

# **The Occupation of Palestine**

Zainab Ramahi  
8C7

Ms. R. Glebe  
June 1, 2006

## **Table of Contents**

Introduction to the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict	1
The Occupation of Palestine	2
The Effects of the Occupation	20
The Occupation at Present	36
Conclusions and Recommendations	43
Appendices	46
Bibliography	56

## Introduction to the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

Imagine that you are living peacefully with your family in your village. Your friends and loved ones are surrounding you. Imagine that you are living in a beautiful place, next to a river, or the sea, with ancient olive trees swaying in the gentle breezes.

Now imagine people come one day. They take away your beautiful land. Chop down the plentiful trees. Clear away your village with giant machines, and leave you, your family, and your friends with nowhere to go. You now have nothing but each other.

What has happened to the fertile land where you grew up? What has happened to the promising village that you have always known? How could it all disappear so fast, leaving you to speak a new land, unlike your own? What will you do now, where will you go? What will happen to you? None of this you know.

This is what happened to the people of Palestine. Their land is lost to them, but they will keep fighting, until they get back what is rightfully theirs. Regardless of age or location, all Palestinians are affected in some way by the occupation of Palestine. This essay is based on the history and their stories.

## The Occupation of Palestine

If you know the truth, to anyone the occupation of Palestine is a sad, cruel, thing. That is if you know the truth. We all have to be careful when we listen to what the media tells us. We need to define what is propaganda, what is true, and whether or not a part of the story is being covered up. We cannot follow blindly what someone tells us, because they want us to believe it. We cannot afford to be ignorant, especially in these times of war, murder, starvation, and disease.

Even though the idea to occupy Palestine is hundreds of years old, the main ideas and actions started to take place around the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Jews have wanted their own state for a long time. When Theodore Herzl requested a Jewish state in Tripoli, on January 23, 1904 King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy responded, “Ma è ancora casa di altri,” (But it is still the home of other people). If it is someone else’s home, does it seem right for them to have to vacate it for someone else? Even now, Palestine is still the home of other people who do not deserve to be kicked out of their home. Most people there do not have any other place to go.

Those who want the Jewish people to have their own state in Palestine are called “Zionists”. The word “Zionist” comes from Mt. Zion, which is

located in Jerusalem. Generally, Zionists are Jews, but certainly not all Jews are Zionists, as many people wrongly think.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a movement began to organize among Jews in Europe to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. The catch is, that there were already many Palestinians living in Palestine. The majority of those Palestinians were Muslim and many were Christian.<sup>i</sup>

In the 1800's the Jews were being oppressed and were having a really hard time in Russia. At that time, Russia was home to a large number of Jews. When Alexander III became the tsar of Russia in 1881, the situation for Jewish people worsened. When he came to power, Alexander III took most rights away from Jews, and there were many mobs that went and killed Jews. Most Jews felt so miserable and scared to openly practice their religion, that they left Russia in great numbers. The majority immigrated to the United States, but some went to Palestine to start their new life.

Not so long after in 1896, Theodore Herzl, who a year later became the leader of the World Zionist Congress, wrote a pamphlet called "The State of the Jews".<sup>ii</sup> This pamphlet called for a Jewish state in Palestine. Things were up and running with the Zionists, they organized groups and committees and discussed what they would do to create their state in Palestine.

In 1901, the World Zionist Organization formed a company called the Jewish National Fund, which would help Jewish settlers buy land in Palestine, Syria, and other surrounding areas. As soon as the Arabs saw that the Zionists were trying to create a separate nation in their countries, they began to oppose Zionism.

On June 12, 1895 Theodore Herzl wrote in his diary,  
“When we occupy the land, we shall bring immediate benefits to the state that receives us. We must expropriate gently the private property on the estates assigned to us. We shall try to spirit the penniless population across the border by procuring employment for it in the transit countries, while denying it any employment in our own country... Both the process of expropriation and the removal of the poor must be carried out discreetly and circumspectly.”

Theodore Herzl thought that it would be necessary to get all the Arabs out of Palestine. They could not live side by side in his opinion, if it was to be a Jewish state. In order to get the Arabs to leave, the Zionists took their property and expelled them from their homeland. It did not matter to the Zionists whether or not the Palestinian families had anywhere to go, Herzl viewed these merely as complementary aspects of Zionism.

In 1971, the British occupied Jerusalem, Palestine's capital city. Britain's Palestine expert, Sir Mark Sykes, saw Zionism as a way to expand British influence in the Middle East. So the British cabinet issued the Balfour Declaration. The declaration stated that Britain "viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which might 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."<sup>iii</sup> Britain understood that in the long run, Zionists were going after statehood, and they were perfectly all right with that.

Most Arabs and many Jews at that time feared that the idea of a Jewish "national home" would lead to an ethnically based state. In 1918 Morris Cohen said, "A national Jewish Palestine, must necessarily mean a state founded on a peculiar race, a tribal religion, and a mystic belief in a peculiar soil...Zionists are quite willing to ignore the rights of the vast majority of the non-Jewish population of Palestine." In January 1919, a Palestine Arab congress was arranged in Jerusalem to brainstorm how they could prevent the occupation and takeover of Palestine by the Zionists.

Around that time there were very few Zionists, hardly any at all in the United States. They needed to grow in popularity and build support.

In 1920, the World Zionist Organization founded the Palestine Foundation Fund to finance the settlement of land purchased by the Jewish National Fund. From the Hashomer militia, Zionist settlers formed a group to protect their land in Palestine, which they called the Haganah.<sup>iv</sup>

The Palestinians, however, were not happy that people had come and started to slowly take all their land away. In 1921, Palestinians protested in their largest city Jaffa, against the Zionist land purchases. Recognizing the strength of the Palestinian reaction, in 1922 Britain clarified that the Balfour Declaration did not mean a Jewish state, but a “national home” that would not even take up all of Palestine.

Throughout the 1920’s the British Government permitted the Jewish Agency to bring settlers into Palestine. The new settlers needed land to live on, but the Palestinian farmers refused to vacate their land. When land purchasers started suing, the British knew that they had to do something about the displacement.

In 1929 conflict over access to the holy places in Jerusalem led to attacks by Palestinians that resulted in the deaths of 133 Jews.

