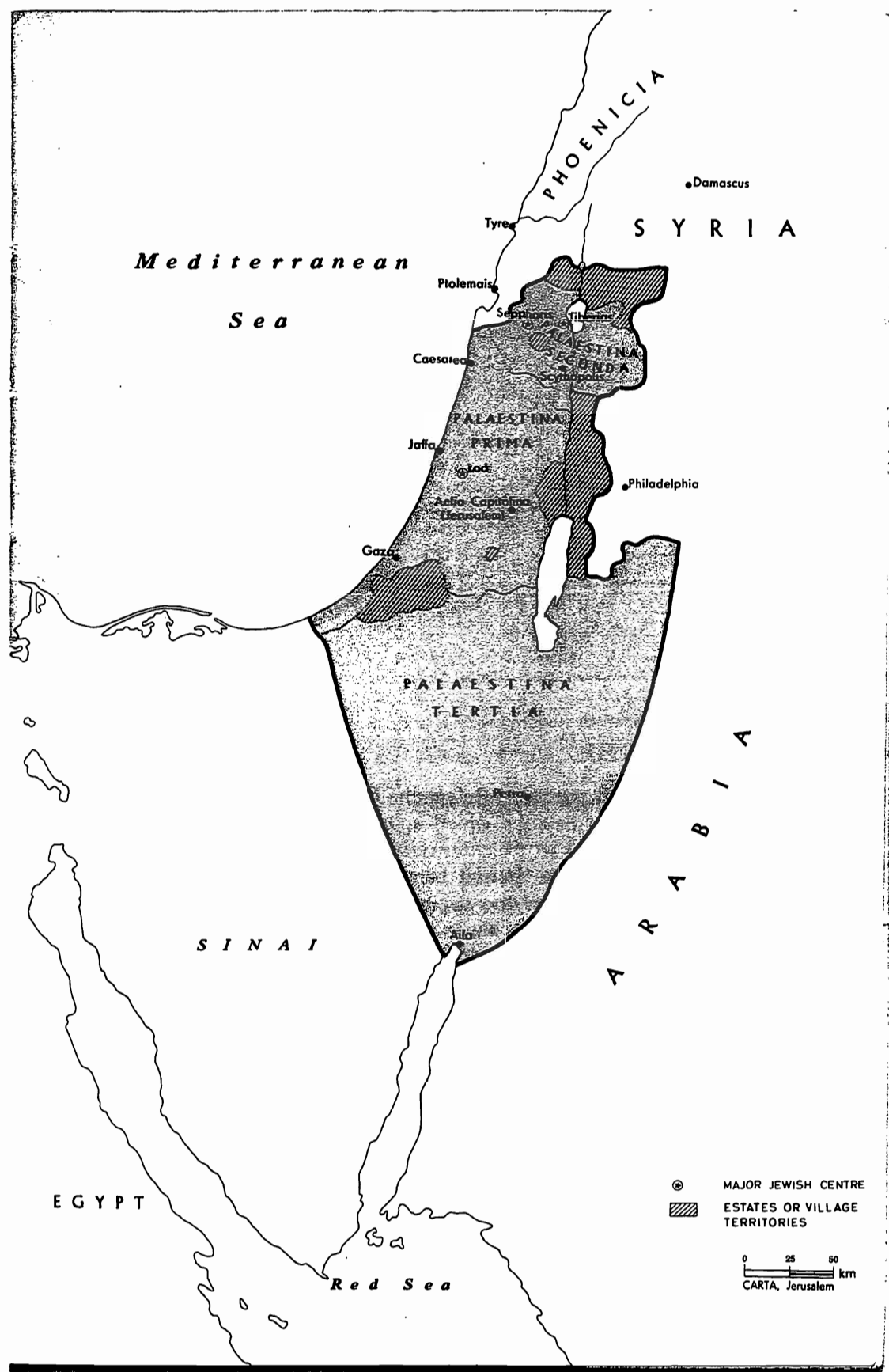
* Thus the Romans renamed Jerusalem "Aelia Capitolina", while "Provincia Judaea" was changed to "Provincia Syria-Palaestina". The name "Palaestina" was derived from the ancient Philistines who had occupied a small part of the coastal plain, while the name Syria was added in order to stifle any local separatism. Subsequently "Syria" was discarded and the name "Provincia Palaestina" was left.

* That episode, too, was short-lived, and soon the Romans resorted to the familiar pattern employed by conquerors, the division of the Land into smaller, independently administered parts.

* By 356 CE "Palaestina" was split into two provinces and in 425 into three: Palaestina Prima, Palaestina Secunda and Palaestina Tertia. Taken together, the boundaries of the three provinces, as shown on the opposite page, once again roughly encompass the Land in its historic dimensions, including the present-day Golan Heights, Judaea and Samaria and a slice of Sinai, and a major part of present-day Jordan, east of the river.



EGYPT

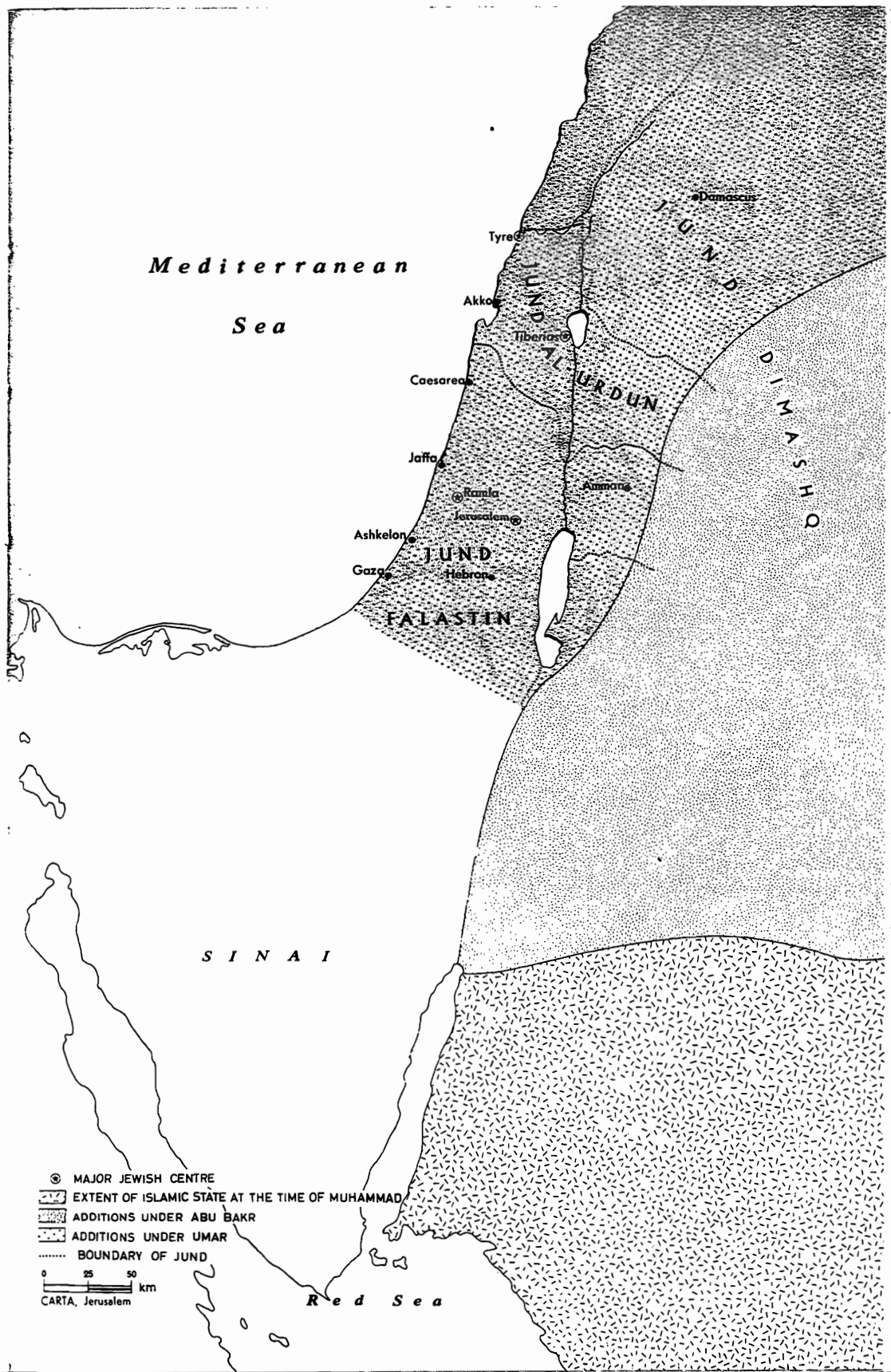


11th-13th Centuries THE CRUSADERS



★ The Crusaders established a kingdom in the Land from 1099 to 1176, when they were defeated by Saladin. One of the principal factors in their failure was that they were never more than a small and alien ruling class, without roots in the land.

★ The map shows the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem in the 12th Century.



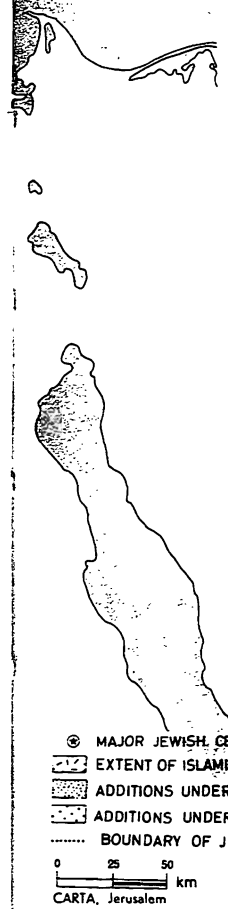
7th-11th Centuries ARAB CONQUEST

★ After the Arab conquest, Palaestina Prima was turned into the Jund (military district) of Falastin which again derives from the Philistines. Its capital was removed from Jerusalem, which had been allowed to become derelict, to the district hamlet of Ramla, half-way between present-day Tel Aviv and the capital city of Jerusalem. Ramla is the only town founded by the Arabs in the whole history of the Land.

