

In the Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal

Simchat Torah Memorandum HA-4-1-24

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Hamas Summons. Issue a warrant for the arrest of Benjamin Netanyahu for ceasefire violations in the Gaza strip in excessive retaliation for the Simchat Torah attack by Hamas on 7 October 2023 under Art. 58 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1999) pursuant to Quarter Art. 40 of Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) (1977) wanted to release and repatriate of prisoners of war under Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949). Palestine must reparate for the 1,400 Israeli persons killed and kidnapped by the Hamas terrorist attack, at twice the UN Compensation Commission rates, 33 years of 3 percent inflation since 1990, and remain available to pay for the repair or replacement of any property damage caused by the Simchat Torah attack under Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). \$10 million to establish beneficiaries and up to another \$14 million, for a total of \$24 million, in pursuit of Israeli reciprocity. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction to abolish Hamas, prosecute its members, detain the war criminals, and remit its property to Palestine.

Jewish Quarter. Israel shall be obligated by the United Nations to uphold the ceasefire, withdraw from Palestine and compensate Palestine 20 fold on the persons and 100 fold on the property damage, disproportionately caused over the course of Netanyahu's tenure slaying more than 66 percent of the casualties in the Palestine Israel conflict since 1948. Property damage shall be reduced by the real value of insured relocation of Israeli settlers from the West Bank to make those vacated settlements available on a permanent basis to Gaza refugees at no cost. Property taxes shall be levied by Palestine against any Israeli settlements. Palestine shall issue all building and zoning permits in Palestine. The Israeli annuity for all 2.2 million Gazans, in 1.1 million households, is \$11 billion for relocation, plus \$800 million for 20,000 deaths and 60,000 serious injuries, \$12 billion, plus property damage and unpaid non-retroactive property taxes on settlements. If Israel does not agree to compensate Palestine, in full for the damage to persons, and over five years for damage to property, Israeli membership shall be suspended pursuant to Art. 5 and Israel shall have no vote in the Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

No vote is a vote for a binding peace treaty. UN Peacekeeping defeats in Africa and Israel's one-sided war against Gaza have probably increased total casualties by six percent to more than 250,000 in 2023. The UN must reduce state based conflicts from 55 or 56 in 39 countries to less than 50 and 250 percent increase in casualties from 250,000 in 2023 to 100,000 in 2017, just before the usual UN Peacekeeping assessment collapsed due to the Iron Law of Wages (3 percent inflation) aggravated by the +/- \$6.6 billion curse in excess of 42 months, at an additional cost of \$8 billion a year, \$14 billion total, for an additional 100,000 troops, for three and a half years, when the assessment would subside to 3 percent inflation from 2017, \$10 billion in June 2027 (Revelation 13:5). As few as 10,000 neutral UN Peacekeepers might be dispatched to protect UN personnel and train Gaza police and Palestine customs for only \$1.5 billion, leaving \$6.5 billion of this \$8 billion prophecy, not including savings from strategic retreats, to pay for more and better observer missions in the 39 states suffering armed conflicts worldwide, in proportion with hope for reparation at twice 1990 UN Compensation Commission rates.

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Part A Simchat Torah Memorandum

Chapter I Neutral Citation

To reconcile the humanitarian laws of war pertaining to the Simchat Torah attack on 7 October 2023, 22 Tishrei 5784, and the response of the Almighty, Benjamin Netanyahu, it seems prudent to decipher the popular agreements regarding the 'curse of utter destruction' prophesied near the end of the Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew scriptures, (the Pentateuch) (Deuteronomy - Devarim 29: 26), read in weekly Parsah throughout the year, ending on the Simchat Torah reading of V'Zot HaBerachah Deuteronomy - Devarim 33:1-34:12), when the torah scroll is paraded around and everyone gets particularly drunk on liquor in the synagogue, "Rejoicing in the Law". The 24 books of the Tanakh, the complete Hebrew Bible, do not contain exactly the same books or arrangement as the Old Testament to the Christian Bible. Although the Torah is consistent with the Pentateuch, the Tanakh is confusing to cite and ends with the right of return to Jerusalem of Cyrus the king of Persia (Divrey Yamim - 2 Corinthians 36:23) while the curse obsessed in (Malakhi-Malachi 3:24) is at the absolute end of the Old Testament (Malachi 4:6). To love the Lord your God, to listen to His voice, and to cleave to Him. For that is your life and the length of your days, to dwell on the land which the Lord swore to your forefathers to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob to give to them (Deuteronomy - Devarim 30:20). For the Islamic majority to cite the Old Testament and choose some of the best words for the Abrahamic religions to make peace with Netanyahu, it will be necessary to cross-examine online the Tanakh and several popular Christian Bible versions, ie. Easy-to-Read, King James, New American Standard, English Standard, American Standard and New International Version.

To judge command of the Ten Commandments (Exodus - Shemot 20)(Deuteronomy - Devarim 5), it has been found necessary to establish a method of neutral citation in Abrahamic theology, for future reference by the United Nations System and Peacekeeping, who happen to both be acutely troubled, since June 2023 and 2017, respectively, by the blasphemous persecution of the number of the beast, at the end of the New Testament, in excess of 42 months (Revelation 13:5). The annual statistical report on the 'budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system' is tardy, inconsistent with prior General Assembly approved budgets, and the false witness is not only nearly impossible to find on the internet for more than a brief moment, but is obviously overestimating 2022 and 2022 and 2023, with extreme prejudice to the availability of historical data, and CEB is consequently unapproved by the Assembly. The UN System reports total revenues of some \$74 billion in 2022, after reaching a level in excess of \$60 billion in the COVID year of 2020, after 42 months of blasphemous persecution of the \$6.6 billion Peacekeeping budget. Gloomy reports of unrealized assessment receipts, and realist theory, indicate the UN system did not achieve \$70 billion within 42 months on June 2023, is consequently persecuted with peacekeeping defeats in Africa and major war in Palestine. The UN General Assembly and CEB are sorely challenged to continue to pass an accurate ledger of UN system revenues for 2022 and 2023. Budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system A/77/507 5 October 2022 (2016-2021) is the most recent that can be found. CEB must publish their historical documents and current revenue data, whereby the UN must learn to live on arrears made of compensation for real damage to person and property, or be as incredible as the United States President budget request and revenue estimates, that are held in trust by HA in the Echinacea Recount Agenda of 2024 and should be abated by continuing resolution in first months of the calendar year, to prevent the certain heart attack of any accountant so much as glancing at one agency overestimate. The UN General Assembly is not publishing right and there are no documents to cite to overrule the Security Council vetos with.

And the Lord's fury raged against that land, bringing upon it the entire curse written into this book. (Deuteronomy - Devarim 29: 26) finished by Moses (Devarim 31:24) who was to die on Mount Nebo before reaching (Israel) (Devarim 32:49-52) leaving his blessing before his death (Devarim 33:1) (Devarim 34:7). The Chabad Tora advises the name of a person be substituted for that of the Lord. And it will be when Netanyahu hears the words of this oath, that he will bless himself in his heart, saying, "I will have peace, even if I follow my (artificial) heart's desires" in order to add the punishment for his unintentional sins (manslaughter) to his intentional sins (murder) (Devarim 29:18). The Lord will not be willing to forgive him. The entire curse...rests upon Netanyahu (Devarim 29:19). For the commandments which I command you (to say ceasefire) this day, is not concealed from you, nor is it far away (Devarim 30:11). Behold, I have set before you today life and good, and death and evil (Devarim 30:15). I have set before you life and death, the blessing and the curse. You shall choose life, so that you and your offspring will live (Devarim 30:19). Destruction is not His (the Lord's). It is his children's defect you crooked and twisted generation (Devarim 32:5). And of Benjamin he said, "The Lord's beloved (pacemaker) one shall dwell securely beside Him; He protects him all day long and He dwells between his shoulders" (Devarim 33:12). And of Joseph he said: "His land shall be blessed by the Lord, with the sweetness of the heavens with dew (Devarim 33: 13).

If you do not heed, and if you do not take it to heart to give honor to My Name, says the Lord of Hosts, I will send the curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings. Indeed I have already cursed it, for you do not take it to heart (Malachi 2:2). Mostly, Arts. 3, 28, 33, 54, and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). You have wearied the Lord...by saying "All who do evil are good in the eyes of the Lord, and he is pleased with them" or "Where is the God of justice?" (Malachi 2:17). "It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors, to threaten an adversary therewith or to conduct hostilities on this basis" - Quarter Art. 40 of Protocol I (1977). Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities under Art. 118 of Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949). A ceasefire was not immediately summoned by the International Criminal Court Pre-Trial Chamber and it would now be considered perfidy to offer Netanyahu any alternative to an arrest warrant for causing more than 66 percent of the casualties in the Palestine Israel conflict since 1948 under Art. 58 of the Rome Statute and Art. 37 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977.

The Prime Minister may, after notifying the Government of his intention to do so, resign by submitting a letter of resignation to the President of the State. The resignation of the Prime Minister shall be deemed to be the resignation of the Government under Art. 23(a) of the Basic Law of Israel pertaining to the Government (1968). If the Knesset has expressed non-confidence in the Government, the Chairman of the Knesset shall notify the President of the State to such effect, and the Government shall be deemed to have resigned on the day of the expression of non-confidence under Art. 34. The Army is subject to the authority of the Government under Art. 2(a) of the Basic Law of Israel: The Army (1976). In any armed conflict, the right of the Parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited. 2. It is prohibited to employ weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. 3. It is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment under the Basic rules in Art. 35 of Protocol I (1977).

So I will come to put you (humanitarian assistance) on trial. I will be quick to testify against sorcerers, adulterers and perjurers, against those who defraud laborers of their wages, who oppress the widows and the fatherless, and deprive the foreigners among you of justice, but do not fear me,” says the Lord Almighty (Malachi 3:5). You are under a curse – your whole nation – because you are robbing. Bring the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house. “Test me in this,” says the Lord Almighty, “and see if I will not throw open the floodgates of heaven and pour out so much blessing that there will not be room enough to store it. I will prevent pests from devouring your crops, and the vines in your fields will not drop their fruit before it is ripe,” says the Lord Almighty. Then all the nations will call you blessed, for yours will be a delightful land,” says the Lord Almighty (Malachi 3:8-12).

And now we praise the bold transgressors (Hamas). Yea, those who work wickedness are built up. Yea, they tempt God, and they have, nevertheless, escaped (Malachi 3:15) under Arts. 28 and 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Then... a book of remembrance was written (Malachi 3:16) by the United Nations Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal under Art. 95 of the UN Charter. And you shall return and discern between the righteous and the wicked (Malachi 3:18). Here the codification of the Tanakh and Old Testament diverge and require neutral citation. And the sun that comes shall burn them up so that it will leave neither root nor branch (Malachi 3:19)(Malachi 4:1). And the sun of mercy shall rise with healing in its wings for you who fear My Name. Then will you go forth and be fat as fatted calves (Malachi 3:20)(Malachi 4:2). Keep in remembrance the teaching of Moses, My servant - the laws and ordinances which I commanded (Malachi 3:22)(Malachi 4:4). That he may turn the heart of the fathers back through the children, and the heart of the children back through their father - lest I come and smite the earth with destruction (Malachi 3:24)(Malachi 4:6).

To do the laws of Moses, especially the Ten Commandments, military justice in this curse of a career commando and commander-in-chief, neutral citation and discussion regarding the lawfulness of the kill command is wanted. Commandment 6. You shall not murder (Exodus - Shemot 20:13)(Deuteronomy - Devarim 5:17). Non-Jews are bound by the Lord's covenant with Noah that distinguishes the slaughter of humans from that of animals, if they want to be fruitful and multiply (Genesis 9:6). The Talmud derives Seven Noahides laws against worshipping idols, cursing God, murder, adultery and sexual immorality, theft, eating flesh torn for a living animal, as well as the obligation to establish courts of justice.

The Rome Statute makes an arbitrary distinction between crimes of aggression involving the international deployment of armed forces, murder, a crime against humanity, killing members of the group, a crime of genocide, and wilfull killing, a war crime. A killer shall not be criminally responsible if the person acts reasonably to defend himself or herself or another person or, in the case of war crimes, property which is essential for the survival of the person or another person or property which is essential for accomplishing a military mission, against an imminent and unlawful use of force in a manner proportionate to the degree of danger to the person or the other person or property protected under Art. 31(1)(c) of the Rome Statute. In general, the right of individual and collective self-defense against armed attack under Art. 51 of the UN Charter, is judged for the crime of aggression by the *jus cogens*, universal norm of international law, whereby all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations under Art. 2(4) of the UN Charter.

Chapter II Prosecutor v. Benjamin Netanyahu

Shalom. Benjamin “Bibi” Netanyahu is an Israeli politician who has been serving as the prime minister of Israel since 2022, having previously held the office from 1996 to 1999 and again from 2009 to 2021, a total of 16 years. He is chairman of the Likud party. He was born on October 21, 1949 and is 74 years old. After two years of taking time off due to heart disease he got a pacemaker and is now a killing machine who must be arrested Art. 58 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The career soldier (1967-1973), who fought in the War of Attrition and Yom Kippur War, is charged with possibly never killing anyone. After graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Netanyahu became an economic consultant for the Boston Consultant Group. He moved back to Israel in 1978 to found the Yonatan Netanyahu Anti-Terror Institute. From 1984 to 1988 he was Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations. He was elected Chairman of Likud in 1993. Before passing judgment on whether any of his terrorist attacks on Palestinian civilians were justified by military necessity, it is necessary to add up his career casualties. The UN has never authorized any of his many military actions, crossing the border between Arts. 2(4) and 51 of the UN Charter.

The cross-border raids during the 1967-70 War of Attrition did not defend the team leader from being wounded several times. He was also wounded in the 1968 raid on Lebanon to rescue hijacked Sabena Flight 571 in 1972. After being discharged from active duty to the reserves, he returned to serve in the victorious Yom Kippur War against Arab attackers, who lost Palestine. He took part in many special forces raids, along the Suez Canal against Egyptian forces and leading a commando attack deep inside Syrian territory, that remain classified, murder, to this day.

His studies, achieving a BA in architecture, MA in management, broke off, before completing his doctorate in political science, due to the death of his brother in the Entebbe raid, to save mostly Israeli hostages hijacked by terrorists and flown to Uganda. His early bad experiences of rescuing hostages with special forces can be attributed to the reality of the non-state terrorist actors dealt with, and is thought to be causative of his current predicament of obstructing the UN declared ceasefire whereby prisoners of war would be released and repatriated pursuant to the cessation hostilities under Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949).

During the 1982 Lebanon War he requested to be released from service to remain in the US and serve as a spokesperson for Israel in the wake of harsh international criticism of the war. This misprision of treason somehow led to him becoming Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations 1984 to 1988 when it would seem that the United States and Israel began their treasonous practice of jointly voting against otherwise unanimous statements of inalienable human rights in the Security Council. General Assembly and US Republican party, an affront to human rights, usually poisoned in the back by the Democratic Party, except in cases of extreme judicial disability, ie. the house of correction of Speaker Johnson (R-LA) removed from high office and sentenced to 250 detainees per 100,000 residents.

Netanyahu won the position of Prime Minister mostly on the strength of an unstoppable spate of Hamas suicide bombings in 1996. Considerable progress was made between Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat. In 1997 Netanyahu authorized a Mossad operation to assassinate Hamas lead Khaled Marshal in Jordan. The Mossad team injected poison into Mashal's ears. The plot was exposed and two agents were arrested by the Jordanian police while three others hid the Israeli Embassy surrounded by troops. King

Hussein demanded Israel give out the antidote. Netanyahu relented and agreed to release 61 Jordanian and Palestinian prisoners. It must be emphasized that assassination is a key tactic of terrorists defined in 18USC§2331. Both Hamas and Netanyahu are mostly guilty of assassinating their rivals, rather than prosecuting their criminals in the Palestine judicial system.

In 1997 police recommended Netanyahu be indicted on corruption charges for influence-peddling, but prosecutors ruled there was insufficient evidence to go to trial. In 1999 the Israeli police recommended he be tried for corruption for \$100,000 in free services from a government contractor, but the Attorney General did not prosecute citing difficulties with evidence. He left office in 1999.

In 2002 Netanyahu provided false testimony to Congress (under oath as a private citizen, not totally in possession of Israel's clandestine nuclear arsenal, at that time) before the US House of Representatives regarding the nuclear threat posed by the Iraqi regime, while UN weapons inspectors proved Iraq did not possess any more unlawful military ambition. This constitutes a charge, shared with former President Bush, Vice-President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell and current Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken of activities affecting armed services in times of war 18USC§2388 the million death penalty for which is inability to hold office due to treason 18USC§2381.

When Netanyahu returned to the office of Prime Minister in 2009, after being criticized for both his housing developments and the high cost of living, he officially recognized the right of Palestinians to have their own state, but he declared it would have to be demilitarized. Then in an address to the UN General Assembly he alleged Iran poses a threat to the peace of the world and that is incumbent on the world body to prevent the Islamic Republic from obtaining nuclear weapons. He then bombed "Iranian" nuclear facilities several times while the radioactive mineral producing nation, was falsely accused and subjected to sanctions, less than war, by the US and their otherwise non-nuclear weapons states in violation of Art. 1 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. He began his third term in 2013. He became jealous of the Palestine Authority and Hamas coalition government and after he blamed Hamas for the kidnapping and murder of three Israeli teenagers in June 2014, launched a massive search and arrest operation on the West Bank, and hit 60 targets. Missile and rocket exchanges between Gaza militants and the IDF escalated after the bodies were discovered at the end of the month, formally ending the November 2012 ceasefire agreement. At the end of his third term Netanyahu reiterated, "I want a peaceful, sustainable two state solution".