A group of Zionists in Palestine called the Histadrut were trying to create a Jewish society in Palestine as hard as they could, so they only hired Jews, and they boycotted Arabs as well as their products. A lot of pressure

from others resulted in many Zionists not hiring any Arab farm workers. So much protesting and pressure led to the government implementing the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance in 1927.

Meanwhile Palestinians were being kicked out of their homes because of the Zionist land purchases, but the Jewish Agency completely denied that. The Haganah, which was now attached to the Jewish Agency, attacked Arab villages, murdered innocent people, and demolished houses. In 1937, Britain gave itself powers to punish Arab rebels by enacting the Defence Regulations. The Defence Regulations permitted imprisonment of Palestinians without charge, and expulsion from the country. Really what that meant is that Palestinians could be imprisoned for doing nothing at all, and they could be forced to leave the country for no apparent reason.

Though the British said that the Zionists only wanted to have a “national home” in a small region of Palestine, they were now determined to have their Jewish state that would take up all of Palestine.

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency said, “(for Arabs Palestine) is theirs, because they inhabit it, whereas we want to come here and settle down, and in their view we want to take away from them their country.”<sup>v</sup> Differing, in 1939 Mahatma Ghandi said, “It is wrong and

inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. What is going on in Palestine today cannot be justified by any moral code of conduct.”<sup>vi</sup>

Soon, Britain allowed Jews to legally arm themselves for the first time, and 20,000 Jews in Palestine came to possess weapons. The Haganah immediately began to store weapons secretly. At the same time Britain *disarmed* the entire Arab population.

As a result of the growing hatred towards Jews in the 1930’s, many of them wanted to leave Europe, so that they could feel safer. David Ben-Gurion saw this as an opportunity to make the Jewish population in Palestine rise.

In May of 1939, the Palestinians had to face some bad news. A new statement of policy was decided on which said that a single independent state should come into being in Palestine within the next 10 years. The immigration of Jews was limited to 75,000 people for the next five years, and after that there was to be no more immigration without Arab consent.<sup>vii</sup>

The Jewish Agency saw the policy as just overlooking or ignoring Zionism. They did not want any consent from the Arabs for anything. They would do what they wanted to. In the same year, the Agency said, “Jews would rather fight than submit to Arab rule.” Also, the day the policy was

issued, the Irgun bombed the Palestine Broadcasting Service office in Jerusalem, and attacked the immigration office as well.

The Jewish Agency was so fed up that they began to organize a military wing to fight the British Army. They were not going to let the British lead the way anymore; they were going to take control.

In the meantime the Irgun commenced a series of bombings against the Palestinians. Some of the Irgun split up to fight the British. Soon another Zionist terror group was formed by Avraham Stern. For the most part, it was just like the Haganah, who started stealing arms from the British, and the Irgun. The organization was called Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, or more commonly, the Stern Gang.<sup>viii</sup> They also launched attacks on Palestinians, spreading panic throughout the land.

The Jewish Agency began to look to the US for support, probably because it was a powerful country, and soon they received what they sought after. In October of 1944 American Zionists called for a “free and democratic Jewish commonwealth” in “the whole of Palestine, undivided, and undiminished.”<sup>ix</sup> That is sharply contradictory to what Ben-Gurion said previously about simply having a “national home” that would merely take up a part of Palestine.

The Stern Gang kept attacking the British in hopes that they could drive them out of Palestine. In 1944 the Stern Gang tried unsuccessfully to assassinate Britain's High Commissioner Harold MacMichael in Jerusalem, but in Cairo they succeeded in killing Lord Moyne, who was the British resident minister in the Middle East.<sup>x</sup> The Jewish Agency even started a campaign to drive the British out of Palestine.

In 1945 Ben-Gurion visited the US and established a business group that would send weapons to the Haganah. Later, the Irgun and the Stern Gang joined together.

The British were becoming increasingly annoying to the Zionists. The US pressured them to admit more Jews into the country, but the British took strict measures to stop immigration, and deported Jews who entered Palestine illegally. Nevertheless, by 1947 all the Stern Gang and Haganah's work paid off. In April the British announced that it would leave Palestine, which leaves the distraught nation to fall straight into Zionist hands. Commander E. Hutchinson, a US military officer said, "every step into the establishment of a Zionist state," was, "a challenge to justice" (1947).

The 1929 Jewish Agency constitution stipulated that land acquired by the Fund "shall be held as the inalienable property of the Jewish people." The Haganah rocketed Palestinian neighbourhoods in Jerusalem, causing

many Palestinian residents to flee. When the British asked the United Nations to try to resolve the conflict, the UN said that they, “cannot make a disposition or alienation of a territory, nor can it deprive the majority of the people of Palestine of their territory and transfer it to the exclusive use of a minority in their country.”

A woman named Golda Meir raised \$50 million in the US, which was used by the Haganah to buy arms in Europe. In early March of 1948 the Haganah command agreed on a set of war objectives called Plan Dalet, or “Plan D”. Plan D consisted of 12 operations, and it called for the “control of the area given to us by the United Nations in addition to areas occupied by us which were outside these borders.”<sup>xi</sup> Plan D also called for the destruction of Palestinian villages, the expulsion of Arabs, and Jewish settlers to replace them. The Haganah increased their attacks on Arab villages, killing people and blowing up their houses. The attacks had a huge effect on the Palestinian population. By late March most of the rural population had fled. The attacks became so intense that Elias Sasson, director of the Arab division of the Jewish Agency political department, expressed concern at a departmental Agency meeting on March 25<sup>th</sup> that the Agency might not be able to prove “that we were not the aggressors.”<sup>xii</sup>

One of the first procedures undertaken to implement Plan D was Operation Nachson, which aimed at ensuring Jewish Agency access to the important Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. On April 6, 1948, Ben-Gurion said, “we have hit the Arab guerrillas hard, villages have been emptied in panic, even from Haifa one-third of its Arabs have fled.”

