

## A Landmark Event: Shaping the Border along the West Bank

# A Security Fence or a Wall?

**Actors**

**Natural Resources & Climate**

**Documents**

**Debates Concerning the Security Fence**



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## A Timeline of the Major Events Building Towards Israel's Decision to Build the Security Fence

MAPS click to see enlarged map			Major Events Follow the links for further detail, images, and timelines.
	1880		Zionism- Started by European Jews
	1890		Zionists build colonies in Palestine
	1900		
	1910		WWI Britain gained control of Palestine- supported by Arthur J Balfour's proposal for a "national home" for the Jews
	1920		Britain establishes Jewish homeland- first riots  Jews and Arabs commit terrorist attacks
	1930		
<a href="#"><u>The UN Partition Plan- 1947</u></a>			
<a href="#"><u>The Independence War- 1948-49</u></a>			
<a href="#"><u>Arab Refugees 1948</u></a>	1940		In response to Nazism, Jewish immigration increases from 5,000 to 65,000. WWII Jewish refugees sweep into Palestine- Arab League forms UN voted for separate Arab and Jewish states, the Jewish one to be 55% of the land west of the Jordan River
<a href="#"><u>Arab Refugees 1949-1967</u></a>			<a href="#"><u>David Ben-Gurion</u></a> declared Israel a State- Independence War
<a href="#"><u>Israeli Response to Terror 1951-1966</u></a>	1950		Followed by the creation of the 1949 Armistice Line, or <a href="#"><u>Green Line</u></a>
	1960		Sinai War
<a href="#"><u>Camp David, West Bank and Gaza Strip</u></a>	1970		Six-Day War Arafat creates the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Jordan expelled PLO- PLO arrived in Lebanon Black September killed Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games
<a href="#"><u>Palestinian Refugees 1989</u></a>	1980		<a href="#"><u>Timeline: Yom Kippur War</u></a> - started by Egypt and Syria Camp David Accords (Carter, Begin, and Sadat)
<a href="#"><u>Intifada 1992</u></a>			
<a href="#"><u>Enclaves for Peace 1993</u></a>	1990		War in Lebanon- Israel attacked Lebanon <a href="#"><u>Intifada</u></a> - Palestinian uprisings against Israel
<a href="#"><u>Security Fence</u></a>			

	2000		Oslo Accords, Arafat, Rabin, and Clinton
			<u>West Bank</u> town Hebron returned to Palestinian control
			<b>Security Fence- LANDMARK EVENT</b>
	2010		<u>Annapolis Peace Conference</u>
			<u>2000s</u>
			<u>current crises</u>

# ACTORS

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(New York Times) 1930s- Palestinians' failed attempt of rebelling against Britain

[http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/08/weekinreview/08Berlanger-ART.html?n=Top/Reference/Times%20Topics/People/A/Arafat.%20Yasir&\\_r=1&adxnnl=1&oref=slogin&adxnnlx=1196875782-4/ci+HwzD+zXVI4PvMCZeg](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/08/weekinreview/08Berlanger-ART.html?n=Top/Reference/Times%20Topics/People/A/Arafat.%20Yasir&_r=1&adxnnl=1&oref=slogin&adxnnlx=1196875782-4/ci+HwzD+zXVI4PvMCZeg)

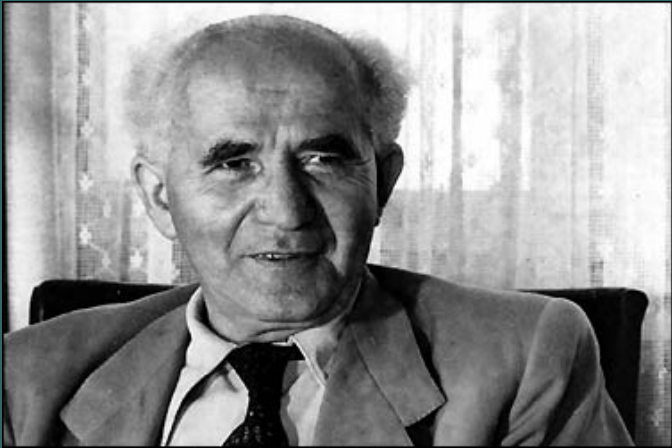
## Britain

Exerted influence as a colonial power in the middle east and India.

In the early 1900s Britain gained control of Palestine and by 1920 had established a Jewish homeland.

The following decades are characterized by a continuation of violence and a series of failed attempts at making peace.

## David Ben-Gurion



**Palestine Liberation Organization**  
(PLO)  
established in 1964



Egyptian President **Anwar el-Sadat**  
  
US President **Jimmy Carter**  
  
Israeli Prime Minister **Menachem Begin**

**Camp David Accords**, September 17, 1978

<http://concise.britannica.com/ebc/art-74951/Egyptian-President-Anwar-el-Sadat-US-President-Jimmy-Carter-and>



**Oslo Accords**, September 13, 1993

[http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2004/717/\\_profile.htm](http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2004/717/_profile.htm)

from left to right:

Israeli Prime Minister **Yitzhak Rabin**

US President

**Bill Clinton**

Palestinian

**Yassar Arafat**



**Israeli Defense Force** (IDF)



[http://www.historama.com/about\\_us.html](http://www.historama.com/about_us.html)



(New York Times) **Annapolis Peace Conference:** November 2007

From left to right:

Palestinian Authority Leader, **Mahmoud Abbas**

Israel's Prime Minister **Ehud Olmert**

US President  
**George Bush**

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<http://www.mapsofworld.com/flags>

## Debates Concerning the Security Fence



## Terrorism

Israel's Ministry of Defence frames the need for a security fence in the context of increasing terrorism since 2000. [This site](#) includes information regarding the operational concept, the route, humanitarian concerns, execution aspects, as well as new briefs. The most recent [news brief](#) refers to 39 petitions, 28 of which object to the proposed route for the security fence.

The United States' CIA remarks, "Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank". ([World Factbook](#))

## #Environmental Considerations

## Natural Resources



Only 15.45% of Israel's land is arable. Droughts are a frequent threat to the land's sustainability. [\(CIA World Factbook\)](#)



[Water](#) in Gaza undrinkable.

## Olive Groves

Some olive groves are threatened by the construction of the security fence. The fence/wall encroaches onto areas of land previously covered by these olive groves.



## Archaeological



## Weather

Today's animated [precipitation forecast](#).



8 nov, 2007

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# Timeline of Documents

1917-2007

## Balfour Declaration

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.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

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127 Wall Street New Haven, Connecticut 06520. <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/mideast/balfour.htm>

## Letter from President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud

April 5, 1945

GREAT AND GOODFRIEND:

I have received the communication which Your Majesty sent me under date of March 10, 1945, in which you refer to the question of Palestine and to the continuing interest of the Arabs in current developments affecting that country.

I am gratified that Your Majesty took this occasion to bring your views on this question to my attention and I have given the most careful attention to the statements which you make in your letter. I am also mindful of the memorable conversation which we had not so long ago and in the course of which I had an opportunity to obtain so vivid an impression of Your Majesty's sentiments on this question.

Your Majesty will recall that on previous occasions I communicated to you the attitude of the American Government toward Palestine and made clear our desire that no decision be taken with respect to the basic situation in that country without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews. Your Majesty will also doubtless recall that during our recent conversation I assured you that I would take no action, in my capacity as Chief of the Executive Branch of this Government, which might prove hostile to the Arab people.

It gives me pleasure to renew to Your Majesty the assurances which you have previously received regarding the attitude of my Government and my own, as Chief Executive, with regard to the question of Palestine and to inform you that the policy of this Government in this respect is unchanged.

I desire also at this time to send you my best wishes for Your Majesty's continued good health and for the welfare of your people.

Your Good Friend,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Majesty

ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

## King of Saudi Arabia Riyadh

Department of State Bulletin of October 21, 1945, p. 623. A Decade of American Foreign Policy : Basic Documents, 1941-49

Prepared at the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations By the Staff of the Committee and the Department of State.

Washington, DC : Government Printing Office, 1950 <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/decade/decad161.htm>

### Excerpts from: **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181** November 29, 1947

#### "...The Jewish State

The north-eastern sector of the Jewish State (Eastern Galilee) is bounded on the north and west by the Lebanese frontier and on the east by the frontiers of Syria and Trans-jordan. It includes the whole of the Huleh Basin, Lake Tiberias, the whole of the Beisan Sub-District, the boundary line being extended to the crest of the Gilboa mountains and the Wadi Malih. From there the Jewish State extends north-west, following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State. The Jewish section of the coastal plain extends from a point between Minat El-Qila and Nabi Yunis in the Gaza Sub-District and includes the towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv, leaving Jaffa as an enclave of the Arab State. The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area comprises the whole of the Beersheba Sub-District, including the Negeb and the eastern part of the Gaza Sub-District, but excluding the town of Beersheba and those areas described in respect of the Arab State. It includes also a strip of land along the Dead Sea stretching from the Beersheba-Hebron Sub-District boundary line to 'Ein Geddi, as described in respect of the Arab State..."

#### "...Security measures

The City of Jerusalem shall be demilitarized; neutrality shall be declared and preserved, and no para-military formations, exercises or activities shall be permitted within its borders.

Should the administration of the City of Jerusalem be seriously obstructed



or prevented by the non-cooperation or interference of one or more sections of the population the Governor shall have authority to take such measures as may be necessary to restore the effective functioning of administration.

To assist in the maintenance of internal law and order, especially for the protection of the Holy Places and religious buildings and sites in the city, the Governor shall organize a special police force of adequate strength, the members of which shall be recruited outside of Palestine. The Governor shall be empowered to direct such budgetary provision as may be necessary for the maintenance of this force..."

"...Freedom of Transit and Visit: Control of residents.

Subject to considerations of security, and of economic welfare as determined by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council, freedom of entry into, and residence within the borders of the City shall be guaranteed for the residents or citizens of the Arab and Jewish States. Immigration into, and residence within, the borders of the city for nationals of other States shall be controlled by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council.

Relations with Arab and Jewish States. Representatives of the Arab and Jewish States shall be accredited to the Governor of the City and charged with the protection of the interests of their States and nationals in connection with the international administration of the City.

Official languages.

Arabic and Hebrew shall be the official languages of the city. This will not preclude the adoption of one or more additional working languages, as may be required..."

Source: A Decade of American Foreign Policy : Basic Documents, 1941-49 Prepared at the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations By the Staff of the Committee and the Department of State. Washington, DC : Government Printing Office, 1950 © 1996 The Avalon Project. Example UM Home Page was last modified on: undefinedThe Avalon Project : UN General Assembly Resolution 181 was last modified on: 12/04/2007 18:30:45 <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/un/res181.htm>

excerpt: **Declaration of Israel's Independence, May 14, 1948**

"...This right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration of the 2nd November, 1917, and re-affirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which, in particular, gave international sanction to the historic connection between the Jewish people and Eretz-Israel and to the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home.

The catastrophe which recently befell the Jewish people - the massacre of millions of Jews in Europe - was another clear demonstration of the urgency of solving the problem of its homelessness by re-establishing in Eretz-Israel the Jewish State, which would open the gates of the homeland wide to every Jew and confer upon the Jewish people the status of a fully privileged member of the comity of nations.

Survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe, as well as Jews from other parts of the world, continued to migrate to Eretz-Israel, undaunted by difficulties, restrictions and dangers, and never ceased to assert their right to a life of dignity, freedom and honest toil in their national homeland.

In the Second World War, the Jewish community of this country contributed its full share to the struggle of the freedom- and peace-loving nations against the forces of Nazi wickedness and, by the blood of its soldiers and its war effort, gained the right to be reckoned among the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On the 29th November, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel; the General Assembly required the inhabitants of Eretz-Israel to take such steps as were necessary on their part for the implementation of that resolution. This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their State is irrevocable.

This right is the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign State.

ACCORDINGLY WE, MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL,

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ERETZ-ISRAEL AND OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT, ARE HERE ASSEMBLED ON THE DAY OF THE TERMINATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE OVER ERETZ-ISRAEL AND, BY VIRTUE OF OUR NATURAL AND HISTORIC RIGHT AND ON THE STRENGTH OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HEREBY DECLARE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN ERETZ-ISRAEL, TO BE KNOWN AS THE STATE OF ISRAEL.

WE DECLARE that, with effect from the moment of the termination of the Mandate being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948), until the establishment of the elected, regular authorities of the State in accordance with the Constitution which shall be adopted by the Elected Constituent Assembly not later than the 1st October 1948, the People's Council shall act as a Provisional Council of State, and its executive organ, the People's Administration, shall be the Provisional Government of the Jewish State, to be called "Israel".

THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations..."

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127 Wall Street New Haven, Connecticut 06520 <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/mideast/israel.htm>

## **United Nations Security Council Resolution in Response to the Sinai War**

March 30, 1955

The Security Council,

Taking note of those sections of the report by the Chief of Staff of the TSO which deal with the general conditions on the Armistice Demarcation Line between Egypt and Israel, and the causes of the present tension;

Anxious that all possible steps shall be taken to preserve security in this area, within the framework of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel;

Requests the Chief of Staff to continue his consultations with the Governments of Egypt and Israel with a view to the introduction of practical measures to that end;

Notes that the Chief of Staff has already made certain concrete proposals to this effect;

Calls upon the Governments of Egypt and Israel to co-operate with the Chief of Staff with regard to his proposals, bearing in mind that, in the opinion of the Chief of Staff, infiltration can be reduced to an occasional nuisance if an agreement were effected between the parties on the lines he has proposed;

Requests the Chief of Staff to keep the Council informed of the progress of his discussions.

(1)U.N. doc. S/3379, Mar. 28, 1955. The resolution was submitted by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, and was adopted unanimously. For statement by Ambassador Lodge on Mar. 30, 1955, see Department of State Bulletin, Apr. 18, 1955, pp. 661-663. For background discussion see Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly Covering the Period from 16 July 1954 to 15 July 1955 (A/2935), pp. 10-13  
(2)Truce Supervision Organization. U.N. doc. S/3373.

Source: American Foreign Policy 1950-1955 Basic Documents Volumes I and II  
Department of State Publication 6446 General Foreign Policy Series 117 Washington,  
DC : U.S. Governemnt Printing Office, 1957 © 1996-2007 The Avalon Project at Yale  
Law School. The Lillian Goldman Law Library in Memory of Sol Goldman. 127 Wall  
Street New Haven, Connecticut 06520 [http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/mideast/  
mid011.htm](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/mideast/mid011.htm)

## **Camp David Accords**

September 17, 1978

"...The Framework for Peace in the Middle East

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and  
Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of  
the United States of America, at Camp David from September 5 to September  
17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle  
East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israel conflict to adhere to it.

Preamble

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following..."

"...Egypt-Israel

Egypt-Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to  
settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in  
accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the U.N. Charter..."

"...Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described  
below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its  
neighbors - Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Signatories shall establish  
among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one  
another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions  
of the U.N. Charter. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

full recognition;

abolishing economic boycotts;

guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for the provisions. They shall be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertaking contained in this Framework.

For the Government of Israel: Menachem Begin For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammed Anwar al-Sadat

Witnessed by Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America..."

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## Oslo Accords

September 13, 1993

"... Article XI:  
*Israeli-Palestinian  
cooperation in  
economic fields:*

Recognising the mutual benefit of co-operation in promoting the development of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Israel, upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, an Israeli-Palestinian Economic Co-operation Committee will be established in order to develop and implement in a co-operative manner the programmes identified in the protocols attached as Annex III and Annex IV.

Article XII:  
Liaison and co-operation with Jordan and Egypt:

The two parties will invite the Governments of Jordan and Egypt to participate in establishing further liaison and co-operation arrangements between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian representatives, on the one hand, and the Governments of Jordan and Egypt, on the other hand, to promote co-operation between them. These arrangements will include the constitution of a Continuing Committee that will decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern will be dealt with by this Committee.

Article XIII:  
*Redeployment of  
Israeli forces:*

1. After the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, and not later than the eve of elections for the Council, a redeployment of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will take place, in addition to withdrawal of Israeli forces carried out in accordance with Article XIV.

2. In redeploying its military forces, Israel will be guided by the

principle that its military forces should be redeployed outside populated areas.

3. Further redeployments to specified locations will be gradually implemented commensurate with the assumption of responsibility for public order and internal security by the Palestinian police force pursuant to Article VIII above.

Article XIV:

*Israeli withdrawal  
from the Gaza strip  
and Jericho area:*

Israel will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, as detailed in the protocol attached as Annex II..."

[http://www.fmep.org/documents/Oslo\\_Accords.html](http://www.fmep.org/documents/Oslo_Accords.html)

[Transcript](#) from dinner in Jerusalem, November 4, 2007- preparing for the Annapolis Peace Conference

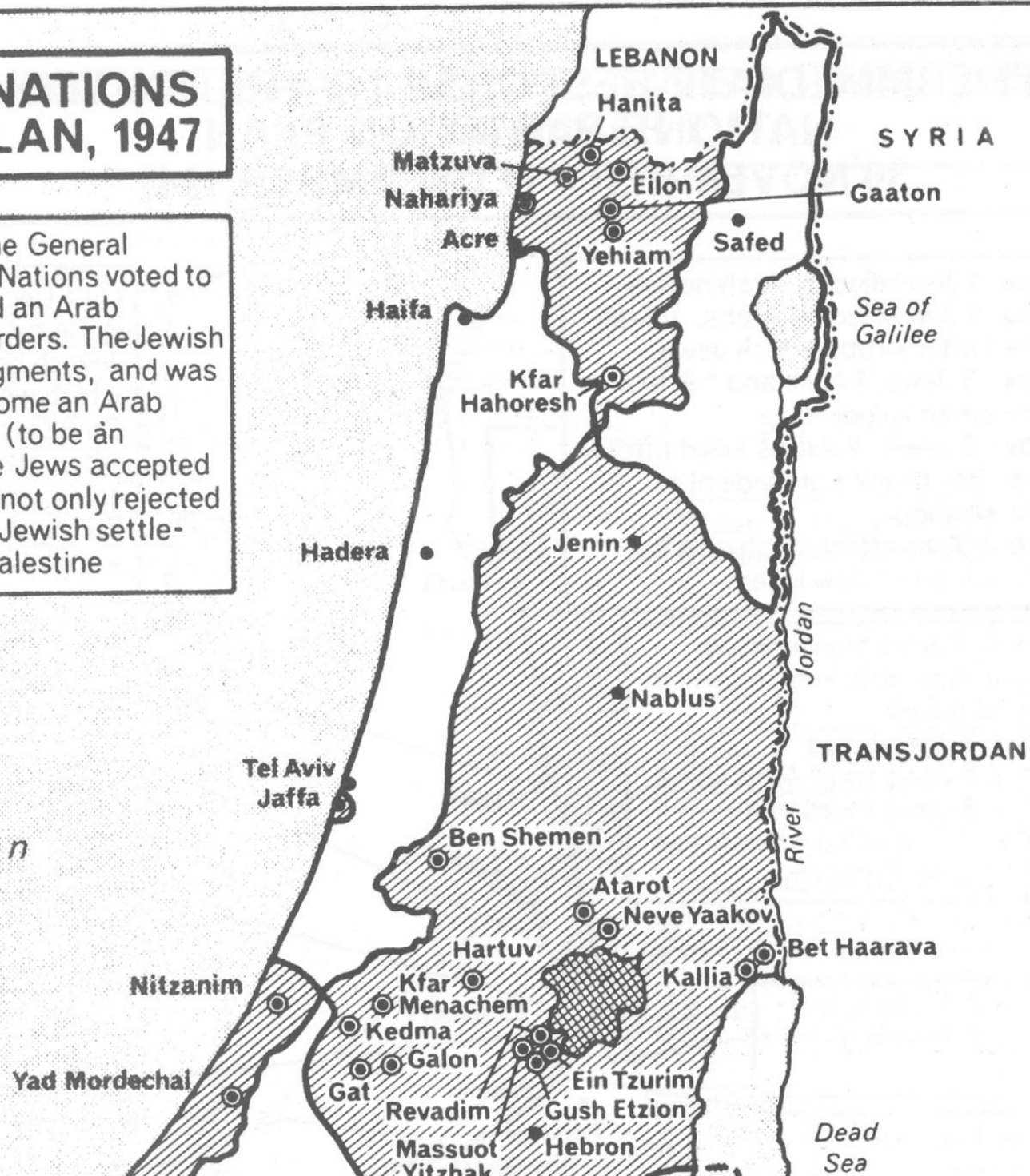
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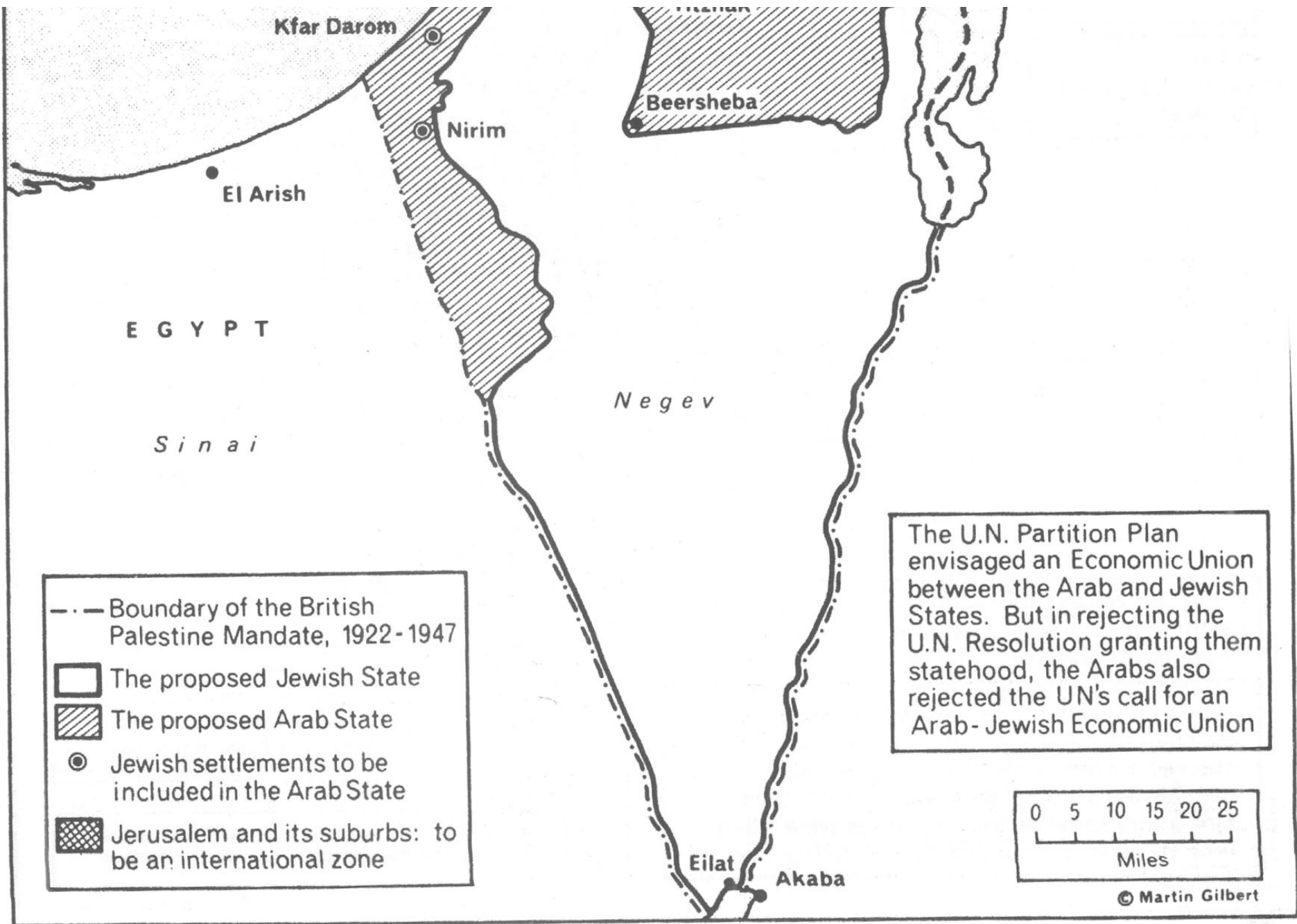