Since 2017, Netanyahu has been investigated by Israeli police in two cases. Case 1000 and Case 2000. In Case 1000 he is suspected of having obtained inappropriate favors from businessmen. Case 2000 involves alleged attempts to strike a deal with a newspaper group for more favorable coverage. In 2018 the Israeli police recommended Netanyahu be charged with corruption. Netanyahu was formally indicted on 21 November 2019. He could face up to 10 years in prison for bribery and a maximum of three years for fraud and breach of trust, if those were his crimes and not reference to his harmless economic experiments. He is the first sitting prime minister in Israel's history to be charged with a crime. As of April 2023 the criminal trial is still ongoing, but whereas the charges against the Palestine war criminal civilians run into uncounted murders, the UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal, will have to take the Jewish prosecutor (pronounced Satan)'s case to the Israeli Supreme Court, for them, to solicit for research into the total number of casualties and damages to Palestine caused by Netanyahu as a soldier, Prime Minister, and false evidence provider for war, to determine his retirement plans, and whether Israel would prefer he serve out some of his up to 10 years of prison in the same, segregated, except for supervised intercultural events, Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal, where Hamas war

criminals are bio-graphied. None the wiser of Netanyahu's death count after Wikipedia. The Jewish Judiciary's problem is evidently non-judgmental regarding their complicity in the concealment of violent racketeering activity, also described as misprision of treason, whereby the crime is covered up by charging a mass murderer for inadmissibly arbitrary offenses, or falsely accusing, censoring or punishing a victim or providing false information for war; very few people, and no diplomats (except American and Israeli) believe. The Israeli police seem to be saying he conscripted them in their youth, they accept their pay as hush money regarding war crimes, and want everyone to be none the wiser.

The Israeli Palestinian conflict began in the mid-20th century, and is one of the world's longest conflicts. The 1947 United Nations Partition Plan was never implemented provoking the 1947-1949 Palestine War. The current status quo was established by the 1967 Six Day War. A variety of studies provide aggregate casualty data of between 13,000 and 14,500 killed between 1948 and 2009. During the first Intifada from 1987 until 2000, 1,551 Palestinians and 421 Israelis lost their lives. According to the UN 6,407 Palestinians and 308 Israelis were killed from 2008 to 2023, before Israel's current war with Hamas. Of the Palestinian deaths 5,360 were in Gaza and 1,007 in the West Bank and 37 in Israel. The vast majority were civilians. This conflict has the highest rate of child casualty of any conflict in the world. According to B'Tselem from 2000 to around 2022; 1,317 of 6,371 Palestinian casualties were minors, 21 percent and 124 of 1,083 Israeli casualties were minors, 12 percent. This comes to a total of about 21,000 casualties after 1947 and before the current Israeli war on Hamas. Netanyahu can be blamed, as commander in chief for about 6,666 deaths before the current conflict.

The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories declared 3,500 Palestinian people murdered by the Israeli Defense Force 1987-2003 while they declared only 600 deaths from terrorists since the intifada began in 1987-2003. Palestinian civilian violence against Israel has escalated from 4 in 2000 to 102 in 2001, in 2002 230 Israelis were killed, in 2003 the violence went down to 34. Israeli violence against Palestinians has been quite high for some time in 2001 454 died from the hostile fire of Israeli security forces and 7 died from Israeli civilians for a 461 total; in 2002 990 died from security forces and 13 from civilians, in 2003 the death rate went down to 305 from security forces and 6 from civilians. Israel caused 83% and Palestine 17% deaths.

Israel's current war with Hamas has shocked the world by taking the lives of over 10,000 civilians, an estimated 4,500 of which were children, and annihilating Gaza. This comes to a career total of more than 16,666 deaths, slightly more than half the total number of about 32,400 casualties since 1948. The ten thousand civilians he has murdered since October 7, 2023 comprise 30 percent of total casualties since 1948. Israel must stop Netanyahu from murdering more Palestinians. Israel must charge Netanyahu with murder for not immediately complying with the UN ceasefire. Israel must comply with the ceasefire. Israel must not allow militant Jews to drone out allegations against the IDF by blaming Hamas for the terrorism, or Iran for nuclear weapons, when everyone sees the carnage caused by the IDF to Gaza on the news everyday. Israel must force Netanyahu to retire; subject him to the biographical jurisdiction of the UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal, under the retired, civil representative, or criminal conditions of the Israeli Supreme Court to permanently correct Israeli misconduct under the laws of war.

Netanyahu's genocide has been unbecoming an officer since about the moment he was a private citizen falsely testifying for the Iraq war in US Congress in 2002. His disqualification to hold office due to war crime tendencies, skyrocketing casualties and child casualties and unjust, demented reasoning, should have been evident to Israel since about 2014. Israel is obligated to remove the geriatric

murderer from office, enforce the ceasefire and pay reparations for all the damage he caused Palestine.

After getting the UN Peacekeeping assessment for the Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal vetoed by the Security Council, the only response to the initial transmission of this brief, was a strange statement from the Israeli President Isaac Herzog, whereby he wanted, without citing Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention (1949) as directed, a guarantee that the hostages would be released upon cessation of hostilities. The release and repatriation of prisoners of war upon the cessation of hostilities has long been recognized by the US Supreme Court in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld* (2004), *Kiyemba v. Obama* (2009) with references to Jan P. Charnatz & Harold M. Wit, *Repatriation of Prisoners of War and the 1949 Geneva Convention*, 62 Yale L.J. 391, 392 (1953); Christiane Shields Delessert, *Release and Repatriation of Prisoners of War at the End of Active Hostilities: A Study of Article 118, Paragraph 1, of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, 157-165 (1977). Instead of a complicated partial release, for a temporary truce, all the hostages would be released for a reinstitution of the permanent ceasefire, Netanyahu has violated ten times more than Hamas.

The primary legal evidence, other than his statistical history of violating the prohibition of employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering by Basic Rule Art. 35(2) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977, that Netanyahu is a terrorist, a mass murderer, a madman, who must be immediately removed from office by Israel and the International Criminal Court, because his genocidally deranged conduct is unbecoming an officer, is that he publicly threatened to kill (murder) all Hamas members, and “It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors, to threaten an adversary therewith or to conduct hostilities on this basis” under Art. 40 of the Protocol I. It should be a simple matter for Benjamin Netanyahu to correct his error of attempting to conduct hostilities on the basis of killing all Hamas members by immediately implementing the UN declared ceasefire to uphold Art. 40 of Protocol I. If Netanyahu does not suddenly wish to abide by the laws of war, and keep the peace, after a lengthy terrorist career based on inflicting increasing numbers of civilian casualties, with highest rates of child casualty in the world, as he ages, by flaunting the international, humanitarian laws of war, with some US subterfuge, it would be an even easier matter for President Isaac Herzog, or other Israeli politician, able to say “Shalom - ceasefire”, to replace Benjamin Netanyahu as Prime Minister, for the simple reason that Netanyahu has attempted to conduct hostilities until all Hamas members are dead, this is not a lawful order, and is obstructive to the ceasefire, the release of hostages and peace requires.

As for Hamas, the terrorist political party must be abolished and all Hamas public officials must be removed from office. Completely eliminating Hamas will however take some time, whereas a peaceful and mostly voluntary transfer of power and property, from Hamas to a more peaceful political party system, must occur. The UN must prosecute all Hamas members, detain the war criminals, host free and fair elections in Gaza and oversee the reappointment of judges and public officials. The Occupying Power, whether it be the IDF, UN or Palestine, may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories, or in any way apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them, should they abstain from fulfilling their functions for reasons of conscience. This prohibition does not prejudice the application of the second paragraph of Article 51 (the cross-referencing between Art. 51 of the 4th Geneva Convention regarding fair conditions of work that don't compel person to fight for the occupying power and UN Charter right of individual and collective self-defense is profound and intentional). It does not affect the right of the Occupying Power to remove public officials from their posts pursuant to Art. 54 of the 4th Geneva Convention Relative to

the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949), just like Netanyahu.

Accommodation must be made for Netanyahu's artificial heart. Innocent Milan Babic and Slobodan Milosevic both died within a week of each other in the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia from heart attacks. It would be perfidy to not issue an arrest warrant to quarter rather than merely summon Netanyahu for questioning. However, it would be equally perfidious to not make special accommodations for his artificial heart. It is believed that just before the Simchat Torah war, the war to end all bibles, Netanyahu announced he had gotten a pacemaker after two years of chronic heart disease. Most sedentary, hard working, pacemaker patients, suffering from work related weakness of the heart muscle and calculus of the arteries, that becomes infected, and is vulnerable to persecution with unwashable cardiotoxin, are not cured of chest pain by the pacemaker, that only alleviates their fear of dying from arrhythmia. This seems to be enough for military commanders, with artificially beating, rotten hearts, as their reason for not stopping killing, such as Netanyahu and Dick Cheney, who both have pacemakers, to mass murder the civilian population by assassinating identification related intelligence before the justice system can issue arrest warrants and find out in trial how it was the FBI who dosed the 9-11 suicide and Simchat Torah attackers with amphetamine, that starts Netanyahu and Cheney's slayings on an equal basis with their svelt, FBI infringed counterpart in the US Department of State, Antony J. Blinken. It is held that people with artificial hearts should not be allowed to be military commanders, as warning to all commanders with chest pain and heart disease, to know when it is time to stop ordering able bodied troops around, take a course of doxycycline or soak in a hottub and run a marathon, in their birthday suit.

Netanyahu's detaining power will have to grant his personal physician access. Heart disease is the leading cause of death worldwide. Unwashable cardiotoxin is a serious, but uncommon, bioterrorist attack, that does not wash off in the laundry like the mind altering substances and COVID curing, but brain shrinking, pseudoephedrine, judges are more fond of than being able to read and write critically, these days. Any attempt to wash the cardiotoxin, that also runs in the rain, and with sweat, will ruin the entire load of laundry, or water exposed fabric, that must be set aside, and thrown away when distinguished from dietary hypercholesteremia and/or endocarditis. Statins temporarily cure the permanent cardiotoxic dye, but dangerously shrink the brain in such a way the the stupidity becomes infected with pneumococcus overnight and the patient becomes obsessed with excruciatingly paranoid thoughts relating to their depressing circumstances, until treated with antibiotics, but the brain does not heal fast enough and is reinfected. Statins do not treat bacterial endocarditis. Pneumovax must be up to date for all prisoners and patients, of all ages, to prevent pneumonia, rheumatic heart disease and pneumococcal meningitis, that infects statin shrunken brains. As suspected, recent studies of children seem to indicate that effectiveness of Pneumovax may only be 7 or 8 years, rather than 10. Having eliminated the most contagious cause of endocarditis, it becomes necessary to treat methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) induced "congestive heart failure", that becomes worse with exercise, with doxycycline, or clindamycin for pregnant women and children under 8. As an alternative to prescription medicine or profuse sweating, one can take a saline bath, or swim to sterilize the MRSA lesions, but they will become quickly reinfected unless absorbed with Hawthorn, the supreme herb for the heart, not for use with conventional antihypertensives. After curing MRSA endocarditis with doxycycline or saline and Hawthorn, a vegan diet and significant amount of cardiovascular exercise may be needed to get the heart muscle back into shape, so that there is absolutely no chest pain, the calculus of the arteries patient is cured, and can return to work. A healthy diet and plenty of exercise are definitely wanted on both sides of the Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal prison yard, that should be much healthier and safer than hiding in a bomb shelter in Gaza.

Chapter III Nuclear Non-Proliferation

The State of Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons. Estimates of Israel's stockpile range between 80 and 400 nuclear warheads, and the country is believed to possess the ability to deliver them in several methods, including by aircraft, as submarine-launched cruise missiles, and via the Jericho series of intermediate to intercontinental range ballistic missiles. According to a 2013 report by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, which cited US Defense Intelligence Agency sources, Israel began the production of nuclear weapons in 1967, when it produced its first two nuclear bombs. According to the report's calculations, Israel produced nuclear weapons at an average rate of two per year, and stopped production in 2004. The report stated that Israel has 80 nuclear warheads and has enough fissile material to produce 190 more. Israel's first deliverable nuclear weapon is thought to have been completed in late 1966 or early 1967; which would make it the sixth country in the world to have developed them. However, Israel maintains a policy of deliberate ambiguity, never officially denying nor admitting to having nuclear weapons, instead repeating over the years that "Israel will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East". Israel has also declined to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), despite international pressure to do so, saying that would be contrary to its national security interests. North Korea is the only other nuclear weapons state to not be party to the NPT. Israel does seem to respect the all-important prohibition of detonating nuclear weapons in the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (1996) to keep their secret.

Furthermore, Israel NPT non-party has hypocritically been the state to attack other Middle Eastern nations, Iraq, Syria and Iran and Iraq, for hypothetical nuclear nonproliferation laws, but in their violence fails to prove these were not international terrorist bombings of civilian nuclear reactors. Israel distinguishes their nuclear programs from the IAEA and other Art. I offenders of the United States who goad on these Israeli attacks, such as, in order of significance to the international courts in the Hague, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Turkey who are suicidally sitting on nuclear weapons that can theoretically only be detonated by the President of the United States, leaving unproven that those sites were anything other than civilian nuclear reactors, or that the IAEA is truly corrupt or only fails to publish the United States 2,200 nuclear warhead limit from the 2012 NPT review conference and is generally not up to the job. The 2,200 nuclear warhead limit for the US is particularly important because President Joe Biden is not only accused of nicking the elections, and relapsing on the White House Office of Drug Control Policy, but being more than 300,000 wrongful deaths at nuclear fault, nicking nukes. Whereas there is no denying the US is not in compliance with the simple 2,200 nuclear warhead limit set by his former boss President Barack Obama, to stop the embarrassing earthquakes, grudgingly broken by his immediate predecessor Donald Trump, both predictably geriatric Trump and Biden, as well as ballot stuffing Secretary of State Blinken, the most murderous cold war official in the world, amongst statistically large elder scammers in the Cabinet, are legally disqualified to hold federal office 22USC§6303 and dismissed whereas they do not uphold for themselves Art. IX of the Genocide Convention. The nukes and amphetamines from one of two cold war superpowers is believed to severely aggravated the fears of other nuclear powers as well contributed to the deterioration of the UN neglected increase in internationally recognized armed conflicts over the past six years, since UN Peacekeeping budget was cut, in the traditional cold war fashion of financing separatists and dictators. To prevent the Bush-Cheney electoral fraud corruption of Biden, who is certainly plotting to engage the US in an international war as a lame duck, from getting his war, it is proposed to vote which of these two disqualified candidates should have won the 2020 elections on the 2024 ballot.

Israel began to investigate the nuclear field soon after it declared independence in 1948 and, with French co-operation, secretly began building the Negev Nuclear Research Center, a facility near Dimona housing a nuclear reactor and reprocessing plant in the late 1950s. US intelligence began to notice the Dimona reactor shortly after construction began, when American U-2 spy planes overflew the reactor, leading to a diplomatic clash. In 1960, the outgoing Eisenhower administration asked the Israeli government for an explanation for the mysterious construction near Dimona. Israel's response was that the site was a future textile factory, but that no inspection would be allowed. In a personal letter dated May 18, 1963, Kennedy threatened Israel with total isolation unless inspectors were allowed into Dimona. Finally, the US sold Israel weapons and conducted an inspection, instead of the IAEA. In 1964, the US government tried to prevent Argentina's sale of yellowcake to Israel, with no success. In 1968, the CIA stated in a top-secret National Intelligence Estimate that Israel had nuclear weapons, to President Lyndon B. Johnson. According to Israeli historian Avner Cohen, author of *Israel and the Bomb*, historical evidence indicates that when Nixon met with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir at the White House in September 1969, they reached a secret understanding, where Israel would keep its nuclear program secret and refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, and the United States would tolerate Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and not press it to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The State of Israel has never made public any details of its nuclear capability or arsenal.

The first extensive details of the weapons program came on October 5, 1986, with media coverage of revelations from Mordechai Vanunu, a technician formerly employed at the center. Vanunu was soon kidnapped by the Mossad and brought back to Israel, where he was sentenced to 18 years in prison for treason and espionage. Israel had offered to sell South Africa nuclear weapons that year. The documents appeared to confirm information disclosed by a former South African naval commander Dieter Gerhardt – jailed in 1983 for spying for the Soviet Union, who said there was an agreement between Israel and South Africa involving an offer by Israel to arm eight Jericho missiles with atomic bombs. Waldo Stumpf—who led a project to dismantle South Africa's nuclear weapons program—doubted Israel or South Africa would have contemplated a deal seriously, saying that Israel could not have offered to sell nuclear warheads to his country due to the serious international complications that such a deal could entail.

On May 18, 1966, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told the Knesset that "Israel has no atomic weapons and will not be the first to introduce them into our region," a policy first articulated by Shimon Peres to U.S. President John F. Kennedy in April 1963. In November 1968, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. Yitzhak Rabin informed the U.S. State Department that its understanding of "introducing" nuclear weapons meant testing, deploying or making them public, while merely possessing the weapons did not constitute "introducing" them. Avner Cohen defines this initial posture as "nuclear ambiguity", but he defines the stage after it became clear by 1969 that Israel possessed nuclear weapons as a policy of *amimut*, or "nuclear opacity". In 1998, former Prime Minister Shimon Peres said that Israel "built a nuclear option, not in order to have a Hiroshima but an Oslo". The "nuclear option" may refer to a nuclear weapon or to the nuclear reactor near Dimona, which Israel claims is used for scientific research. Peres, in his capacity as the Director General of the Ministry of Defense in the early 1950s, was responsible for building Israel's nuclear capability. In a December 2006 interview, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert stated that Iran aspires "to have a nuclear weapon as America, France, Israel and Russia". Olmert's office later said that the quote was taken out of context; in other parts of the interview, Olmert refused to confirm or deny Israel's nuclear weapon status. On 5 November 2023, amid the 2023 Israel-Hamas War, Heritage Minister Amihai Eliyahu stated that the use of atomic

weapons in the Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip could be "one of the possibilities". He was subsequently suspended by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu from attending cabinet meetings.