On April 9, the Irgun and the Stern Gang captured the village of Deir Yassin. Shortly after taking the village, they massacred 250 of its civilian inhabitants. The Irgun claimed that they killed the inhabitants while taking their houses by force, but witnesses said that they murdered them after the fighting ended. This massacre was one of the worst and most brutal. The Irgun paraded the surviving Deir Yassin inhabitants in trucks in Jerusalem and then later that day they killed all of the survivors. The whole village was wiped out. When they were attacking other villages in Palestine, the Haganah proclaimed in loudspeaker vans in Arabic, “unless you leave your homes, the fate of Deir Yassin will be your fate,” to scare people into leaving their only residences. Two days after the Deir Yassin attack, The Irgun and the Haganah concluded a formal pact of cooperation.<sup>xiii</sup>

The Jewish Agency effectively used psychological warfare as well as physical force when not attacking villages as well as when they were attacking them. They spread rumours about different diseases such as

cholera, smallpox, and typhus so that they would encourage the Arabs to leave. The Haganah units would use barrels filled with explosives that they sent “crashing into the walls and doors of Arab houses.” These bombs then “exploded with a furious sound, like an erupting volcano, sending up sheets of flame and pillars of nauseating smoke”. Then Haganah personnel would bring jeeps with loudspeakers, which played tape-recorded horror sounds, which included, “shrieks, wails, and anguished moans of Arab women, the wail of sirens, and clang of fire-alarm bells, interrupted by a sepulchral voice calling out in Arabic: ‘Save your souls, all ye faithful! Flee for your lives! The Jews are using poison gas and atomic weapons. Run for your lives in the name of God!’”<sup>xiv</sup>

On April 17, 1948 the Security Council called for a truce in the Palestinian fighting, but Zionist forces did not let up on their attacks. Haganah began to demolish the villages that it had captured, and on April 21 the Haganah and the Irgun attacked Haifa, one of the larger cities in Palestine.

On May 14 the British renounced authority in Palestine, and its troops were in the final stage of withdrawal. Britain would soon be out of the picture. They were leaving Palestine for good.

The Zionists claimed that it was their “natural and historic right” to Palestine.<sup>xv</sup> They based this claim on the Hebrew Kingdom that existed during the first millennium B.C. that was in a part of Palestine. David Ben-Gurion said that, “We are in Palestine as of right. We are at home there. Ever since the Jewish people existed, Palestine has been, remains and will remain their national home, -and to one’s home one can always return as of right without having to ask anybody else’s leave.”<sup>xvi</sup> Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have been forced to leave what has been their home since they have been alive, and the home that their ancestors lived in, “The exile of eighteen hundred years that began with the Roman conquest and the destruction of the Jewish state does not invalidate the historic and natural right of the Jewish people over its ancestral land,” Moshe Avidán, Israeli ambassador to Chile argues.<sup>xvii</sup>

At around 150 B.C. the Hebrews had control over Judea. Their area of reign was a part of the current Palestine. The Romans took over in 63 B.C., though Jews remained in Judea until the Romans kicked them out in A.D. 133. After that time, the population of Palestine was a mixture of Romans, Greeks, Philistines, and Canaanites. In the seventh century, the Arabs conquered Palestine. The people there took on the Arabic language and Islamic religion as their own, but some remained Christians.

The claim that Palestine belongs to the Jews by right is not generally accepted. At the House of Lords debate of the Balfour Declaration in 1922, Lord Sydenham said that the Zionists, “have no more valid claim to Palestine than the descendants of the ancient Romans have to this country.” Also the US King-Crane Commission stated that the claim, “often submitted by Zionist representatives, that they have a ‘right’ to Palestine, based on an occupation of 2,000 years ago, can hardly be seriously considered.” Ben Gurion argued that although the Jews were absent from Palestine, they tried extremely hard to return. However, British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper disagrees with Ben-Gurion. He says that the Jews were not “constantly prepared for a return to the Holy Land,” he also said that nor was Zionism “the end to which all creation, in those 2,000 years, had been groaning and travailing.”

As prime minister of Israel, Golda Meir stated, “there is no such thing as Palestinians...it was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They...did not exist.” What she means by that is that the Palestinians did not consider themselves a separate country, and that they did not see themselves as an independent country.

In Jerusalem on May 15, 1948, Haganah loudspeaker vans urged the Arab population to flee. That same day following into the night and into the next day, the Haganah shelled Acre, where thousands of Palestinians from Haifa and elsewhere had taken protection. “The evacuation of Arabs has become a war aim,” Haganah officer Uri Avnery declared.

In June of 1948 the Stern Gang and the Irgun became a part of the Haganah who now identified themselves as the Israeli Defence Force. With these three main Zionist defence groups combined, it far outnumbered any Palestinian army, by size and strength.

In the middle of July, the Israeli Defence Force attacked the village of Jaba, which was near Haifa, and expelled all of its 8,000 inhabitants, while they firing at those who fled. To prevent the residents’ return to their village, the Israeli soldiers blew up their houses, set land mines around the villages, and quickly brought in Jewish people to inhabit the area.

Aharon Cizling, a left-wing member of the provisional government criticized the expulsions of Palestinians and the destruction of Arab houses to a great extent, that it led to the cabinet to issue an order on July 6 that said: “Except in the course of actual fighting, it is forbidden to destroy, burn or demolish Arab towns and villages, or to expel inhabitants from their villages, neighbourhoods and towns, or to uproot inhabitants from their

homes without express permission of an order from the Minister of Defence in each and every case.” This order did not have much of an effect. The expulsions and the demolitions took place anyway.

In October, the Israeli soldiers gathered the people in the village of Elabun and killed thirteen young men. Then, they expelled the rest of the residents, except for a small number of elderly, and the Greek Orthodox residents.<sup>xviii</sup> In the village of Sasaf, the Israeli Defence Force ordered the population to line up, and then they blindfolded 70 adult men and shot them to death.<sup>xix</sup> In the community of Hula, Zionist forces kept 70 males in a building, and killed them with submachine guns.<sup>xx</sup> The people of Ikrit and Biram were forced out, and in the village of Gish the soldiers took valuables from the residents. When a few of the people of Gish demanded receipts, the soldiers took them outside of the village and shot and killed them.<sup>xxi</sup>

In October the Israeli Defence Force also captured the Negev Desert, Beersheba, and Dawaymeh. The soldiers who went to Dawaymeh killed several hundred defenceless civilians, including seventy-five elderly men in a mosque. According to witnesses, Israeli soldiers beat women and children to death with sticks and they blew up houses with the people still in them.<sup>xxii</sup>

Numbers on the populations before and after the expulsions are: Jaffa 70,000 to 3,600; Haifa 70,000 to 2,900; Jerusalem 70,000 to 3,500; Lydda-