## THE UNITED NATIONS PARTITION PLAN, 1947

On 29 November 1947 the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to set up both a Jewish and an Arab State, and fixed their borders. The Jewish State was to be three segments, and was to exclude Jaffa (to become an Arab enclave) and Jerusalem (to be an International Zone). The Jews accepted Statehood. The Arabs not only rejected it, but at once attacked Jewish settlements in every part of Palestine

*Mediterranean  
Sea*







## THE ISRAELI WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1948-1949

0 5 10 15  
Miles

Between May 1948 and January 1949, the State of Israel fought to retain its independence against the combined forces of six Arab armies. Following the initial Arab invasion, the Israelis reopened the road to Jerusalem, won control of the Coastal Plain, secured the upper Galilee, and drove the Egyptians from the Negev. But the Israelis were themselves driven from the Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem (whose synagogues were desecrated and whose Jewish houses were destroyed)

During Israel's struggle for independence between November 1947 and January 1949, more than 4,000 Jewish soldiers and 2,000 civilians were killed out of a total Jewish population of only 650,000. The figures for Arab dead were not disclosed by the Arab States

*Mediterranean*

*Sea*

Gaza

Tel Aviv  
Jaffa

Netanya

Nahariya

Haifa

THE  
WEST  
BANK

Jerusalem

Tulkarm

Kalkiliya

Jenin

Beit  
Shean

SYRIA

Ein  
Gev