Additionally, Israel developed the Begin Doctrine of counter-proliferation and preventive strikes, denying other regional actors the ability to acquire their own nuclear weapons. Mossad agents triggered explosions in April 1979 at a French production plant near Toulon, damaging two reactor cores destined for Iraqi reactors. Mossad agents may also have been behind the assassinations of an Egyptian nuclear engineer in Paris as well as two Iraqi engineers, all working for the Iraqi nuclear program. The Israeli Air Force conducted Operation Opera and Operation Orchard, destroying the Iraqi and Syrian nuclear reactors in 1981 and 2007, respectively. Operation Babylon was a surprise attack by the IAF on an Iraqi nuclear plant at Osirak, near Baghdad. 16 planes took off from the Etzion airbase, in eastern Sinai, on Sunday June 7, 1981. 8 of the planes were F-16 Fighter Falcons, carrying two 2,000 pound laser-guided bombs. The other 8 were F-15 Eagles, carrying air-to-air missiles and electronic countermeasure pods. Flying low the planes avoided detection by the radar of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Not a single Iraqi missile was fired at the IAF planes. The attack lasted two minutes. The Iraqi nuclear reactor, called Tammuz, was destroyed. The attack occurred because it was determined that Iraq was developing or had nuclear weapons although it was determined that the nuclear weapons could have been removed diplomatically, weapons grade plutonium can be used to fuel civilian nuclear power plants for generating electricity. After Iraq attacked Israel with Scud missiles during the 1991 Gulf War, Israel went on full-scale nuclear alert and mobile nuclear missile launchers were deployed.

On September 6, 2007, Israel launched an air strike dubbed Operation Orchard against a target in the Deir ez-Zor region of Syria. While Israel refused to comment, unnamed US officials said Israel had shared intelligence with them that North Korea was cooperating with Syria on some sort of nuclear facility. Both Syria and North Korea denied the allegation and Syria filed a formal complaint with the United Nations. The International Atomic Energy Agency concluded in May 2011 that the destroyed facility was "very likely" an undeclared nuclear reactor. On January 7, 2007, The Sunday Times reported that Israel had drawn up plans to destroy three Iranian nuclear facilities. Israel swiftly denied the specific allegation and analysts expressed doubts about its reliability. Also in 2007 Israel pressed for United Nations economic sanctions against Iran, and repeatedly threatened to launch a military strike on Iran if the United States did not do so first. Israel is widely believed to be behind the assassination of a number of Iranian nuclear scientists. The death of the Iranian physicist Ardesheer Hassanpour, who may have been involved in the nuclear program, has been claimed by the intelligence group Stratfor to have also been a Mossad assassination. The 2010 Stuxnet malware is widely believed to have been developed by Israel and the United States. It spread worldwide but appears to have been designed to target the Natanz Enrichment Plant, where it reportedly destroyed up to 1,000 centrifuges.

Prior to Israel's creation in 1948, a Zionist underground existed in the US for the purpose of smuggling war materials to Palestine, in violation of the Truman administration's embargo on such shipments. Although FBI investigations resulted in several convictions, all but one of those convicted escaped going to prison. It was not until 1954 that the US government made any effort to punish an American citizen for passing classified information to Israel. November 21, 1985, was a remarkable day. FBI agents arrested a civilian terrorism analyst working for the US Navy, Jonathan Jay Pollard, outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington, where he had gone seeking political asylum. Six days later, Pollard was arraigned in federal district court on several counts of espionage against the United States as a paid agent for the government of Israel. Pollard is only the second American citizen ever to be formally accused of passing classified information to the Israeli government. In 1978, two Congressional

committees studied Washington's posture toward the activities of "friendly" intelligence services in the United States. Both found that the FBI did not aggressively search out illegal activities, as it did in the case of "hostile" intelligence services.

Enriched uranium was vanishing from an American atomic energy company with close ties to the Israeli government. In 1957, the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC) was set up in Apollo, Pennsylvania, to process and reprocess nuclear fuel, among other things. In the mid-1960s, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) discovered that NUMEC could not account for all the enriched uranium that was supposed to be in its possession. Especially suspect was the company's relationship with Israel. Early on, NUMEC had signed a consulting and procurement agreement with Israel. In 1965, it established a subsidiary in Israel of which the Israeli government was half-owner. At least one FBI source believed that packages from the US to the Israeli subsidiary, supposedly containing material for agricultural research, were capable of holding the missing uranium. The FBI put NUMEC's president, Zalman Shapiro, under surveillance and wiretapped his phone, only to discover that Shapiro used an encoded phone device to communicate directly to the Israeli consulate in New York. There were never any indictments. "Israelis were caught in the Pentagon with unauthorized documents," one US official told former Congressman Paul Findley, "sometimes scooping up the contents of 'inboxes' on desk tops." This official recalled that a number of Israelis were very quietly asked to leave the US as a result of such activities; no formal charges were ever filed against them. Several US officials told Findley that the Israelis would submit orders for military items they were not supposed to have or even to know about — using top-secret code numbers and sometimes precise specifications. Presumably they obtained the information from friendly executive branch contacts, but no official efforts were undertaken to discover the sources of the leaks. Pollard was not the only American arrested in 1985 for breaches of security involving Israel. In May, Richard Kelly Smyth, a NATO consultant with a high-level security clearance, was indicted for illegally shipping krytrons to Israel — devices which can, among other uses, trigger nuclear weapons. Smyth's company, Milco Incorporated of Huntington Beach, California, acted as the American agent for the deal on behalf of Heli Corporation, an Israeli trading company owned by Arnon Milchan, an international businessman. The Israelis denied any intention to use the krytrons to trigger nuclear weapons.

Israel was originally expected to sign the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and on June 12, 1968, Israel voted in favor of the treaty in the UN General Assembly. However, when the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August by the Soviet Union delayed ratification around the world, Israel's internal division and hesitation over the treaty became public. In 1996, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. Arab nations have accused the United States of practicing a double standard in criticizing Iran's nuclear program while ignoring Israel's possession of nuclear weapons. According to a statement by the Arab League, Arab states will withdraw from the NPT if Israel acknowledges having nuclear weapons but refuses to open its facilities to international inspection and destroy its arsenal. In a statement to the May 2009 preparatory meeting for the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the US delegation reiterated the longstanding US support for "universal adherence to the NPT", but uncharacteristically named Israel among the four countries that have not done so. An Israeli official dismissed the suggestion that it would join the NPT and questioned the effectiveness of the treaty. As of 2019, Israel remains the only country in the Middle East believed to possess nuclear weapons. The Samson Option refers to Israel's deterrence strategy of massive retaliation with nuclear weapons as a "last resort" against a country whose military has invaded and/or destroyed much of Israel.

Chapter IV Quarter

The word quarter has many meanings, to many people, including to more than 700,000 property tax evading Jewish settlers paying cheap rents on land that was unlawfully seized by the Israel Defense Force in West Bank, East Jerusalem, Golan Heights, and until Hamas was once elected by the European Union (EU) in 2005, in Gaza. While it is not a crime to sometimes fail to say quarter because the term has so many mind-blowing meanings, it is a war crime to say, “no quarter”, and judges must not fail to emphasize quarter in their arrest warrants to stop Benjamin Netanyahu's murder – falsely associated with his artificially beating heart, to the point it is advised no one having had heart surgery should be allowed any sort of military command, having suffered the same from Dick Cheney. As a law of war, Quarter is fundamental to solving Netanyahu's one-sided violence, whereby his crime of aggression is unstoppable because he has illegally sworn to deny every Hamas member quarter, bombs indiscriminately in their direction and tries no arrest warrants, the misaligned enemy-monger superstitiously fears may stop his “beating heart” whereas prosecutor is pronounced “satan” in Hebrew. Consequently, the word quarter is all that is wanted to sentence the mass murderer to a relatively benevolent and especially jealous prison, who cannot detain dead people, who tell no tales, that might otherwise be judged to end the crime of aggression Art. 8 *bis* of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors, to threaten an adversary therewith or to conduct hostilities on this basis in Art. 40 – Quarter. Parties are obligated to safeguard an enemy who is *hors de combat* in Art. 41 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) (1977) pursuant to common Art. 3(1) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

United Nations and States flags form the lower Quarters on their respective side of Palestine, on the left, and Israel, on the right, to complete the escutcheon, the coat of arms of the Holy Land. The much maligned term human shield is unconstitutionally vague. A human shield is phobically and lethally described, whereby the presence of a protected person may not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The Status and Treatment of Protected Persons is described in Part III of the Fourth Geneva Convention especially in Section II Aliens in the Territory of a Party to the Conflict and Section III Occupied Territories regarding the right to leave and the cancellation of restrictive measures in Arts. 45 and 46. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (1970) makes it very clear no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal; and provides for good behavior.

Enough heraldry, having promised the combatants Quarter, it is time to calculate the exact amount of reparations due from Palestine and from Israel to neutralize the damage to person, property and reputation caused by their respective crimes of aggression, that obviously transcend national boundaries, with particularly grave and seemingly irreparable breeches of the Geneva Conventions, as summarized in Art. 146-148 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). As the prospective jackpot winner, the State of Palestine is especially obligated to eagerly adopt a policy of immediately paying reparations for every terrorist attack against Israel and Israelis, for which Netanyahu's revenge is excruciatingly disproportionate, at twice the advertised UN Compensation Commission rates, after 33 years of 3 percent inflation since 1990. The purpose of paying reparations would be primarily to do the right thing for the victims of international terrorism, in a somewhat privileged way so as not to get ripped off, and incidentally prohibit international terrorism by national-separatists, rationally, on the basis of cost to the nation, and prevent the incessantly revenge killing that has, for instance, fueled

armed conflict between Israel and Palestine since 1948 in the absence of adequate compensation to sustain the rule of law. The system of compensation for victims of war set forth by United Nations Security Council Compensation Commission for Iraq-Kuwait are applicable to the victims of all conflicts and disasters worldwide. The rates are as follows;

1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action \$2,500 -\$4,000 for an individual and \$5,000-\$8,000 for a family (1990); \$5,000 - \$8,000 for an individual and \$10,000 - \$16,000 for a family (2023)
2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between \$2,500 and \$10,000 (1990); \$5,000 and \$10,000 (2023)
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to \$100,000 (1990); \$100,000 (2023).
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than \$100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other government property; and damage to the environment.

The State of Palestine is obligated to pay for the damages to person and property caused in the Simchat Torah attack by Hamas. The Israeli numbers may shift, but it is estimated that there were 1,400 victims, about 1,200 were killed and a dwindling number of about 200 were taken hostage. Due to the law of diminishing returns, high profile and atrocity of the initial Simchat Torah attack of this major war, with more than 10,000 casualties, being taken hostage by Hamas should be construed as serious bodily harm, although Hamas are said to be kind jailers, when not slaughtered by indiscriminate Israeli attacks, and entitled to the maximum benefit of \$10,000 per capita, the families of all the casualties are furthermore entitled to same maximum \$10,000 per capita benefit, for a total of \$14 million survivor benefits to be distributed amongst 1,400 beneficiaries, plus an indeterminate amount of injury and property damage, nowhere near as extensive as the property damage caused by Israeli bombings in Gaza, to establish credibility for the professional opinion of the Palestine Authority when convenient, at an additional cost of maybe only \$10 million. The minimum benefit would be \$5,000 death or serious injury benefit, plus an additional \$5,000 for surviving hostages, for as little as \$10 million. An alternate way to compensate hostages would be to pay them for both relocation and serious bodily injury, an important concept for people who have been injured, lost family members and had to relocate. When the ceasefire is re-established, Israel may nickel and dime Palestine for every rocket, suicide and other bona fide terrorist attack, fee simple. Palestine Authority may pay \$10 million to establish beneficiaries, as much as another \$14 million to settle claims, and is encouraged to solicit an email for peace proposals in Hebrew, Arabic and English. The United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) would surely grant the Palestine Authority \$24 million to compensate the Simchat Torah victims with great interest in the reciprocity of Israel.

The Gaza Strip is 140 square miles on the East Coast of the Mediterranean Sea surrounded by Egypt

and Israel. The population of Gaza Strip is estimated to be nearly 2.3 million at year end 2023, with nearly half the population under the age of 18, and 657,000 living in Gaza City. Gaza has a high growth rate of about 1.99 percent. Gaza has one of the world's highest population densities. The Strip contains eight refugee camps. About 825,000 Gazans (78 percent of total) and their descendants are registered refugees from the 1948 war as are 583,000 West Bankers (30 percent of total). Not all refugees reside in refugee camps: 55 percent of Gaza refugees live in 8 refugee camps while only 27 percent of West Bank refugees live in 19 camps. The United Nations estimates 40 percent of the population of Gaza is in danger, but this does not do the intensity of the indiscriminate bombing, that has taken the lives of over 100 UN personnel, justice, and the case should be made to pay every Gaza household, except those on the Hamas payroll hogging the bomb-shelters, and bona fide fugitives from Israeli arrest warrants, a total relocation benefit population of 2.2 million. Gaza is probably the absolutely most dangerous poverty trap in the world, at this time. Gaza is cut off from the West Bank by Israel and Egypt is hostile to Hamas due to arms smuggling and the two highest rates of corruption by US International Military Assistance go to Israel, followed by Egypt, who should really take a greater interest in harboring Arab refugees from Gaza, without any threats or violence by Israel or Hamas. Residents may be confined to the Gaza Strip but Palestinians definitely have a right to asylum and all 2.2 million persons should be compensated for the cost of relocating their households, 50 percent children under 15, for a total of about 1.1 million benefits. Because Israel does not give Hamas Quarter, Israel cannot be trusted to speculate about the identities of Gazans and this money should be administered by UNRWA to victims in Gaza, honoring Israel's wish they not compensate people on the Hamas payroll. 1.1 relocation benefits costing between \$5,000 to \$8,000 for individuals and \$10,000 to \$16,000 for families, would cost an average of about \$10,000 per household for a total cost of about \$11 billion. An additional amount would be charged to benefit the families of more than 20,000 Gaza residents killed and 60,000 who suffered serious bodily injury also at the average rate of \$10,000, for a total cost of about \$800 million, in addition Israel would be liable to UNRWA for any further casualty or injury to Palestinians due to Israeli military intervention. Breadwinners value between \$10,000 and \$16,000 for a number bereaved survivors, including spouses and minor children, death benefits for children and persons without surviving dependents, would be the minimum \$5,000, without any loopholes regarding the highest rate of child casualty in any conflict in the world.

Reciprocity for the initial \$10 million payment, plus as much as another \$14 million, from Palestine would be \$12 billion, plus a to be determined amount of real property and business claims more or less than \$100,000 to be paid over the course of the next five years by Israel. A Public Housing Authority (PHA) Capital Fund Program (CFP) five year plan for Palestine Reconstruction is sought to be produced by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) pursuant to 24CFR Part 905. A UN assessment released on 14 December 2023, reported nearly 40,000 buildings or about 18% of all pre-conflict structures have been damaged or destroyed in the Gaza Strip since the conflict began on Oct. 7. Around 1.9 million people, or about 85% of the population, have fled their homes. It can be estimated that about 20 percent of Gazans, maybe 380,000 people, lost their homes and 100 percent of Gazans would prefer to live in the West Bank, right now, but access is blocked by Israel. To maximize revenues and minimize collective punishment of low rent seeking settlers, it is proposed that an annual property tax of about 1 percent of the actual cost of Israeli buildings constructed on land stolen from Palestine be imposed, and should submit the Israeli building permits, for every structure, with a reasonable permit fee to the Palestine Authority (PA) who would issue any further building permits in Palestine, with the advice of the United Nations. Those low rent settlements and outposts unwilling, unable or too stereotypically Jewish to pay Palestine the property tax, and consequential rent increase, would obligate Israel and/or Israeli insurance to pay to relocate Israeli

settlers at the international rate of \$5,000 for an untroubled individual to up to \$16,000 for a large family, out of respect for the *force majeure* of the UN vote. A major consideration for Israel is that in return for vacating a settlement and turning it over the Palestine Authority in good, un-sabotaged, un-boobytrapped condition, for immediate occupation by refugees from densely populated Gaza, especially those who lost their homes to bombings, Israel would satisfy those claims for property damage, if assessed to be equal or greater in value than the home they lost, in excess of debris removal and re-forestation of public parks or farms.

