

# SEVENTY

The number '70' is rendered in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The '7' is orange and contains a black silhouette of the map of Palestine. The '0' is yellow and contains a black silhouette of a tree. The 'S' is orange, 'E' is yellow, 'V' is yellow, 'E' is yellow, 'N' is teal, 'T' is teal, and 'Y' is yellow.

YEARS OF OCCUPATION IN PALESTINE

Seventy Years of Occupation  
in Palestine

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*70* Years of Occupation

in Palestine

Embassy of the State of Palestine

Hungary





70 years of  
Occupation  
IN  
PALESTINE

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# F O R E W O R D

## **FORWARD**

Occupation is about domination and dispossession of one people by another. It is about the destruction of property and the destruction of soul. Occupation aims, at its core, to deny Palestinians their humanity by denying them the right to determine their existence, to live normal lives in their own homes. Occupation is humiliation. It is despair and desperation. For us Palestinians, it is extremely difficult to describe occupation because suffering can neither be quantified nor can it be described.

# R D

One has to live under occupation in order to understand what it means, but if we were asked to define occupation then it is the denying of one's humanity.

This year we are commemorating 70 years of Israeli occupation, the longest occupation in modern history. An occupation that represents the core of the Middle East conflict and has led to 8 regional wars in the last 7 decades, which resulted in thousands of deaths and injuries in addition to hundreds of thousands of refugees.

This brochure tries to highlight the major aspects of occupation and its impact on the Palestinian people. These facts, pictures and figures should remind the readers that Peace is still absent in Palestine and will continue to be absent as long as the occupation continues.

Today we are stretching our hands for Peace. Peace that is based on justice, where Palestine can take its place as an equal nation among all nations, and where its people can live in dignity and freedom. It is the moral responsibility of all peace-loving people and governments of the world to unite against all forms of injustice, racism, discrimination and oppression.

Let us jointly work and struggle together in order to make the Israeli occupation part of history.

Marie Antoinette Sedin  
Ambassador of the State of Palestine - Hungary



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1. Ashur
2. Egiptus
3. Manassah (Danubia)
4. Zabulon
5. Issachar
6. Gad
7. Ruben
8. Ephraim
9. Benjamin
10. Judah
11. Dan
12. Simeon

1849 Map of Palestine -  
A Classical Atlas -  
ancient geography

by Alexander G Findlay  
(Photo: Palestinian  
archive)



# THE NAME PALESTINE

The name Palestine was applied since the very early ages, it was applied by Herodotus and other Greek and Latin writers . This referred to the Philistine coastland, as is apparent in the map.

From the year 1516 until the end of World War 1, the whole region was part of the Ottoman Empire. The amazingly structured walls encircling the Old City of Jerusalem was built by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566).<sup>1</sup>

(Institute for Palestinian Studies: Before the Diaspora).

The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem was acknowledged in the sixteenth century as the custodian of the Christian holy places, and from about the same time France became the guardian of the Latin clergy.

became the guardian of the Latin clergy  
places, and from about the same time France  
century as the custodian of the Christian holy  
Jerusalem was acknowledged in the sixteenth  
the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in

The Ottoman Empire opened its gates to hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees feeling persecution in Spain and other countries , but the vast majority did not choose to live in Palestine<sup>2</sup>. Thus the number of Jews in Jerusalem in the first century after the Ottoman conquest dropped from 1,330 in 1525 to 980 in 1587.

The Ottomans determined a set of regulations and understanding known as "status quo" that governed privilege and access rights of Jews and Christians at their respective religious shrines and monuments.<sup>3</sup>

1948

ERA

JEWISH  
MIGRATION

UNITED  
NATIONS  
PARTITION  
PLAN  
FOR  
PALESTINE

10-1946

Foreign Office,  
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.



Three contradictory promises that changed the whole region with no return. Three promises gave the right to three different parties to control the same land:

3. In November 1917, a secret letter was addressed by Arthur James Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Lionel Walter de Rothschild, a British Zionist, declaring sympathy with the Jewish Zionist aspirations to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people.

2. In 1916, a secret convention between the British and French ministers was held. The agreement led to the division of Turkish-held Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine into various French and British colonial areas. The agreement was named Sykes-Picot Agreement after the two ministers Sir Mark Sykes of Britain and Francois Georges Picot.