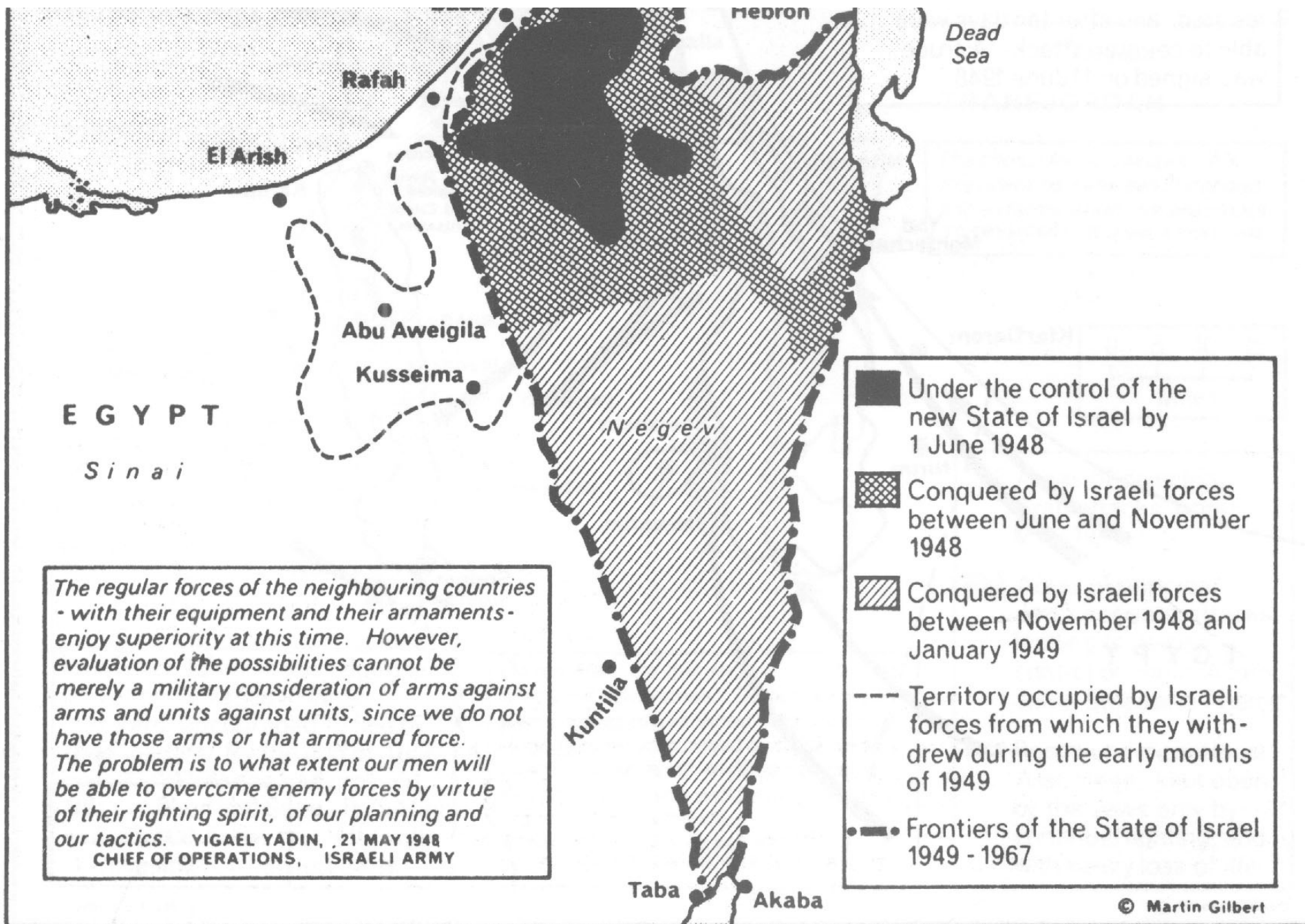
LEBANON

River Jordan

TRANSJORDAN




Amman



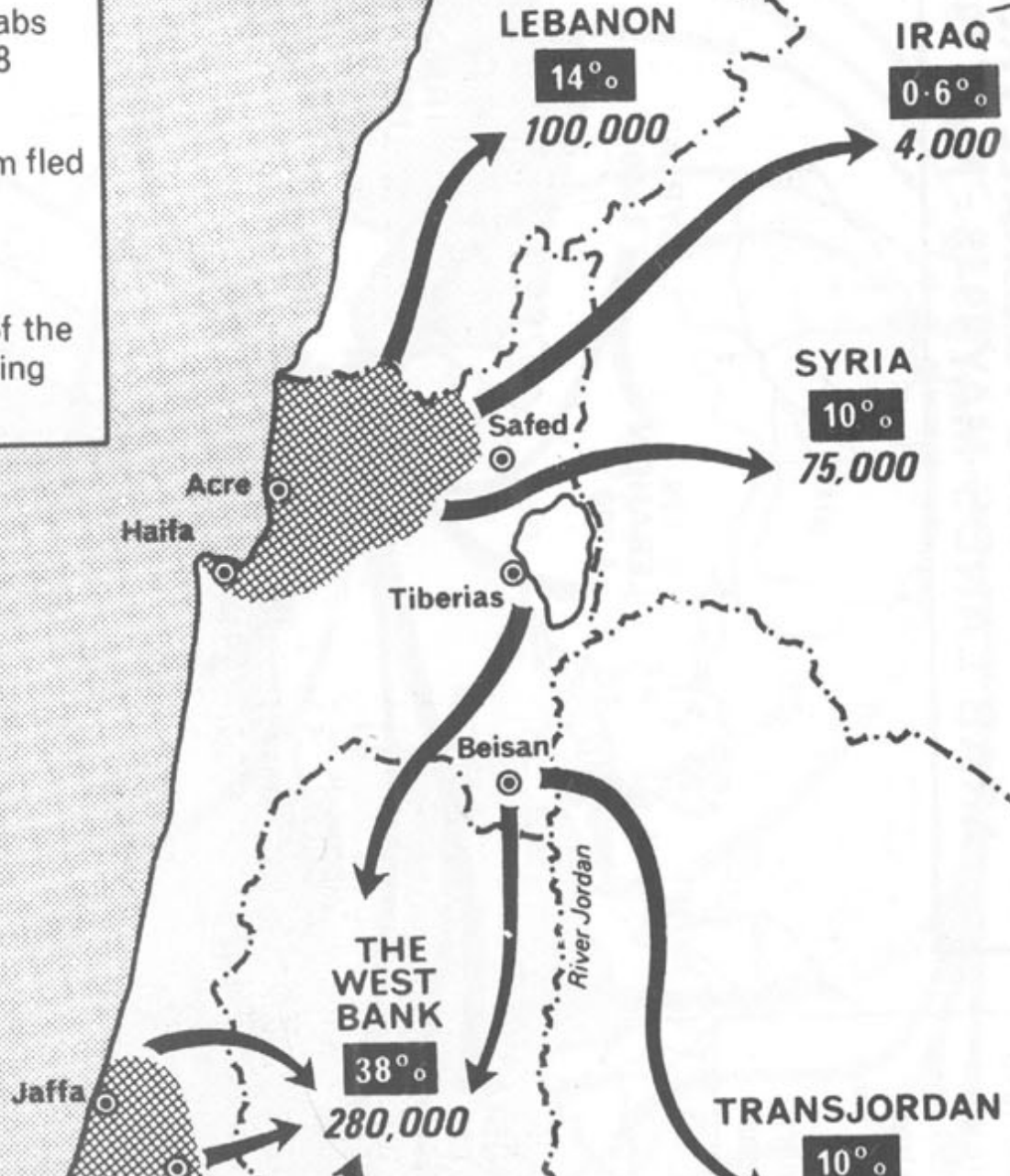


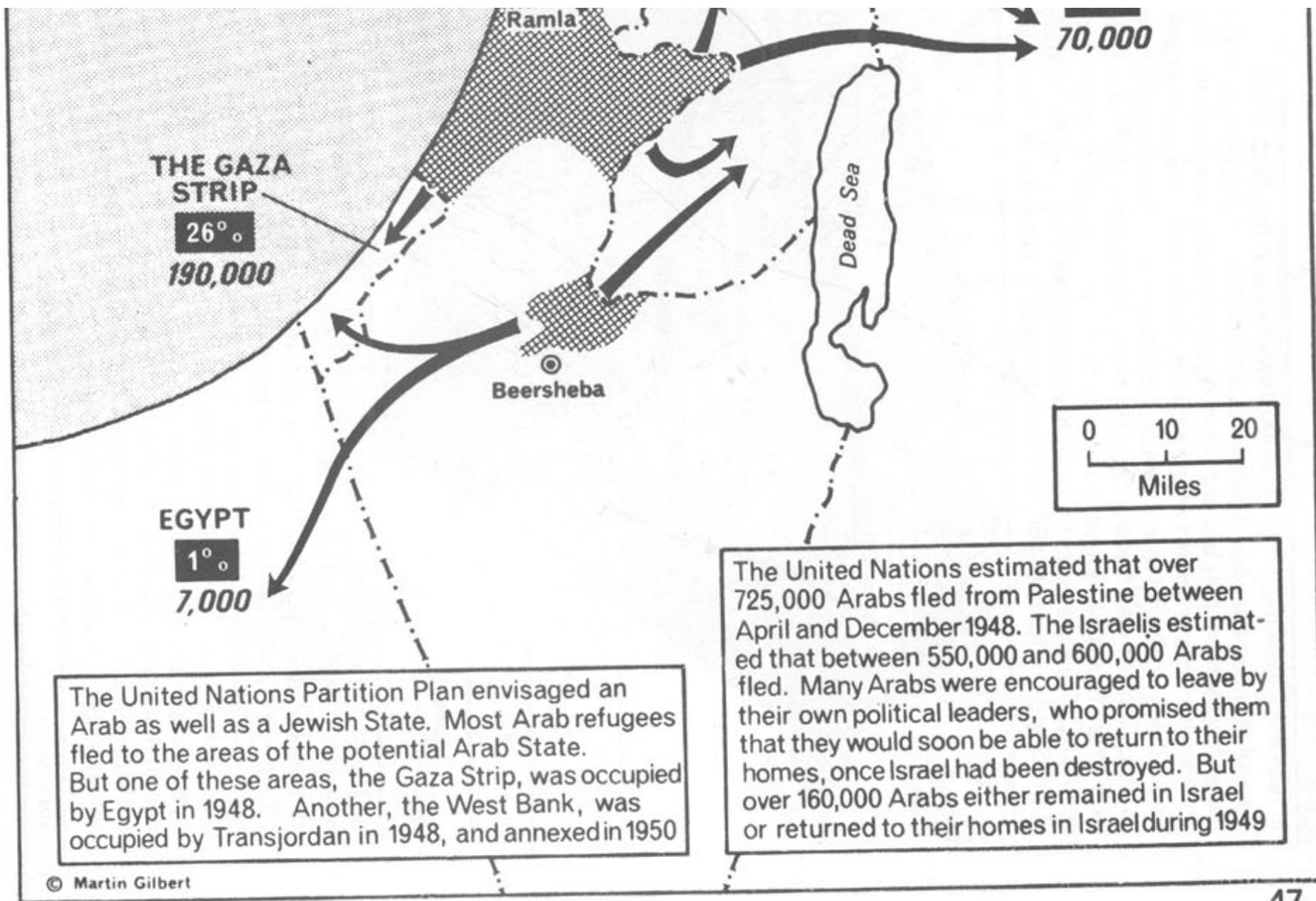
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## THE ARAB REFUGEES, 1948

-  Main areas from which Arabs fled, April - December 1948
-  Towns with large Arab populations, most of whom fled
-  Percentage of refugees reaching new areas
- 000** United Nations estimate of the number of refugees reaching new areas

*Mediterranean Sea*





## THE ARAB REFUGEES 1949-1967

In April 1949, at the UN Palestine Conciliation Commission at Lausanne, Israel offered to repatriate 100,000 Arab refugees within the framework of a general settlement. The Arab delegations rejected the offer. In 1950 the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) proposed resettling Arab refugees in Sinai, Jordan and Syria, but the Arab Governments also rejected this proposal. In 1952 the UN Refugee Rehabilitation Fund offered the Arab States \$200 million to find 'homes and jobs' for the refugees. The Arab States used some of the money for relief work, but did not even apply for the greater part of the fund

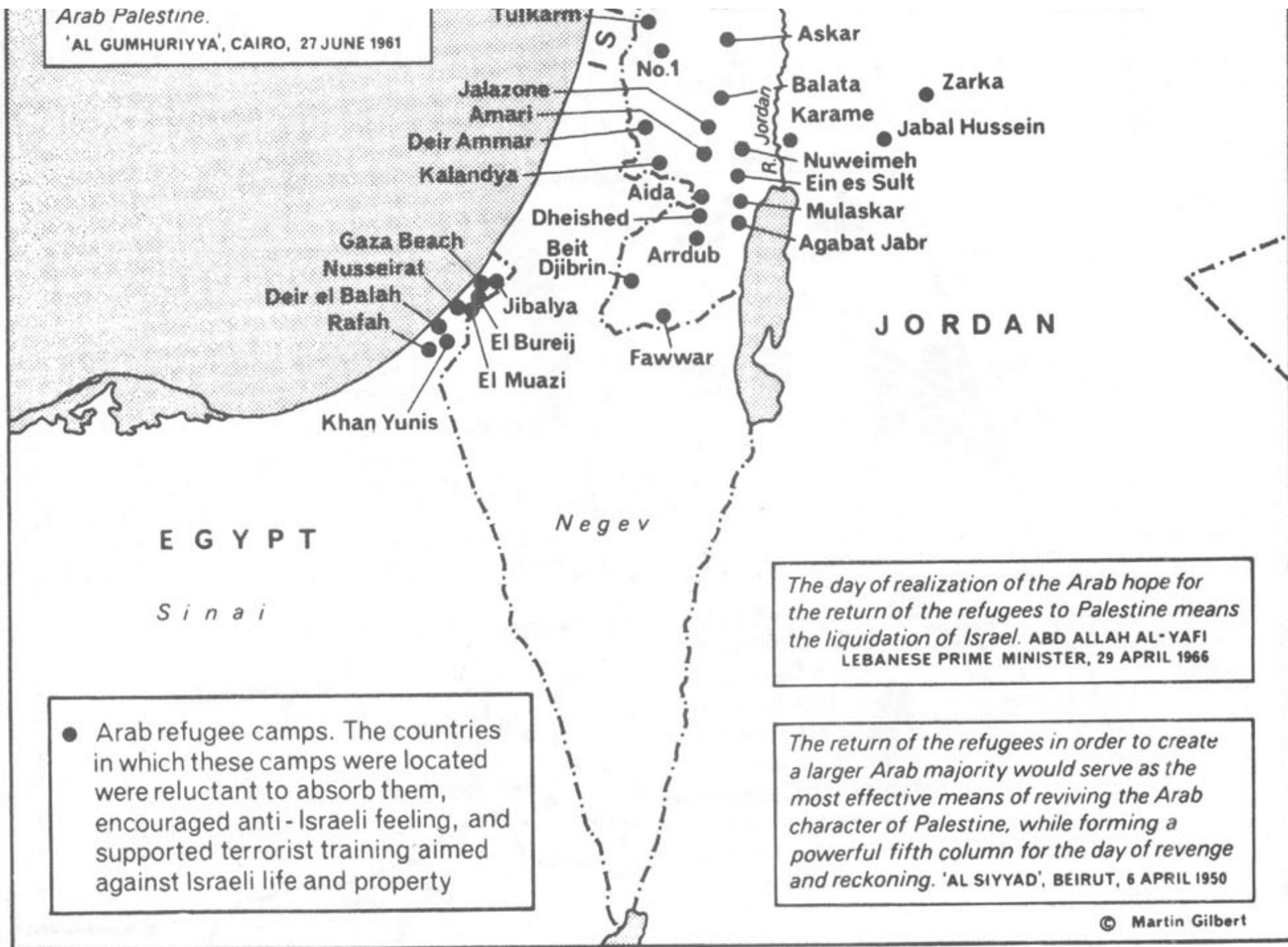
*The refugees are the corner-stone in the Arab struggle against Israel. The refugees are the armaments of the Arabs and Arab nationalism.*

RADIO CAIRO 19 JULY 1957

*The refugees will not return while the flag of Israel flies over the soil of Palestine. They will return when the flag of Palestine is hoisted over*