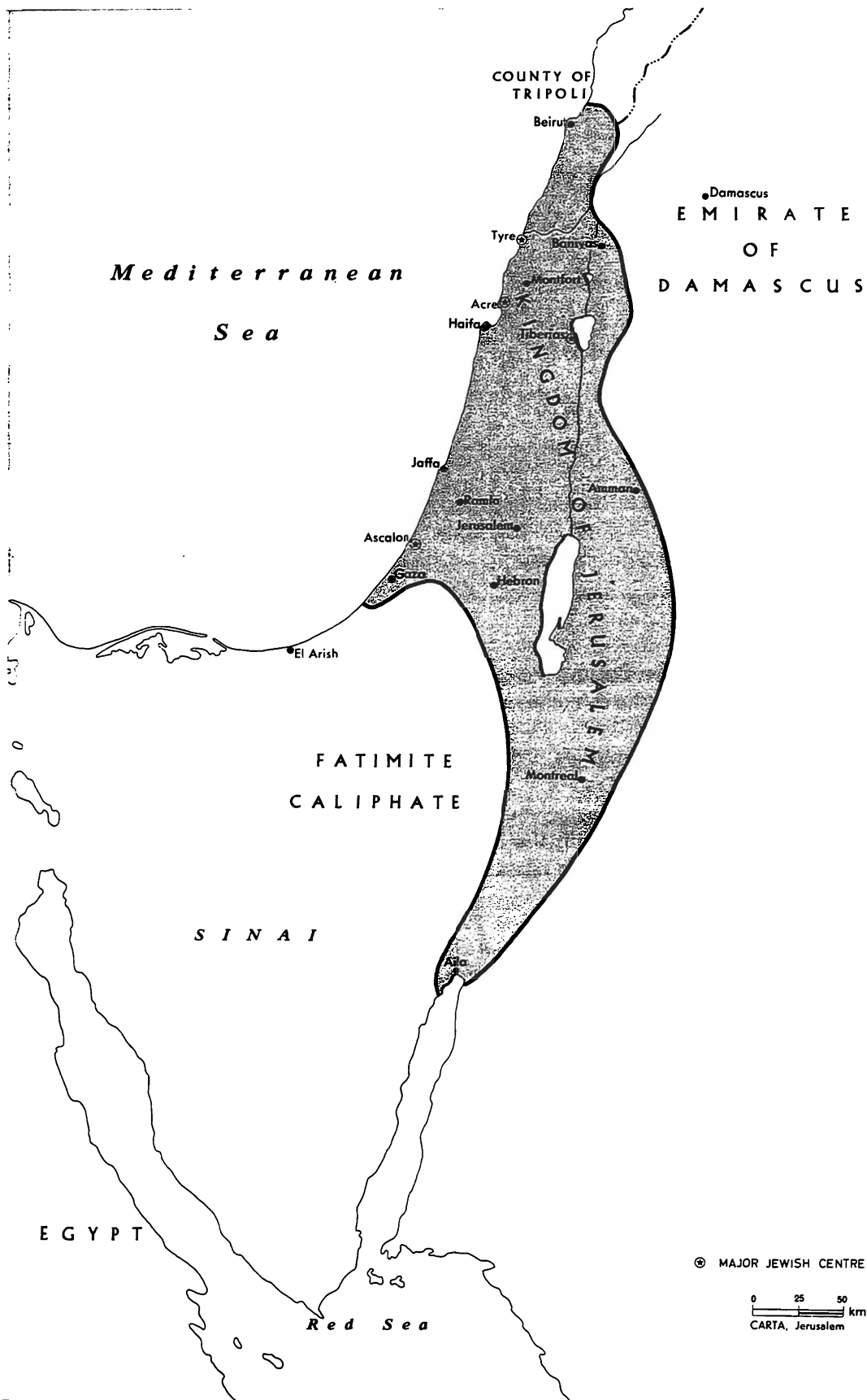
★ Palaestina Secunda was renamed the Jund Urdun (Jordan military district). It consisted of part of Galilee, with the country further to the north forming part of the Damascus district, the capital of the invading forces.

With the dissolution of the Abbasid Empire, all semblance of centralized control disappeared. The Land fell into the hands of local chieftains. Anarchy brought further destruction and desolation. Yet, throughout, a Jewish community clung to the Land; hoping, praying and working for the re-establishment of the ancestral Homeland.

★ The map shows the areas of the Arab military occupation districts.



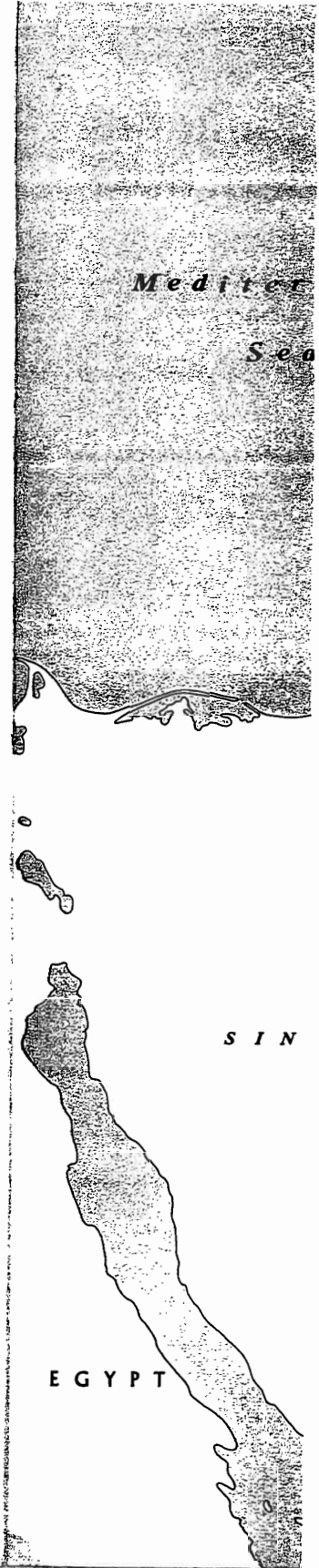
ies
RS



19 to
ctors
alien

12th

11th-13th Centuries THE CRUSADERS



★ The Crusaders established a kingdom in the Land from 1099 to 1176, when they were defeated by Saladin. One of the principal factors in their failure was that they were never more than a small and alien ruling class, without roots in the land.

★ The map shows the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem in the 12th Century.

13th-20th Centuries MAMLUK AND OTTOMAN RULE

M e d

★ After the disappearance of the Crusaders the Land became a province of the Mamluk kingdom, until the beginning of the 16th century.

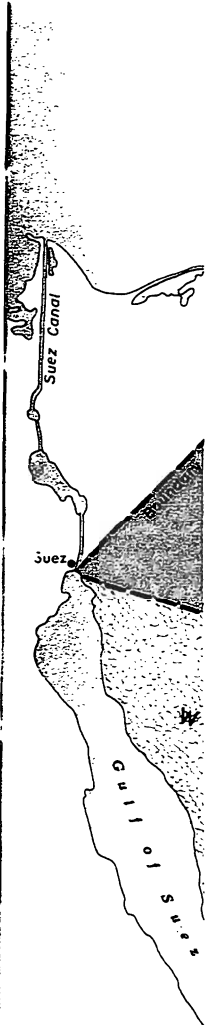
★ For four centuries, from 1517 until 1918, the Land was a province of the Ottoman Empire.

✧ The accompanying map shows the administrative districts of the Ottoman Empire, with the regional headquarters, again including the Jewish communities in cities such as Jerusalem and Hebron, Safad and Tiberias.

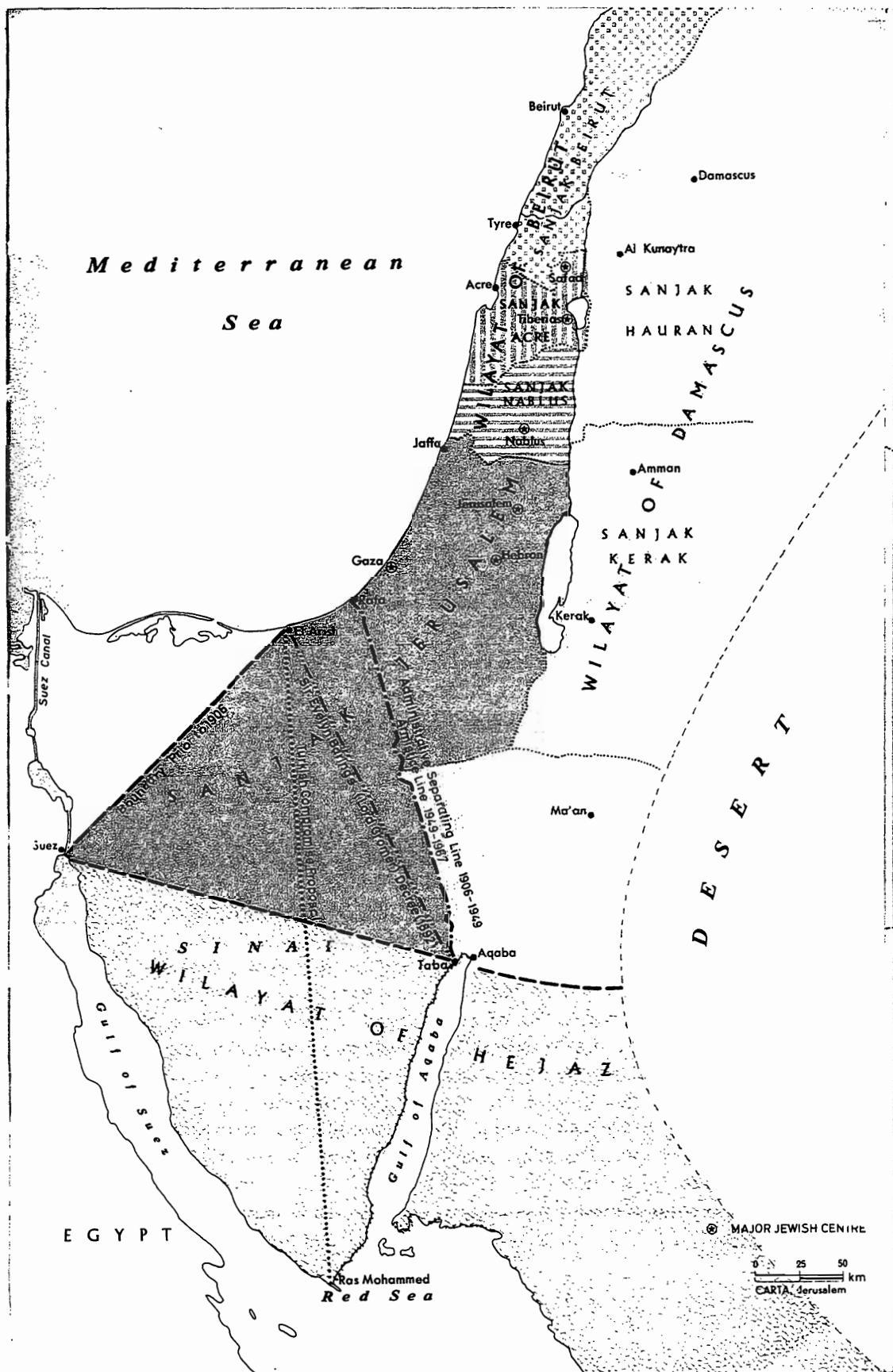
★ Of particular interest is the delimitation of the boundary in Sinai. Prior to 1906 the frontier had run along a line from Suez to El Arish. Following the construction of the Canal, the British, who were then in control of Egypt, wished to push the Turks as far as possible to the north and the east.

With Turkey's increasing political closeness to the Central Powers, primarily Germany, Britain's imperial interests called for an extended territorial buffer. It therefore took advantage of Turkey's military weakness to move the boundary to between Rafah and Taba, where it stood from 1906 until 1949.

★ The map shows the various Ottoman provinces as well as the shifting border.



E G Y P T



1919 PARIS PROPOSALS BY THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

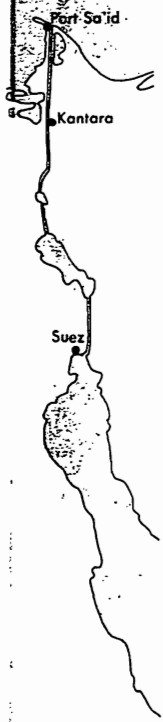
★ At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Land was deserted and desolate. Its total population scarcely exceeded a quarter of a million. A Jewish community still clung to the Land. By the middle of the century Jews became the majority of the population in Jerusalem.

★ With the advent of modern nationalism and the increase of anti-semitism and anti-Jewish persecution the Zionist movement was founded at the turn of the century, following earlier attempts to establish new forms of agricultural villages based on equality and collectivism.

★ The goal of the Zionist movement, the re-establishment of a Jewish national home and State, was endorsed by many countries. It called for cooperation with the Arab national movement. The spokesman of that movement at the end of World War I, subsequently to become King Feisal of Iraq, signed an agreement with Chaim Weizmann, later to become Israel's first President, establishing a framework for cooperation between the projected Arab and Jewish States.

★ In 1919 the Zionist Movement submitted to the Paris Peace Conference proposals dealing with the reappportionment of the former Ottoman Empire. The proposals were termed "moderate and proper" by Feisal.

★ The map shows the boundaries suggested in those proposals.