1. World War 1 brought Britain and the Arabs into an alliance against the Ottoman rule. In July 1915 Sharif Hussein of Mecca undertook a correspondence in good faith with Sir Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner of Egypt. In 1916, the Hussein-McMahon correspondence was announced such that, in the post-war settlement, the British would recognize the independence of a united Arab state comprising the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, including Palestine.

# CONTRADICTORY PROMISES



Palestinian Passport issued by the Ministry of Interior  
(Photo: Palestinian Archive)



Palestinian pound issue in 1942

# BRITISH MANDATE

Palestinian 100 pounds (Photo: Palestinian archive)



The League of Nations gave the British a Mandate (basically a management contract) over the country of Palestine in 1923.

The newly liberated country celebrated by issuing its own money,<sup>4</sup> its own passports and all the other documentation of a state. Because the ultimate authority lay with the British administration, there was no Palestinian head of state.

From 1920 to 1948 the currency used was the Palestinian pound which had the same value as the British Pound.

# JEWISH MIGRATION



## **JEWISH MIGRATION**

The first two waves of Jewish immigration took place under the Ottoman Empire. The first Aliya, between 1882 and 1903, brought 20,000 to 30,000 Russians fleeing Czarist Russia's pogroms. Between 1903 and 1914, during the second Aliya, 35,000-40,000 more Russians, most of them socialists, established themselves in Palestine.<sup>5</sup>

The third and fourth Aliyot brought 35,000 Jews from the Soviet Union, Poland and the Baltic countries between 1919 and 1923, and 82,000 Jews from the Balkans and the Near Orient between 1924 and 1931, respectively.<sup>6</sup>

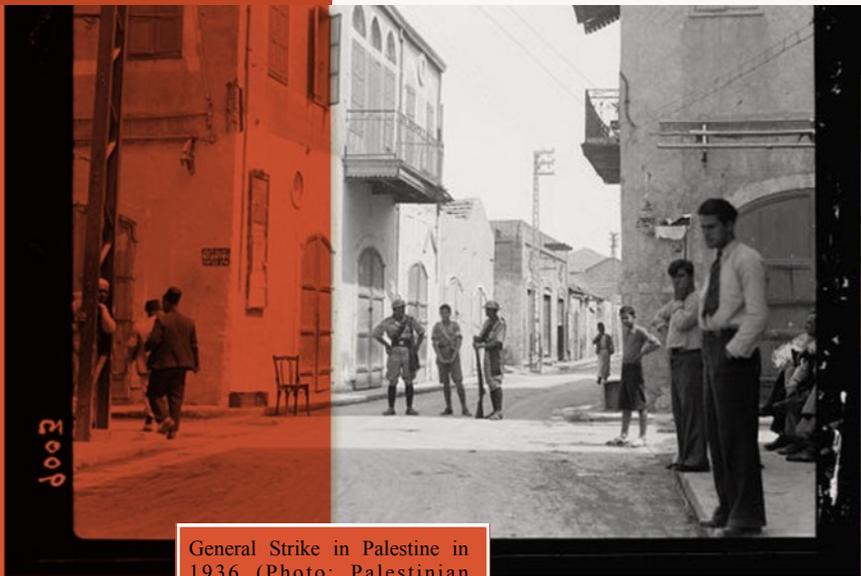
The third and fourth Aliyot brought 35,000 Jews from the Soviet Union, Poland and the Baltic

countries between 1919 and 1923, and 82,000 Jews from the Balkans and the Near Orient between 1924 and 1931, respectively . The Fifth Aliya coincided with the rise of Nazism in Germany and extreme nationalism across Eastern Europe and included the largest number of immigrants.<sup>7</sup> To date- nearly one quarter of a million Jews entered Mandate Palestine between 1929 and the beginning of World War II.

Jewish migration never stopped, it continued since then with an increasing rate.

# 1936-1939 ARAB REVOLT IN PALESTINE





General Strike in Palestine in 1936 (Photo: Palestinian Archive)