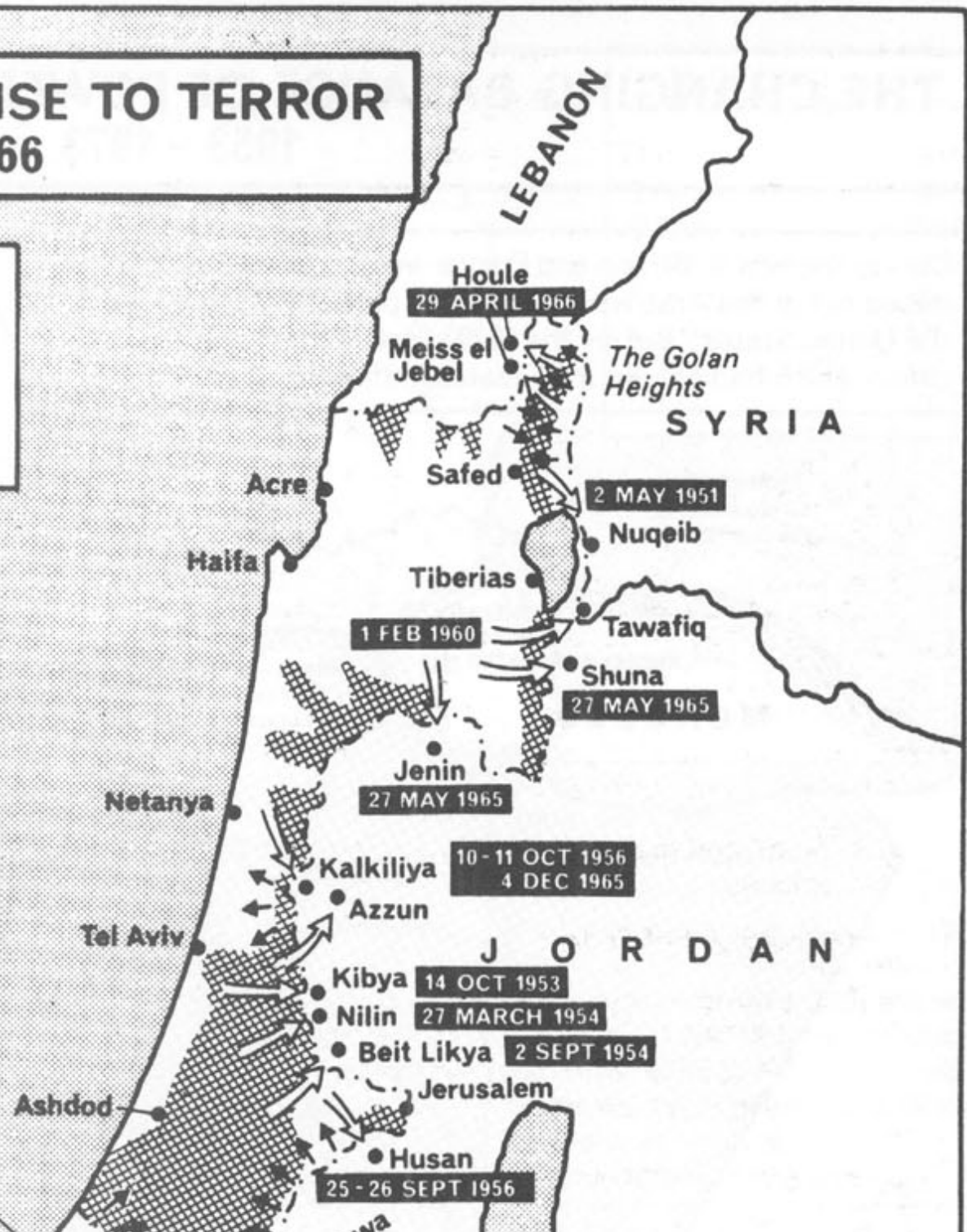


## THE ISRAELI RESPONSE TO TERROR 1951 - 1966

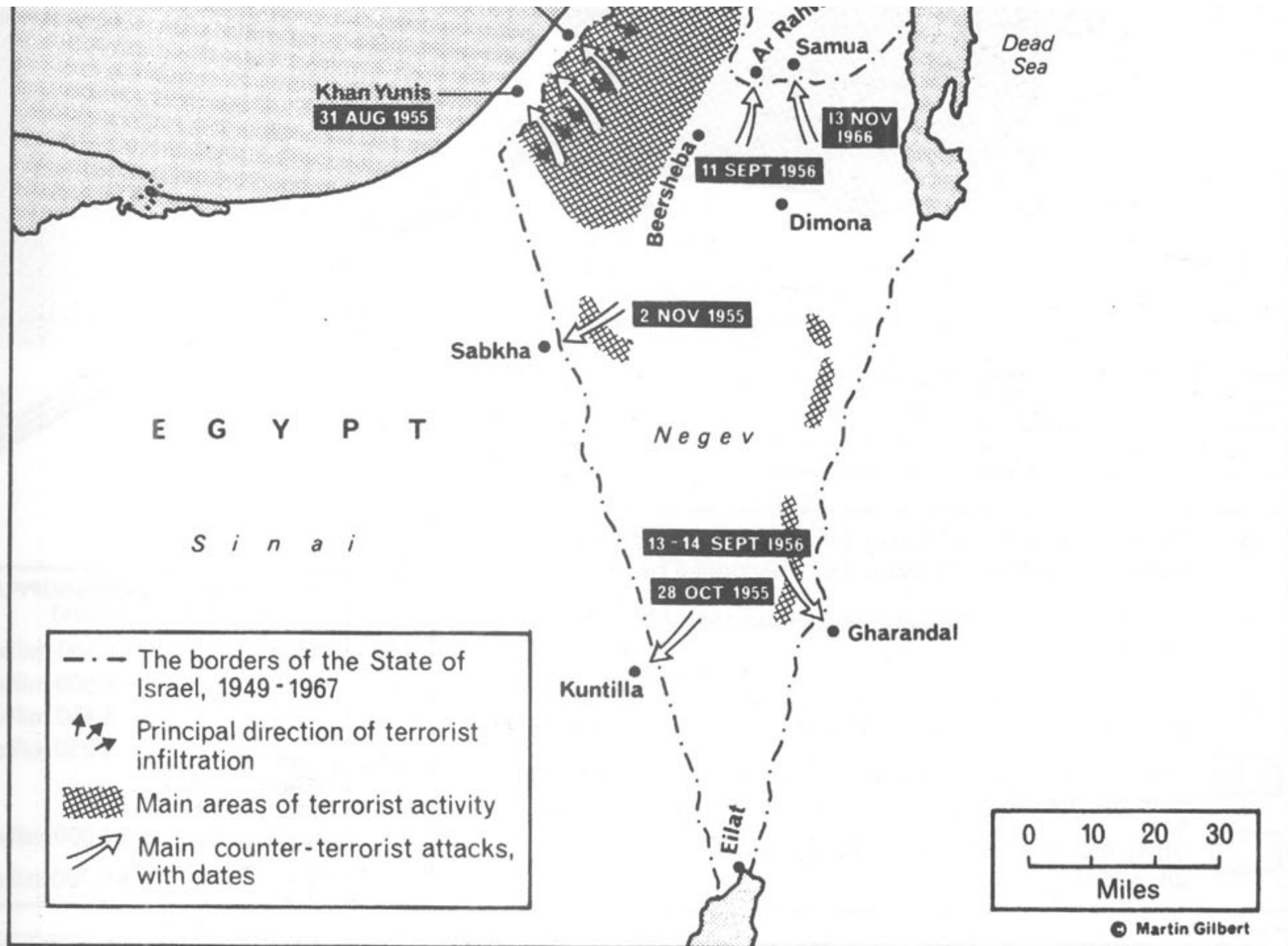
In an attempt to halt terrorist activity, the Israeli Government organized a series of raids, first against villages sheltering terrorists (up to 1953), then against regular terrorist and Egyptian military units