The HUD five year plan for Palestine Reconstruction shall study the proposed implementation of a reasonable property tax by the Palestine Authority (PA) on Israeli settlements. In the United States property taxes are usually imposed by a millage rate, whereby one divides the millage rate by 1,000 and multiplies that percentage times the value of the home's value to calculate the annual property tax. Property tax are a large to largest single source of revenue for state and local governments, with estimates between 17 and 30.1 percent of general revenues. In 2022 property tax rates in the United States ranged from 0.3 percent in Hawaii, where the median home costs \$1,196,336 for which the average property tax is \$6,468 to 1.79 percent in New Jersey, where the media home costs \$531,742 for which the median property tax is \$9,527. State and local governments collected about \$600 billion in property taxes in 2020. As of January 2023, there are 144 Israeli settlements in the West Bank, including 12 in East Jerusalem. There are over 100 unsubsidized Israeli outposts in the West Bank. In total, over 450,000 Israeli settlers live in the West Bank excluding East Jerusalem, with an additional 220,000 Jewish settlers residing in East Jerusalem. Additionally, over 25,000 Israeli settlers live in the Golan Heights and owe property taxes to Syria. Israeli settlements had previously been built within the Egyptian territory of the Sinai Peninsula, and within the Palestinian territory of the Gaza Strip; however, Israel evacuated and dismantled the 18 Sinai settlements following the 1979 Egypt–Israel peace agreement and all of the 21 settlements in the Gaza Strip, along with four in the West Bank, in 2005 as part of its unilateral disengagement from Gaza.

All told, a total of about 700,000 persons pay cheap rent to a total of 157 self-determinate, subsidized Israeli settlements and another 100, smaller, unsubsidized outposts on land stolen from Palestine. Real property value of these illegal Israeli settlements, constructed on stolen land, and not intended for resale, must be assessed. Actual construction costs appreciated with 3 percent inflation, plus a one time building permit transfer fee, are thought to be more in synch with the socio-economy. than putting an artificially high market value on the structures, constructed on stolen land, that were never intended to be sold, to entrap poor Jews with criminally cheap rents and promise of IDF protection. A UN Peacekeeping mission is sought to replace the IDF for policing Israeli settlers, who would not longer be able to steal land or construct building in Palestine without a permit issued by the PA. The method of property tax assessment and rate are open to debate by the PA and UN. Palestine must legislate the rate and the date the United Nations would begin enforcing a property tax by adding the amount of any unpaid property taxes to the amount of unpaid compensation and any other arrears, that might be incurred before Israel's vote in the General Assembly is restored under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

Chapter V United Nations Peacekeeping Assessment

1. The weight of gold which came in to Solomon in one year was 666 talents of gold (1 Kings 10:14)(2 Chronicles 9:13). And the beast was given a mouth uttering haughty and blasphemous words, and it was allowed to exercise authority for forty-two months (Rev 13:5). His number is 666 (Revelation 13:9, 10 & 16-18). O Prophet! why do you forbid (yourself) that which Allah has made lawful for you;

you seek to please your wives; and Allah is Forgiving, Merciful (The Prohibition 66:1). O you who believe! save yourselves and your families from a fire whose fuel is men and stones; over it are angels stern and strong, they do not disobey Allah in what He commands them, and do as they are commanded (The Prohibition 66:6). Thy people called it a lie, and yet it is the truth. Say, I have not charge over you; to every prophecy is a set time, and in the end ye shall know (Cattle 6:66). Say: Come I will recite what your Lord has forbidden to you-- (remember) that you do not associate anything with Him and show kindness to your parents, and do not slay your children for (fear of) poverty-- We provide for you and for them-- and do not draw nigh to indecencies, those of them which are apparent and those which are concealed, and do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden except for the requirements of justice; this He has enjoined you with that you may understand (Cattle 6:151).

2. Terrorism is defined as violent acts or acts dangerous to human life, that are in violation of the criminal laws, that appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping by 18USC§2331. Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act by Art. 2(1)(b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

3. Whereas, Palestine and Israel are in flagrant violation of the cessation of hostilities, called for by the Secretary-General and General Assembly of the United Nations, needed to facilitate the release and repatriation of prisoners of war pursuant to Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949).

4. Wherefore, both Palestine and Israel are held to want judgment regarding Arts. 3, 28, 33, 54 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

5. Whereby, the International Criminal Court is advised to prosecute Benjamin Netanyahu for causing 66 percent of the casualties in the Palestine Israel conflict since 1948 under Arts. 35(2) and 40 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977. This conflict has the highest rate of child casualty of any conflict in the world. From 2000 to around 2022; 1,317 of 6,371 Palestinian casualties were minors, 21 percent and 124 of 1,083 Israeli casualties were minors, 12 percent, Netanyahu's proportion of the carnage increased from about 6,666 before the current conflict, 30 percent of 20,000 historical deaths. Now, two months since October 7, 2023, more than 17,000 have been slain, bringing Netanyahu's share to about 24,000, including more than 100 UN personnel, of 38,000 - 66 percent to update *Prosecutor v. Benjamin Netanyahu* HA-10-11-23.

6. Wherefore, Palestine, Israel and a 50,000-100,000 strong Arabic speaking UN Peacekeeping Mission are said to be “eternally damned” to the jurisdiction of the “UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal (UNPITT)” under Arts. 2(4), 51 and 95 of the UN Charter (1945) pursuant to reparation of Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). 100,000 UN Peacekeepers would be responsible for policing Gaza, the international border between Israel and Palestine and settlements, at a cost of \$8 billion a year, for a period of three and one half years, 42 months, before Palestine and Israel law enforcement are retrained by UN Peacekeeping, surplus to Palestine reconstruction.

7. The approved budget for the 2022- 2023 peacekeeping fiscal year is \$6.45 billion. A winning Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal would increase the total cost of UN Peacekeeping to \$14.5 billion. A provisional UN peacekeeping assessment of \$14.5 billion this 2023, is estimated, up 123 percent from \$6.45 billion, due to the estimated \$8 billion advance annual cost of the 42 month initial authorization for said, "UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal (UNPITT)". For instance, the 26.94 percent US share of the UN Peacekeeping assessment would increase 75 percent from around \$1,751 million to \$3,063 million this 2023.
8. The Secretary-General and General Assembly, having failed to achieve a UN System budget in excess of \$70 billion by June 2023 (Rev. 13.5) , hereby stand corrected for their blasphemous persecution of the UN Peacekeeping budget for more than 42 months since 2018 (and derelict 3 percent inflation for armed services since a high of \$7.8 billion in 2017 pursuant to the Iron Law of Wages in Haiti, Yemen etc. The UN General Assembly must assess this dramatic 123 percent increase in regular UN Peacekeeping assessment as compensation by the Secretary-General for recklessly torturing peacekeepers with the number of the beast, beginning in 2019 when he first cut the UN Peacekeeping assessment to \$6.7 billion from \$7.3 billion in 2018.
9. MINUSMA has suffered more than 300 fatalities, making it the deadliest UN peacekeeping mission. With a budget of \$1.2 billion, MINUSMA was also the UN's most expensive mission. MUNISMA employed 15,779 total personnel, including 15,209 uniformed personnel, all of whom should be evacuated and keep the assessed and voluntary contributions they received for 2023. The mission to Sudan has also evacuated.
10. 666 percent of \$1.2 billion equals a minimum of \$8 billion for 100,000 Arabic speaking UN Peacekeepers to be eternally damned, to make up for the shortfall in civilian law enforcement to 10,000 from 50,000 in Gaza, before Hamas was once elected, enforce the ceasefire, operate Iron Dome Missile Defense systems in Gaza and West Bank, prosecute Hamas members, and detain war criminals, by the United Nations Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal,
11. Normal annual inflation of 3 percent for armed services spending from the UN Peacekeeping high assessment of \$7,853 million in 2017 over six years to 2023 would have come to \$9,267 million in 2023.
12. The \$14.5 billion annual cost of UN Peacekeeping beginning in 2024 is justified by the \$8 billion annual cost of Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal to be authorized for 42 months, with any surplus to supplement reparations paid by Palestine and Israel.
13. Over this 3.5 year authorization, the total assessed cost of this UN Peacekeeping and Reparation Mission is estimated to be \$28 billion to the UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal (UNPITT).
14. The high cost is consequential to legal punishment for both the UN Peacekeeping assessment cuts since 2017 and blasphemous persecution since 2018. Before updating the UN Peacekeeping ledger, \$28 billion is thought to cost slightly more than usual compensation for being shortchanged 3 percent inflation over a period of 6 years pursuant to the Iron Law of Wages.

15. After the 42 month UN Peacekeeping authorization, total annual UN Peacekeeping costs will subside to \$10,240 million 2026-2027, with the Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal taking the lion's share of unclaimed inflation, with missions to Yemen, Haiti etc.

16. A Just and Lasting Ceasefire in the Holy Land is said “Shalom”.

17. Israel's war against Hamas has taken more than 17,000 lives. The war began on October 7, 2023, when the FBI dosed Hamas militants with Supernova music festival flyers, who crossed the border and killed about 1,400 people, including more than 800 at the rave on Simchat Tora, a day when Jews drink liquor and parade the Tora scroll around the synagogue, after reading the entire book over the course of the year, and are particularly drunk. Israel was excessively defensive and did not merely repel the invaders, stop at the border and prosecute Hamas for the release of hostages and detention of war criminals. Israel launched their largest airstrike on Gaza in history, ostensibly to assassinate, rather than arrest and bring to trial, Hamas war criminals, but actually indiscriminately murdering the civilian and diplomatic population, and causing extensive destruction to property in Gaza, with reckless disregard for the lives of the hostages, the humanitarian laws of war and United Nations.

18. Ceasefire provides for the release and repatriation of prisoners of war, trial of war criminals under Art. 118 of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949). The release and repatriation of prisoners of war upon the cessation of hostilities has long been recognized by the US Supreme Court in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld* (2004), *Kiyemba v. Obama* (2009) with references to Jan P. Chermatz & Harold M. Wit, *Repatriation of Prisoners of War and the 1949 Geneva Convention*, 62 Yale L.J. 391, 392 (1953); Christiane Shields Delessert, *Release and Repatriation of Prisoners of War at the End of Active Hostilities: A Study of Article 118, Paragraph 1, of the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, 157-165 (1977).

19. Reparations for damages are due pursuant to Arts. 3, 28, 33, 54, 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

20. The United Nations (UN) Security Council first vetoed a cease fire between Israel and Palestine territories without regard for Art. 2(4), 39 and 51 of the UN Charter and common Art. 3 of the Geneva Conventions. Second, they vetoed sanctions against Hamas political party for terrorism pursuant to the UN Sanctions Committee. Third, they vetoed the Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal. The first draft was vetoed because it was drafted by Russia, the second was vetoed by the United States and this third veto must be construed as an assessment for UN Peacekeeping pursuant to The Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/76/262 (2022).

21. The Secretary General defended both UN staff, who are being killed in airstrikes on their homes in Palestine, and himself against a 7 millionth charge of negligent manslaughter by clearly calling for a ceasefire. The General Assembly clearly sustained the cease fire, in a nearly unanimous resolution that Israel does not respect as binding and the United States voted against pursuant to The Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council A/76/262 (2022).

22. The 'UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and Israel' shall command the UN Peacekeeping Mission to protect UN Personnel and civilians in Gaza, West Bank, and Israel eternally damned to the UN Palestine Israel

Terrorism Tribunal by Art. 95 of the UN Charter.

23. Israel is under real UN sanctions. Government officials of Gaza are not under “sanctions”, they can only be removed from office, pursuant to a free and fair election Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). Hamas has been ruled terrorist by the UN, but can only be sanctioned for not being re-elected since 2007. Netanyahu may also be removed from office due to his unlawful order to kill Hamas that is clearly in violation of Art. 40 of Protocol I whereby “It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors, to threaten an adversary therewith or to conduct hostilities on this basis” under Art. 40 of Protocol I (1977).

24. The Biden Administration is in violation of UN sanctions against Israel in regards to a proposal to send \$154 million in tank shells to Israel. Both Biden and Trump election frauds may be removed for violating the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit 22USC§6303. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, the most murderous official, lawyer, Jew in the world, must be removed, post-haste, before the next election, for stuffing the ballot with racist Republicans and the murdering white Democrat who won the Jan. 6 counting 3USC§15. The US has been warned that it may not send Israel any International Military Assistance, except Iron Dome missile defense system munitions, until after Israel has stopped murdering civilians in Gaza, and been prosecuted for war crimes, unless Israel is genuinely in need of “military supremacy assistance” against armed attack. The United States must prohibit International Military Finance to Israel pursuant to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and 18USC§2339C. Until Israel honors the UN cease fire and Netanyahu is prosecuted for war crimes, or Israel truly exhibits the need for military supremacy assistance. Israel is a terrorist organization ineligible for military assistance, except for Iron Dome missile defense system munitions from the US, accountable to the UNPITT. Equality of Iron Dome missile defense systems is sought between Palestine and Israel, but a customs union seems more peaceful. Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez has emphasized that no security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights 22USC§2304.

25. US President Jo Biden's treasonous finance of a border wall in Texas, must also be prohibited International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and 18USC§2339C. The border wall finance is likely to have fomented the Hamas attack, taking a large quantity of antidepressants seized by customs at the Texas border and transporting them to the federal amphetamine manufacturing facility in Oregon, spilling on an airline pilot whose defense accuses Oregon of being the federal amphetamine manufacturing facility, on the way to the keg party in Gaza. Texas International Terrorism for a Tattletale is described as one of those incessant reincarnations of the Kennedy assassination.

26. Three days after the treacherous attack on drunken Simchat Tora revelers, the UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and Israel released their report on October 10, 2023. the report emphasizes that the only path towards ending violence and achieving sustainable peace is through strict observance of international law throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel. This requires addressing the root causes of the conflict, including the occupation of Palestinian territory, and allowing the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination. The atrocities we have witnessed since 7 October add an unprecedented urgency to our conclusions and recommendations. Civilians and civilian objects should always be protected. They are never a legitimate target. All parties must uphold their duty to protect

them under international humanitarian law. Following the attack on Israel launched by Hamas on 7 October, the Commission has begun collecting evidence of war crimes committed by Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups and by Israeli security forces.

27. Israel has not honored the UN cease fire and IDF decision-makers and war criminals, will be equally sentenced, with Hamas Simchat Tora attackers, by the international tribunal. It was not lawful for Israel to attack Gaza, they exceeded their right to self-defense against armed attack when the Simchat Tora attackers were killed or driven out of Israeli territory pursuant to Art. 2(4) and Art. 51 of the UN Charter. Israel should not imprecisely target Hamas leaders with assassination with indiscriminately used bombs, they should have ceased fire and solicited for the prosecution of the perpetrators and Hamas organization by the UN. Israel did not thereby lose the right for the UN to finally abolish and prosecute Hamas under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel won the right for the UN to equally prosecute Israeli conduct of Netanyahu under the laws of war by the same UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal.

28. The civilian population of Gaza has been wrongfully and disproportionately punished by air strikes, and threatened invasion, that would conflict with the UN Security Council cease fire. Damages to person and property, including the forced relocation order trapping Gaza residents, are insured by the UN Security Council Compensation Commission at Israel's expense. Palestine will also have to compensate for the damage to person and property caused by the initial Hamas attack pursuant to Art. 146-148 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

29. It was held that the essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is non-repetition (oft-censured) and that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed *Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29 November 1919* (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) cited by *Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* No. 131 on 9 July 2004.

30. UN Peacekeepers are needed to police Gaza, the Israel Palestine border and Israeli settlements in Palestine. UN Peacekeepers are wanted to boost law enforcement from 10,000 to 50,000, pre-Hamas levels, in Gaza. Hamas would be abolished as a political party, all members would be prosecuted and war criminals detained. Apartheid IDF protection of belligerent Jewish settlers in Palestine, would be protected by and face a civil trial for eviction served by UN Peacekeeping. The border wall would be dismantled. Equality of national customs weapon, food and drug seizure destruction.

31. Globally, the UN reports the absolute number of war deaths has been declining since 1946, yet, conflict and violence are currently on the rise. According to the Peace Research Institute in Oslo, in 2022 there were a total of 137 internationally recognized armed conflicts, 55 state based and 82 non-state conflicts. Fifty-five active state based conflicts were recorded in 38 conflict-affected countries. Eight of these 55 conflicts were classified as wars – meaning over 1,000 battle-related deaths were recorded within the calendar year. There has been an increase in state-based conflicts in the past decade, with over 50 such conflicts each year for the past eight years. In 2022, battle-related deaths from state-based conflicts more than doubled from the previous year. The war in Ethiopia's Tigray region accounted for over 100,000 battle-related deaths in 2022, even more than Russia's invasion of Ukraine which accounted for more than 81,000 deaths. More state-based conflict battle-related deaths

took place in 2022 than any year since 1994. The wars in Ukraine and Ethiopia were the primary contributors to over 237,000 battle-related deaths in 2022. Africa remains the region with the most state-based conflicts per year in 2022 (26), followed by Asia (17), the Middle East (8), Europe (3), and the Americas (1)

32. The only other period since 1946 when more than 50 state-based conflicts have been recorded was during the early 1990s due to the the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. In the Cold War, the United States and Soviet Union often supported different sides in civil wars. However, with the end of the Cold War, the funding for civil wars dried up, and many of the conflicts related to the former Soviet Union were short lived, leading to a substantial decrease in conflict in the late 1990s and 2000s. In 2017, almost half a million people across the world were killed in homicides, far surpassing the 89,000 killed in active armed conflicts and the 19,000 killed in terrorist attacks. More than 99 per cent of all terrorist-related deaths occur in countries involved in a violent conflict or with high levels of political terror. While the number of nuclear weapons has dropped from more than 60,000 during the Cold War to around 14,000 today, nuclear weapons are more powerful today, and relations between nuclear-armed states are on amphetamine. Cold War fears were clearly re-frozen by the COVID “cold”, in which emergency more than 6 million people perished worldwide from vaccine propaganda, not telling the masses to wash their nose and take echinacea to cure COVID, RSV and flu.