E G Y

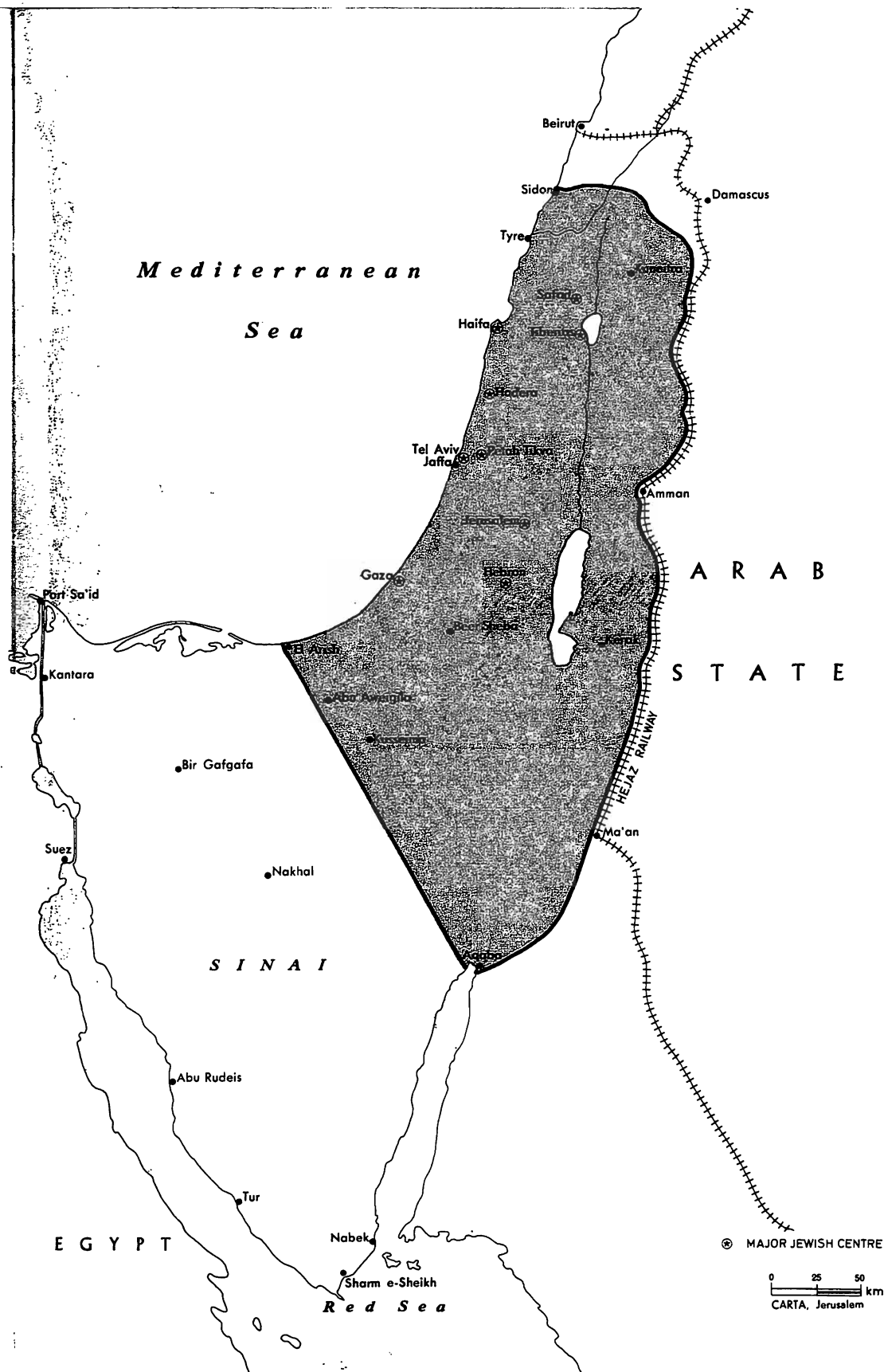
19
HE
NT

orted
of a
iddle
stem.
anti-
und-
new

wish
d for
that
King
er to
pera-

'eace
ormer
oper"

3.



The map shows the area of the British Mandate as originally awarded by the League of Nations.

1921
ATE



y the
aking
of the
ople's

ortant
narily
gypt's
leave

ward
-lejaz
north

tions

inally

© MAJOR JEWISH CENTRE

0 25 50
km
CARTA, Jerusalem

1922 PARTITION

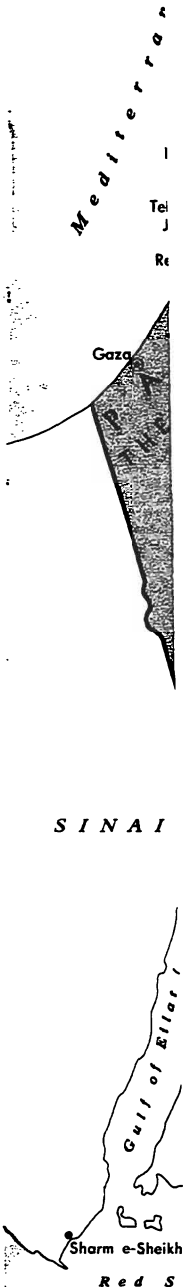
* One year after the Mandate came into effect, Britain, in the fashion of previous imperial powers, divided the territory into two separate entities. The Emir Abdullah, one of the desert chieftains who had helped the British during World War I, had remained without a country as a result of Ibn Saud's seizure of the original kingdom of his father, the Sharif Hussein.

To provide him with a country of his own, and perhaps also to accede to Arab demands that the area of the Jewish national home be further limited, its entire eastern part, between the Jordan river and the Iraqi desert, was torn off to make the Emirate of Transjordan, with its capital in Amman.

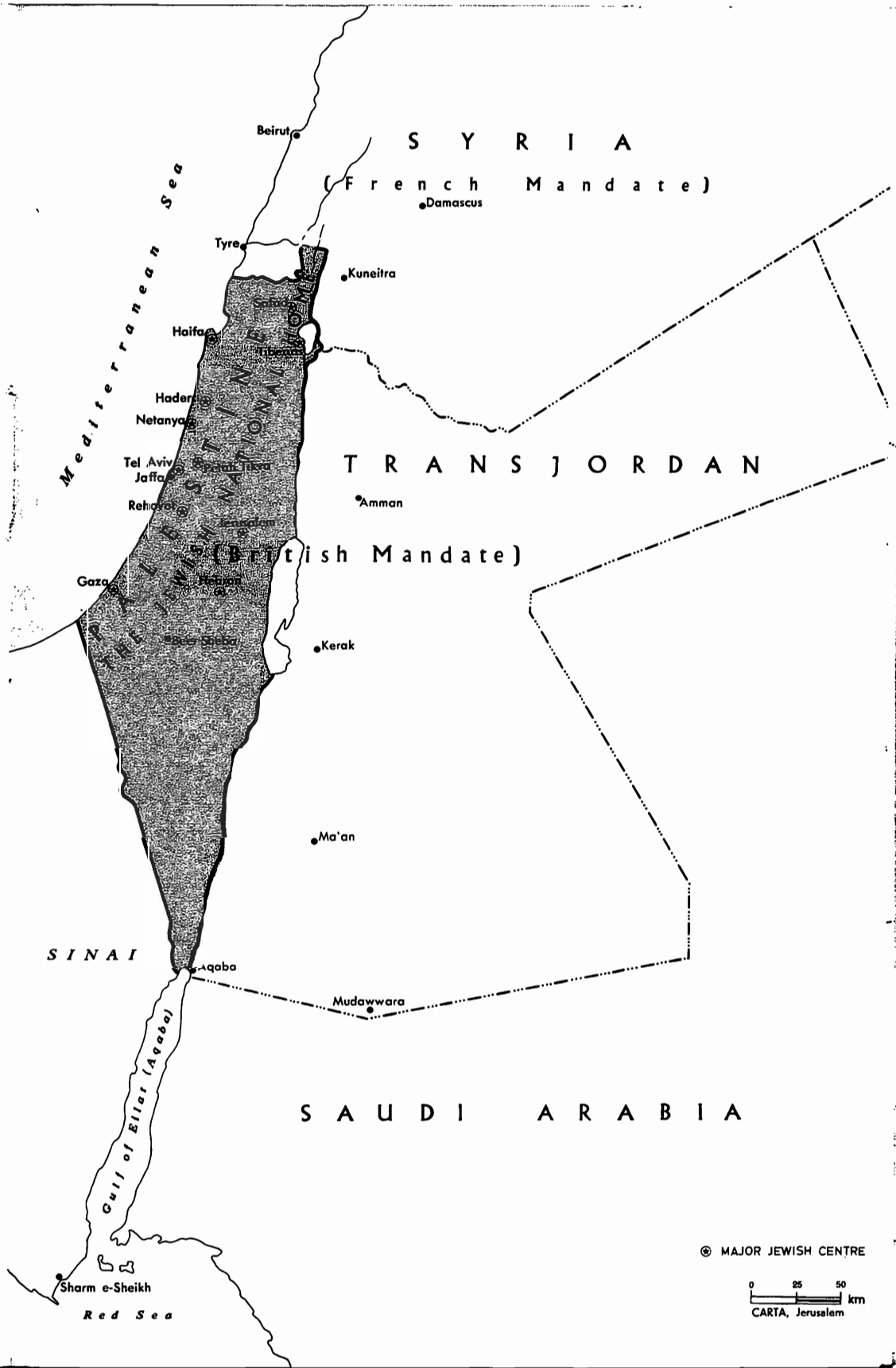
* No less than 91,000 square kilometres of the Land were thus cut off from it, including over 17,000 square kilometres of historic Palestine proper. The Peace Conference award had turned over 10,000 square kilometres of the historic Holy Land to Syria, 1,000 to the Lebanon and 3,000 to Egypt, leaving only a little over twenty thousand square kilometres between the Mediterranean and the Jordan river for future Jewish independence.

* In that narrow area, rural and urban development proceeded rapidly, with scores of thousands of Jewish pioneers returning to their Homeland. The increasing prosperity and growing economic progress of the country attracted a great number of non-Jewish newcomers as well, and hundreds of thousands of Arabs streamed into the Land from the economically stagnant Arab countries around it.

* The map shows the borders of the British mandated territory of Palestine between 1922 and 1948.



in
ed
y,
o
e
s
s
c
o
e
d
ir
s
s
d
of



© MAJOR JEWISH CENTRE

0 25 50
km
CARTA, Jerusalem

1947 YET ANOTHER PARTITION

M

Even before outbreak of World War II Britain closed the gates of Palestine against Jewish immigration in appeasement of Arab terrorism and extremism (which had been fanned by Nazi support). Even when faced with the tragedy of European Jewry, Britain refused to rescind the restrictive measures enforced in violation of the spirit of the Mandate from the League of Nations and in spite of censure by the League's Permanent Mandates Commission.

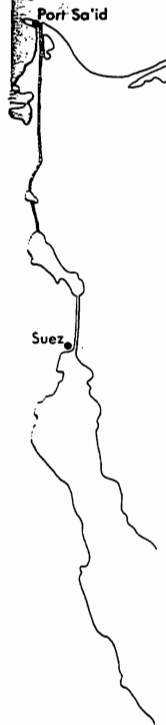
After the Nazi holocaust in Europe and the plight of the Jewish refugees, pressure rose for absorption of Jews in their land.

Ultimately, Britain decided to transfer the problem to the United Nations. On 29 November, 1947, the General Assembly decided, with substantially more than the required two-thirds majority, to partition the Land once more into three parts, to be connected together in an economic union.

As shown in the map on the opposite page, there was to be a Jewish State and an Arab State, with the Jerusalem area a **corpus separatum**.