Ramleh 34,920 to 2,000; Acre 15,000 to 3,500; Tiberias 5,300 to virtually none; Safad 9,530 to virtually none; Beisan 5,180 to virtually none; and Beersheba 6,500 to virtually none. The Arab urban population on Dec 31 according to the Israeli government was only 36,814. It is estimated that the area that the Zionists took in 1948 had had 900,000 Palestinians living there in 1947, and only 120,00 remained. In the densely populated areas out of 840,000 people, only 60,000 stayed.<sup>xxiii</sup>

## **The Effects of the Occupation**

“ The Jews ordered all our family to line up against the wall and they started shooting us. I was hit in the side, but most children were saved because they hid behind their parents. The bullets hit my sister Kadri (four) in the head, my sister Sameh (eight) in the cheek, my brother Mohammed (seven) in the chest. But all the others with us were killed: my father, my mother, my grandfather and grandmother, my uncles and aunts, and some of their children.” -Fahimi Zeidan<sup>xxiv</sup>

“A man (shot) a bullet into the neck of my sister Salhiyeh who was nine months pregnant. Then he cut her stomach open with a butcher’s knife.”<sup>xxv</sup> -Haleem Eid, 30

“(I saw a man) take a kind of sword and slash my neighbour Jamil Hish from head to toe, then do the same thing on the steps to my house to my cousin Fathi.”<sup>xxvi</sup> -Naaneh Khalil

The Zionists carried out all of these ghastly incidents while they were attacking Palestinian villages. The horror that the Palestinian people have been through is unimaginable. Every single person who is of Palestinian origin, whether directly, or indirectly, has somehow been affected by the occupation of Palestine.

Imad ad-Dean Ahmad, when asked whether or not Israel has the right to exist, said that Israel does have a right to exist such as any other state, but it must therefore abide by international law, and abandon racism. In Albert Einstein's opinion, "it would be more reasonable to reach an agreement with the Arabs based on sharing life peacefully together, rather than to create a Jewish State with borders, an army and a project of temporal power."

In defiance of international law, Israel continues to:

- Shoot and kill unarmed Palestinian demonstrators
- Torture Palestinians in Israeli prisons
- Arrest Palestinians for peaceful political activity
- Deport Palestinians from the occupied territories
- Demolish the houses of Palestinians
- Close Palestinian schools
- Build Jewish settlements in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip<sup>xxvii</sup>

When most people think of terrorism, they think of 9/11, when the twin towers in New York were crashed into. What most people do not see is that what the Israelis are doing is terrorism. According to the

Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, the definition of terror is: "violence (as bombing) committed by groups in order to intimidate a population or government into granting their demands". The definition of terrorism is: "the systematic use of terror especially as a means of coercion"<sup>xxviii</sup> By the end of this, you can decide for yourself.

The massacre of Deir Yassin is one of the most gruesome and well known in Palestinian history. Observers were bewildered that Deir Yassin should be chosen for an attack, since it had always had peaceful relations with the neighbouring Jewish settlements. It was also said that the village had even driven away Arab fighters seeking shelter there<sup>xxix</sup>. According to the Israeli Internal Intelligence commander report on April 12, 1948 the attack of Deir Yassin went as follows:

"The occupation of the village was carried with great cruelty. Whole families- women, old people, children- were killed, and there were piles of dead (in various places). Some of the prisoners moved to places of incarceration, including women and children, were murdered viciously by their captors."<sup>xxx</sup>

The Jewish soldiers entered homes and killed women and children indiscriminately. Um Mahmud, who was 15 years old at the time of the

massacre, remembers how she saw, “how Hilweh Zeidan was killed along with her husband, her son, her brother and Khumayyes. Hilweh Zeidan went out to collect the body of her husband. They shot her and she fell over his body.” She also remembers how, “The daughter of Abu El Abed was shot dead as she held her niece, a baby. The baby was shot too...whoever tried to run away was shot dead.”<sup>xxxix</sup>

Abu Yusef recalled, “One woman had her son taken some 40 to 60 meters away from where she and the rest of the women stood by, and shot him dead. Then they brought Jewish kids to throw stones at his body. They later poured kerosene on his body and set it ablaze while the women watched from a distance.”<sup>xxxix</sup>

The Tantura massacre was very vicious. Two hundred men were killed there. In Fraydiss, a military vehicle driven by a female soldier purposely ran down a woman of Tantura, Amina Muhammad Abu 'Umar, the wife of Falih al-Sa'bi, who had been returning from the field with a bundle of wheat on her head that she had gathered to feed her children. A woman who witnessed the scene rushed to pull the dead woman off the roadway. Another vehicle quickly drove towards her, missing her but running over the dead woman a second time. “That day, I told myself that the End of Days had come and that none of us would survive these events.”

-Amina Al-Masri

A woman from Fraydiss, was in Tantura that day by chance with her husband. The Jews had shot him even though he was unarmed. They had put sand in his mouth and kicked his dead body. The woman was crying, throwing stones at the Jews and shouting insults.

“On the beach where we were assembled, they stripped us of everything: watches, bracelets, money, identity papers. On the way to the beach, the door of one of the houses was open and I saw a pile of bodies inside. Not to mention the people they had gathered and executed in the cemetery. More than fifty. All the ones they killed had no weapons, shot down in the streets of the village or inside houses. On the beach, they led men away in groups but no one came back. Towards noon, the killing ended when the mukhtar of Zichron Yaacov came with a written order. A group of some 40 men who had just been led away thus were saved.”

–Yusra Abu Hana

Many Palestinians have suffered to a great extent. In 1953, Ariel Sharon, who later became the prime minister of Israel, led a raid against the village Qibya, blowing up 45 houses and killing many. During the first Intifada, 1547 Palestinians were killed, 1407 by Israeli forces, and 140 were killed by Israeli civilians. Of those, 308 Palestinians were minors, not even 18 years old.<sup>xxxiii</sup> So many children have not been given the chance to live past being children. People wonder how other humans can commit such acts against each other. Albert Einstein once said, “never do anything against conscience even if the state demands it”, things such as massacring thousands of women and children for example.