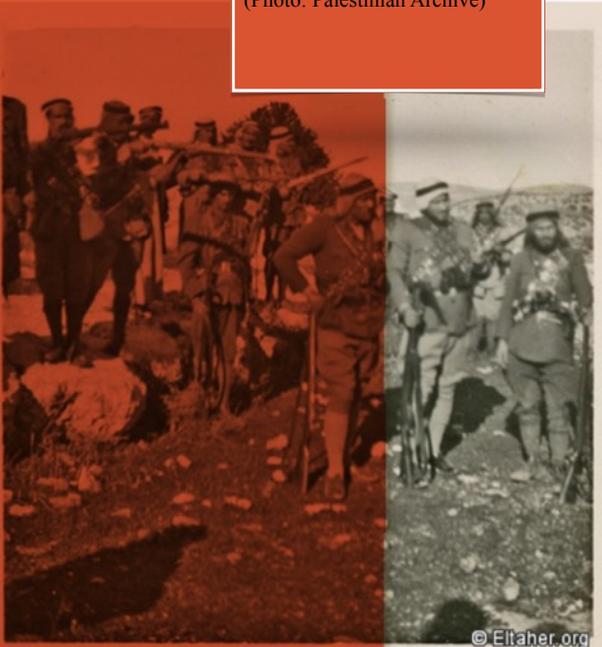
# 1936-1939 ARAB REVOLT IN PALESTINE

## 1936-1939 ARAB REVOLT IN PALESTINE

The 1936-1939 Arab revolt in Palestine, later came to be known as "The Great Revolt", was a nationalist uprising by Palestinian Arabs against the British administration of the Palestine Mandate. The revolt was in demand of independence and the end of the policy of open-ended Jewish immigration and land acquisition with the stated goal of establishing a "Jewish National Home".

A general strike lasted from April to October 1936, initiating the revolt.<sup>8</sup>

Abd Al-Qader AlHusseini leader of the Palestinian resistance forces with his warriors in 1938. (Photo: Palestinian Archive)



# THE UNITED NATIONS PARTITION PLAN OF PALESTINE

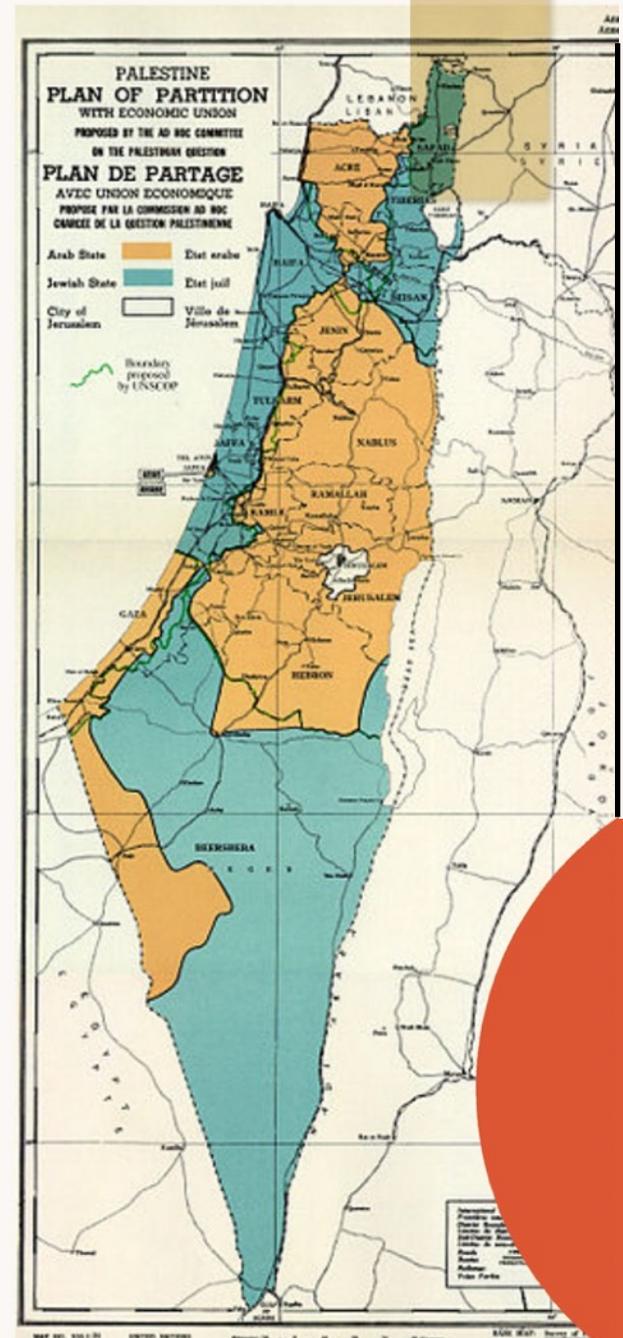
## THE UNITED NATIONS PARTITION PLAN

The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine was a proposal by the UN, which recommended the partition of Mandatory Palestine. On November 29, 1947 the UN General Assembly adopted the Plan as Resolution 181 (II).<sup>9</sup>