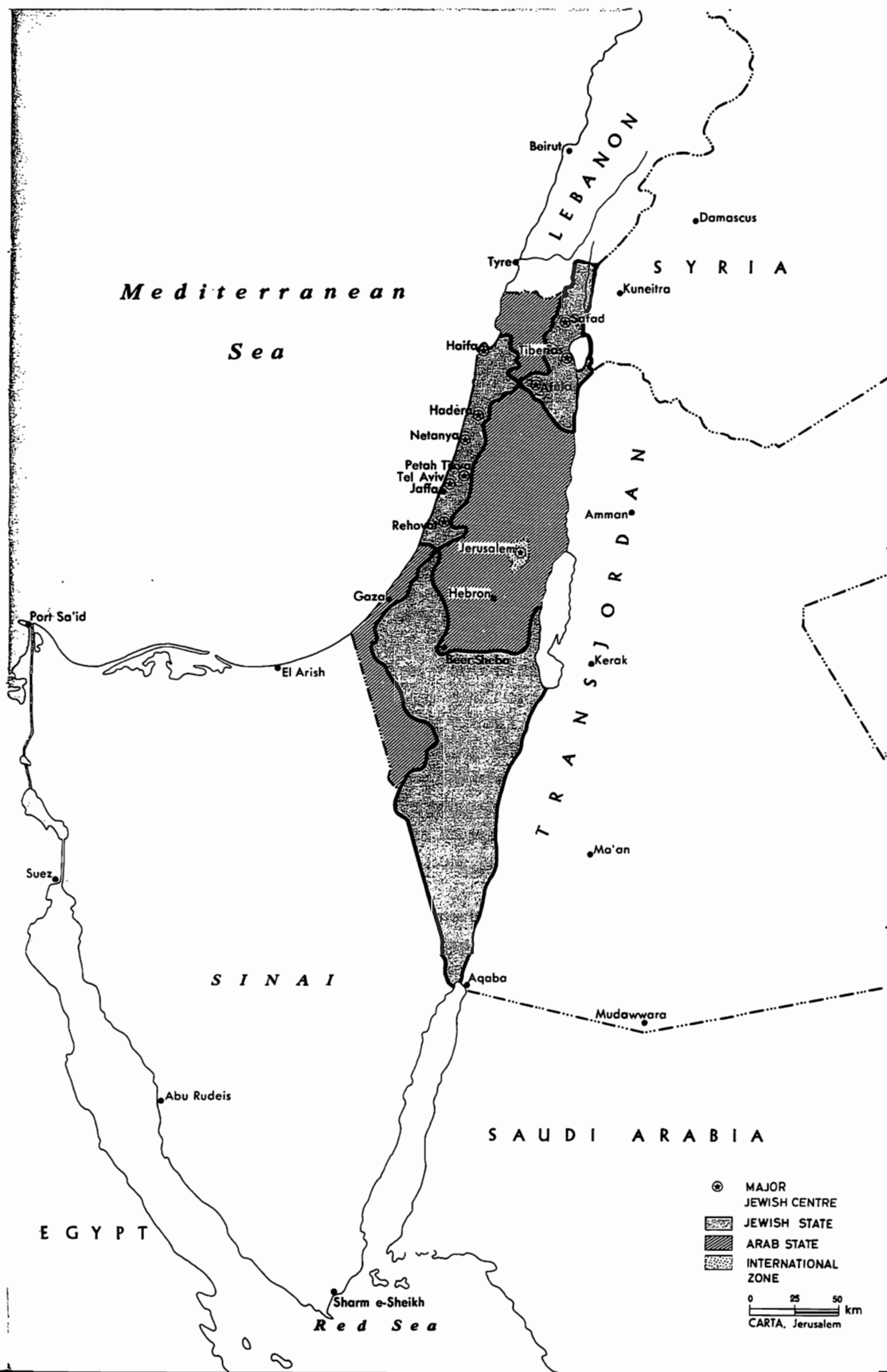
The plan would have cut the area of sovereign Israel still further to only 14,400 square kilometres. Yet in the interest of peace, and to provide an instant haven for Jewish refugees who could endure no longer in their camps overseas, the Jewish community accepted the proposal.

Instead of peace, the UN Resolution was followed by an outbreak of violence by Arab groups, aided and abetted by the neighbouring Arab countries. The Arabs were determined to prevent the establishment of any Jewish State, whatever its borders. Instead of peace and economic union, there followed war and sieges. Israel lost six thousand of its sons and daughters in its War of Independence.



EGYPT

of
m
en
rd
ne
re
sh
ed
ith
on
an
a
us
ner
to
no
the
eak
ing
sh-
and
and



1949 ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS

* By the time the British Mandate ended on 15 May 1948 nothing was left of the partition plan. What is significant in the light of subsequent propaganda is that the proposed independent Arab State was never set up. Instead, Transjordan troops crossed the Jordan river and occupied most of what should have become that separate Arab State, destroying the Jewish villages which they found in their way. They laid siege to the Old City of Jerusalem, expelling its Jewish population and desecrating and razing to the ground all its ancient synagogues. Egypt overran the Gaza Strip.

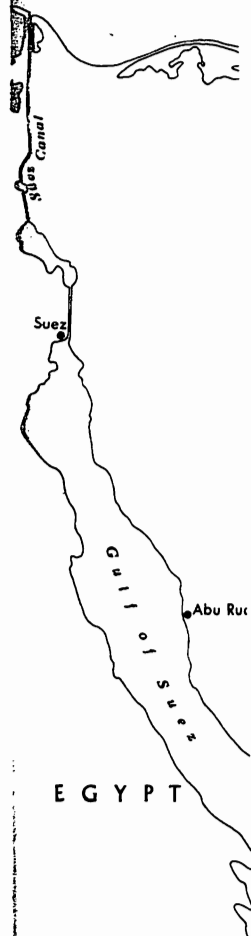
* The United Nations failed to intervene to uphold its own Resolution. The war came to an end only when it became clear, at the beginning of 1949, that the Arab States could not succeed in wiping out Israel's existence.

* A series of separate armistice agreements were signed, all of which made it clear that the armistice lines established under them only reflected the military situation at the time. Thus, the Egyptian agreement (Article V, 2): states that "The armistice demarcation line is not to be construed in any sense as a political or territorial boundary and is delineated without prejudice as to rights, claims and positions of either party . . ."

Transjordan, which had changed its name to the Kingdom of Jordan, unilaterally in 1950 annexed the territory occupied by it in a measure recognized only by Britain and Pakistan. Israel immediately announced that she was reserving her rights regarding this territorial development. Egypt established a military administration in the Gaza Strip.

Notwithstanding Israel's admission to membership of the United Nations in May 1949, the Arab States persisted in their belligerency, continuing to declare their avowed aim of "throwing Israel into the sea." They refused to negotiate a final settlement.

* The map shows the armistice lines provided for in the 1949 agreements.



949
ITS

othing
f sub-
te was
er and
State,
ey laid
on and
Egypt

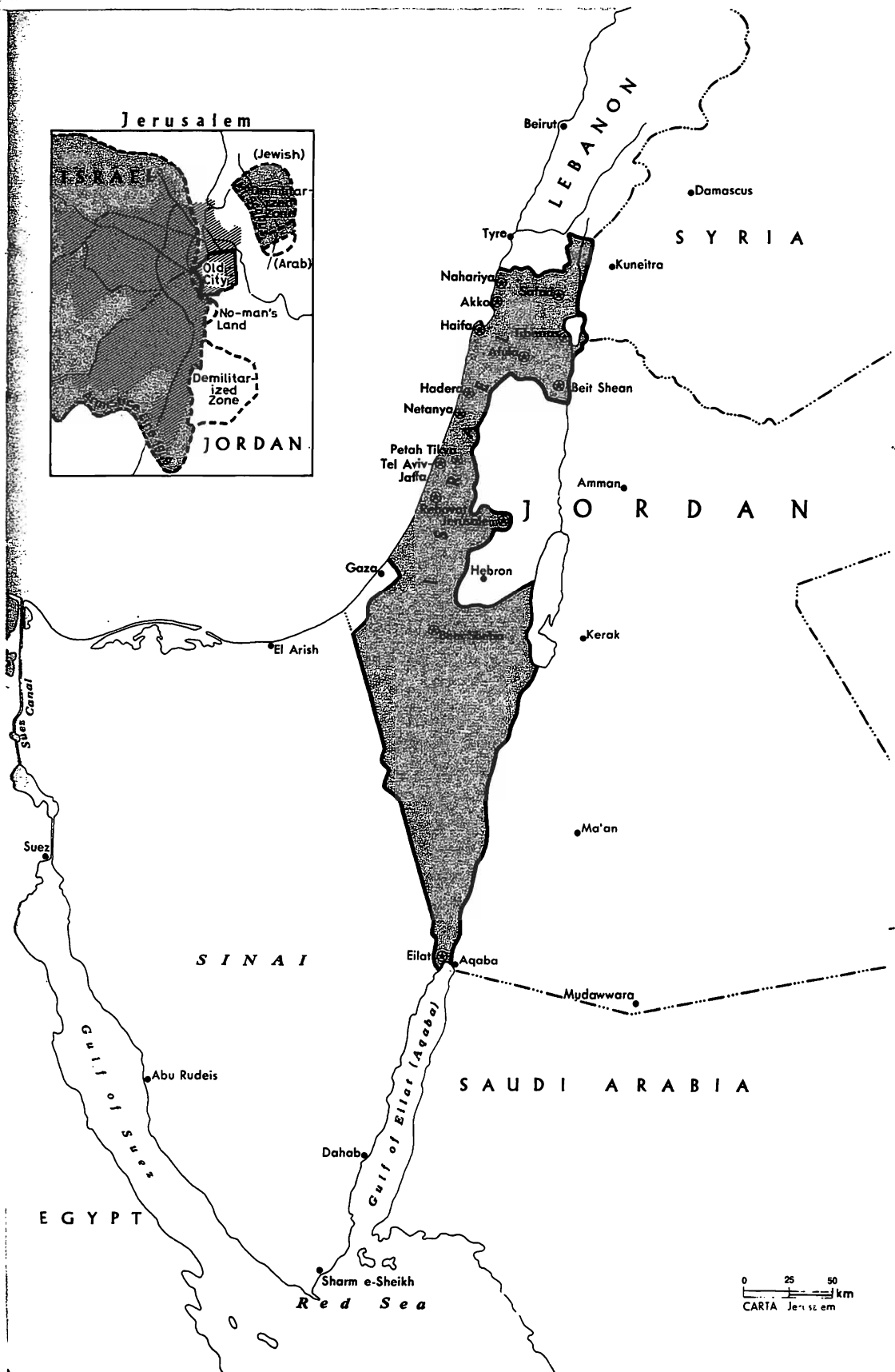
olution.
ginning
srael's

all of
r them
gyptian
on line
undary
ositions

dom of
it in a
diately
ritorial
e Gaza

United
erency,
e sea."

e 1949



1967 CEASE - FIRE LINES

The Arab States did not confine their opposition to Israel's existence merely to verbal declarations. Contrary to an express Security Council Resolution they claimed the continued existence of a "state of war" between them and Israel. Using that claim, Egypt closed the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

In the early 'fifties, the Arabs began large-scale support of paramilitary terrorist operations against Israelis. In the summer of 1956, Egypt concluded a military alliance with the Arab states bordering Israel, bringing their armies under her command, and launched a massive offensive military buildup in Sinai.

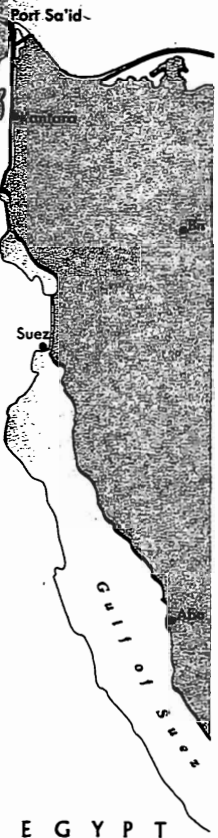
* In exercise of its right of self-defence Israel struck back in 1956 and its forces reached the Suez Canal, breaking the blockade of the Straits of Tiran. The other Arab States refused to follow Egypt's lead and at that time stayed out of the battle.