33. Overall, fatalities from one-sided violence increased in 2022 compared to previous years. Fatalities from non-state actors increased in 2022 and are at the highest point since 2015, reaching more than 7,200 fatalities, compared to more than 4,600 by government actors. While the number of non-state actors who perpetrated one-sided violence is higher, we have seen an increase in the number of governments who are responsible for one-sided violence. In 2022, sixteen governments committed one-sided violence. This increase is linked to the wars that have been active throughout the year; the governments of Russia and Eritrea are both responsible for more than 1,000 one-sided fatalities in Ukraine and Ethiopia, respectively. The Omoro Liberation Army (OLA) belonging to Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group, Fano, an Amhara militia group, and the TPLF are all responsible for one-sided violence in Ethiopia. The number of groups using one-sided violence decreased in both the Middle East and Asia between 2021 and 2022. Conversely, the number of armed groups using one-sided violence increased in Africa (from 28 to 30), the Americas (5 to 9) and in Europe (0 to 1).

34. Following 2021, which saw a 56% increase in battle-related deaths from 2020, the increase in 2022 was 142%, with more than 204,000 battle-related deaths. 2022 had the highest number of battle-related deaths in a single conflict-year since the Iraq government offensive towards Kurdistan in 1988. Compared to ten years ago, the number of conflicts in Africa has nearly doubled, from 15 in 2013 to 26 in 2022. During the same time period, battle-related deaths increased by more than five times. The continued decrease in the number of conflicts in the Middle East is noteworthy, declining from a peak at 12 in 2018 to 8 in 2022, but this number is still high compared to the early 2000s. Alongside the declining number of conflicts in the Middle East, battle-related deaths in the region are also in decline. In 2022, slightly more than 5,000 battle-related deaths were recorded, far lower than in previous years when Syria was home to some of the deadliest conflicts in the world. In Asia, the number of state-based conflicts has remained relatively steady for the past decade.

35. Non-state conflicts also increased compared to previous years. In 2022, 82 non-state conflicts were recorded resulting in 20,800 battle-related deaths. Despite the increase in the number of non-state conflicts from 76 in 2021, battle-related deaths from such conflicts decreased to just over 20,800 – a

decrease of more than 4,000 from the previous year. The increase in non-state conflicts is partially because of the expansion of the Islamic State across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The terrorist group was involved in conflicts in 15 countries in 2022. More than 11,800 fatalities from one-sided violence were recorded across 30 countries in 2022, a slight increase from the 10,700 such fatalities in 2021. Non-state actors were responsible for the majority of fatalities from one-sided violence in 2022; 7,231 fatalities resulted from non-state actor perpetrated one-sided violence compared to 4,615 from government actors. While the dominant type of state-based conflict is civil conflict, over the past decade, civil conflicts have become increasingly internationalized. A civil conflict is regarded as internationalized if one or more third-party governments are involved in the conflict through contributing or deploying combat personnel in support of the objective of either side. Of 55 state-based conflicts, 22 were internationalized civil conflicts. Since 2015, internationalized civil conflicts have killed more people per year than civil conflicts without international involvement.

36. One country can have several conflicts. In 2022, 55 conflicts affected 38 countries. In 2022, wars accounted for 17% of all conflicts, up from just 9% in the previous year. These eight wars spanned Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Mali, Nigeria, Russia and Ukraine, Somalia, and Yemen. Notably, after several years of intense warfare between the Government of Syria and Syrian insurgents, the conflict is no longer classified as a war and has deescalated to a low-intensity conflict. This marks a significant change from it being one of the two deadliest conflicts for several consecutive years. In 2021, Afghanistan and Yemen were the two most dominant conflicts, whereas in 2022 Ethiopia and Ukraine escalated to be the two conflicts with the greatest number of battle-related deaths. The unopposed COVID second term WHO Director General is from Ethiopia. To make peace in Ethiopia WHO must hold the flu and COVID vaccines responsible for informing the public, in times of COVID pandemic - wash your nose, take echinacea to cure COVID, RSV and flu. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus might also be able to assess the cost of a UN peacekeeping mission, humanitarian assistance and reparations.

37. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 represents the second deadliest conflict in 2022. The war has resulted in at least 81,500 state-based battle-related deaths and the largest refugee flow within Europe since the breakup of Yugoslavia and subsequent conflicts. UCDP estimates that in the first month of the conflict, at least 10,000 civilians were killed in Mariupol as well as 2,300 civilians in the rest of Ukraine. The war between the governments of Russia and Ukraine is one of only three interstate wars witnessed during that year, the other two being low-intensity conflicts between the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the governments of Iran and Israel. Russia and Putin's ambitions in Ukraine span both territorial and governmental control. However, Ukraine has mounted a strong and sustained defense, with US military assistance and EU asylum. The stalemate is hard on Ukraine who is hard on the autonomous areas where Russian forces have embedded themselves. Otherwise Ukraine has refrained from the use of force in their international relations and the crime of aggression is all Putin's who comes to court now that the United States has been ejected for not for themselves upholding Art. IX of the *Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022. To set impartial precedence for the nonvoting resolution of state based conflicts, all unpaid reparations for damages to person and property of Ukraine, including the autonomous region, are to be billed at twice UN Compensation Commission rates from 1990, after 33 years of 3 percent growth, to Russian arrears under Arts. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter.

38. More delicacy will be required of UN Observer Missions assessing state-based reparations in impoverished developing nations, mostly in conflict with the proliferation of Arabian oil money assisted non-state mercenaries on everyone's kill list, under Art. 14 of the International Convention against Torture (1987) pursuant to *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* 1999-2022 and *Joint Application Instituting Proceedings Concerning a Dispute under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands v. The Syrian Arab Republic)* 8 June 2023. The Government of Somalia's fight against Al-Shabaab has been ongoing since 2008 and has – with the exception of 2013 – consistently been categorized as a war. In 2022, the war resulted in more than 3,000 battle-related deaths. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist insurgency group active in Somalia and Kenya, has progressively gained control of much of rural south and central Somalia and seeks to establish a global caliphate.

39. 2021 marked the deadliest year in Yemen's civil war, which began in September 2014. In 2021, 23,256 battle-related deaths were recorded in the fight between the Government of Yemen and the Forces of the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC). In April 2022, the conflict parties agreed to a UN-mediated ceasefire. During the same month, Interim President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi formed the eight-member Presidential Leadership Council, effectively transferring his power to the Council. Following two ceasefire extensions during the year, the ceasefire lapsed in October. Despite this, both sides have been mostly maintaining their parts of the agreement, and by the end of 2022, the conflict had resulted in 2,899 battle-related deaths, a significant decrease from the previous year. While the conflict itself has significantly de-escalated, the humanitarian situation remains in a dire state, largely referred to as the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

40. Since Burkina Faso held democratic elections in 2015 – the first in the country's history – after mass civil disobedience erupted following then-President Compaore's plan to extend his rule by changing the constitution; he later stepped aside in response to the demonstrations, Burkina Faso has been home to two state-based conflicts and many incidents of one-sided violence. Instability following a transition from authoritarian rule is not uncommon; another example of this is the mass demonstrations and proliferation of militias that followed Saddam Hussein's ousting from power in 2003. In 2022, in addition to a military coup d'état, the two state-based conflicts continued between the Government of Burkina Faso and JNIM, an al-Qaida-loyal jihadist group, and between the government and IS. The conflict with JNIM has been growing in intensity since it was first recorded in 2018 and is now classified as a war, resulting in more than 1,600 battle-related deaths in 2022. The conflict between the government and IS is sustained at a low level, accounting for just over 400 battle-related deaths in 2022.

41. The Government of Mali was also engaged in state-based conflicts with both JNIM and IS in 2022. JNIM challenged the government for control over governmental power, while IS was engaged in conflict with the government over territory. The conflict with JNIM escalated in 2022 to the highest point since the conflict was first recorded in 2017, accounting for at least 1,100 battle-related deaths. Not only did the civilian government face challenges by JNIM, it also saw a military coup d'état in 2020. A military government was installed in August 2020 with the promise of elections and an 18-month transition to civilian rule. However, only nine months later in May 2021, tensions escalated between the civilian transitional government and the military, resulting in a second coup and extension of military rule.

42. February 2022 marked one year since the military coup d'état in Myanmar. Subsequently, several ceasefires and truces have failed and a proliferation of conflicts has reoccurred, reshaping the country's conflict landscape. The number of conflicts escalated to five in both 2021 and 2022 as several previously dormant conflicts reignited amidst the unstable situation. One conflict, between the military government and the National Unity Government of Myanmar (NUG), was classified as a war, and resulted in more than 1,200 battle-related deaths. The Sit-Tat, the military junta associated with the military government, has stated that it will subjugate anyone unwilling to live under military rule; the UCDP recorded 616 fatalities from one-sided violence by the military government of Myanmar in 2022.

43. As a result of several IS victories and territorial expansion efforts in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region in 2021, IS became the most dominant non-state actor in the region. In 2022, three statebased conflicts were recorded in Nigeria, but only one – that between IS and the government – was classified as a war, with at least 1,030 battle-related deaths. The Islamic State West Africa Province has been active in Nigeria since 2015. In an effort to counter the expansion and dominance of IS in the region, the Government of Nigeria has aligned with the governments of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Additionally, the government was engaged in low-intensity conflicts with the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, also known as Boko Haram.

44. In 2022, two major conflicts from the past decade declined in intensity: the conflict in Afghanistan and the conflict in Syria. The decline in battle-related deaths resulted in the recategorization of these from 'war' to 'conflict'. In 2021, the war between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban was the deadliest conflict in the world for the third consecutive year, resulting in nearly 35,000 battle-related deaths in that year alone. However, the conflict was transformed when the Taliban rapidly captured territory and eventually the capital in August 2021. Since taking control of the government, the Taliban has imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law, barring women and girls from public spaces and effectively eliminating women's rights. In 2022, the Government of Afghanistan was recorded in conflicts with IS, the Afghanistan Freedom Front (AFF), and National Resistance Front (NRF), which was aligned with the former government. Additionally, the Taliban government perpetrated one-sided violence during 2022. While battle-related deaths have significantly decreased in Afghanistan, this decline has not extended to other forms of violence. Amnesty International described extrajudicial killings, which are not counted by UCDP, as "widespread and systematic". With Taliban rule once again imposed in Afghanistan, other groups such as Al-Qaida have found a "safe haven" in the country.

45. The conflict between the Government of Syria and the Syrian insurgents continued in 2022 for the eighth consecutive year. However, 2021 and 2022 are the only two years when the conflict was not classified as a war. This follows a ceasefire brokered by Russia and Turkey in March 2020 with the hopes of halting the government from retaking Idlib. The Government of Syria is backed by Russian military and diplomatic support. However, with the invasion of Ukraine, the Government of Russia has decreased its military presence in Syria. The United States is not authorized by the Syrian Government to be deployed there. The *Application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (Canada and the Netherlands v. Syrian Arab Republic) 2023 contends that Syria has committed countless violations of international law, beginning at least in 2011, with its violent repression of civilian demonstrations, when several juveniles were murdered in detention after they had spray-painted anti-government slogans in a public place, officially starting a civil war. The violent repression continued as the situation in Syria devolved into a protracted armed

conflict between the Syrian government and militants bolstered by large numbers of disaffected soldiers.

46. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights observed that of the 350,209 confirmed civilian deaths in Syria between March 2011 and March 2021, 12,259 of these deaths were as a result of the “use of objects and other means” (including sexual violence, death in custody, torture, strangulation, mutilations, beheadings, and hanging), and 1,295 deaths due to the use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons. It would seem that the torture culture of Abu Ghraib Prison in US held Iraq, spread across the border to Syria, due to the leaking of amphetamine, manufactured from large warehouses of drugs, especially the regionally popular antidepressant Captagon, to sell methamphetamine to Lebanon, and leak dimethoxymethamphetamine (DOM), that causes a three day panic attack followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness, if not washed off with water, on the Syrian population, including, especially the Syrian armed forces. It is therefore suggested that the provisional measure should substantively order Syria to destroy, by secure burial, all drugs seized by law enforcement, including all chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons held by the Syrian government, to make it easy for the bruised egos of the Syrian armed service, veterans and militants, to comply with the Convention against Torture.

47. The UCDP categorizes three types of non-state groups: (i) formally organized groups, which refer to any non-governmental group of people who have announced a name for their group and use armed force against another similarly organized group; (ii) informally organized groups, which are composed of supporters of political parties; and (iii) informally organized groups that engage in what are commonly called communal conflicts, which are organized around a common identity such as along religious, ethnic, national, tribal or clan lines. The rise in non-state conflicts is driven by a substantial increase in the number of conflicts between formally organized groups. The number of communal conflicts has also increased gradually in recent years.

48. Mexico stands out as the country with both the greatest number of non-state conflicts and the deadliest non-state conflicts in 2022. The 17 non-state conflicts in Mexico resulted in more than 14,125 battle-related deaths during the year, involving 24 cartels or cartel factions. Six of these dyads were classified as wars by the UCDP, or conflicts resulting in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths in a calendar year. Cartels, such as the Sinaloa Cartel, Juarez Cartel, and Los Zetas, fight each other for control of drug trafficking routes and often use violence to settle disputes, as credible threats of future violence, or to coerce cooperation. Battle-related deaths increased steadily between 2007 and 2011. This is primarily due to the breakdown in the truce between the Juarez Cartel and Sinaloa Cartel in 2007, leading to more than 8,700 battle-related deaths during this period between the two cartels. Battle-related deaths in Mexico have increased dramatically in the past five years. In fact, 75% of all the recorded battle-related deaths from non-state conflicts in Mexico are from 2018 and onwards. In addition to the spike in battle-related deaths, we’ve seen a proliferation in the number of cartels or cartel factions involved in dyads – from just five cartels in 2009 to 24 in 2022. Many observers point to increased militarization as one factor exacerbating the deadly situation in the country, citing increases in violence following military operations. Another factor is US deportations of dangerous criminals, Texas International Terrorism for Tattletales, unconventional weapons missions, etc. got worse when Trump's xenophobic populism violated the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit.

49. No vote is a vote for peace. The United Nations General Assembly would do better without the side of nations who owe reparations for military actions. Voting nations would somehow be wiser.

Nonvoting nations would do better to place more value on learning the law than putting their bloody fingerprint on the vote. Having neutralized Russia and Israel's vote, all that is left is to charge Biden for his nuclear fault. Biden has failed to comply with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit although accused of causing more than 300,000 casualties with his Presidential missions testing the seismic code, mostly 220,000 in Haiti in January 2010 and most recently January 1, 2024 in Japan, costing the US \$1.5 billion for wrongful death, \$3 billion relocation, plus an inestimable amount of property damage to seismic code offenders who could be heard by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, for non-compliance with Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit set at the NPT review conference of 2012, for which both Biden and Trump are disqualified to hold federal office 22USC§6303.

50. UN Peacekeeping defeats in Africa and Israel's one-sided war against Hamas in Gaza have probably increased total casualties by six percent to more than 250,000, half as much as more than 500,000 criminal homicides worldwide, in 2023. To restore conditions to as they were before Secretary General Antonio Guterres cursed international peace and security, the UN must reduce state based conflicts from 55 or 56 to less than 50 and 250 percent increase in armed conflict casualties from 250,000 in 2023 to 100,000 in 2017, just before the usual UN Peacekeeping assessment began to be involuntarily man-slaughtered by the Iron Law of Wages (3 percent inflation) due to a +/- \$6.6 billion curse in excess of 42 months, at an estimated additional UN Peacekeeping cost of \$8 billion a year, \$14 billion total, for an additional 100,000 troops, for three and a half years, when the assessment would subside to 3 percent inflation from 2017, \$10 billion (Revelation 13:5).

51. Because there are about 39 states, including Palestine, affected by armed conflict, there should be a total of 39 UN Peacekeeping observer missions, including current observer missions, and the Ukraine conflict, that is financed into perpetuity by the US, because the \$25 billion annual price tag would seem to cost too much for UN Peacekeeping, although their neutrality is priceless. The neutrality of the UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal might be respectable enough to dispatch 10,000 UN Peacekeepers to protect UN personnel and train Gaza police and Palestine Customs Union for only \$1.5 billion, leaving \$6.5 billion of this \$8 billion prophecy, not including savings from strategic retreats, to pay for more and better observer missions worldwide, in proportion with damages and hope of reparation.

Part B History of Palestinian Israel

Chapter VI Basic Laws of Israel

Open my eyes that I may see the wonders of your law Psalm 120:18. For this is Israel's law Psalm 81:5. Happy the man whom you teach, O Lord, whom you train by means of your law Psalm 94:12; Teach me the demands of your statutes and I will keep them to the end. Train me to observe your law, to keep it with my heart Psalm 119:33-34. With fairness you rule the peoples, you guide the nations on earth Psalm 67:4. For the poor who are oppressed and the needy I shall grant them the salvation for which they thirst Psalm 12:6. In days justice shall flourish and peace till the moon fails Psalm 72:7. May peace reign in your walls, in your palaces, peace! Psalm 122:7

The current state of Israel was founded in the Zionist movement of Jews searching for a homeland in the latter half of the 19th century primarily with the help of the waning colonial power of Great Britain. In 1917 the Jewish population of Palestine was less than 10% numbering 56,000 with an Arab population of 600,000 when Great Britain Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour issued the Balfour Declaration on 2 November 1917, viewing with favor the establishment in Palestine of national home

for the Jewish people as it is 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 the Jews in any other country.

Ben Gurion (1886-1973) is attributed with being the founder of the State of Israel, he led the labor party and became a great leader of the Israeli Defense Force and held a seat in Parliament to his death. Integration was difficult between the Jews and Palestinians and disputes between Arab landowners and Jewish workers frequently broke out culminating in what is known as the 1936 Arab Revolt. To resolve the conflict the British drew up a partition plan in July 1937 proposing a very small Jewish state of some 5,000 square kilometers and a large Arab state with an enclave from Jerusalem to Jaffa under a permanent British mandate. The Jews humbly accepted the deal.