The second Intifada began in September 2000 when Ariel Sharon and many Israeli soldiers went into a mosque that is extremely sacred to the Muslims, and started firing at people to show their power. 684 Palestinians were killed between September 29<sup>th</sup> 2000 and September 13<sup>th</sup> 2001. 589 of those people were civilians, and 98 were under the age of 15. 431 people were killed by live ammunition, head or neck shots killed 199, and 150 were killed by chest shots.<sup>xxxiv</sup> The Palestinians are living in deadly territory. Edward W. Said said that the Israeli army is “making life impossible for the one hundred twenty thousand Palestinian residents of Hebron who are forced to submit to curfews, searches, and prohibitions on movement...” this can be applied to the whole of Palestine.

A man said that probably the most distressing sight in the hills was the community of Bir Zeit, north of Jerusalem. About 14,000 destitutes are ranged on terrace upon terrace under the olive trees-a tree to family-and had no choice but to eat the bark and burn the wood that had meant a living for generations. He also said, “here and at Nablus, where the organization is slightly more systematic, there is at present so little milk for babies that abortion seems the kindest way out.”<sup>xxxv</sup>

Houses were being blown up. “One after another. The solid stone buildings, some built in elaborate city style, exploded and crashed.”<sup>xxxvi</sup>

People were told that they did not have any place in Palestine. They would be shot if they returned.

The Physicians for Human Rights team reported that the Israel Defence Force has used rubber bullets excessively and inappropriately to “control” demonstrators, and that based on the high number of documented injuries to the head and thighs, soldiers appear to be shooting to inflict harm, rather than in self defence.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

There is an endless flow of refugees that the occupation has created. Hundreds of thousands of people have been kicked out of their homes, or have had their homes destroyed, and forced to search for somewhere else to live.

Look at the story of Yusuf Abdullah Udwan:

“When we arrived in Beersheba we were told it was banishment. Next morning at 6 o’clock we were handcuffed and blindfolded and our feet were chained. In reply to our questions we were told that we were going home. They put us in a truck and we travelled for about four hours. When the truck stopped we were taken to another vehicle and travelled for about three hours more. We did not know where we had been taken. When the vehicle stopped, the cloth was taken off our eyes.” “We were on the road, and around us extended the desert. An officer came and ordered us in a threatening voice: ‘Now you walk towards the East,’ and he pointed at the dunes of the endless desert. ‘Anyone coming back will be shot. Anyone coming back in a month, a year, or any other time, must know that only death awaits him here.’”<sup>xxxviii</sup>

Land is not the only target of looting. Israel needs enough water to support the enormous numbers of Jewish immigrants. When a Palestinian

well goes dry, a predictable negative or silent response meets their request to dig deeper wells. Meanwhile the settlers get all the water they want in addition to all the land seized from the Palestinians.

A man remembers that his community waited all day in the village courtyard because the Jewish soldiers had held them there. When two men asked for permission to get water for the elderly and the children, they were given permission. They were taken to get the water, but were shot dead at the well.

Others remembered drinking from cattle pools. They lived just like animals in the camps. When Palestinians were sent to the camps that were set up for them, they went through misery. A man who had spent the winter of 1949 in Ker'oun camp had a younger brother who died at the age of seven in the start of the winter. Many children died in the horrible conditions of the camps. They put the people in barracks, 20-30 families to a section. "I remember there was a child among us who went out to the toilet in the night, and was found frozen stiff next morning."

"One method the Israelis used to break our will was to deport our leaders. I was in high school when my favourite uncle, a union leader, was deported to Jordan, along with other activists. Never formally tried in court, they were arrested late at night and forced across the border. The day they were deported to Jordan, I saw their wives and can still remember their faces-bitter, defiant, incredulous. How to explain to their children that their fathers would not be coming home again." -*A woman remembers*, "Palestine Lives"

Hatred from Zionists towards the Palestinians was growing rapidly. They wanted to get completely rid of the Palestinians for once and for all.

On April 11, 1982 Alan Harry Goodman, 30, an American-born Jew walked to the entrance of the Dome of the Rock mosque in Jerusalem and opened fire with an M-16 assault rifle. He killed two Palestinians immediately, a 70-year-old, and a 20-year-old. He seriously wounded five others. An additional 30 were injured as Israeli military personnel entered the mosque, wildly spraying bullets in what they described as an attempt to restore order.

In August of 1988 three Palestinians were burned to death outside Tel Aviv when the shed that they had been locked in for the night had been set on fire. After this incident, a local 16-year-old Israeli boy said, “what does it matter if an Arab burns? What does an Arab matter at all? It is not a human being. I wouldn’t care if more than 2,000 burned.”<sup>xxxix</sup> Such is the disgust towards Arabs from most Israelis.

Rabbi Meir Kahane began a lecture to Palestinians by saying, “good evening, Jews and dogs.” Prime minister Yitzhak Shamir called the Palestinians “grasshoppers”. Israeli commander Rafael Eitan called Palestinians “drugged cockroaches trapped in a bottle.”

Huj was a town of 810 Palestinians. All of them were expelled, and the town was erased from the map. Beersheba was a town of 6884 people. All of its Christian and Muslim inhabitants were kicked out, and Jews seized their homes, commercial buildings, lands and possessions. El Auja was an Arab village of 255 people. All were expelled, and the village was erased from the map. The Jewish settlement of Qe'zoit was built on its usurped lands, where a concentration camp was built for incarcerating Palestinians.

The village of Emmaus was completely erased from the map in 1967. All homes, buildings, the Catholic Church, a convent, and two mosques were razed. About 5000 Arabs were made homeless. Samakh was an Arab town on the Sea of Galilee with 3111 inhabitants. In 1948, all were expelled, and all their property taken over by Jews. A Jewish holiday resort was built on the stolen land. Too many Palestinians have lost everything they own.

In Hebron there is a mosque called Ibrahimi Mosque. Zionists have desecrated this Muslim mosque, occupied two-thirds of it for a Jewish temple, and constantly harass Muslim worshippers.

The "Wailing Wall", is a very famous wall in Jerusalem, which Jews wrongly believe was part of King Solomon's temple. In fact, a League of Nations Commission determined that it is part of a secular wall built by

Muslims that has nothing to do with either King Solomon's temple, or the temple built by King Herod. Despite these facts, Arab houses were still destroyed in 1967 in order to give more Jewish people access to the wall.

How can it be possible to live or stay living in these conditions?