* The United States and the Soviet Union together exerted pressure on Israel to withdraw even without a final peace settlement. The maritime Powers guaranteed freedom of passage in the Gulf, and the Canal, too, was to be open to Israeli shipping. A UN force was set up to patrol the Gaza Strip, Sinai and the entrance to the Gulf, and the Powers undertook to see that serious efforts were made towards final and permanent peace. Nothing came of any of this.

* In 1967, threatening once more to destroy Israel, Egypt massed hundreds of tanks, guns and planes in the Sinai desert, summarily expelled the UN force and reimposed a blockade in the Gulf. All the intricate network of international arrangements and guarantees disappeared overnight, and Israel was once more left on its own. The result was the Six Day War.

Jordan, in spite of an express appeal by Israel, refused to stay out of the war, and opened an artillery barrage on Jerusalem's New City. Syria came in as well.

* The map shows the 1967 cease-fire lines.



1967
RESULTS

's ex-
cursion
'state
d the

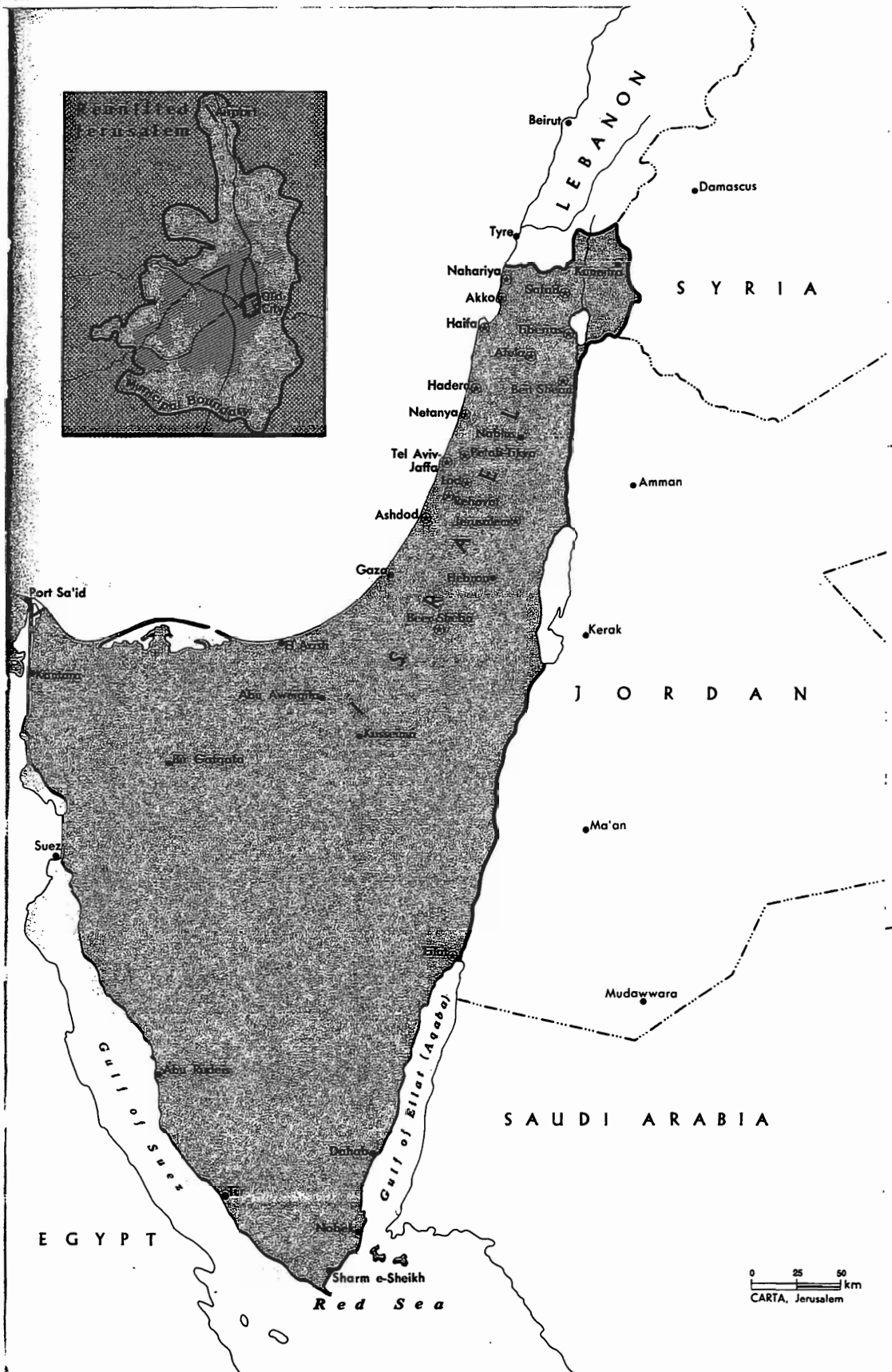
para-
1956,
luring
ed a

1956
of the
lead

ssure
The
d the
et up
d the
wards

issued
narily
ll the
disap-
result

stay
New



BORDER SEESAW

* Ever since the end of the fighting of June 1967, Israel has been appealing to the Arab States to meet with it and discuss a final peace settlement and sign peace treaties. On 22 November 1967 the Security Council called for "just and lasting peace", after all the attempts of the Arabs and their allies to push through a resolution calling for the reestablishment of the status quo ante had proved abortive.

* As provided for in the Security Council Resolution, Israel declared its readiness to exchange the cease-fire lines for "secure and agreed boundaries". While bearing in mind its historic rights and national attachment to the patrimony of the Jewish people, Israel has made it clear that it seeks not arbitrary annexation but borders related primarily to security needs.

* The Arabs have attained independence in fourteen sovereign States, comprising an area of some ten million square kilometres. Israel's only desire in its own small historic Homeland is to coexist with the Arab States in a system of regional friendship and cooperation. It has never sought to interfere in the internal regimes of the Arab States. It is for the Palestinian Arabs, who make up eighty percent of the population of the Kingdom of Jordan, to decide how they wish to express their national aspirations in the territories between Israel's eastern border and the Iraqi frontier.

* Israel will not agree nor can it be expected to agree to a re-division of Jerusalem. Nor can Israel permit the return of hostile military concentrations to within range of its cities and within minutes' flying distance of its major centres of population. There must be open frontiers and peaceful cooperation for the benefit of the region as a whole.

1920



194

50

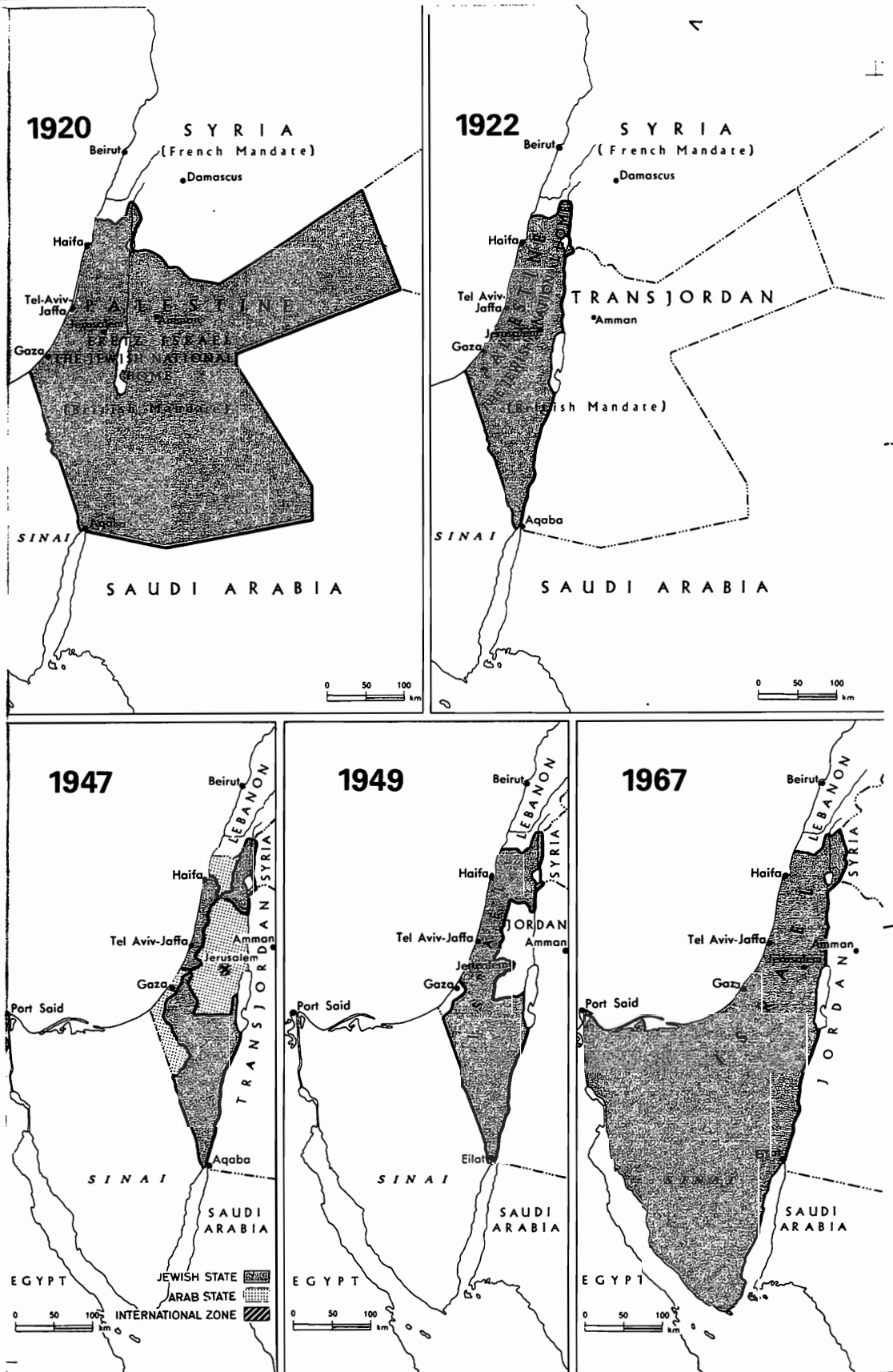
SAW

has been
ial peace
Security
empts of
g for the

declared
d agreed
national
made it
primarily

overeign
ometres.
coexist
peration.
the Arab
ercent of
ey wish
Israel's

-division
military
s' flying
e open
ion as a



CREATING SECURE BORDERS

THE C
1967
THE V
ARMIS
1949 - 1

Until June 1967, the Egyptian army had been stationed within ten minutes' walking distance from Israeli villages; today, they are 400 kilometres away. The Jordanian army previously had been 15 km. from Tel Aviv and was actually inside Jerusalem. Its guns at Kalkiliya shelled Tel Aviv in June 1967. Today they are 90 km. from Tel Aviv, and 40 km. from Jerusalem.

Before June 1967, an enemy offensive would have found Israel fighting in her main centres of population. Today, such an enemy offensive would not directly threaten her urban centres.

In addition, the present distance of the nearest Egyptian air force bases from Israel's major centres of population adds an essential security dimension.

This dimension is vitally important to Israel since the Soviet Union has provided the UAR with ground-to-air and ground-to-ground missiles. The military presence of Soviet forces in the UAR also imposes upon Israel special considerations in determining the geographical dimensions of its security.

Following the Six-Day War Israel's land borders have been considerably shortened. The border with Egypt was 265 km. long and is now only 160 km.; that with Jordan has been shortened from about 561 km. to 300 km. This has made the frontiers far more defensible than before.