With the approach of World War II the British found the support of the Arabs more important. A white paper issued on May 17, 1939 abruptly reversed and decided to condemn Jews to a minority status in a Palestinian state. In response the Zionists were driven to found their own defense force called the Haganah to combat Arab resistance. To resolve disputes over land between Arabs and Jews at the end of World War II on November 29, 1947 the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 181 establishing a plan for the partition of Israel to link serpentine Jewish and Arab states in economic union with an international regime for Jerusalem to care for the roughly 500,000 Jews and 400,000 Arabs that was rejected by the Arabs.

UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947) recognizes the partition between the State of Israel and State of Palestine. The resolution called for the Constituent Assembly of each State to draft a democratic constitution for its State and choose a provisional government to succeed the Provisional Council of Government appointed by the Commission. Both nations have failed to fully comply with this reasonable demand. Although founding a government immediately Israel didn't begin drafting their Basic Law that serves as a constitution until 1960 or offer suffrage until 1992. The Palestinians couldn't afford a democratic government in the Occupied Territories until 1993, have general elections until 1996, nor did they draft a constitution until 2002 that still needs to be fully implemented. Most critically Palestine lacks a national currency. Resolution 181 Clause 10 directs constitutions of the States to include provisions for:

- (a) Establishing in each State a legislative body elected by universal suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation, and an executive body responsible to the legislature;
- (b) Settling all international disputes in which the State may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered;
- (c) Accepting the obligation of the State to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;
- (d) Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, language, speech and publication, education, assembly and association;
- (e) Preserving freedom of transit and visit for all residents and citizens of the other State in Palestine

and the City of Jerusalem, subject to considerations of national security, provided that each State shall control residence within its borders.

On 14 May 1948, Israel proclaimed its independence on the strength of the General Assembly resolution, armed conflict then broke out between Israel and a number of Arab States and the Plan of Partition was not implemented. The Provisional Council of Israel was founded in the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel at the moment of the termination of the Mandate being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948). The Preamble States, ERETZ-ISRAEL (the Land of Israel) was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped. Here they first attained to statehood, created cultural values of national and universal significance and gave to the world the eternal Book of Books- the Bible. After being forcibly exiled from their land, the people kept faith with it throughout their Dispersion and never ceased to pray and hope for their return to it and for the restoration in it of their political freedom. On the 29th November, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 181 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. By resolution 62 (1948) of 16 November 1948, the Security Council decided that “an armistice shall be established in all sectors of Palestine” and called upon the parties directly involved in the conflict to seek agreement to this end. In conformity with this decision, general armistice agreements were concluded in 1949 between Israel and the neighbouring States through mediation by the United Nations.

Like Canada and New Zealand, Israel has no constitution; the Israeli Basic Laws form the foundation for Israeli law.

1. Basic Law: Israel Lands (1960) prohibited the transfer of land and immovable property granted to the State of Israel except under provisions of the law.
2. Basic Law: The President of the State (1964) granted the President residence in Jerusalem and election to a 5 year term by the Knesset that grants the President the authority to sign all the laws of the Knesset that are published in the Reshumot.
3. Basic Law: The State Comptroller (1988) recognized the work of the State Comptroller to audit the economy for the Knesset.
4. Basic Law: The Army (1976) stated the Army of Israel is a defense army headed by a Minister of Defense that is subject to the law.
5. Basic Law: Jerusalem, Capital of Israel (1980) identified Jerusalem the Capital of Israel and seat of the Government of Israel vowing to protect its Holy Places from desecration and provide for its development.
6. Basic Law: The State Economy (1983) granted to the law the authority to issue coin and currency, to budget and to tax.
7. Basic Law: Judicature (1984) constituted the Israeli Supreme Court and District Courts, whose

judges are appointed by the Judicial Election Committee without term limits other than good behavior, the Supreme Court can release prisoners, settle disputes and nullify decisions.

8. Basic Law: The Knesset (1987) calls for 120 legislators to be generally elected by secret direct ballot, by people over 18, for 4 year terms, the Knesset convenes shortly after the election results are posted and shall have a chairman, commission committees and inquiries, decisions shall be made by the majority after a public debate.

9. Basic Law: The Government (1992) explains that the Government is the executive branch. It is headed by the Prime Minister who is generally elected and assisted by Ministers, the Prime Minister has the power to dissolve and establish government offices, temporary states of emergency and declarations of war with only a report to the Knesset who may remove him from office.

10. Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation (1994) recognizes the value of human beings and the sanctity of life and freedom with the right to trade and profession for all Israeli citizens and residents and limits laws going against the spirit of this law to two years.

11. Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (1994) determined that basic human rights in Israel are based on the recognition of the value of the human being, and the sanctity of life and freedom, whereby all people are protected in life, liberty and dignity; there shall be no arrests or detention, all people may leave and enter Israel, have a right to privacy, abridgment of these rights by emergency provision of the law shall be for a short time.

12. The Law of Return (1950), granting every Jew in the world the right to settle in Israel, was passed by the Knesset on July 5, 1950, and published in Sefer HaChukkim (Book of Laws) No. 51, p. 159. Two amendments were later added on to the Law of Return - one passed August 23, 1954, and the other passed March 10, 1970.

Prime Minister 1 Ben Gurion 1948-1953

Ben-Gurion was Prime Minister from the inception of Israel in 1948 until 1953. Between May 15, 1948 and January 7, 1949 a war between Jews and Arabs that the Israelis call the, "War of Independence" and the Arabs call, "al-Nakba", the disaster, broke out. On May 15 the regular armies of Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq invaded Palestine to reinforce the Palestinian forces and the Arab Liberation Army. The Haganah changed their name to the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) and lost 6,000 soldiers and civilians, about 1% of the total Jewish population. In 1948 Arab forces totaled only 25,000 whereas the IDF fielded over 35,000 troops and by mid July mobilized 65,000 by December troops reached a peak of 96,441 a nearly 2:1 greater ratio than Arab troops. In 1949 armistice agreements were signed between Israel and the neighboring Arab states. At the end of the war there were 716,000 Jews and 92,000 Arabs living within the Israeli borders and 700,000 Palestinian refugees living in the surrounding Arab countries. Between 1949-56 between 2,700 and 5,000 Palestinian "infiltrators" were killed by trigger happy Israeli soldiers.

Prime Minister 2 Moshe Sharett 1953-1955

In 1953 Moshe Sharett succeeded Ben-Gurion. In 1954 Colonel Nasser became prime minister of Egypt. The two nations quickly got into trouble. In July of 1954 Lavon affair or "the mishap" a Jewish

sabotage ring in Egypt was exposed and perpetrators eventually executed. On September 28, 1954 Egypt seized an Israeli ship named *Bat Galim* at Port Said. Between 1953-55 Israeli politics then became divided between the proponents of military force siding with Ben-Gurion and diplomacy led by Mosher Sharett.

Prime Minister 3 Ben-Gurion 1955-1963

In 1955 Ben-Gurion returned from retirement to serve the government as minister of defense forcing the expulsion of Sharret so that he could attack Egypt. On October 31, 1956 Israel launched the Sinai Campaign and seized the entire Sinai peninsula from Egypt by November 5. The victory was short lived however and the superpowers accused Israel of, “criminally and irresponsibly playing with the fate of the world” and on November 8, Ben Gurion, the prime minister dejectedly ordered the troops withdrawn. Learning from the mistake of the Sinai Campaign Israeli foreign policy in the late 50’s turned towards developed friendly relations with the African nations of Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, and Zaire and assisted Emperor Haile Selassie to train his troops and reorganize his intelligence in order to keep peace with Sudan.

Prime Minister 4 Levi Eshkol 1963-1969

In 1963 Levi Eshkol succeeded Ben-Gurion as party leader and prime minister. He was primarily an economist but had studied with the IDF since the Haganah days and he invested heavily in defense and built up the air force and armored corp. In 1967 a Syrian border dispute conflagrated into the 6 day war where the Israeli Air Force (IAF) launched a surprise attack on air fields. The attack was primarily intended to open the Straits of Tiran and destroy the Egyptian army at Sinai. Shortly after the 6 day war concluded UN Security Council Resolution 242 1968 emphasized the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the need for a just and lasting peace. Article 1 stated that a just and lasting peace should include two principles, 1. withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; 2. respect for the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Israel did not obey Resolution 242 until August 1970 although it was tentatively approved on February 12 1968.

Prime Minister 5 Golda Meir 1969-1974

March 1969, 71 year old Golda Meir was elected to succeed Levi Eshkol as prime minister. She led a great number of peace talks with the neighbors with limited success until Saturday October 6, 1973 when Egypt and Syria launched a joint military attack on Israel on the Day of Atonement, the holiest day of the year, taking everyone by surprise. The Yom Kippur War, as it has come to be known, was devastating to both sides. Israel suffered 2,838 dead, 8,800 wounded, lost 103 aircraft and 840 tanks. The Arabs 8,528 dead, 19,549 wounded, lost 392 aircraft and 2,554 tanks. In 1974 Henry Kissinger took responsibility for the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement to uphold UN Security Council Resolutions 242.

Prime Minister 6 Yitzhak Rabin 1974-1977

On June 3, 1974 Yitzhak Rabin began his first term as prime minister. He was a political novice and suffered the added handicap as his co-alition had a nearly non-existent margin in the 120 seat Knesset.

The Palestinian National Council that had not participated in the Yom Kippur War convened in Cairo in June 1974 and rewrote the Palestinian National Charter to shift emphasis from an armed struggle to peaceful political solution. Although the Palestinians had the support of King Hussein of Jordan Israel was reluctant to negotiate with the new peaceful Palestinians and did not make any arrangements with them in favor of a Sinai II treaty with Egypt.

Prime Minister 7 Menachem Begin 1977-1983

In 1977 Menachem Begin started his first term as prime minister. He became an outspoken advocate for Palestinian rights in the face of Arab discrimination and strangely presented a Palestinian Peace Treaty to Sadat in Egypt who did not like the civil proposal. The situation quickly deteriorated when a group of Palestinian terrorists blew up a bus and Israel retaliated wiping out several PLO bases. On September 1978 Menachem Begin and his aids went to the thirteen day Camp David Accords intended to get Carter, Sadat and Begin to come to a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. Article 1 required Israel to withdraw its armed forces and civilians from Sinai to the international border to allow Egypt to resume the exercise of its full sovereignty over the peninsula. On March 22 1979 the Knesset approved the peace treaty 95 for and 18 against. The treaty was signed on March 26, 1979 in an elaborate ceremony on the South lawn. Egypt was immediately expelled from the Arab League for "breaking ranks" in the fight against Israel.

Israel developed the Begin Doctrine of counter-proliferation and preventive strikes, denying other regional actors the ability to acquire their own nuclear weapons. Operation Babylon was a surprise attack by the IAF on an Iraqi nuclear plant at Osirak, near Baghdad. 16 planes took off from the Etzion airbase, in eastern Sinai, on Sunday June 7, 1981. 8 of the planes were F-16 Fighter Falcons, carrying two 2,000 pound laser-guided bombs. The other 8 were F-15 Eagles, carrying air-to-air missiles and electronic countermeasure pods. Flying low the planes avoided detection by the radar of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Not a single Iraqi missile was fired at the IAF planes. The attack lasted two minutes. The Iraqi nuclear reactor, called Tammuz, was destroyed. The attack occurred because it was determined that Iraq was developing or had nuclear weapons although it was determined that the nuclear weapons could have been removed diplomatically, weapons grade plutonium can be used to fuel civilian nuclear power plants for generating electricity.

On June 3 1982 the civil war in Lebanon became so severe that Israel deemed it necessary to intervene and many atrocities were committed by all participants that included Syria. Israel and Syria air forces engaged in combat and dropped many bombs on Lebanon. President Ronald Reagan ordered Israeli troops to withdraw and on May 17, 1983 the decision was taken to withdraw Israeli troops to a security zone 30 km from Lebanon in stages without waiting for Syrian withdrawal. They did not completely obey because Syria did not comply with the withdrawal order. The war in Lebanon cost Israel 660 dead.

Prime Minister 8 Yitzhk Shamir 1983-1984

On August 28, 1983 Menachem Begin announced his resignation due to depression that became severe after the death of his wife, Alicia, in September 1982. The Likud Central Committee elected Yitzhk Shamir to succeed Begin. The first task of the new government was to remove IDF troops from Lebanon. The Syrians however had no intention of leaving Lebanon.

Prime Minister 9 Shimon Peres 1984-1986

With inflation running at 400% the Election of July 23, 1984 established Shimon Peres as prime minister with a co-operative arrangement that established Shamir as deputy minister. Peres' first achievement was to conquer hyper-inflation, stabilize the economy, reduce unemployment and regenerate economic growth. Peres' second achievement was to complete the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

Prime Minister 10 Yitzhak Shamir 1986-1992

On October 20, 1986 Peres handed over the premiership to Yitzhak Shamir and moved to the Foreign Ministry. In the London Agreement Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian delegates agreed to uphold previous agreements, they found; 1. The Palestinian issue will be dealt with in the committee of the Jordanian-Palestinian and Israeli delegations. 2. The Palestinians' representatives will be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. 3. Participation in the conference be based on the parties' acceptance of Resolution 242 and 338 and the renunciation of violence and terrorism. 3. Each committee will negotiate independently. 4. Other issues will be decided by mutual agreement between Jordan and Israel. The Palestinians however found themselves unable to effectively voice their opinions and the treaty did not hold.

The conflict paralyzed the Knesset that set Yitzhak Shamir in a second term as Prime Minister. On October 1, 1990 the Israeli government began distributing gas masks to civilians and on October 8, 1990 a group of Jewish Extremist called the "Temple Mount Loyalists" entered the Temple Mount that is the site of the Dome of the Rock and the al-Aksa Mosque to pray and assert Jewish control of the Muslim temple. Muslim worshipers reacted by throwing stones. Israeli security forces then used live ammunition to deal with the Muslim protest that turned into a riot, killing 21 demonstrators and wounding more than a hundred.

Prime Minister 11 Yitzak Rabin 1992-1995

The June 23, 1992 election is considered one of the most important in Israeli history and established Yitzak Rabin as both prime minister and minister of defense. On July 13 Rabin proclaimed that the Palestinian peace process was a priority of the new government. In the twilight of the Bush administration the eighth round of Peace Talks began in Washington. Unfortunately the kidnapping and murder of an Israeli border policeman led Rabin to abruptly call off the talks and order the deportation of 416 Hamas activists to Lebanon. The deportation led to an escalating cycle of violence and in March 1993 thirteen Israelis were murdered by knife wielding fanatics, there were many such attacks some of which involved guns and the military wing of Hamas. On March 30, 1993 Rabin ordered the closure of the 1967 border punishing 120,000 families for the crimes of a handful of murderers.

Prime Minister 12 Shimon Peres 1995-1996

112 out of 120 members of the Knesset elected Shimon Peres as prime minister and minister of defense. An hour after Rabin's funeral Peres promised to Bill Clinton to fulfill Rabin's promises of peace. Three days before Rabin's assassination the final touches of the Beilin-Abu Mazen plan. The basic premise was of a de-militarized Palestinian state. The plan called for the annexation by Israel of

about 6% of the West Bank, where 75% Jewish settlers resided. The other settlers would be given a choice between compensation and staying on under Palestinian sovereignty. Israel adhered to its claim to sovereignty over the whole of Jerusalem, but the Palestinians recognized only West Jerusalem as Israel's capital. The Muslim holy places in East Jerusalem were to be given ex-territorial status, but the capital of the Palestinian state would have to be outside the municipal boundary of the city as defined by Israel. Palestinians felt that the Stockholm Accord was a great step forward. Hussein Agha called it "the deal of the century".

On April 11 1996 Israel launched Operation Grapes of Wrath with Syria as the ultimate target. High technology destruction rained down on Southern Lebanon, Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. Nearly 400,000 Lebanese citizens were driven out of their towns and villages and turned into refugees. A combined air and artillery was launched against the Hizbullah – 2,000 air raids and 25,000 shells. Hizbullah had only about 300 full time fighters. On April 18 Israeli shells killed 102 refugees in the UN base in Qana. Israel admitted its error and was universally condemned. The US sponsored a cease fire that was signed on April 27 1996. Operation Grapes of Wrath is considered to be a political, military and moral failure as great as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and lost Peres the confidence of the Israeli voters.

Prime Minister 13 Binyamin Netanyahu 1996-1999

Binyamin Netanyahu has been leader of the Likud since 1993 when he published a book under the title of, "A Place among the Nations: Israel and the World". In 1995 he published another book titled, "Fighting Terrorism", and in 1996 was elected prime minister in the first direct elections to occur in Israel's History that he won with a margin less than 1%. The Israeli government took a strong shift to the right and became an increasingly ethnocentric religious-nationalist government promising to cultivate Jewish values and put the Bible, Hebrew language and history of Jewish people at the center of school curriculum. Foreign policy expressed firm opposition to a Palestinian state and reserved the right to use the Israeli security forces against terrorist threats in the areas under Palestinian self-rule.

The Hebron Protocol was signed on January 15, 1997 and was the first peace treaty between the Likud and the Palestinians. The protocol divided Hebron into two zones to be governed by different security arrangements. The Palestinian zone (H1) covered about 80% of Hebron while the Jewish zone (H2) covered the other 20%. In the Jewish zone Israel was to maintain full security control during the interim period. Israel celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of their state in May 1998. While Israel could boast some stunning successes: a democratic polity with universal suffrage; a multi party system a vibrant culture, progressive education and health services; a high standard of living and a GDP per capita almost the size of Britain. Israel's population reached the 6 million mark in 1998, nearly 10 times the size it had been in 1948. One-third of the world's Jews lived in the Jewish state, speaking the Hebrew language. Some failures could be noted, primarily Israel's failure to settle all claims between Palestinians and Jews and recognize the Palestinian State.