Whole crops have perished while villagers were imprisoned in their homes under curfew. The Israelis have uprooted an estimated more than 65,000 mature olive and citrus trees belonging to Palestinians. The olive trees, and orange groves were the pride of the Palestinian land, and a source of income.

“Lubana Qabah made the mistake of her life this weekend. Seconds after walking onto her balcony with her three-year-old son to hang some wash, the Palestinian woman lay gasping on the floor with a bullet through her chest. She died in an ambulance about an hour later, leaving a husband, the son who saw her shot, and a 25 day-old-baby.”

*-USA Today, January 21, 1991*

Something so simple as going to hang the wash on your balcony can end in death for an Arab living in Palestine.

There are regularly long delays in getting severely wounded Palestinians to hospitals. In some instances-including that of an 11-year-old child left to bleed to death on a street for six hours-the Israeli army has prevented medical teams and ambulances from approaching the wounded

and beaten, and have arrested the medical workers. A Palestinian lying on a hospital bed risks being arrested and beaten by Israeli soldiers.<sup>x1</sup>

What about the children? How are the children living with all this turmoil? Many of those killed during the occupation were children, who have had no memory of a life free of oppression. So many more have lost a parent or both to a bullet, such as the two poor children of Lubana Qabah. Who will the next generation of Palestinians be?

In the Jewish soldiers' search for money and gold, they even went through the clothes of the infants, and when a little girl was slow in taking off an earring, a woman soldier ripped it off and the little child began to bleed, remembers Amina al-Masri.

Many children were killed at Deir Yassin, but so many more were orphaned. Miss Hind Husseini found and rescued them:

“I was walking along the streets of the Old City when I came upon a group of the most wretched children. They had been carried from their homes, snatched from the protecting arms of their parents, and thrown into the streets of the Old City. They stood huddled together against the lofty walls of the Holy City, casting terrified looks towards Heaven as if supplicating and praying for an end to that horrible nightmare. Those innocent puzzled eyes glittering with tears made everyone wonder how such outrages could be committed against humanity in an age of enlightenment and knowledge.”<sup>xli</sup>

“She was 11 years old, but she looked even younger. Next to her was a boy of her age and other children whose ages ranged from 13 to 16 years. One 15-year-old boy lay in a stretcher, his hand in a cast. The girl from the Qalandia refugee camp showed me the marks of beatings on her body. The

policeman told me, ‘these are not mere children. They are enemies of the state’” Felicia Langer, “Palestine Lives”

Holding the fingers in a ‘V’ sign was viewed as a provocation (a four-year-old appeared in a Jerusalem court for this ‘crime’ in July 1989).

Children could be arrested for having dirty hands-‘proof’ that they had thrown a stone. They could even be shot for keeping their faces covered or running away when commanded to stop by soldiers.<sup>xlii</sup>

In a BBC documentary on the Sabra and Shatilla Massacre, Morris Draper said that after the killings began, he cabled Defence Minister Sharon: “You must stop the slaughter. This situation is absolutely appalling. They are killing children. You have the field completely under your control and are therefore responsible for that area.” The Kahan Commission that investigated the massacres concluded that Sharon, as Minister of Defence “bears personal responsibility and should draw the appropriate personal conclusions arising out of the defects revealed with regard to the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.”

In the 1980’s, school closures became Israel’s preferred method of administration. Over the time of seven years, ending in 1986, Palestinian universities were officially closed for more than four years.<sup>xliii</sup> Elementary and high schools in the West Bank were closed for almost two academic

years, depriving 320,000 children in the West Bank of schooling. A further 180,000 children in the Gaza Strip have had at best periodic teaching. Closures, curfews, and army attacks made learning almost impossible. The young Palestinians living in Palestine at the time were therefore denied of their education for years, not able to get a good paying job, which means not able to support their new families.<sup>xliv</sup>

Israelis have been obsessed with school children assailing passing Israeli jeeps and settlers' cars with stones.

“The children too, are carted off to jail. I grew up across the street from an Israeli prison. All night-and this is the truth- I could hear the screams of prisoners” –(Palestine Lives)

Since the uprising began, Israelis have captured and tortured Palestinian children.<sup>xlv</sup> In June 1989 Rabbi Yitzhak Ginsburg let off the murder of a 14-year-old Palestinian girl by religious students under the pretext that spilling “non-Jewish blood was not, in the God’s eyes, the same thing as spilling the blood of Jews.”<sup>xlvi</sup>

Some people wonder that if Palestine was doing to Israel what Israel is doing to Palestine, the United States would put a stop to it. Why do they not do the same for the Palestinians?<sup>xlvii</sup> John Quigley says that this is because at the start of the occupation, President Truman’s election was approaching against Dewey, and he thought that he would lose. He was very concerned with the 1948 election, because he was not in a strong position. At that time, Jews in the United States were starting to warm up to the idea

of creating a “national home” in Palestine. Truman thought that encouraging this proposition would get him more votes. So, against objections from the State Department, when Zionists declared the State of Israel in May 1948, he immediately recognized it.

That was more than 50 years ago. If that had not happened, would the United States still support the idea of Israel?

## **The Occupation at Present**

What about right now? Now, when the world has made so many advancements. Now, when the world has improved and developed so much. What is the situation in Palestine now? Are the problems there any closer to getting resolved? Are massacres such as Deir Yassin and Tantura still happening in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? Let's take a brief look at the occupation of Palestine at present.

Right now in Gaza, 1.5 million Palestinians are facing an unprecedented food shortage because of the methodical Israeli closures of the entrances to Gaza. The closures have prevented the import of basic necessities such as wheat, among other things, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the Occupied Palestinian Territories reported on March 19<sup>th</sup> of 2006. Other commodities including sugar, baby formula, and dairy products are also in short supply, leading to food prices soaring to more than 30% since January.<sup>xlviii</sup>

“Our food supplies have almost run out and the bakeries are also empty. People are now having to rely on their own stocks, which will only last a few days at best,” said William Hart, United Nations World Food Program Deputy Country Director in the occupied Palestinian territories.<sup>xlix</sup>

What Israel is doing is plainly starving the Palestinians in Gaza. They will not let anyone into Gaza to bring food. How come we really do not hear about this though?

Right now, the closures in the West Bank and in Gaza mean more than half of the population is living under the local poverty benchmark which is \$2 a day. No one can get in to help these people, and no one can get out to find jobs and make much needed money for their families.