Mediterranean  
Sea

28 FEB - 1 MAR 1955

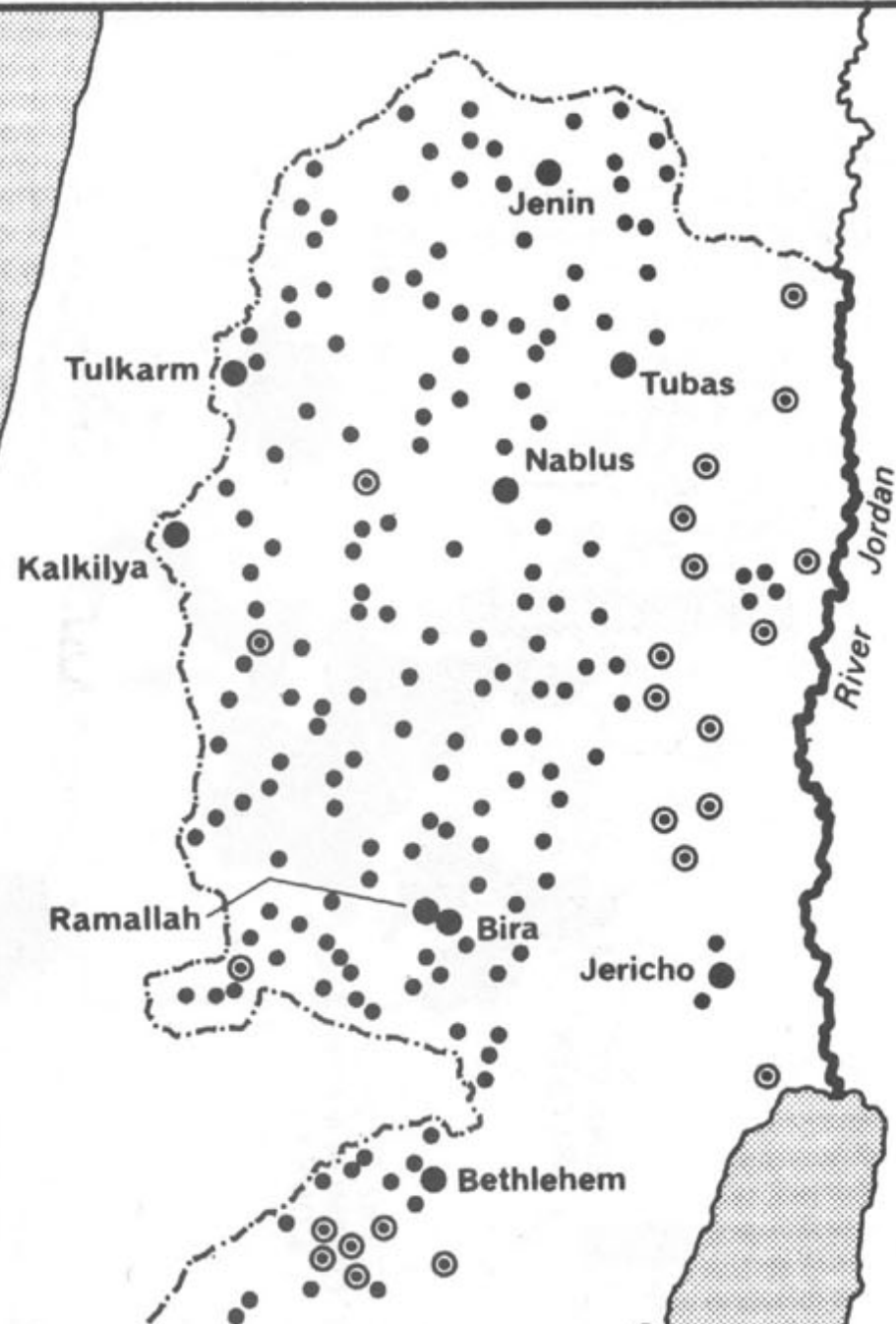


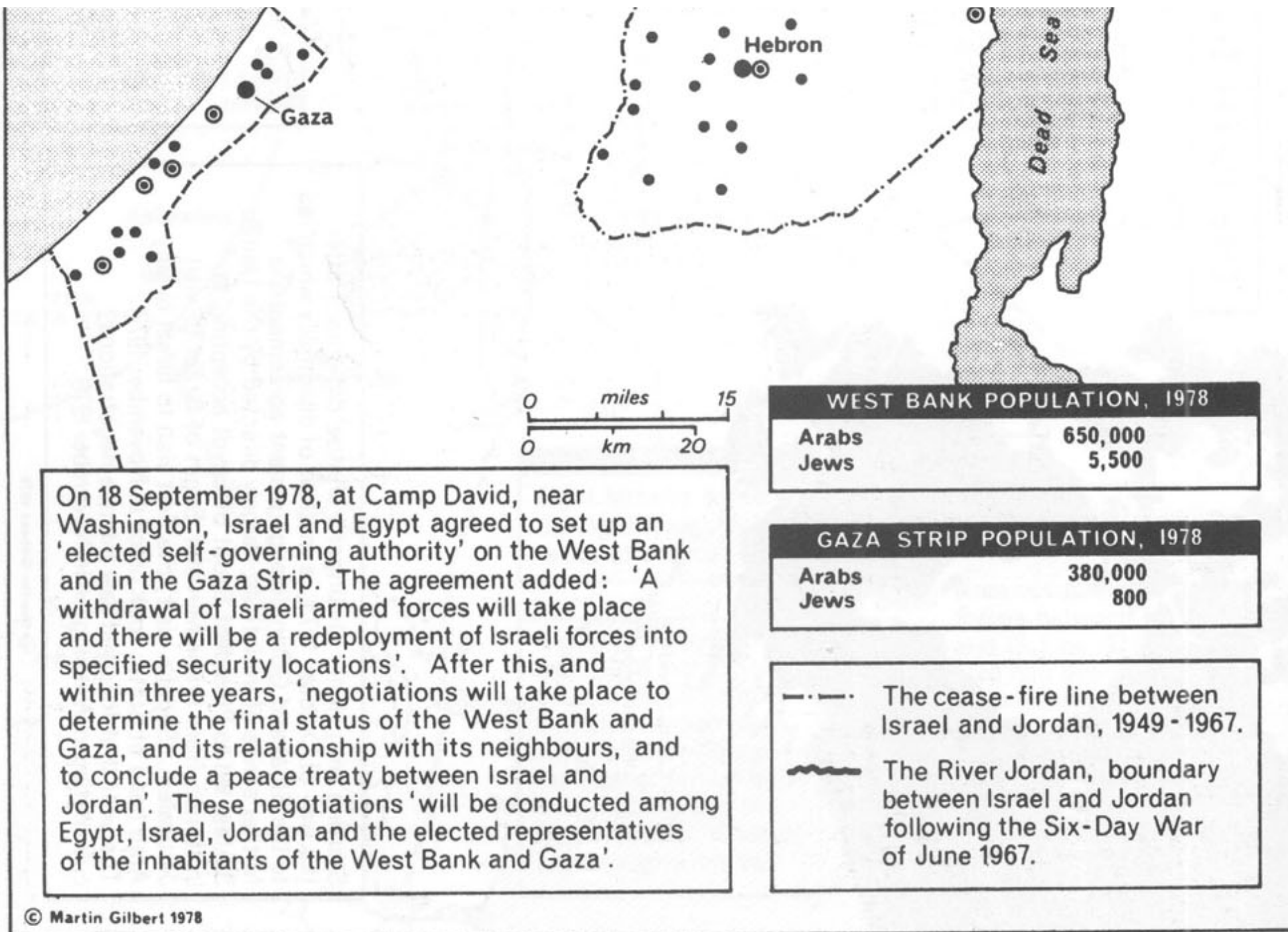


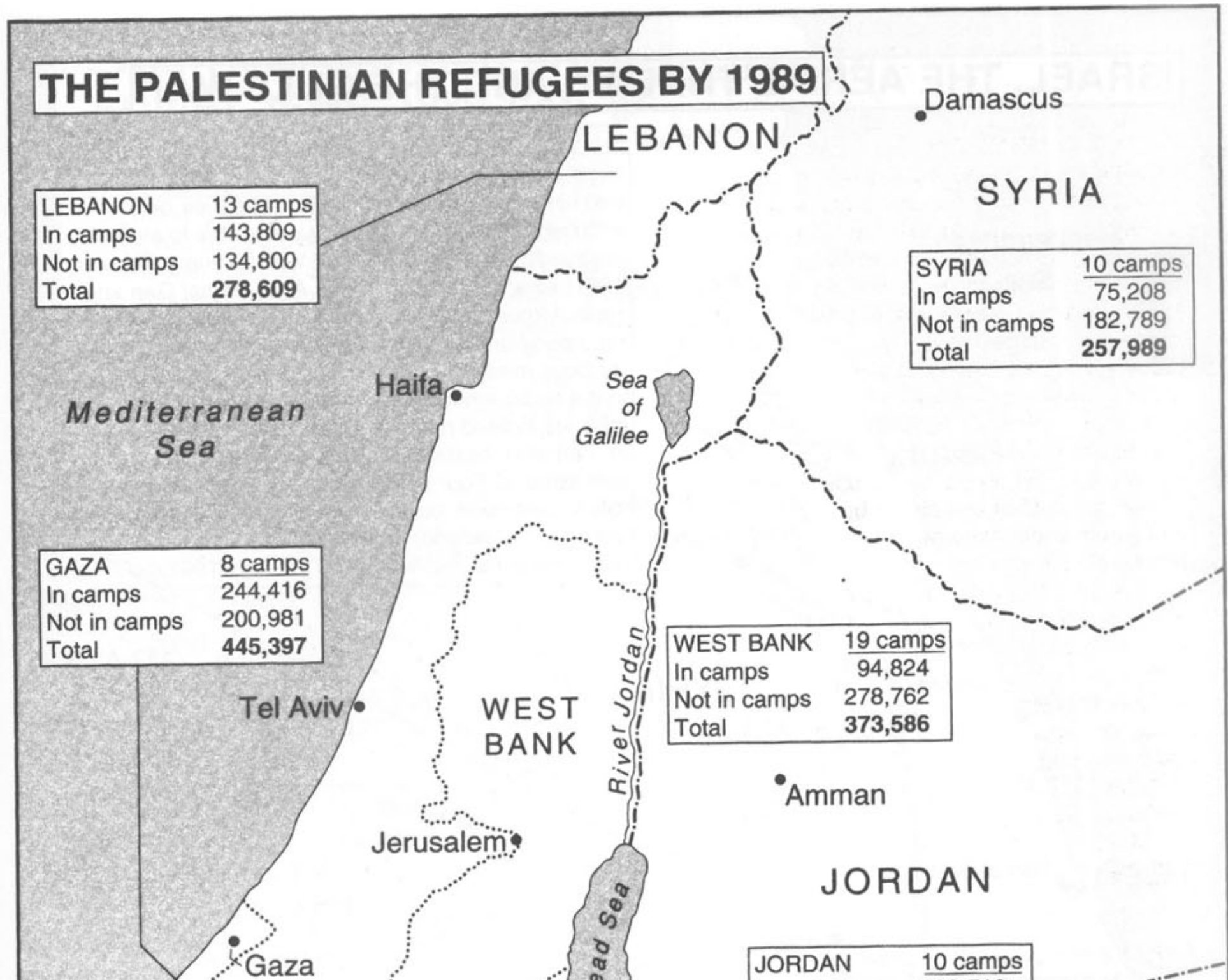


## CAMP DAVID, THE WEST BANK, AND THE GAZA STRIP

- Principal Arab towns.
- Arab villages.
- ⊙ Jewish settlements established in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank between June 1967 and August 1978.





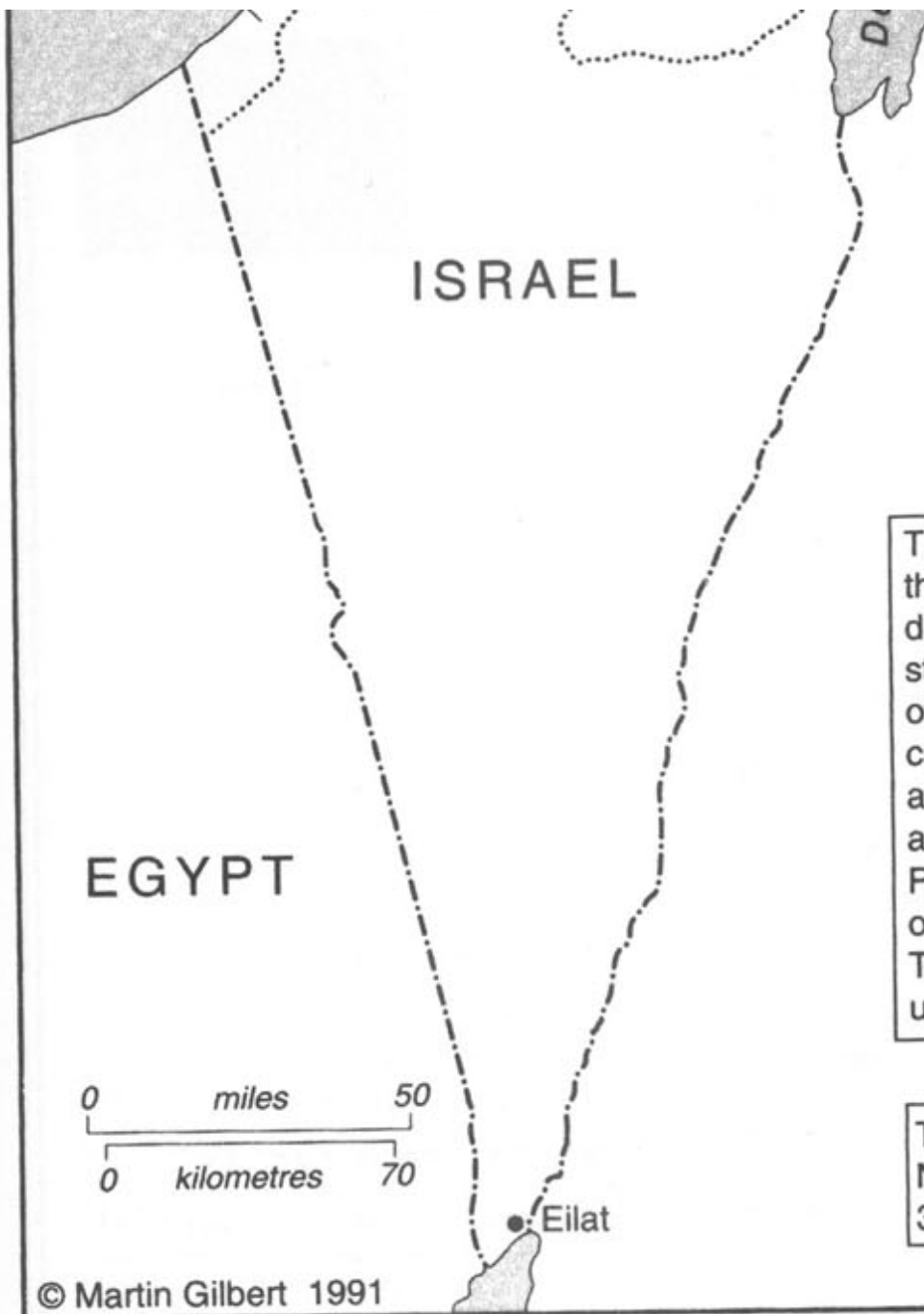


In camps	208,716
Not in camps	636,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>845,542</b>

Number of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza:	818,983
Number of Palestinians in countries bordering on Israel:	1,382,140
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,201,113</b>

The continued reluctance of Arab States to absorb the Palestinian refugees in their midst, and the political desire of many Palestinians to retain their identity and status as a dispossessed people, led to the perpetuation of the refugee camps set up in 1948 and 1967. These camps received funding from the United Nations, and also from individual Arab States, but were essentially areas of poverty and deprivation. Increasingly, however, Palestinians left the camps, specially in Jordan and on the West Bank, and entered Palestinian Arab society. The 27 camps inside Israel became centres of the uprising that began in December 1987 (the Intifada)

The figures on this map were compiled by the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) as at 30 June 1989



© Martin Gilbert 1991



## THE INTIFADA INTENSIFIES, 1 NOVEMBER - 17 DECEMBER 1992

Even as the peace talks progressed, Palestinians who did not want them to succeed intensified their activities. The killing of three Israeli soldiers on 7 December 1992, the fifth anniversary of the start of the Intifada, was claimed by the military wing of the Islamic fundamentalist group Hamas. On December 13 Hamas militants kidnapped an Israeli army Sergeant, Nissim Toledano, whose body was found, stabbed and bound, on December 15. Two days later Israel deported 415 Hamas activists (of a total of 1,600 then being held in detention)