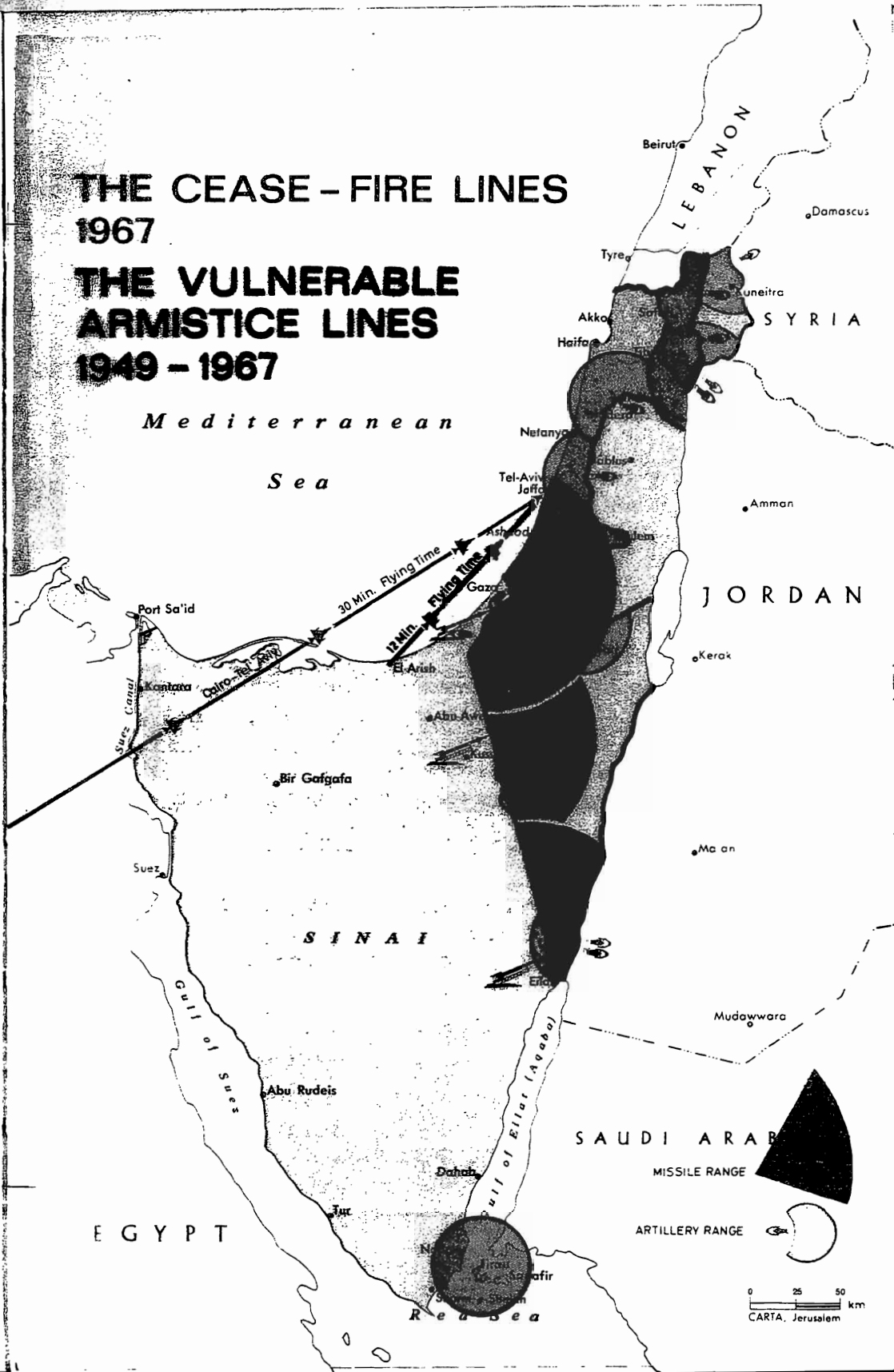
Israel maintains that the final "secure and recognized boundaries" should be identical neither with the armistice lines of 1949 nor with the cease-fire lines of 1967. The determination of such boundaries thus awaits negotiation between the two sides.

Israel adhered to the Security Council Resolution to cease fire. The cease-fire lines established at the time are still in force, pending a peace treaty. The Security Council rejected the Soviet proposal to call for Israel's withdrawal from the cease-fire lines.

ERS

THE CEASE - FIRE LINES 1967

THE VULNERABLE ARMISTICE LINES 1949 - 1967



within ten
are 400
km. from
a shelled
d 40 km.

nd Israel
n enemy

air force
essential

et Union
nd mis-
imposes
graphical

een con-
g and is
m about
efensible

ndaries"
with the
ies thus

ase fire.
pending
posal to

ORDERS

THE CEASE-FIRE LINES 1967

ned within ten
they are 400
n 15 km. from
alkiliya shelled
iv, and 40 km.

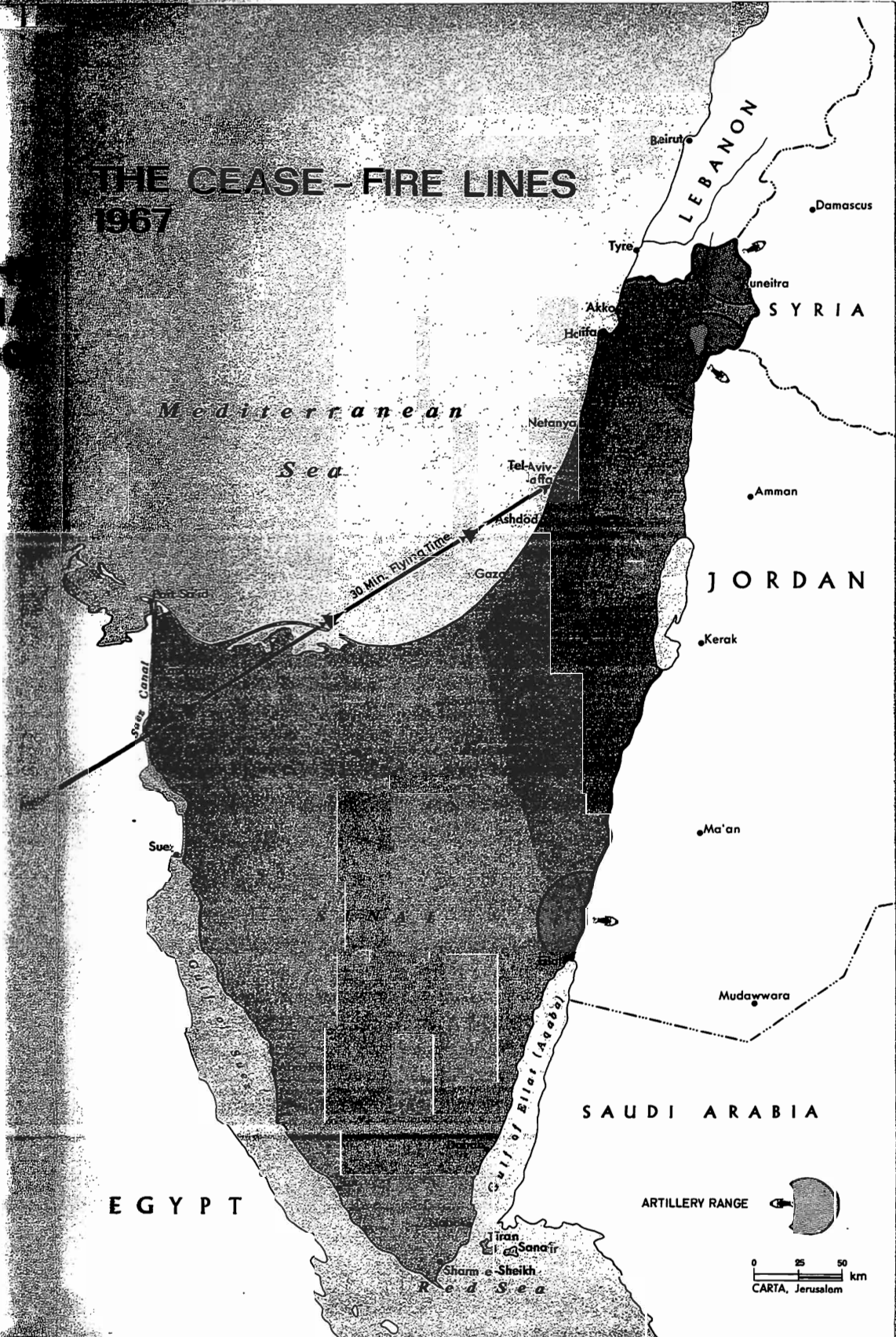
found Israel
ch an enemy
otian air force
an essential

Soviet Union
o-ground mis-
also imposes
geographical

ve been con-
i. long and is
d from about
re defensible

d boundaries"
9 nor with the
undaries thus

to cease fire.
orce, pending
t proposal to



DERS

within ten
are 400
km. from
ya shelled
nd 40 km.