The story of Rachel Corrie is one that should always be remembered. Her courage is very hard to come by, as is her will for doing the right thing. Rachel Corrie was a 23-year-old peace activist from Olympia, Washington in the United States who was crushed to death in 2003, while attempting to prevent the demolition of the home of a Palestinian doctor, his wife, and their three children. Corrie was a volunteer with the International Solidarity Movement, and that year they were going to Palestine. She was literally bulldozed while taking a non-violent direct action to stop injustice from being done. All she was trying to do is save the home of a family. The bulldozer advancing towards the house at that time could clearly see Corrie, and various witnesses can testify to that. After she was run over the first time, the front part of the bulldozer was dragged over her body to further injure the brave girl. Corrie died later that day in a hospital, with her friends

around her.<sup>1</sup> It seems hard to believe that something as dreadful as that could possibly have happened.

The anniversary of Rachel Corrie's death was on March 16. Since her murder, an enormous amount of solidarity activities have been carried out in her name around the world. So many people are trying to put a stop to all the horrible violence that is going on in the world right now, and has been going on for centuries, so that it might not go on for centuries more.

On March 14, 2006 using helicopters, tanks, and bulldozers, Israeli soldiers burst into a Palestinian prison in Jericho to seize the Palestinian prisoners inside after Britain and the United States removed its monitoring mission from the prison. Some of the prisoners, including Ahmad Saadat who was a prominent Palestinian occupation resister, were captured by the Israelis and taken to unknown places, probably to be tortured and killed for their actions against the Israelis.<sup>li</sup>

From September 30, 2000 to March 19, 2006, there were 3,831 total deaths of Palestinians. The total numbers of injured are 29,630. 7885 were injured by live ammunition; rubber or plastic coated bullets injured 6641, and 6562 were injured by tear gas. 8542 Palestinians were injured for miscellaneous reasons such as bomb fragments.<sup>liii</sup> How come we hardly ever hear about this on the news?

“The worst thing is that so many people are living without electricity or water. And the food is finishing. Some people are injured, and some are just ill and need to get to the hospital to get treatment. But the Israelis don’t let anyone through to help anyone.” Ashraf, April 2002<sup>liii</sup>

Omar Ramahi says that he remembers waiting at a checkpoint, and there was a woman who needed to get to the hospital because she had to give birth to a baby. The Israeli soldiers decided they did not want to let her through, so they did not. Now the woman could not get to a hospital in time. Because of this, the woman died, and so did the baby inside of her.

The Israel-West Bank Barrier has been an issue of much controversy. It is called the “security fence”, “separation fence”, or anti-terrorist fence” by supporters of the barrier, the “racial segregation wall” by Palestinians, or the “apartheid wall” by opponents of the barrier. The supporters of this barrier say that it is necessary to prevent attacks by Palestinians that have increased during the second or Al-Aqsa Intifada. The barrier’s challengers say that it violates international humanitarian and human rights law. They say it is an attempt to annex the land occupied by illegal settlements, and it is a pre-empt for final status negotiations between Israel and Palestinians.<sup>liv</sup> Kevin Davis commented that, “The construction by Israel of a wall does not bode well for any mutual understanding (between Israel and Palestine”.

The barrier runs along or near the 1949 Jordanian-Israeli armistice/Green Line but deviates in many places in order to include on the Israeli side several of the highly populated areas of Jewish settlements in the West Bank such as East Jerusalem, Ariel, Gush Etzion, Emmanuel, Karnei Shomron, Givat Ze'ev and Malle Aumim. As of January 2006, approximately 31% of the barrier has been constructed, 16.5% under construction; 43% has been approved, and 9.5% requires full approval.<sup>lv</sup>

The United Nations stated that, "...it is difficult to overstate the humanitarian impact of the barrier. The route (of the barrier) inside the West Bank severs communities, people's access to services, livelihoods and religious and cultural amenities. In addition, plans for the barrier's exact route and crossing points through it are often not fully revealed until days before construction commences. This has led to considerable anxiety amongst Palestinians about how their future lives will be impacted..."

As of May 2004, the construction of the barrier had already uprooted an estimated 102,320 Palestinian olive and citrus trees, demolished 75 acres of greenhouses and 23 miles of irrigation pipes. The Palestinian city of Qalqilya has one-third of its wells on the other side of the barrier in addition to loss of a lot of their land.<sup>lvi</sup> Very recently, the Israelis said that they would use the wall as the borders for the State of Israel, which would take an

enormous amount of land away from the Palestinians in addition to areas outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Even today, there is still much violence going on in Palestine. In 2002 West Bank schools were wrecked, as were banks, postal service buildings, hospitals, means of transportation, and much more. Water and sewage pipes were damaged and tanks shelled banks. At the Ministry of Finance, computer servers were blown up, hard disks of desktop machines were stolen, taxation records were destroyed as well as were marriage registries and birth records. Even land deeds, some dating back to the Ottoman Empire, were looted. Courtrooms were smashed, and the Ministry of Public works were set ablaze.<sup>lvii</sup>

Very recently, On March 29, 2006 shortly after the Hamas government formally came to power, the Canadian government announced that they would cut off its aid and relations for the Palestinians and the Palestinian authority, which is right now led by the Hamas party. This makes Canada the first country besides Israel to cut off aid to the Palestinians. The Hamas party does not recognize Israel as an independent state. Mahmoud Zahar, the new Palestinian foreign minister and the Hamas leader in Gaza said that Canada made a “political mistake” and that Canada’s decision only encourages the Israeli’s to “starve the Palestinian

people.... This is not serving Canadians interests”. Israel has banned Hamas leaders from travelling between the West Bank and Gaza. Youssef Rizka, the new Palestinian information minister said, “the Canadian government should be asking Israel to admit that they are occupying Palestinian land.” He also says that “Canada’s decision shows obvious bias.”<sup>lviii</sup>

Ever since even before 1948, there has been an incredible amount of violence in Palestine. Right now, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century nothing has changed there.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Now imagine losing your parents in a massacre. Imagine starving, and being surrounded by threatening soldiers with menacing guns. Imagine living the rest of your almost guaranteed short life like that. Imagine yourself as a poor uneducated refugee. You are a stranger in your own home.