Between 1967 and 1973 a total of 1,200 Palestinians were deported on suspicion of terrorist activity. Between the outbreak of the Intifada in December 1987, and January 1991, a further 66 Palestinians were deported. On 2 January 1992, 12 Palestinians were deported. On 24 August 1992 a further 11 deportation orders were cancelled as a goodwill gesture by Israel as peace talks resumed in Washington

### 13 December

Nissim Toledano kidnapped, tortured and murdered by Hamas. His body was found two days later

### 14 November

Israeli troops kill a Palestinian suspected of being a fugitive

Balata refugee camp

Nablus

WEST BANK

### 23 November

Israeli soldiers kill a 12-year-old Palestinian boy while firing at stonethrowers

### 3 December

a 17-year-old Palestinian killed while a bomb he was preparing exploded

Mediterranean  
Sea

LEBANON

SYRIA

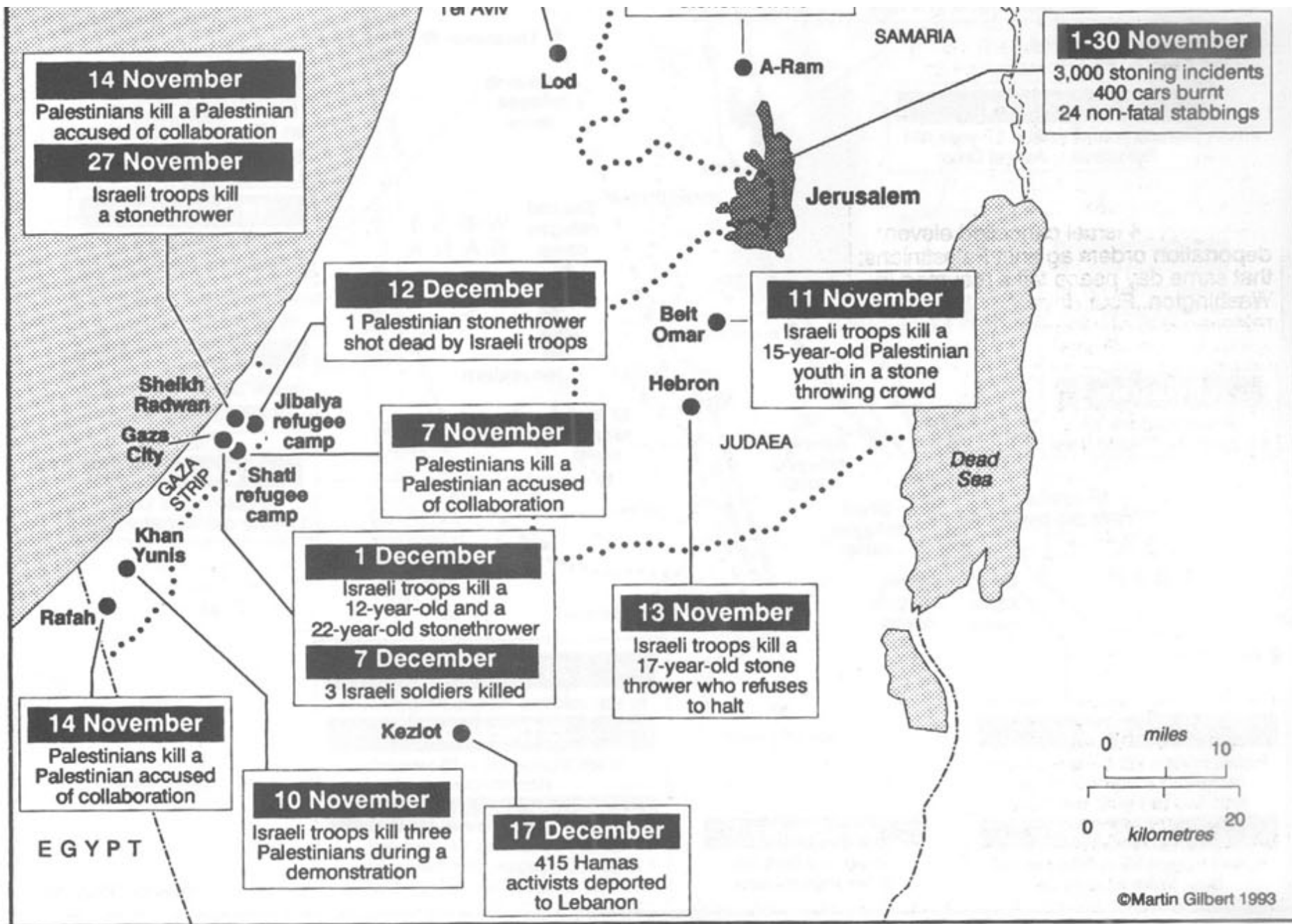
Golan Heights

Sea of Galilee

I S R A E L

River Jordan

J O R D A N

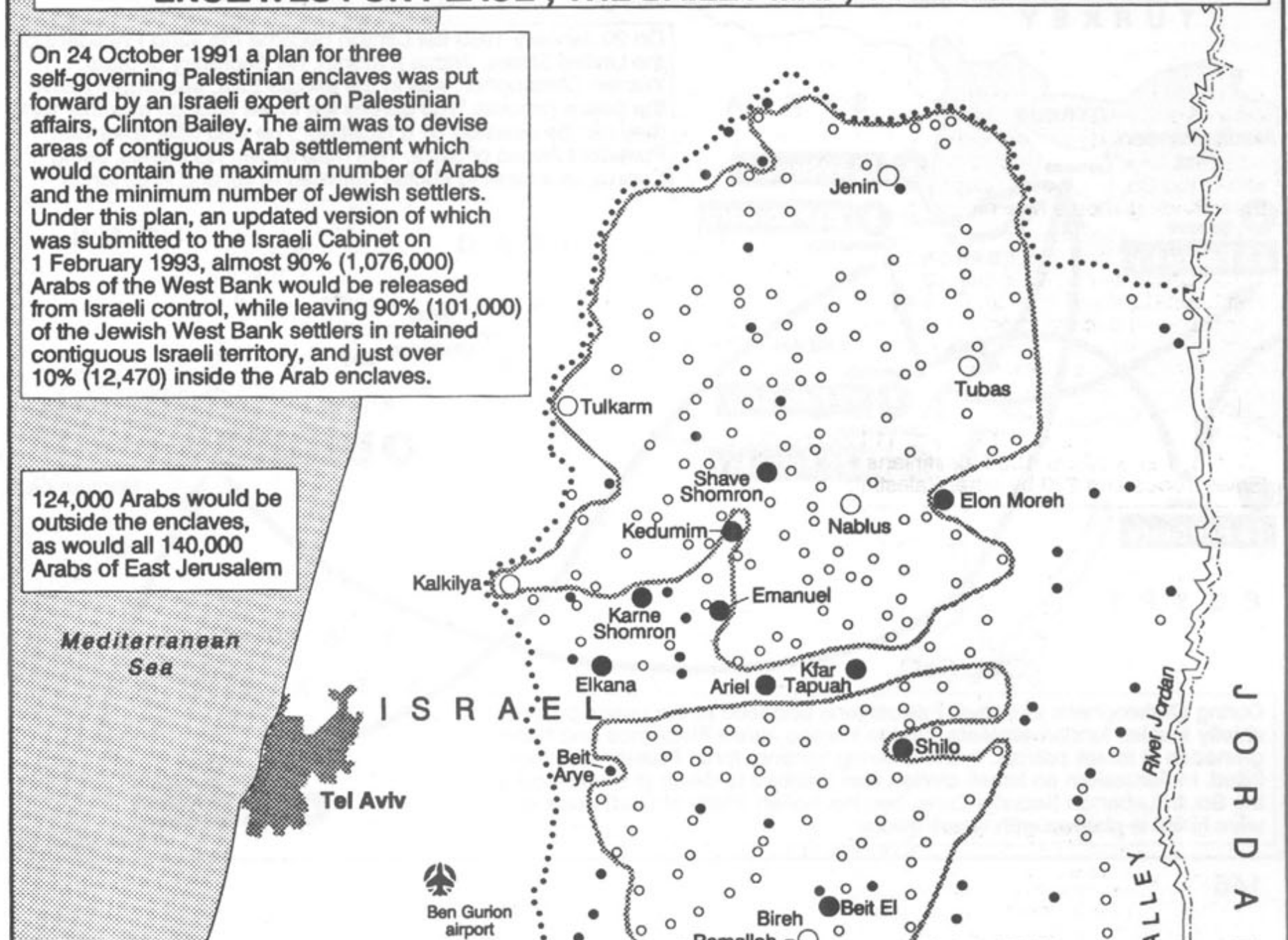


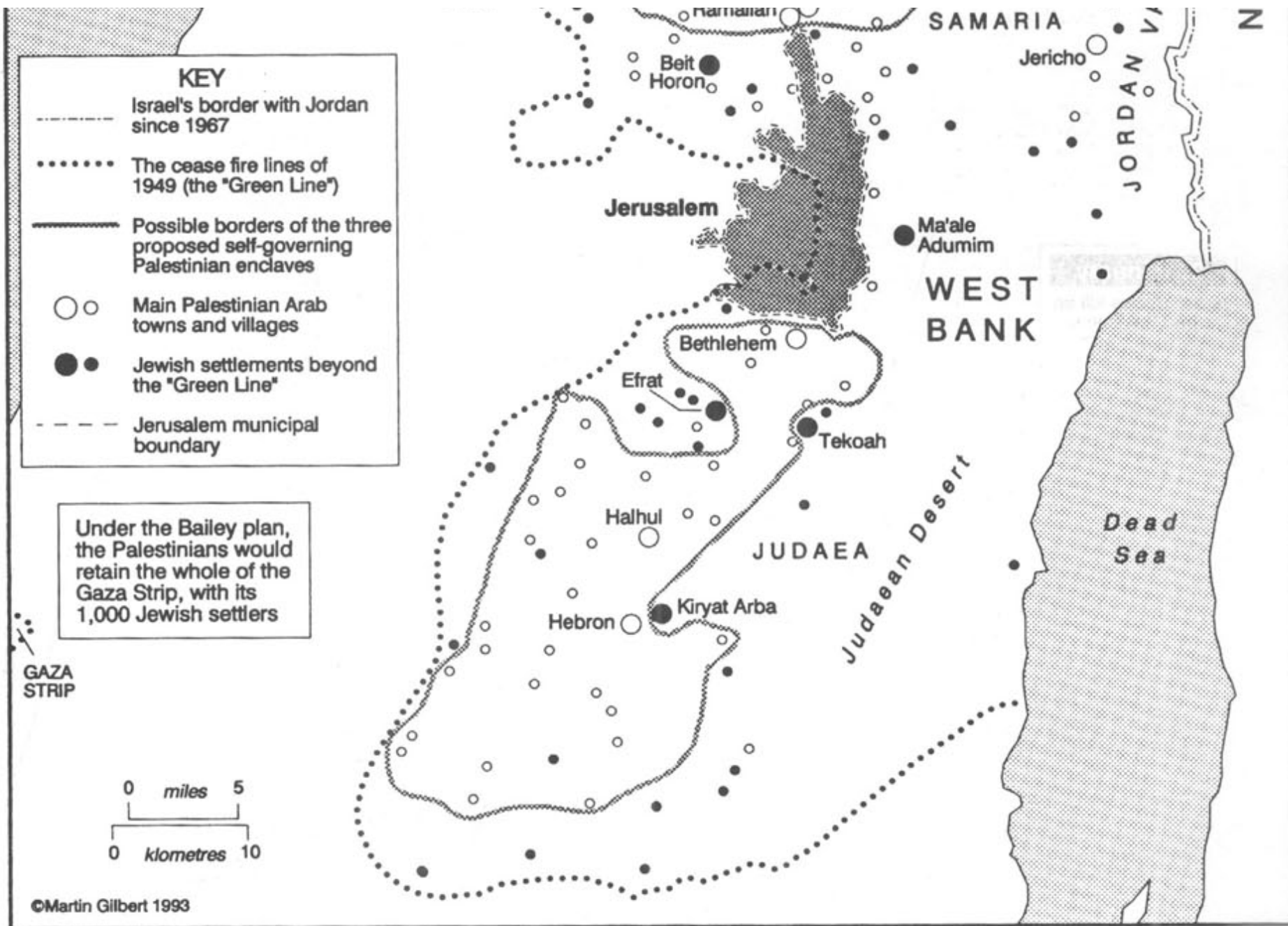


## "ENCLAVES FOR PEACE", THE BAILEY MAP, 1 FEBRUARY 1993

On 24 October 1991 a plan for three self-governing Palestinian enclaves was put forward by an Israeli expert on Palestinian affairs, Clinton Bailey. The aim was to devise areas of contiguous Arab settlement which would contain the maximum number of Arabs and the minimum number of Jewish settlers. Under this plan, an updated version of which was submitted to the Israeli Cabinet on 1 February 1993, almost 90% (1,076,000) Arabs of the West Bank would be released from Israeli control, while leaving 90% (101,000) of the Jewish West Bank settlers in retained contiguous Israeli territory, and just over 10% (12,470) inside the Arab enclaves.