The resolution plan included the following after the termination of the Mandate, the progressive withdrawal of British armed forces and the delineation of boundaries:

- The creation of the Arab and Jewish States not later than October 1, 1948;
- Division of Palestine into eight parts: three were allotted to the Arab State and three to the Jewish State; the seventh, the town of Jaffa, was to form an Arab enclave within Jewish territory;
- The international regime for Jerusalem, the eighth division, to be administered by the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The area of the Jewish state according to the UN plan would actually be larger than that of the proposed Palestinian state (5,500 square miles as compared with 4,500 square miles) at a time when the Jews constituted no more than 35% of the population and owned less than 7% of the land.



# PALESTINIAN OPPOSITION TO PARTITION

## PALESTINIAN OPPOSITION TO THE PARTITION PLAN

The Palestinians had lost some four thousand lives during their fight against the partition plan from 1937 to 1939.

The UN partition plan was based on the Zionist plan that President Truman had endorsed as early as August 1946.

The partition was seen as imposing a unilateral and intolerable decision tailored to support the Zionist plan.<sup>10</sup>

Iraqi general Ismail Ali with  
Muhammed Abu Dayya from the  
Palestinian Resistance forces in  
1948. (Photo: Palestinian  
Archive)



1948 NAKBA

1900-1946 ERA

# ZIONIST PREPARATION FOR THE WAR



## **ZIONIST PREPARATION FOR THE WAR**

Military organization was a high Zionist priority, the preparation for the war and the ethnic cleansing formed the Zionist strategy. The main armed forces were the Haganah (Defense) under the command of the Jewish Agency. In a statement to his biographer, David Ben-Gurion confirmed that "the major preparations to convert Haganah into an army began three years before the birth of the state."<sup>11</sup> This strategy was based on "counteraction" which was based on "warning" within the areas of operation and "punitive" with unrestricted geographic areas.

According to the Haganah "no Jewish colony outside the Jewish state according to the UN Partition Resolution - would be abandoned or vacated and that the Haganah would do everything to organize their resistance, and that Palestinian villages that resisted should be destroyed and their inhabitants expelled beyond the borders of the Jewish state."<sup>12</sup>

# ETHNIC CLEANSING



## **ETHNIC CLEANSING IN 1948**

The Zionists arrived and engaged in terrorism on a large scale. They massacred Palestinians on a regular basis and stole their land. Palestinians were expelled and forced into exile.<sup>13</sup> Villages were completely destroyed, and in many cases, ethnically cleansed creating a massive refugee problem.

Palestinian refugees stream from Palestine on the Lebanon Road, Nov. 4, 1948. These are Arab villagers who fled from their homes during the recent fighting in Galilee between Israel and Arab troops. (Photo: Haaretz, 2017)