nd Israel
in enemy

air force
essential

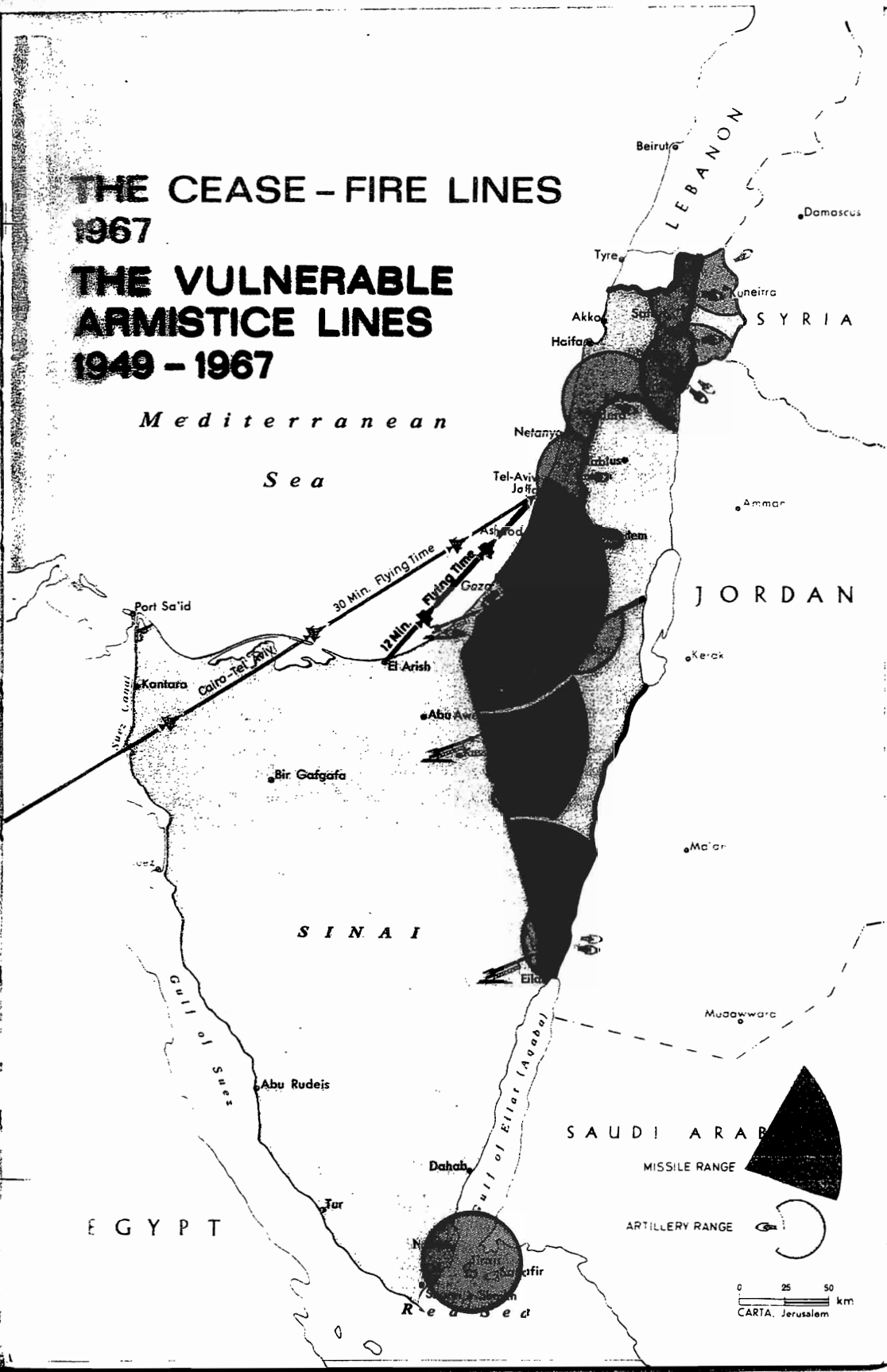
iet Union
und mis-
imposes
graphical

een con-
ng and is
om about
efensible

ndaries"
with the
ries thus

ase fire.
pending
posal to

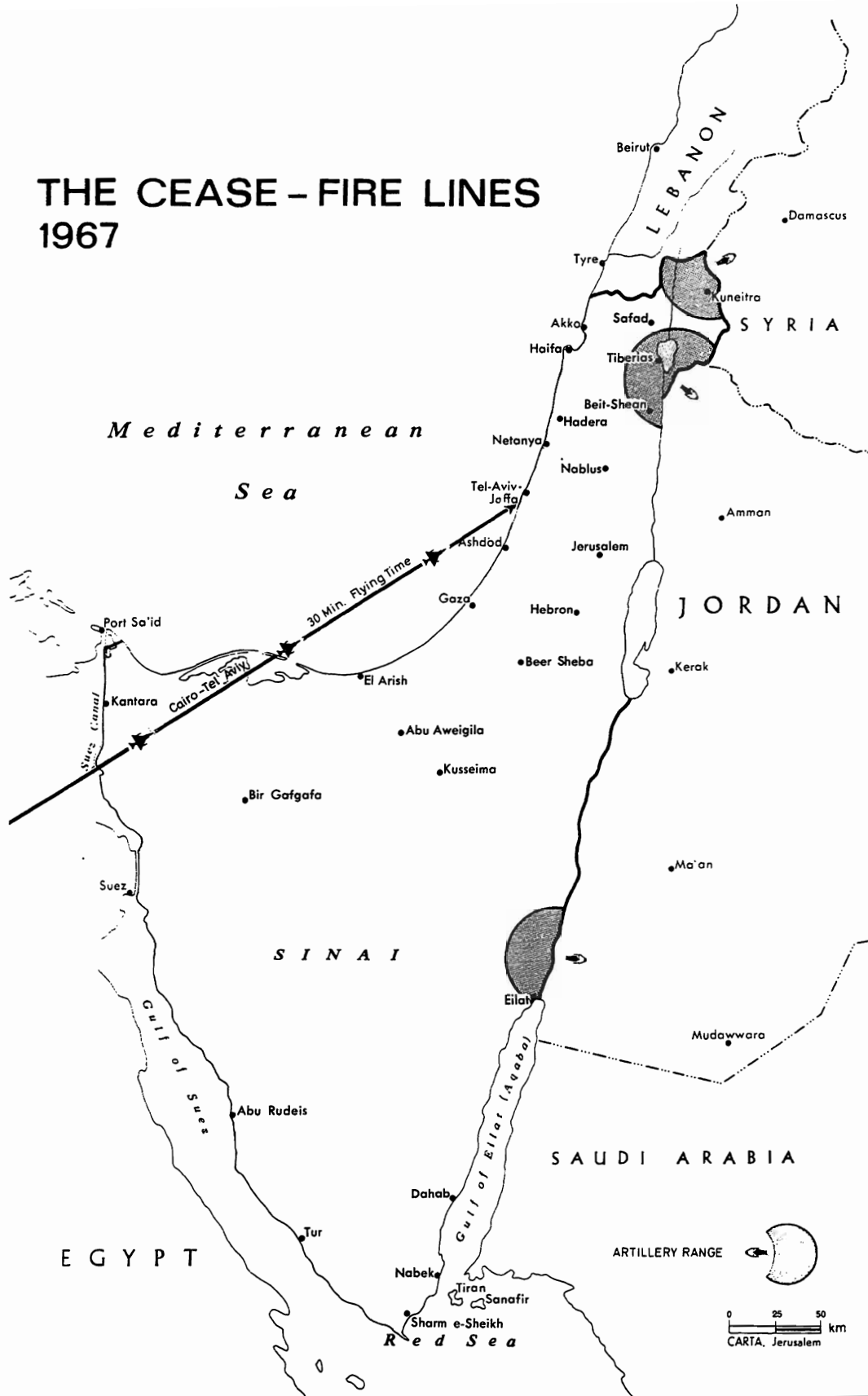
THE CEASE - FIRE LINES 1967 THE VULNERABLE ARMISTICE LINES 1949 - 1967



0 25 50 km
CARTA, Jerusalem

THE CEASE - FIRE LINES 1967

UV EHT
T2IMRA
91 - 0401



FRONTIER CHANGES IN EUROPE

In calling for the establishment of final, agreed, secure and recognized borders, Israel only follows the established practice following wars. The following maps show frontier changes in Europe at the end of World Wars I and II, the outcome of peaceful negotiations.

The changes conform with standard precedents even in the case of existing political borders, and should especially hold true for Israel, whose final borders are yet to be determined.

The Soviet Union has been in the forefront of those calling for unconditional return to the status quo ante in the Middle East in plain departure from its own practice in Eastern Europe. There is truth in a commentary in "Pravda" of 2 September 1964:

"The borders of the State have become sanctified in the efforts of the settlers in the border villages and by the streams of blood which they have had to shed in their defence. A people which has been attacked and which defended itself and emerged victorious has the sacred right of establishing for itself such a final political settlement as would permit it to liquidate the sources of aggression . . . a people which has acquired its security with such heavy sacrifice will never agree to restore the old borders".

It is a truth that should be applied in the case of Israel, too.

EUROPE

Following both World Wars,
extensive frontier changes were made throughout Europe,
through peaceful negotiations.
This map shows the extent of these changes.



PE



Wars,
Europe,
iations.
ranges.

U.S.S.R.

Article III, Soviet-Federal German Republic Treaty of 1970:

"In accordance with the aforementioned aims and principles, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are agreed on the recognition that peace in Europe can only be maintained when no one infringes the present frontiers.

"They oblige themselves to respect unreservedly the territorial integrity of all States in Europe in their present frontiers.

"They declare that they have no territorial demands against anyone, nor will they have such in the future.

"They regard the frontiers of all the States in Europe today and in future as inviolable, as they stand on the day of the signing of this treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line . . ."

[The New York Times, August 12, 1970]

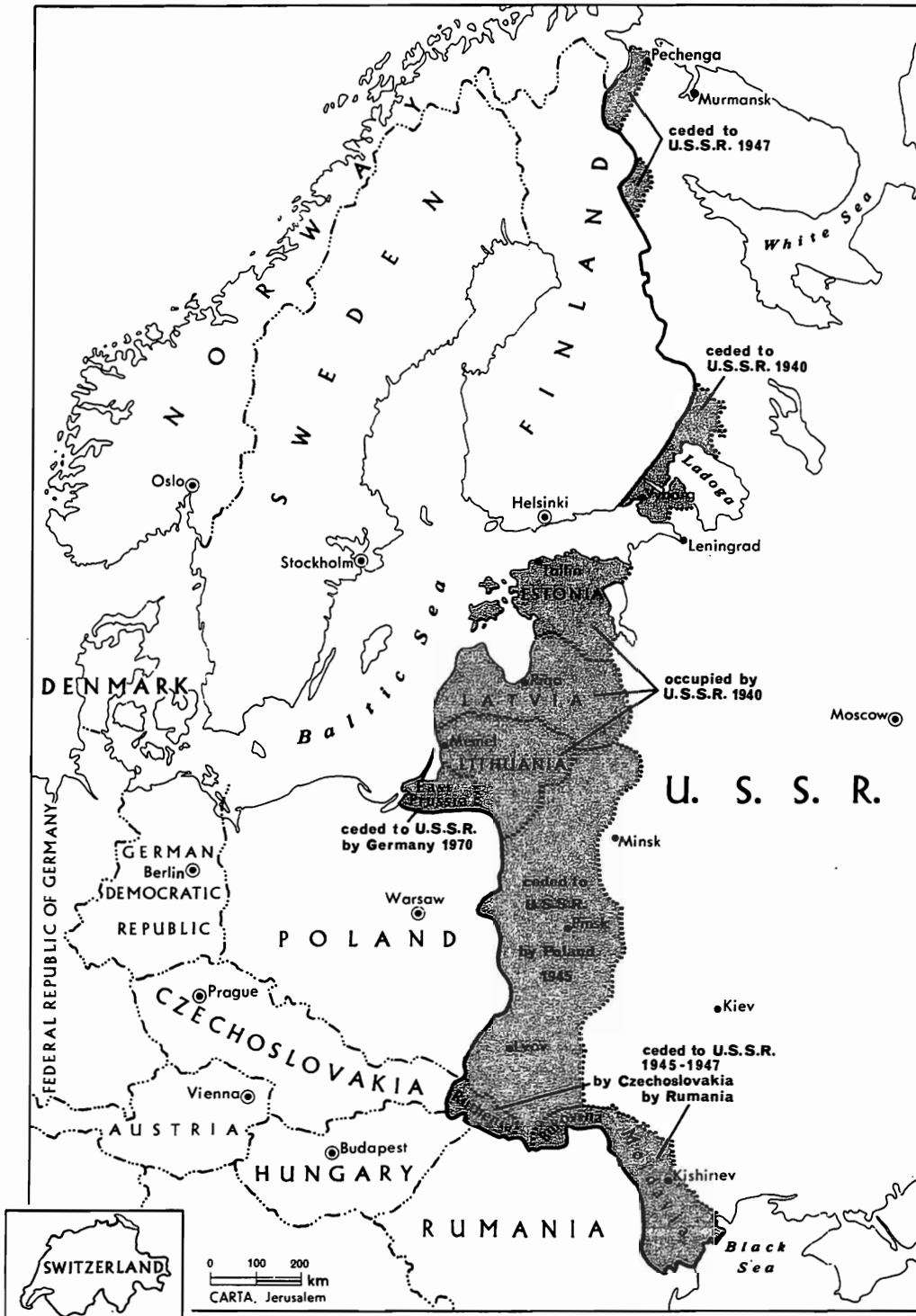
DE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SWIT.