Now be thankful for what you truly have.

As you have read, thousands of people have been affected by the occupation of Palestine by the Israelis. There is absolutely no way that what has been going on, and is continuing in Palestine can be defensible. The number of children killed cannot be justified. Kids are not getting their education. We take going to school and learning completely for granted. The number of children orphaned cannot be justified. The torture of Palestinians by the Israelis cannot be justified. Sudden disappearances and captures of Palestinians cannot be justified. Helpless small children are losing parents. The mass demolition of homes by the Israelis cannot be justified. The people living in Gaza are *starving*. If that is the case, why do so many countries still support this terrorism? Why does the United States (which is currently fighting “a War on Terrorism”) fund Israel (which is committing terrorist actions everyday) with their taxpayer’s money, and

continue to supply them with weapons? Many of the things that Israel has done over the years would never have been tolerated by the world if they had been committed by any other state. This is a huge deal.

“I think that the most important thing is for there to be dialogue, and for the younger people especially, to be engaged in activities and conversations together,” says Liane Zeitz (2006).

“What is needed in Palestine is a Ghandi-like figure. Alas, no such person seems to be on the horizon...The Palestinians have paid far too high a price for the existence of the state of Israel,” says Susan O’Callaghan Davis. She also says, “the Palestinians have paid far too high a price for the existence of Israel. I often think of Pope Paul VI’s speech to the United Nations in 1969, I think in which he said, “If you want peace, then work for justice.” Christians, Jews, and Muslims worship the same God. Through prayer to our common creator, paths invisible to us can be opened.” (2006)

People seriously need to do something. We really do have the power to change what is happening in the world. We have evolved into great people with brilliant minds. If we choose too, we can put these amazing minds to work.

After reading this what do **you** think?

# Bibliography

1. Brenner, Lenni Zionism in the Age of Dictators Lawrence Hill & Co. Publishers, Inc. Connecticut-1983
2. Flapan, Simha Palestinians-From Peasants to Revolutionaries Zed Press, London-1979
3. Iqbal, Sheikh Mohammad Palestine Re-emerging S.N.A.& Bros. Sirinagar, Kashmir-2000
4. Nakhleh, Issa Encyclopaedia of the Palestine Problem Vol.1 Intercontinental Books, New York-1991
5. Quigley, John Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice Duke University Press Durham and London-1990
6. Said, Edward W. The Question of Palestine Vintage Books, New York-1979
7. Sayigh, Rosemary The Birth of Israel-Myths and Realities Pantheon Books, New York-1987
8. Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights “From Sabra and Shatilla to the Intifada” [www.sphr.org](http://www.sphr.org)
9. The Middle East Justice Network “West Bank and Gaza: Life Under the Occupation”
10. [www.aljazeera.com.info/Human](http://www.aljazeera.com.info/Human)
11. [www.deiryassin.org](http://www.deiryassin.org)
12. [www.palestineremembered.com](http://www.palestineremembered.com)

---

<sup>i</sup> Encyclopaedia of the Palestine Problem by: Issa Nakhleh Volume I, Intercontinental Books, New York-1991

<sup>ii</sup> Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley, Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

<sup>iii</sup> Ibid

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> The Birth of Israel-Myths and Realities by: Simha Flapan Pantheon Books, New York-1987

<sup>vi</sup> Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

<sup>vii</sup> Encyclopaedia of the Palestine Problem by: Issa Nakhleh Volume I, Intercontinental Books, New York-1991

<sup>viii</sup> Palestine Re-Emerging by: Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal S.N.A. & Bros., Sirinagar, Kashmir-2002

<sup>ix</sup> Zionism in the Age of the Dictators by: Lenni Brenner Lawrence Hill & Co. Publishers, Inc., Connecticut-1983

<sup>x</sup> Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

<sup>xi</sup> Zionism in the Age of the Dictators by: Lenni Brenner Lawrence Hill & Co. Publishers, Inc., Connecticut-1983

<sup>xii</sup> Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

<sup>xiii</sup> The Question of Palestine by: Edward W. Said Vintage Books, New York-1979

---

xiv Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

xv The Birth of Israel-Myths and Realities by: Simha Flapan Pantheon Books, New York-1987

xvi Ibid

xvii Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

xviii Ibid

xix Ibid

xx Ibid

xxi Ibid

xxii Palestine Re-Emerging by: Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal S.N.A. & Bros., Sirinagar, Kashmir-2002

xxiii Palestine and Israel-A Challenge to Justice by: John Quigley Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

xxiv [www.palestineremembered.com](http://www.palestineremembered.com)

xxv Ibid

xxvi Ibid

xxvii Middle East Solidarity Committee

xxviii Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary-10<sup>th</sup> edition

xxix Palestinians-from Peasants to Revolutionaries by Rosemary Sayigh Zed Press London, England, 1979

xxx Palestine and Israel- A Challenge to Justice by John Quigley, Duke University Press, Durham and London-1990

xxxi [www.deiryassin.org](http://www.deiryassin.org)

xxxii Ibid

xxxiii "From Sabra and Shatilla to the Intifada" Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights, [www.sphr.org](http://www.sphr.org)

xxxiv Ibid

xxxv Palestinians-from Peasants to Revolutionaries by Rosemary Sayigh Zed Press London, England -1979

xxxvi Ibid

xxxvii "From Sabra and Shatilla to the Intifada" Solidarity for Human Rights, [www.sphr.org](http://www.sphr.org)

xxxviii Ibid

xxxix Ibid

xl Ibid

xli [www.deiryassin.org](http://www.deiryassin.org)

xlii *Rule By Military Decree* "The West Bank and Gaza: Life Under the Occupation"

xliiii "West Bank and Gaza: Life under the Occupation" The Middle East Justice Network

xliv Ibid

xlv Ibid

xlvi Ibid

xlvii Interview with John Quigley

xlviii [electronicintifada.net](http://electronicintifada.net)

xlix Ibid

l Ibid

li [www.aljazeera.com](http://www.aljazeera.com)

lii [www.palestinianrcs.org/crisistables](http://www.palestinianrcs.org/crisistables)

liiii [electronicintifada.net](http://electronicintifada.net)

liv [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org) *Israel-West Bank Barrier*

lv Ibid

lvi Ibid

lvii [electronicintifada.net](http://electronicintifada.net)

lviii Canadian Television News