1900-1948 ERA

**NAKBA**

1948

ETHNIC  
CLEANSING

RIGHT  
OF  
RETURN

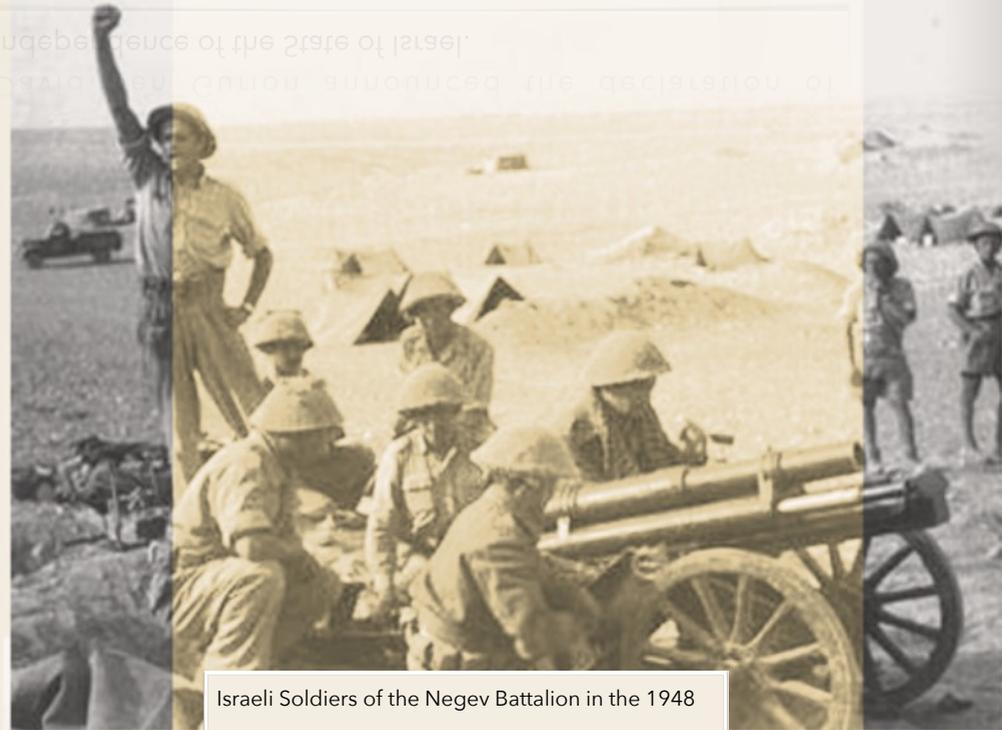
# 1948 WAR

## 1948 CATASTROPHE 'NAKBA'

The Nakba didn't start in 1948 and it didn't end in 1948. It has been a continuous process of killing and committing mass atrocities. The Nakba is commemorated on May 15, 1948. Since the British authorities announced that they will be ending their mandate on that date; where eight hours later, David Ben Gurion announced the declaration of Independence of the State of Israel.



Arabs and Palestinians fighting back in May 1948.  
(Photo: Palestinian archive)



Israeli Soldiers of the Negev Battalion in the 1948 war. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

# ETHNIC CLEANSING

## VILLAGES FULLY DESTROYED

Between 1947 and 1949, 750,000 Palestinians became refugees from a total population of 1.9 million. In less than six months, from December 1947 to mid-May 1948, Zionist armed groups expelled about 440,000 Palestinians from 220 villages. Zionist forces ethnically cleansed and destroyed 530 villages and cities, killed 15,000 Palestinians, committed more than 70 massacres and committed a series of mass atrocities.<sup>14</sup>



Some 150,000 Palestinians remained in Palestine that became part of the Israeli state. Of the 150,000, some 30,000 to 40,000 were internally displaced to nearby villages, these all were and are still prohibited to return to their villages.

Some Villages destroyed include:<sup>15</sup>

- The Baldat al-Sheikh massacre on December 31, 1947, killing up to 70 Palestinians;
- The Sa'sa' massacre on February 14, 1948, where 16 houses were blown up and 60 people lost their lives;
- The Deir Yassin massacre on April 9, 1948, where about 110 Palestinian men, women and children were slaughtered.

# ETHNIC CLEANSING



Deir Yassin massacre on April 9, 1948, where about 110 Palestinian men, women and children were slaughtered. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

1948 NAKBA

ETHNIC CLEANSING  
RIGHT OPERATION

N  
A  
K  
B  
A

1900-1946 ERA



Count Folke  
Bernadotte  
(1895-1948)

## A RIGHT OF RETURN

The UN peace mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte (1895-1948) arrived in Palestine in May 1948, to mediate a cease fire. The recently proclaimed Israeli government consented to his appointment because, as president of the Swedish Red Cross, he saved 15,000 Jews from the Nazi Camps during WW2. Now, in Palestine, having witnessed the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homes and villages, he called for the unqualified return of all Palestinian refugees expelled as a result of the conflict. He declared:

*"It would be an offence against the principles of elemental justice if these innocent victims of the conflict were denied the right to return to their homes, while Jewish immigrants flow into Palestine".<sup>16</sup>*

For this, he was assassinated by Jewish underground terrorists, the Stern Gang, headed by Itzhak Shamir, on 17 September 1948, as his motorcade drove through Katamon west of Jerusalem. In 1983 and also in 1988 Shamir became Israel's Prime Minister.

# 1950

ERA

NATIONALITY  
LAW

PLO CREATED  
1967 WAR

1067

# 1952 NATIONALITY LAW



A photo explaining the reality of the Israeli nationality law that is given the right for any Jewish but not for the people of the land.