124,000 Arabs would be outside the enclaves, as would all 140,000 Arabs of East Jerusalem







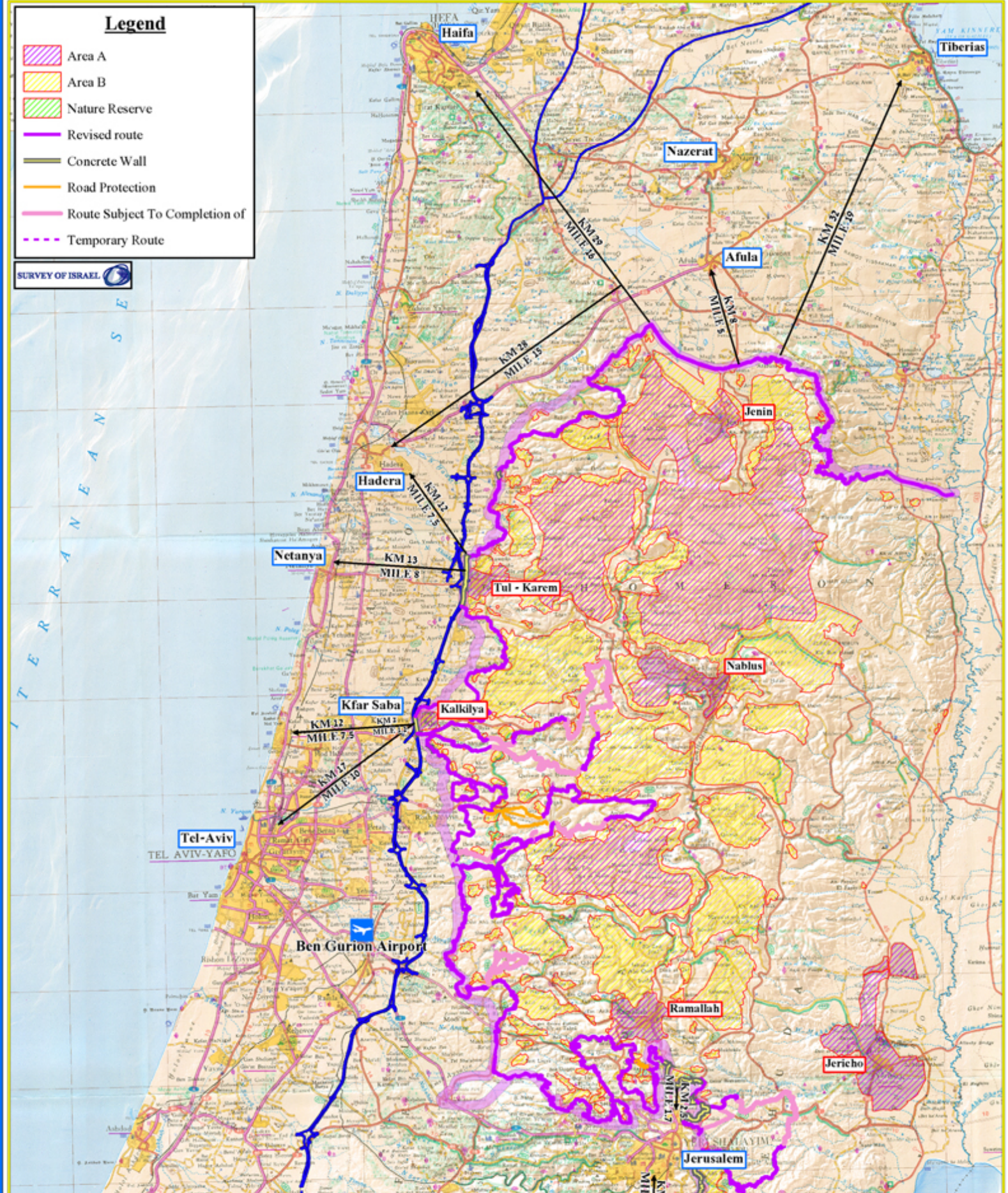


# Revised Route of the Security Fence as of April 2007

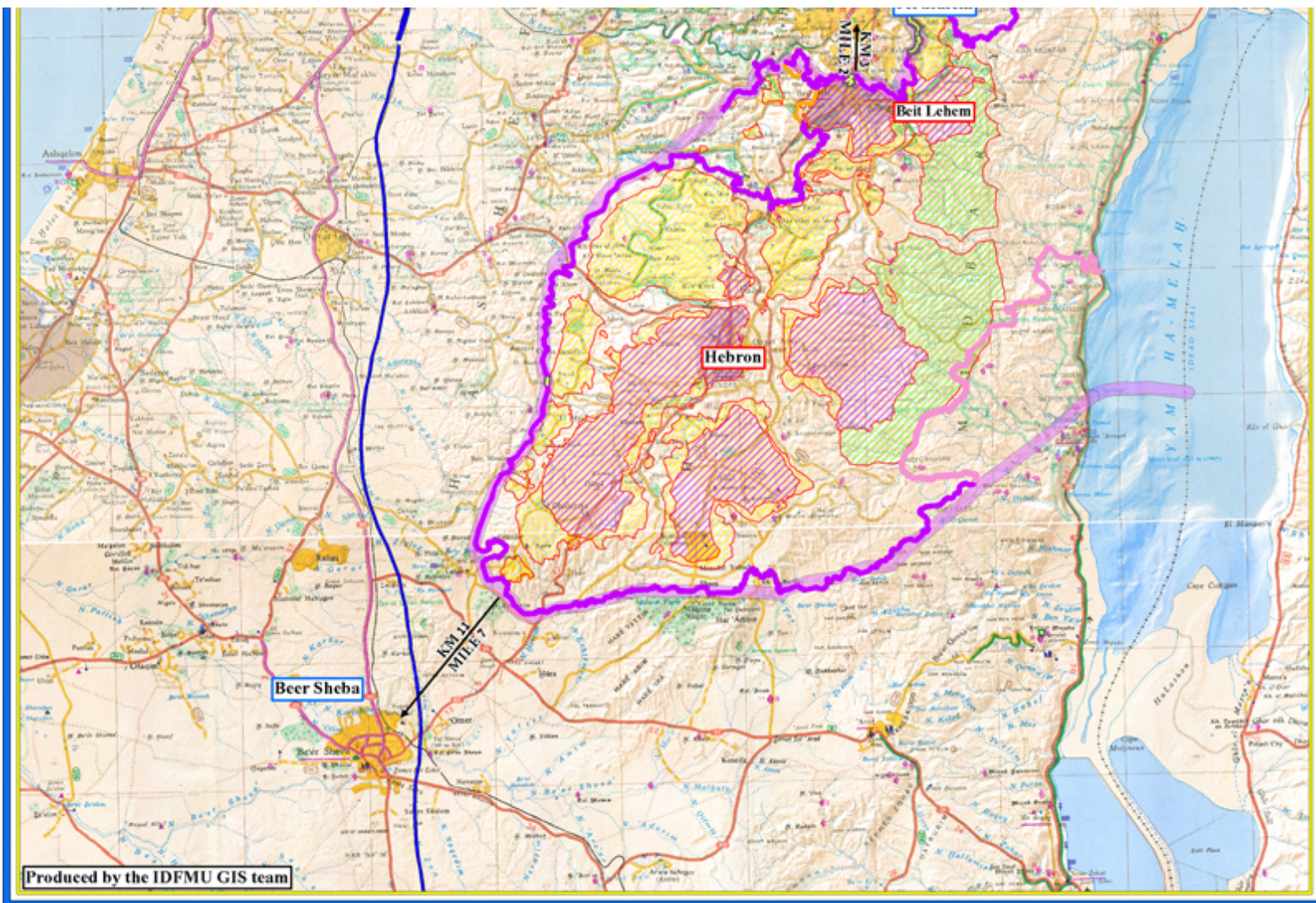


## Legend

- Area A
- Area B
- Nature Reserve
- Revised route
- Concrete Wall
- Road Protection
- Route Subject To Completion of
- Temporary Route







# Terrorism, Border Conflicts, & The Need for Security



Palestinian Authority Police  
West Bank (4/11/07)

# West Bank Crisis Settlements of Displaced Persons



Settlements are still growing: 7/11/07



[Home Page](#)

# Annapolis Peace Conference

To be hosted by the United States in Annapolis, Maryland,  
tentatively scheduled for Nov 25-27, 2007.

**Is giving up the West Bank the solution for peace?**



US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Prime Minister Olmert, Haim Saban, Tony Blair, and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas have been meeting in an attempt to reach an attainable solution for the crisis. The current suggestion is to create two separate states, one for the Jewish people and the other for the Palestinian people.

[Transcript](#) of Secretary Rice's speech in Jerusalem at the Saban Forum Dinner

excerpt:

SECRETARY RICE: "...Now we hear, and I've heard it many, many times, now is not a propitious time for peace. I do not deny that the present moment is complicated and challenging. I do not deny that the situation in Gaza is deeply troubled. But when has the Middle East ever been uncomplicated or unchallenging? I believe we have a real opportunity now to advance the establishment of a peaceful Palestinian state..."

Link to [video](#) regarding the peace conference.