S.R.

s, the
t Re-
only
egrity
yone,
nd in
f this
1970]



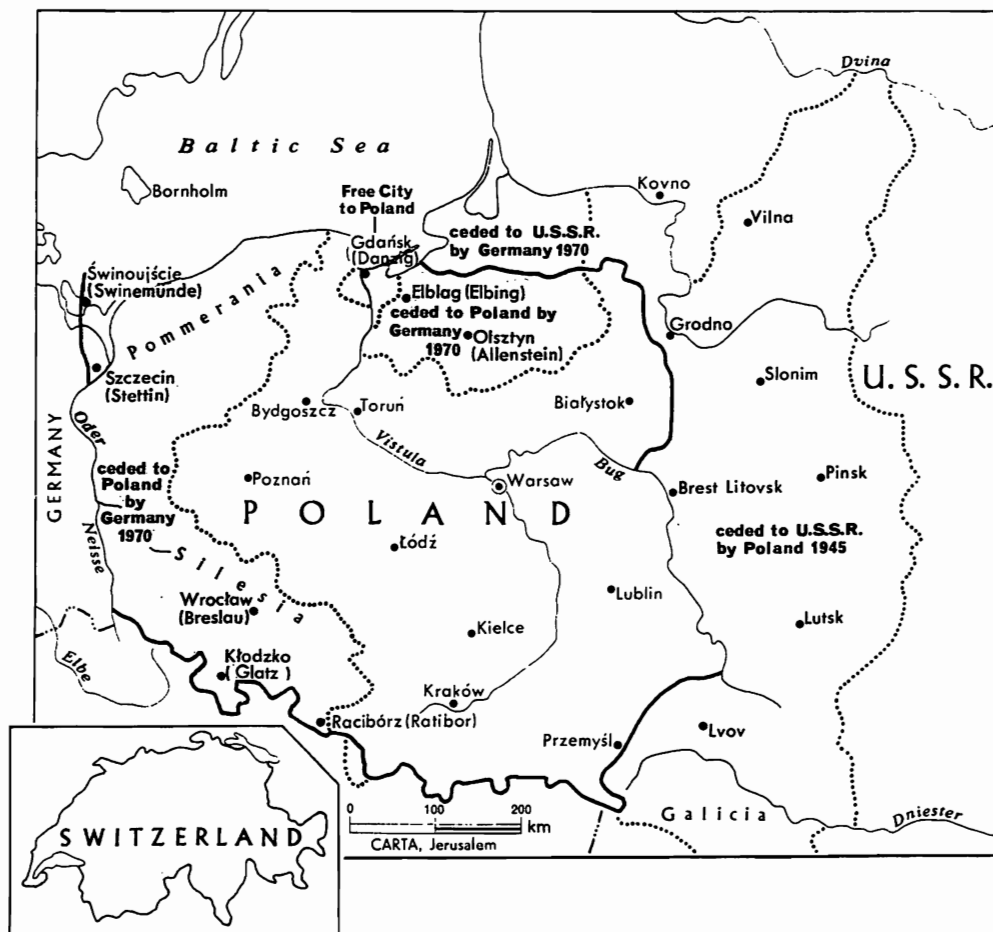
Switzerland (drawn on the same scale) on this and the following pages, provides a standard of comparison which enables us to appreciate the extent of territorial changes

GERMANY AND POLAND

Article I(1) of the Federal Republic of Germany-Polish Treaty of 1970:

"The Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Poland state in mutual agreement that the existing boundary line, the course of which is laid down in Charter IX of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of August 2, 1945, as running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemuende, thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, shall constitute the Western State frontier of the People's Republic of Poland."

[International Herald Tribune, November 21-22, 1970]





RUMANIA

The terms of the Rumanian armistice with the Allies, Article 2:

"The frontier established by the Soviet-Rumanian Agreement of June 28, 1940, is restored."

[As announced by Radio Moscow,
13 September 1944, Keesing p. 6690]



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak-USSR Treaty, 29 June 1945:

"The Transcarpathian Ukraine, according to the Czechoslovak Constitution called Subcarpathian Russia, which on the basis of the Treaty of St Germain-en-Laye of September 10, 1919, became an autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak Republic, is reunited, in accordance with the desire of its inhabitants, and on the basis of friendly agreement between the contracting Parties, with its ancient mother country, the Ukraine, and incorporated in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic."

FINLAND

Peace Treaty between USSR and Finland, 1940, Article 9:

"The new State frontiers have been fixed on a new line according to which the following territories are included in Soviet Russia:

"The whole of the Karelian Isthmus, with the City of Viipuri . . ."

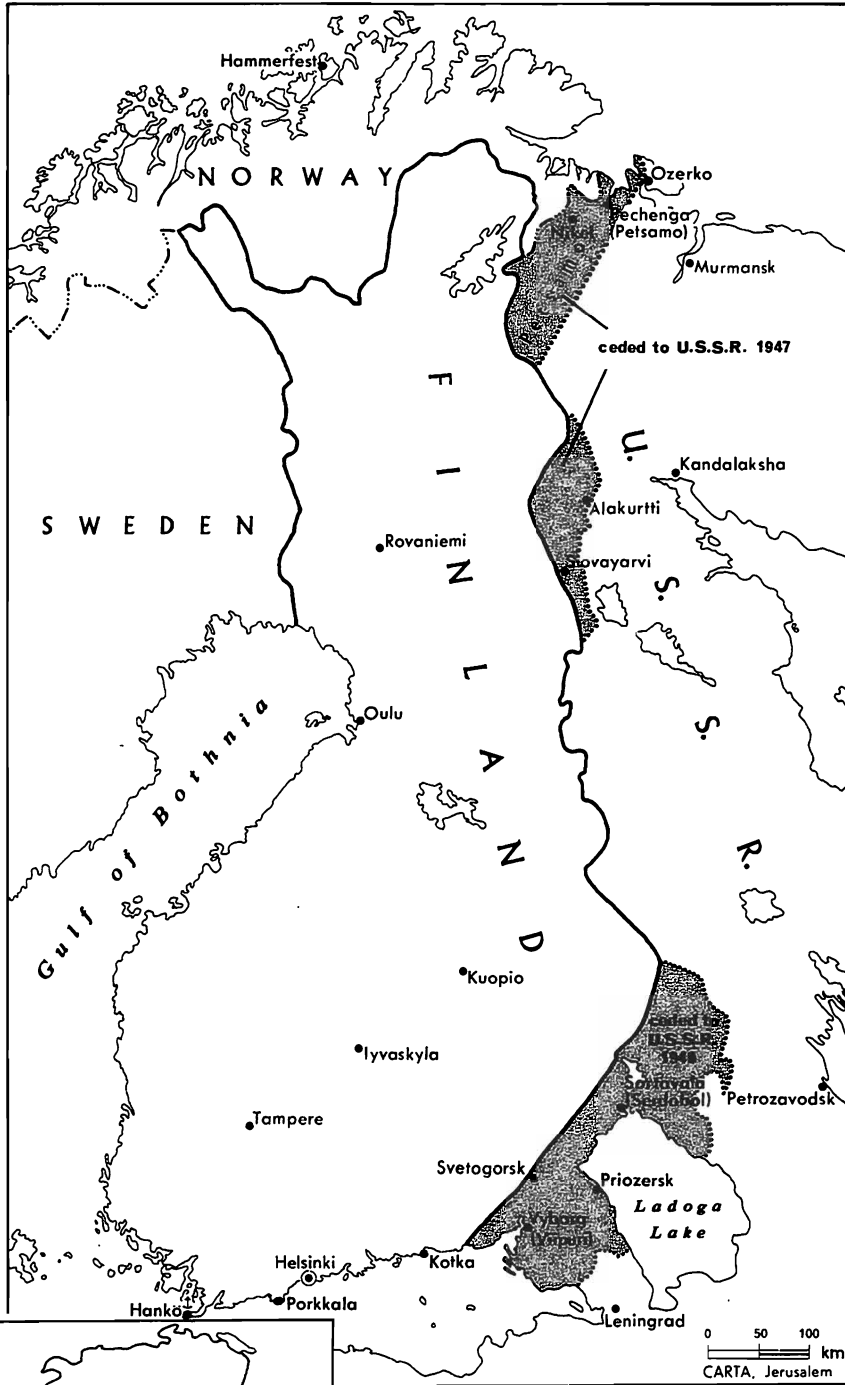
Peace Treaty with Finland, 1947, Article 2:

"In accordance with the Armistice Agreement of September 19, 1944, Finland confirms the return to the Soviet Union of the province of Petsamo (Pechenga) . . ."

Article 4:

"Finland shall lease the peninsula of Hanko to Soviet Russia for a period of 30 years, with all islands situated in this area . . . Finland agrees to the establishment there of a Soviet military base for protective purposes . . ."





ITALY

Article 3(i) of Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947:

"The new frontier follows a line starting from the junction of the frontiers of Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia as they existed on January 1, 1938, and proceeding southward along the 1938 frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy to the junction of that frontier with the administrative boundary between the Italian provinces of Friuli (Udine) and Gorizia..."

Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Italy, the UK, the USA and Yugoslavia, 1954:

"As soon as this Memorandum of Understanding has been initialled and the boundary adjustments provided by it have been carried out..."



LY

f the
ary 1,
n Yu-
rative
zia..."

r, the

alled
it..."

GARY

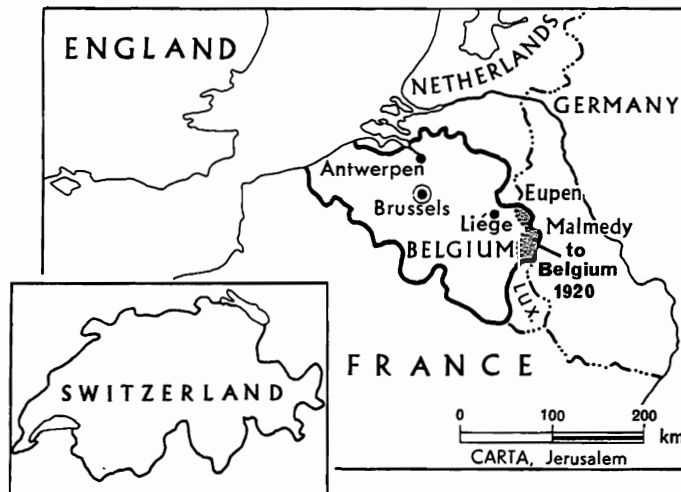
VIA



FRANCE



BELGIUM

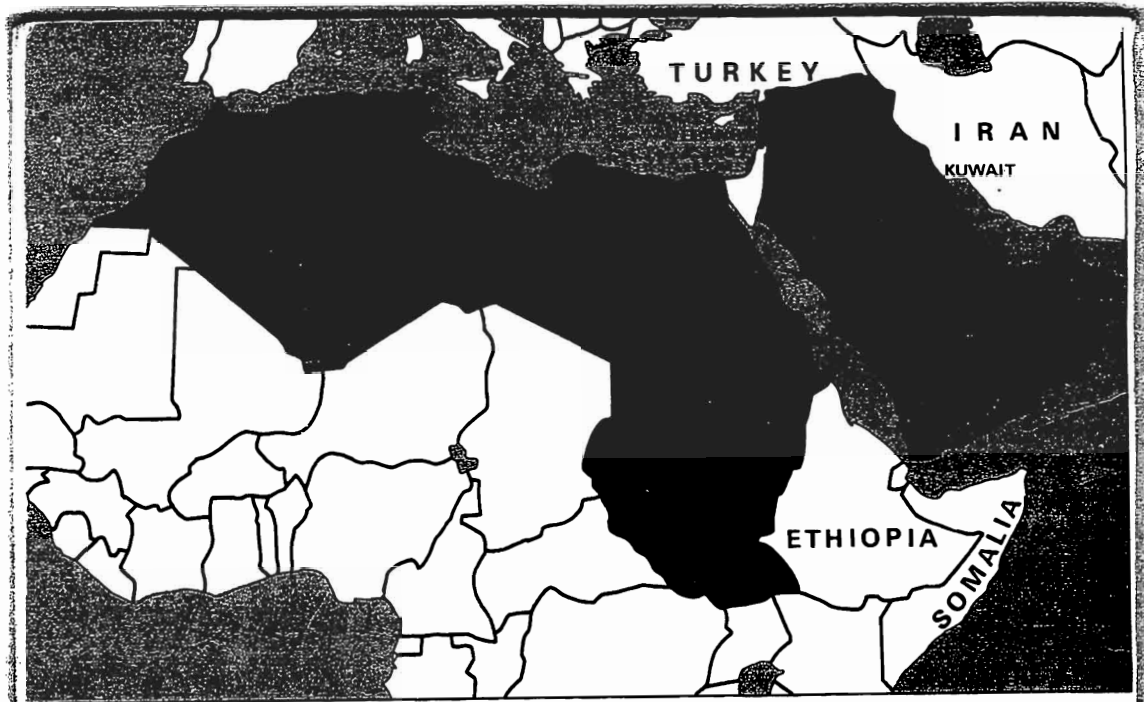


GREECE



DENMARK





A CARTA PUBLICATION



ones,
que
io: el
y la
si se
igilan

ones,
nanos
to de
ntros
de la
nueva

fo de
ómica
ear la
tremo
tancia
eciera
á que
o para
nguna
ar los
ros de
Jasser,
a una
o a su
idades
en el

na del
tentó
tar el
el. En
on que
os Seis
1967, se
olución
Golfo