## 1952 NATIONALITY LAW

The 1952 Israeli Nationality Law grants citizenship to anyone who immigrates according to the Law of Return, also deprives Palestinian refugees who resided in Palestine before 1948 of the right to acquire residence status or citizenship in Israel.<sup>17</sup>

In reality, any Jewish wherever he/she was born has the right to be a citizen and has the right to come to Palestine. However, a Palestinian who was born there and whose ancestors were there cannot return.

# 1956 MASSACRES OF QALQILYA, KUFR QASSEM AND KHAN YOUNIS



Palestinian families checking their beloved ones after Kafr Qasem massacre. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

## 1956 MASSACRES OF QALQILYA, KUFR QASSEM AND KHAN YOUNIS

Palestine witnessed a large scale of massacres in Qalqilya, Kufr Qasem and Khan Yunis in 1956.<sup>18</sup>

On October 29, 1956, Israeli frontier guards started at 4 pm what they called a tour of the Triangle Villages. They told the "Mukhtars' Mayors of those villages that the curfew from that day onwards was to start from 5 pm instead of 6 pm. They reached Kufr Qasem around 4:45 and informed the Mukhtars who protested because there are about 400 villagers working outside the village and that it is impossible to inform them of the new times. However, the Israelis assured that this issue will be taken care of. The guards waited at the entrance to the village; and upon their return back to the village, 43 Kufr Qasem inhabitants were massacred in cold blood by the Israelis. Their crime was violating a curfew they did not know about.<sup>19</sup>



List of Kafr Qasem Martyrs. (Photo: Palestinian archive)



1964  
PLO FOUND

### **THE CREATION OF THE PLO**

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded in 1964 with the purpose of the liberation of Palestine through armed struggle. The PLO is a broad national front, or an umbrella organization, comprised of numerous organizations of the resistance movement, political parties, popular organizations, and independent personalities and figures from all sectors of life. The Arab Summit in 1974 recognized the PLO as the “sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people” and since then the PLO has represented Palestine at the United Nations and many other fora.<sup>20</sup>



# 1967 War Setback "Naksa"

## 1967 WAR: SETBACK 'NAKSA'

On June 5, 1967 Israel launched strikes against Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Syria. During this war Israel occupied the remaining of East Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Thus, it had taken control of the remaining 22 percent of Palestine, and Israel continues to occupy them until today.<sup>21</sup>



Israeli soldiers interrogating Palestinians during the 1967 Gaza War. (Photo: Palestinian archive)



Arab prisoners at the Egyptian fortress controlling the strait at Tiran, after its capture by Israeli forces, following the Six-Day War. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

# Another wave of Displacement

Syria, 1967. A camp administered by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for homeless Palestinian Arab refugees near Damascus. (Photo: Palestinian archive)



Destroyed Imwas Village in 1967

## **ANOTHER WAVE OF DISPLACEMENT 1967**

1967 war led to the displacement of about 430,000 Palestinians, part of these were already displaced since 1948, thus making them twice refugees.<sup>22</sup>

In 1967, Israeli forces ethnically cleansed and destroyed a number of Palestinian villages in OPT including Imwas, Beit Nuba and many others.<sup>23</sup>

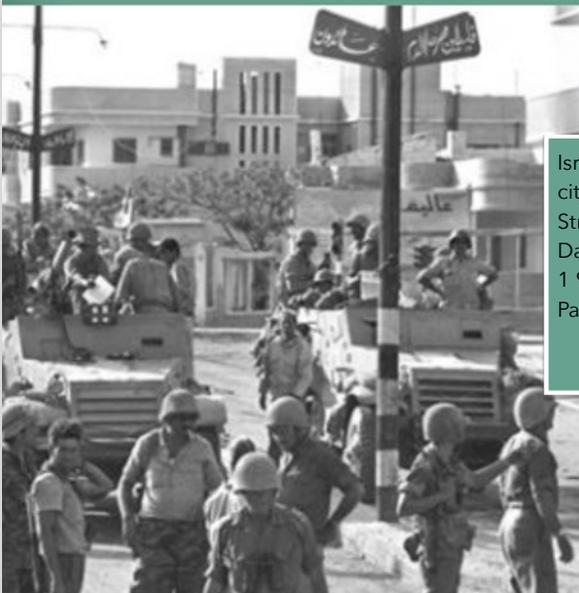


# 1967 War and Gaza Strip

## 1967 WAR AND GAZA STRIP

Since 1948, the Gaza Strip and its 400,000 inhabitants (half of which are Palestinian refugees since the 1948 war) were under the Egyptian administration. Ninety of the 100 UNRWA schools operating in Gaza were either destroyed or bombed by Israeli forces, and 40,000 people flee the Gaza Strip.<sup>24</sup>

After 1967, Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank no longer had any access to the airport. They were completely denied traveling, which limited all possibilities of trade and communication.



Israeli troops enter the city of Gaza in the Gaza Strip during the Six-Day War on June 7, 1967 (Photo: Palestinian archive)



# 1967 War and JERUSALEM

## 1967 WAR AND JERUSALEM

Since 1948, East Jerusalem along with the rest of the West Bank was under the Jordanian Administration. In the early morning of June 7, 1949, Israeli paratroops advanced on the city and hung an Israeli flag on top of the Dome of the Rock.

In 1957, one of the first acts of Israeli authorities in East Jerusalem was to demolish the Moroccan (Magharbi) Quarter, expelling 600 residents and destroying 135 homes. In place of the 800-year old Moroccan Quarter, Israel created the Western Wall Plaza.<sup>25</sup>

In 1967, Israel expanded Jerusalem's municipal boundaries to include newly-occupied territory. Palestinians in Jerusalem were granted permanent residency, not citizenship.<sup>26</sup>

Ben Gurion and Rabin in Al-Aqsa Compound. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

Destruction of the Moroccan Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem. (Photo: Palestinian archive)





Palestinian refugees carry their belongings as they prepare to cross the wrecked Allenby Bridge over the Jordan River from the Israeli-occupied West Bank on June 22, 1967. (Photo: Palestinian archive)

### **1967 WAR AND THE WEST BANK**

Since 1967, Israel has subjected Palestinians to military rule. The first West Bank settlement was built in September 1967, supported by the then Labor-led government. By 1972, there were about 10,000 Israelis living in illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). In 1974, Israel built Ma'ale Adumim, in the West Bank 7 Km to the east of Jerusalem. It is now the largest settlement in terms of area.

In 1967, seven villages in the West Bank, several refugee camps in the Jericho area, half of the city of Qalqilya, and the Moroccan quarter of Jerusalem's Old City were destroyed.<sup>27</sup>

Depopulated and destroyed villages included Imwas, Yalu and Beit Nuba west of Jerusalem, and the villages of Beit Marsam, Beit Awa, Jiftlik, and al-Burj.<sup>28</sup>

1967  
War  
and  
West Bank

# 1967 AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE



## **INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE 1967 WAR**

On June 1967, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 237 calling on Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of areas where military operations took place and facilitate the return of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities. This resolution is reaffirmed annually by the General Assembly. Several months later the Security Council adopted Resolution 242, calling for a just settlement of the refugee problem. The resolution stipulated that the establishment of a just and lasting peace should include the application of two principles:<sup>29</sup>

- Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 war.
- Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty,

territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secured and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of violence.

In July 1967, the General Assembly also requested the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), established in the aftermath of the 1948 war, to extend emergency relief and assistance to Palestinian refugees displaced in 1967.

### **INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE 1967 WAR**

On October 22, 1973 the Security Council adopted resolution 338, which reaffirmed the principles of Resolution 242, and called for negotiations aimed to "a just and durable peace in the Middle East".<sup>30</sup> The ceasefire call was later confirmed in Resolution 339 of October 23, 1973 and the Secretary-General was requested to dispatch United Nations observers immediately.

1

ERA

9

6

8

FROM  
INTIFADA  
TO MADRID

FIRST  
INTIFADA  
1987

1092

# MORE CONFISCATIONS AND MORE MASSACRES

## **MORE CONFISCATIONS... MORE MASSACRES** **"LAND DAY"**

On March 30, 1976, Palestinian citizens of Israel protested against a renewed effort by the state of Israel to expropriate land from the nation's marginalized population. The Israeli government announced a plan to annex 200 square kilometers of land in the Galilee for the establishment of new Jewish settlements and military bases.



الشهيد رجا ابو ريا  
(سخنين)



الشهيد محسن مقله  
(كفر كنا)



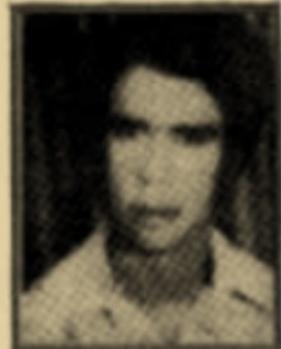
الشهيد خضر خلايلة  
(سخنين)



الشهيد خير ياسين  
(عرابة)



الشهيدة خديجة قاسم  
شواهنة (سخنين)



الشهيد رافت علي  
(هيري نور شمس)

In preparation to the plan's execution, the government declared that a curfew would take effect in Arab towns in the North beginning in the evening of March 29. Arab Israeli political and labor leaders had called for a general strike on March 30, in protest against the decision. The marches that took place in the Galilee led into clashes between protesters and security forces. Israeli police attacked the demonstrators and killed six of them. Every year on March 30th, Palestinians within Israel commemorate the Land Day in recognition of their past and present struggle to maintain their ancestral land in the face of settler-colonization.<sup>31</sup>

# UN INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

**29** INTERNATIONAL DAY OF  
**NOV** **SOLIDARITY**  
WITH THE  
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

## **THE UN INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

Since 1977, every year, the United Nations has observed the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November.

The annual observance was established in UN General Assembly Resolution 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, to start in 1978. In Resolution 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, the issue of commemorative postage stamps was requested.<sup>32</sup>

# FIRST INTIFADA 1987

## THE FIRST 'INTIFADA' 1987

The first 'Intifada' was a largely spontaneous series of Palestinian demonstrations and nonviolent actions including mass boycotts. Israeli military responded to the protests with heavy arms by killing, deporting Palestinian residents, closing universities and making mass arrests. By December 1987, a full-scale uprising had broken out to reach the Gaza Strip.<sup>33</sup>

In July 1988, Jewish extremists started

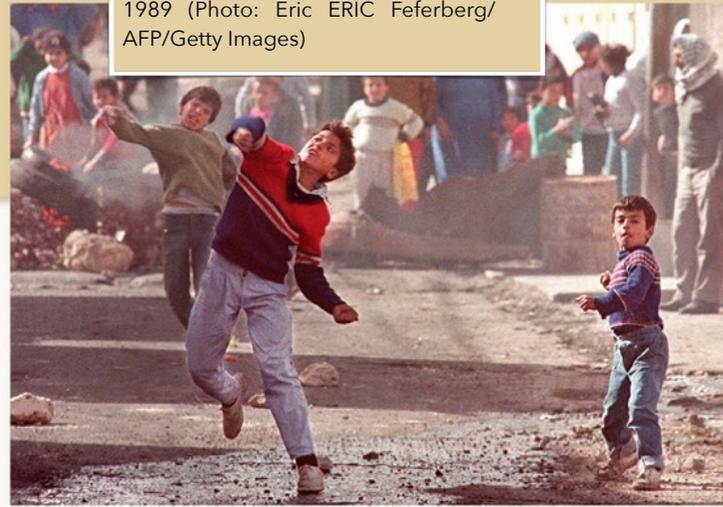
digging a new tunnel between the two Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem, al-Buraq Wall and the al-Aqsa mosque.

The 'Intifada' carried on the early 1990s throughout the West Bank and Gaza with nonviolent actions. On October 9, 1990 Israeli forces killed 19 Palestinians in clashes with stone-throwers, and in December 1992, 413 Palestinians were deported to the inhospitable borders with Lebanon.<sup>34</sup>

Palestinian child throwing stones on an Israeli tank.  
(Photo: Palestinian archive)



Palestinians throwing stones in Ramallah as part of the First Intifada in 1989 (Photo: Eric ERIC Feferberg/ AFP/Getty Images)



# FROM INTIFADA TO MADRID

## FROM INTIFADA TO MADRID

On March 6, 1991, President George H. W. Bush affirmed to the Congress, "The time has come to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict." Bush's declaration was followed by eight months of intensive work by Secretary of State James Baker, culminating in the Madrid Peace Conference in October 1991. The conference was co-chaired by Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. It was attended by Israeli, Egyptian, Syrian, and Lebanese delegations, as well as a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. For the first time, all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict

conflict had gathered to hold direct negotiations. The Conference's long-term impact, however, was more limited than the Bush administration had hoped. Following Madrid, Israeli, Syrian, Jordanian, and Palestinian representatives continued to meet for bilateral talks in Washington, and multilateral talks commenced in Moscow in 1992.<sup>35</sup>



President George H.W. Bush, Mikhail Gorbachev and representatives from Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and a Joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at the Madrid Peace Conference, October 30, 1991.

NEGOTIATION

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OSLO

CAMP  
DAVID