Prime Minister 14 Eruud Barak 1999-2001

The election of May 1999 elected Eruud Barak, the most decorated Israeli soldier in history, to be prime minister with 57% of the vote vs. 43% of the vote for Netanyahu. The people wished for Barak to follow in the footsteps of Yitzak Rabin to uphold the Oslo accords of 1993 and Oslo II of 1995. He presented his government to the Knesset on July 6, 1999, assuming office as Prime Minister and

Minister of Defense.

Prime Minister 15 Ariel Sharon 2001-2005

Barak completed his term on March 7, 2001, following his defeat by Ariel Sharon in the February special election for prime minister. On June 24, 2001 Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon stopped over in London to speak with Tony Blair on his way to the Washington to speak with President George Bush regarding Middle Eastern conflict. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon led his Likud Party to a resounding victory in Israel's 2003 Elections. Sharon is the first incumbent Israeli prime minister to win re-election since the 1980's. A solid majority of Israelis view Sharon as a competent leader, rather than merely another politician, partly because of the way he has made decisions based on the country's overall welfare rather than on the welfare of his particular party. For example, Sharon abandoned his own party's "no Palestinian State" platform, in order to make a national unity government possible.

The 2003 elections went down in history as the elections with the lowest turnout in Israel's 54 year history. Only 68.5 percent of the electorate voted, 10% lower than in 1999. The low voter turn-out is a reflection of the public's belief that the early elections, brought about by the Labor party's threat to topple the government, were unnecessary and even wasteful as the results would be nearly the same as the last elections. Thirteen of the twenty seven parties competing for representation in the country's 16th government won enough votes get a seat in the 120-seat Israeli Parliament, called the Knesset. The right-wing parties resoundingly beat the left-wing parties as the Israeli public made it clear it has lost faith in Oslo and Arafat as a peace partner. The fastest growing party was Shinui (Change), which promises to undo the favorable conditions given to the ultra-orthodox in Israel such as not having to perform any kind of national or army duty.

Prime Minister 16 Ehud Olmert 2006-2009

On 4 January 2006, Olmert became Acting Prime Minister as a result of the serious stroke suffered by then Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. On 16 January 2006, Olmert was elected chairman of Kadima, and Kadima's candidate for prime minister in the upcoming election. Following the March 2006 election, Kadima won 29 seats, making it the largest party. On 4 May 2006, Olmert presented his new government to the Knesset. Olmert became prime minister and minister for welfare. On 24 May 2006, Olmert was invited to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress. He stated that his government would proceed with the disengagement plan if it could not come to agreement with the Palestinians. Following the 2006 Lebanon War, Olmert's popularity ratings fell to 3 percent. On 9 December 2006, Olmert stated that he could not rule out the possibility of a military attack against Iran, and called for the international community to step up action against that country. He called Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's repeated threats to destroy Israel "absolutely criminal", and said that he expected "more dramatic steps to be taken". Olmert came under harsh criticism from both ends of the Israeli political spectrum due to the perceived threat to Israel's policy of ambiguity regarding its nuclear status. On 2 May 2007, the Winograd Commission accused Olmert of failing to properly manage the 2006 Lebanese War, which prompted a mass rally of over 100,000 people calling for his resignation.

On 6 September 2007, Israel launched Operation Orchard, an airstrike against a suspected nuclear reactor in Syria, allegedly being built with North Korean and Iranian assistance. Following the attack, Olmert's approval rating rose to 35%. On Christmas 25 December 2008 Olmert said "I am telling them now, it may be the last minute, I'm telling them stop it. We are stronger". The attacks did not stop and

Israel launched its military operation, codenamed Operation Cast Lead, on the morning of 27 December. Air and naval strikes continued for days, when on 3 January 2009 the IDF began a ground invasion of the Gaza Strip. The UN Security Council passed a resolution on 8 January 2009 calling for an immediate ceasefire to the hostilities in the Gaza Strip. It passed 14–0–1, with one abstention from the United States. The fighting lasted 22 days until a ceasefire came into effect. Israel subsequently withdrew from Gaza. On 30 July 2008, Olmert announced that he would not contest the Kadima party leadership election in September and would resign from office once his party elects a new leader. After serving as prime minister, he was quickly indicted and after five years of trial sentenced to serve a prison term over convictions for accepting bribes and for obstruction of justice during his terms as mayor of Jerusalem and as trade minister.

Prime Minister 17 Benjamin Netanyahu 2009-2021

After winning the 2009 election, Netanyahu formed a coalition government with other right-wing parties and was sworn in as prime minister for a second time. He went on to lead Likud to victory in the 2013 and 2015 elections. A period of political deadlock ensued after three consecutive elections in 2019 and 2020 failed to produce a government, which was solved after a coalition rotation agreement was reached between Netanyahu and centrist Blue and White alliance's Benny Gantz. The coalition collapsed in December 2020, before the rotation could take place, and a new election was held in March 2021.

Three months after starting his term, Netanyahu remarked that his cabinet already had achieved several notable successes, such as the establishment of a working national unity government, and a broad consensus for a "two-state solution". On 4 June 2009 in Cairo, Obama stated, among other things, "The United States does not accept the legitimacy of continued Israeli settlements." Netanyahu stated that he would accept a Palestinian state if Jerusalem were to remain the united capital of Israel, the Palestinians would have no army, and the Palestinians would give up their demand for a right of return. In August 2009, Palestinian Authority chairman Mahmoud Abbas declared that he would be willing to meet with Prime Minister Netanyahu at the UN General Assembly. On 24 September 2009, in his address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Netanyahu said Iran poses a threat to the peace of the world and that it is incumbent on the world body to prevent the Islamic Republic from obtaining nuclear weapons. Waving the blueprints for Auschwitz and invoking the memory of his own family members murdered by the Nazis, Netanyahu delivered a passionate and public riposte to Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's questioning of the Holocaust.

In March 2010, Israel's government approved construction of an additional 1,600 apartments in a large Jewish housing development in northern East Jerusalem called Ramat Shlomo. Netanyahu unsuccessfully called for the early release of Jonathan Pollard, an American serving a life sentence for passing secret U.S. documents to Israel in 1987. In 2011, social justice protests broke out across Israel. Hundreds of thousands of people protested Israel's high cost of living throughout the country. In 2012, Netanyahu initially planned to call early elections, but subsequently oversaw the creation of a controversial government of national unity to see Israel through until the national elections of 2013. In May 2012, Netanyahu officially recognized for the first time the right for Palestinians to have their own state in an official document, a letter to Mahmoud Abbas, though as before he declared it would have to be demilitarized.

The 2013 election returned Netanyahu's Likud Beiteinu coalition with 11 fewer seats than the

combined Likud and Yisrael Beiteinu parties had going into the vote. In December 2013, the Knesset approved the Business Concentration Law, which intended to open Israel's highly concentrated economy to competition to lower consumer prices, reduce income inequality, and increase economic growth.

In April 2014, and again in June, Netanyahu spoke of his deep concerns when Hamas and the Palestinian Authority agreed and then formed a unity government, and was severely critical of both the United States and European governments' decision to work with the Palestinian coalition government. He blamed Hamas for the kidnapping and murder of three Israeli teenagers in June 2014, and launched a massive search and arrest operation on the West Bank, targeting members of Hamas in particular, and over the following weeks hit 60 targets in Gaza. Netanyahu explained that he does not accept restrictions on where Jews could live, and said that Jerusalem's Arabs and Jews should be able to buy homes wherever they want.

On 2 December 2014, Netanyahu fired two of his ministers, Finance Minister Yair Lapid, who heads the centrist Yesh Atid party and Justice Minister Tzipi Livni, who heads Hatnua. The changes led to the dissolution of the government, with new elections expected on 17 March 2015. In the 2015 election, Netanyahu returned with his party Likud leading the elections with 30 mandates, making it the single highest number of seats for the Knesset.

In October 2015, Netanyahu drew widespread criticism for claiming that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Husseini, gave Adolf Hitler the idea for the Holocaust in the preceding months to the Second World War, convincing the Nazi leader to exterminate Jews rather than just expel them from Europe. Netanyahu's government announced it was leaving UNESCO due to what it saw as anti-Israel actions by the agency, and it made that decision official in December 2017. The Israeli government officially notified UNESCO of the withdrawal in late December 2017. On 30 April 2018, Netanyahu accused Iran of not holding up its end of the Iran nuclear deal after presenting a cache of over 100,000 documents detailing the extent of Iran's nuclear program. Iran denounced Netanyahu's presentation as "propaganda".

Since January 2017, Netanyahu has been investigated and questioned by Israeli police in two cases, "Case 1000" and "Case 2000". The two cases are connected. In Case 1000, Netanyahu is suspected of having obtained inappropriate favors from businessmen, including James Packer and Hollywood producer Arnon Milchan. Case 2000 involves alleged attempts to strike a deal with the publisher of the Yedioth Ahronot newspaper group, Arnon Mozes, to promote legislation to weaken Yedioth's main competitor, Israel Hayom, in exchange for more favorable coverage of Netanyahu. If Netanyahu is convicted he could face 10 years in prison. Netanyahu's criminal trial was set to begin on 24 May 2020, having been initially scheduled for March of that year but delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of April 2023, the criminal trial is still ongoing.

On 17 May 2020, Netanyahu was sworn in for a fifth term as prime minister in a coalition with Benny Gantz. After tensions escalated in Jerusalem in May 2021, Hamas fired rockets on Israel from Gaza, which prompted Netanyahu to initiate Operation Guardian of the Walls, lasting eleven days. After the operation, Israeli politician and leader of the Yamina alliance Naftali Bennett announced that he had agreed to a deal with Leader of the Opposition Yair Lapid to form a rotation government that would oust Netanyahu from his position as prime minister. On 13 June 2021, Bennett and Lapid formed a coalition government, and Netanyahu was ousted as prime minister, ending his 12-year tenure.

Prime Minister 18 Naftali Bennett 2021-2022

Bennet is an Israeli politician who was the 13th prime minister of Israel from 13 June 2021 to 30 June 2022, and as the 3rd Alternate Prime Minister of Israel from 1 July to 8 November 2022. Bennett was in the Sayeret Matkal and Maglan special forces units of the Israel Defense Forces, commanding many combat operations, and subsequently became a software entrepreneur. In 1999, he co-founded and co-owned the US company Cyota. The company was sold in 2005 for \$145 million. Bennett entered politics in 2006, as Chief of Staff for Benjamin Netanyahu until 2008. In 2012, Bennett was elected as the party leader of The Jewish Home. In December 2018, Bennett defected from The Jewish Home to form the New Right, a member of the Yamina alliance. After he lost his Knesset seat in the April 2019 Knesset election, he was dismissed by Netanyahu as Education Minister in June 2019. He regained his seat in the September 2019 Knesset election and was appointed Minister of Defense, before leaving the position the following year.

In 2020, Bennett succeeded Shaked to become the leader of the Yamina alliance. On 2 June 2021, Bennett agreed to a rotation government with Yair Lapid, whereby Bennett would serve as Israel's prime minister until 2023, after which Lapid would assume the role until 2025. Bennett was sworn in on 13 June 2021. On 20 June 2022, Bennett announced he would call for a vote to dissolve the Knesset and step down as prime minister shortly after its dissolution, to be succeeded by Lapid. On 29 June, he announced that he would not seek re-election to the chamber in the next election that have been scheduled for later in the year. Lapid succeeded him as prime minister on 1 July 2022, while Bennett succeeded Lapid as the Alternate Prime Minister. He also served as Minister of Community Affairs. He announced his resignation as alternative prime minister on 6 November, which became effective on 8 November.

Prime Minister 19 Yair Lapid 2022-2022

The Israeli politician who founded the centrist Yesh Atid party in 2012 was a former journalist. He has been the Leader of the Opposition since January 2023, having previously served in that role from 2020 to 2021. He served as the 14th Prime Minister of Israel from 1 July to 29 December 2022. He previously served as the Alternate Prime Minister of Israel and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2021 to 2022. On 5 May 2021, Lapid was entrusted with the second mandate to form a new government, after the incumbent Netanyahu failed to do so with the first mandate.

On 17 May 2020, Lapid became the Leader of the Opposition, after the thirty-fifth government of Israel was sworn in. On 2 June 2021, Lapid informed Israeli President Reuven Rivlin that he had agreed to a rotation government with Naftali Bennett and was prepared to replace the incumbent prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. The new government was sworn in on 13 June 2021. Lapid became the interim Prime Minister of Israel on 1 July 2022, after the Knesset voted to dissolve and call a snap election the previous day. During his term, Israel was involved in a series of clashes with the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in the Gaza Strip. In the ensuing snap election, Yesh Atid won 24 seats. A new government was formed by Benjamin Netanyahu, who succeeded Lapid as Prime Minister on 29 December 2022. Lapid became the Leader of the Opposition for a second time on 2 January 2023.

Prime Minister 20 Benjamin Netanyahu 2022 – present

After the 2022 election, Netanyahu was sworn in as prime minister again as the leader of a hardline coalition. He officially started his sixth term on 29 December 2022. The first months of Netanyahu's sixth term were centered around reforms in the judicial branch to empower the executive branch to bypass judicial review, eg. Issue arrest warrants not massacre intelligence. Minister of Defense Yoav Gallant spoke against the reform on 25 March, calling for a halt of the legislative process "for the sake of Israel's security". He was removed from his post by Netanyahu the following day, sparking further mass protests across Israel and ultimately leading to Netanyahu agreeing to delay the legislation for a month, until the next Knesset session after Passover. In March 2023, Netanyahu's government repealed a 2005 law whereby four Israeli settlements, Homesh, Sa-Nur, Ganim and Kadim, were dismantled as part of the Israeli disengagement from Gaza. In June 2023, Netanyahu's coalition shortened the procedure of approving settlement construction. In its first six months, construction of 13,000 housing units in settlements, almost triple the amount advanced in the whole of 2022.

On 7 October 2023, after Palestinian militants from Gaza launched a major surprise attack, Netanyahu announced that Israel would enter in a state of war against Hamas. The outbreak of war led to increased dislike of Netanyahu and the government from Israeli citizens due to a perceived failure of leadership on the issue, with increased calls for Netanyahu's resignation. A poll showed that 56% of Israelis believed that Netanyahu must resign after the conflict, with 86% of respondents holding the country's leadership responsible for the security failings that led to the surprise attack. On 11 November 2023, he rejected calls for a cease-fire in the Israel–Hamas war and warned that Israel will "stand firm against the world if necessary." He said the Israel Defense Forces would remain in Gaza "as long as necessary" and Israel would prevent the Palestinian Authority from returning to Gaza. Netanyahu called allegations that Israel is breaking international law "hogwash" and described Palestinian civilian casualties as "collateral damage."

Chapter VII Constitution of Palestine

The Palestinian National Council (PNC) was the Parliament in exile of the Palestinian people and most important institution of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The PNC elects the Executive Committee of the organization which makes up the leadership between sessions. The first PNC, composed of 422 representatives, met in Jerusalem in May 1964 and adopted the Palestinian National Charter (also known as Palestinian National Covenant). At this conference, the Palestinian Liberation Organization was established as the political expression of the Palestinian people. The participants in the conference represented the Palestinian communities in Jordan, West Bank, Gaza, Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, Iraq, Egypt, Qatar, Libya and Algeria. Ahmad Al-Shuqeiry was elected the first Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Later sessions were held in Cairo (2nd 1965), Gaza (3rd, 1966), Cairo (4th – 13th, 1968-1977), Damascus (14th - 15th, 1979-1981), Algiers (16th, 1983), Amman (17th, 1984), Algiers (18th - 20th, 1987-1991) Gaza (21th, 1996, and 22nd, 1998). At its 19th session in Algiers in November 1988, the PNC unilaterally declared the independence of the Arab State of Palestine.

On December 9, 1987 a traffic accident inspired an *intifada* that came to be called the Palestinian War of Independence. The intifada gave Arafat and his followers the confidence they needed to moderate their political program and at a meeting of the Palestinian National Council Arafat won a majority for the historic decision to recognize Israel's legitimacy to accept all the relevant UN resolution going back to November 29, 1947 and adopt the principle of the two state system. The claim to the whole of Palestine, enshrined in the Palestinian National Charter, was finally laid to rest, and a declaration of

independence was issued for a mini-state in the West Bank and Gaza, with East Jerusalem as its capital. In January 1989 Yitzhak Rabin called for (1) a cessation of Palestinian violence, (2) a three to six month period of quiet prior to elections among the Palestinians, (3) negotiations with the elected Palestinian leaders and with Jordan for an interim form of autonomy and (4) negotiations on the final status of territories.

The pope maintained there were two possible solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict: the realistic involving divine intervention and the miraculous involving a voluntary agreement between the parties. A third solution, not foreseen by the pope, involved American intervention. At the Middle Eastern Peace Conference that convened in Madrid on October 30 1991 represented the most serious attempt on the part of the United States to promote a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Buoyed by the dissolution of the Soviet Union Palestinians were first permitted to negotiate directly with Israelis and half of the Palestinian delegates were university professors and doctors. Abdel Shafi, an elderly physician from Gaza, gave a convincing speech to the Israeli public that the Palestinians were genuinely committed to peaceful coexistence. There was pressure to implement UN Security Council Resolution 425.

The Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangement (DOP) that was signed in Washington on September 13, 1993 can broadly be described as arrangements applied throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the interim period, including arrangements for the holding of elections for a Palestinian Council under Article III: Elections and Israeli troops will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area: 1. the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct, free and general political elections will be held for the Council under agreed supervision and international observation, while the Palestinian police will ensure public order. 2. Arrangements to apply in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area were subsequent to an early withdrawal of Israeli forces implementing the "Gaza first" plan. 3. Article 3(g) of Annex II provides that the Gaza-Jericho agreement will contain arrangements for free trade by guaranteeing "a safe passage for persons and transportation between the Gaza Strip and Jericho area".

Oslo II was signed at the White House on September 28, 1995 by Yitzak Rabin and Yasser Arafat in the presence of Bill Clinton, Hosni Mubarak and king Hussein of Jordan. It became known as the Oslo II. This agreement concluded the first stage of negotiations between Israel and the PLO and provided for the election of a Palestinian Council, the transfer of legislative authority to this council, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Palestinian centers of population, and the division of the West Bank into three areas-A: Palestinian towns and urban areas, B: Palestinian villages and less populated areas and C: land confiscated by Israel for settlements and roads. Under Article 3 Structure of the Council, The Palestinian Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council constitute the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, which will be elected by the Palestinian people of the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip for the transitional period agreed in Article I of the DOP. Under Article 4 the Palestinian Council would be composed of 82 representatives and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority. Under Article XIII: Security The Palestinian Police shall establish 25 police stations and posts in towns, villages, and other places listed in Appendix 2 to Annex I and as delineated on map No. 3. The West Bank RSC may agree on the establishment of additional police stations and posts, if required. Under Article XV : Prevention of Hostile Act, Both sides are directed to take all measures necessary in order to prevent acts of terrorism, crime and hostilities directed against each other, against individuals falling under the other's authority and against their property, and shall take legal measures against offenders.

After the signing of the Oslo agreements, the PNC conveyed in Gaza in April 1996 to void parts of the Palestinian National Covenant that denied Israel's right to exist. This was done by 504 votes in favour and 54 against. At the insistence of the then Prime Minister of Israel, Netanyahu, who raised it as a condition to continue the Peace process, the PNC gathered again in Gaza in December 1998, in presence of the US President Clinton, to reaffirm again the deletion of the parts of the Charter which denied Israel's right to exist. In the process of implementing the Oslo Accord Yitzak Rabin and Yasser Arafat began to work as partners on the road to peace although they had rather different visions. Rabin envisaged a gradual disengagement from those parts of the occupied territories that were not strictly necessary for either Israeli security or Israeli colonization. Arafat envisaged Israeli withdrawal from nearly all the occupied territories followed by the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Negotiations were scheduled to start on May 4, 1996 but Yitzak Rabin was tragically assassinated by a right wing Jewish fanatic at the conclusion of a peace rally in Tel Aviv's largest square on November 4, 1995. Leaders from over 80 countries gathered in Jerusalem on a day's notice to pay homage to their fallen leader who was buried with full military honors on Mount Herzl, Israel's National Cemetery. At the gravesite Bill Clinton concluded his eulogy with two Hebrew words, "Shalom, haver"- peace, friend. Yasser Arafat stated, "Yitzak Rabin was the hero of peace, I have lost a friend. This is a great loss to the cause of peace and to me personally." The Hebron Protocol was signed on January 15, 1997 and was the first peace treaty between the Netanyahu led Likud and the Palestinians. The protocol divided Hebron into two zones to be governed by different security arrangements. The Palestinian zone (H1) covered about 80% of Hebron while the Jewish zone (H2) covered the other 20%. In the Jewish zone Israel was to maintain full security control during the interim period.

In Gaza on July 7, 2002 a Palestinian Draft Constitution was announced. This basic law will be the nucleus for establishing the constitution of the coming independent Palestinian state. This law, which will lead to a permanent constitution, was approved by both Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as the president of the Palestinian executive authority as well as the legislative authority which is the Palestinian Legislative Council. The new constitution or the "basic law" clarifies the duties and the rights of the Palestinian citizens as well as the work of the three major authorities, the legislative, the executive and the judicial authorities. The constitution was studied in the Revision of the Third Draft of the Constitution of Palestine of May 2003. The Draft Constitution guarantees the institutionalized authority of the Palestinian people shall be exercised in order to realize the general welfare and defend public and individual rights and freedoms. The Constitution ensures that the economic order in Palestine shall be established on the basis of free market principles. The law shall regulate its supervision in order to protect free economic activity and to preserve the rights of groups in need of care. The state may establish public companies regulated by law. The state shall strive to realize the social, economic, and cultural development of the Palestinian people on the basis of social justice.

President 1 Yasser Arafat 1969-2004

Mohammed Yasser Abdul-Ra'ouf Qudwa Al-Husseini, more commonly known as Yasser Arafat was born August 24, 1929, in the Gaza Strip. Arafat attended King Fuad University in Egypt where he received a Bachelor Degree in Architectural Engineering in 1951. In 1958, he left Egypt to Kuwait where he worked as an engineer and met with Abu Jihad. In Kuwait, he discussed the idea of establishing "Fatah" the Palestinian National Liberation Movement. He then returned to Palestine and

met with a group of Palestinian activists and founded Fatah Movement on January 1, 1965. Arafat stayed in Jerusalem until 1967 before moving to Jordan. He secretly returned to "Palestine " three times. Arafat was elected as Chairman for the Executive Committee of the PLO in 1969 to be the third chairman after Ash-Shuqiri and Yahya Hamoda. In the aftermath of the September 1969 war in Jordan, he moved [the Palestinians who threatened King Hussein's regime were actually driven out] to Lebanon and remained there until 1982 when Beirut was under siege for three months by the Israeli army. After that he left Beirut to Tunisia.

On February 11, 1985 King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat entered into an agreement whereby the right of Palestinian self-determination would be protected by a Jordanian-Palestinian confederacy that would uphold UN Security Council Resolution 242 to establish a homeland for the Palestinian people and renounce violence. On October 7, 1986 it was determined that both an international forum and agreement of the composition of a Palestinian delegation was needed. Israel, as a fully functional government, did not need an international forum. In 1987, the Palestinian Intifada erupted in the occupied territories and lasted until September 13, 1993, when President Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles agreement in Washington with the late Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin. On May 4, 1994, Arafat signed the Cairo agreement with Rabin. On July 1994, Arafat entered Gaza after 27 years in the Diaspora. In 1994, President Arafat was awarded the Nobel peace prize which he shared with the late PM Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres. On July 7 2002 it was announced that Arafat was ready to begin implementing the 220 Article long Palestinian Draft Constitution. On January 20, 2003 Arafat was elected President of the Palestinian National Authority with 83 percent of the vote. On November 11 2004 the 65th Anniversary of Armistice day Yasser Arafat (1969-2004) died after being maliciously exposed to radioactive material. Arafat was married to Suha At-Taweel and they had a three-year old daughter, Zahwa. It was not until Sunday January 9, 2005 that Mahmoud Abbas, was elected with 66%-69.5% of the vote to succeed Arafat as the President of the Palestinian Authority.

President 2 Mahmoud Abbas 2005

On January 9, 2005 Mahmoud Abbas was elected Palestinian Authority president by a wide margin Sunday. Abbas' political objectives are the same as Arafat's: a Palestinian state in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem, and a solution for Palestinian refugees and their descendants. "There is a difficult mission ahead to build our state, to achieve security for our people ... to give our prisoners freedom, our fugitives a life in dignity, to reach our goal of an independent state," he said in an acceptance speech in the West Bank city of Ramallah. After results of three exit polls were announced - giving Abbas between 66 percent and 69.5 percent of the vote. Israel plans to release some of the more than 7,000 Palestinian prisoners.

Mahmoud Abbas, also known as Abu Mazen, was born in Safad in 1935. He left as a refugee for Syria in 1948 and worked as an elementary teacher. He later gained a BA in law from Damascus University and a Ph.D. from the Oriental College in Moscow in History (on supposed contacts between the Zionist movement and the Nazis). He worked as director of personnel in Qatar's civil service and began to manage and organize Palestinian groups. He was a founding member of Fatah and a member of the Palestine National Council (since 1968) and the PLO Executive Committee. Abbas has headed the PLO Department for National and International Relations since 1980 and was elected by the PLO Executive Committee to replace Abu Jihad (assassinated in April 1988) as chairman of the portfolio on the Occupied Territories in May 1988. He was elected the Committee's secretary general in 1996, informally confirming his position as Yasser Arafat's deputy.

Abbas was the first PLO official to visit Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War in January 1993 and “apologized” to the Gulf countries for the PLO's stand during the crisis. Abu Mazen is considered one of the leading Palestinian figures devoted to the search for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. He advocated negotiations with Israelis and initiated a dialogue with Jewish and pacifist movements in the 1970s. He led negotiations with Matiyahu Peled that resulted in the announcement of "principles of peace" based on a two-state-solution in January 1977. He also coordinated the negotiation process during the Madrid conference. His long contacts with Israeli leftists won him a reputation as a PLO dove and he headed the Palestinian negotiating team to the secret Oslo talks. It was Abbas who signed the 1993 peace accord with Israel on September 13, 1993, on behalf of PLO. Abbas has been the head of the PLO Negotiating Affairs Department since 1994 and signed the Interim Agreement in September 1995 on behalf of PLO. Abbas returned to the territories in September 1995 after 48 years in exile and took residences in Gaza and Ramallah. Abbas authored an account on the Oslo negotiations entitled *Through Secret Channels: The Road to Oslo* (1995). Together with his Israeli counterpart Yossi Beilin, Abbas drafted a controversial “Framework for the Conclusion of a Final Status Agreement Between Israel and the PLO” (better known as Abu-Mazen-Beilin Plan) in October 1995 (although its existence was denied for five years before being published in Sept 2000). He headed (with Uri Savir) the first session of the Israeli-PA final status talks in May 1996.

Abbas served as head of the Central Election Commission for the Palestine Legislative Council elections in Jan. 1996. He was elected as a representative for Qalqilya. In March 2003, he was named the first Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority, but never was given full authority as Yasser Arafat insisted that all decision be cleared with him. More important, Arafat maintained control over several security services, which further undermined Abbas's authority. When Abbas explicitly refused to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in the PA, as required by the road map, the peace process faltered. Abbas resigned as Prime Minister in frustration on September 6, 2003, after just four months in office. He was replaced by Ahmed Korei. His election was popular with the Palestinian people Israel and the entire world. Abbas was elected on 9 January 2005 to serve as President of the Palestinian National Authority until 15 January 2009, but extended his term until the next election in 2010, citing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) constitution, and on 16 December 2009 was voted into office indefinitely by the PLO Central Council.

Chapter VIII Area C+

Since the 1967 war Israel has established many settlements on stolen land in Area C that comprises the majority of the West Bank, where the IDF protects Israeli settlers. Israel issues all building permits and Arabs get only 1 percent, without paying property taxes to Palestine. As of January 2023, there are 144 Israeli settlements in the West Bank, including 12 in East Jerusalem. There are over 100 unsubsidized Israeli outposts in the West Bank. In total, over 450,000 Israeli settlers live in the West Bank excluding East Jerusalem, with an additional 220,000 Jewish settlers residing in East Jerusalem. Additionally, over 25,000 Israeli settlers live in the Golan Heights. Israeli settlements had previously been built within the Egyptian territory of the Sinai Peninsula, and within the Palestinian territory of the Gaza Strip; however, Israel evacuated and dismantled the 18 Sinai settlements following the 1979 Egypt–Israel peace agreement and all of the 21 settlements in the Gaza Strip, along with four in the West Bank, in 2005 as part of its unilateral disengagement from Gaza. All told, a total of about 700,000 Jews pay cheap rent to a total of 157 self-determinate, subsidized Israeli settlements and another 100, smaller, unsubsidized outposts on land stolen from Palestine by the IDF.

Operation Defensive Wall was begun in response to the terrorist activity that the construction of the wall was supposed to prevent. The Israeli government decided, on 29.03.2002, to carry out a large-scale military operation. The goal of the operation, Operation Defensive Wall, was to destroy the Palestinian terrorist infrastructure. During the operation, the IDF entered many areas in Judea and Samaria which were under the control of the Palestinian Authority. The army carried out a wide-ranging operation of detention. The IDF entered Palestinian cities and villages and detained many suspects. At the height of the activity about 6000 people were detained. Initially, the detentions were carried out in accordance with the standard criminal detention laws of the area, specifically Security Regulations Order 387 (Judea and Samaria)-1970. Since 5.04.2002, the detentions have been carried out under the authority of a special order—Detention in Time of Warfare (Temporary Order) (Judea and Samaria) (Number 1500)-2002 [hereinafter Order 1500].

The Center for the Defense of the Individual founded by Dr. Lota Salzberger v. Commander of the IDF Forces in the West Bank HCJ 3278/02 has incorporated a broad base of human rights organizations petitioning the Israeli Supreme Court however after many investigations the court has not yet ordered the repeal of the emergency provisions of Detention Order 1500 or publicly granted any petitions for release made under the Basic Law of Judicature Chapter 3§15(1)(1987). In *Sajadia v. The Minister of Defense* HCJ 253/88 at 821 Justice Bach confesses: With all due respect for security considerations, we must not forget that we are talking about detainees deprived of liberty without their having been convicted of any crime in standard criminal proceedings. We must not be satisfied with a situation in which the detention conditions of these detainees are poorer than the conditions of prisoners who have been sentenced to imprisonment after being convicted. In *Hokma v. The Minister of the Interior*, HCJ 337/84 at 832 Justice Matza broke: It is a firmly established precept that, even between prison walls, a person's fundamental rights "survive." Such rights belong to the prisoner (as well as the detainee) even within his prison cell. The only exceptions to this rule are the prisoner's right to freedom of movement and other limitations which are inherent to depriving him of his personal liberty, or which are based on explicit legal instructions. Kziot Camp was opened in the second half of the 1980s. It primarily held administrative detainees from the area. The conditions of the detention in the camp were the subject of a comprehensive examination by the Court in *Sajadia* and the facility was shut down during the second half of the 1990s. In April 2002, it became clear that Israel would continue holding a substantial number of detainees for security reasons, and that it would be impossible to hold them in Ofer Camp therefore the Kziot Camp was reopened on short notice. The majority of the detainees held at Kziot Camp were under administrative arrest warrants.

The Advisory Opinion Relating to the Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories No. 131 of 9 July 2004, stated, the Court is of the opinion that the construction of the wall and its associated régime impede the liberty of movement of the inhabitants of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (with the exception of Israeli citizens and those assimilated thereto) as guaranteed under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). Resolution ES-10/13 paragraph 1 specifically orders Israel to, "stop and reverse the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in contravention to the Armistice Line of 1949". The wall begun in 2002 has disrupted the lives of an estimated 160,000 Palestinians who are forced to live in enclaves on the Israeli side and 22 localities were separated from health services and 8 from their primary water source.

The Court held Israel has the obligation to make reparation for the damage caused to all the natural or

legal persons concerned. The Court recalls ‘The essential principle contained in the actual notion of an illegal act... is that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed’.” The written statement of the State of Israel declares that Israel does not like the way that the general assembly resolution and case have focused upon the wall. The wall is considered a security measure to prevent terrorism and is not considered by Israel to be an issue likely to foster a peaceful settlement. Palestine refutes the argument that the wall is a defensive measure and cites numerous infringements upon Palestinian territory that have led up to the current “occupation” such as the construction of Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory, the sealing off of borders, random searches of Palestinians and armed forays into Palestine. Many nations submitted written opinions to the International Court of Justice. The Republic of Guinea reports that they find the construction of the wall to be an illegal measure. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia found the wall to be illegal as it separates the Palestinians from their places of work and disrupts the flow of goods causing economic hardship. The Arab League found that Israeli arguments of self-defense are irrelevant regarding the construction of the wall that is fundamentally a breach of human rights, international and humanitarian law.

The Advisory Opinion of 9 July, 2004 No. 131 answered the question, what are the legal consequences arising from the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as described in the report of the Secretary General, considering the rules and principles of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions? The Court determined that Settlements established by Israel were in breach of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Construction of the wall and its associated régime create a “fait accompli” on the ground that could well become permanent - Risk of situation tantamount to de facto annexation - Construction of the wall severely impedes the exercise by the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination and is therefore a breach of Israel’s obligation to respect that right. The repeated violation by Israel, the occupying Power, of international law and its failure to comply with relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and the agreements reached between the parties undermine the Middle East peace process and constitute a threat to international peace and security. Moreover, given that the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has, *inter alia*, entailed the requisition and destruction of homes, businesses and agricultural holdings, the Court finds further that Israel has the obligation to make reparation for the damage caused to all the natural or legal persons concerned. Ultimately and immediately Palestine and Israel will need to uphold UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947) to permit the freedom of movement across the border of civilians and of trade with security forces (customs agents) trained to uphold human rights, dignity and tariffs and stay on their side of the border.

The Court would recall that the essential forms of reparation in customary law were laid down by the Permanent Court of International Justice in the following terms: “The essential principle contained in the actual notion of an illegal act - a principle which seems to be established by international practice and in particular by the decisions of arbitral tribunals - is that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and reestablish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed. Restitution in kind, or, if this is not possible, payment of a sum corresponding to the value which a restitution in kind would bear; the award, if need be, of damages for loss sustained which would not be covered by restitution in kind or payment in place of it - such are the principles which should serve to determine the amount of compensation due for an act contrary to international law.” (*Factory at Chorzów, Merits, Judgment No. 13, 1928, P.C.I.J., Series A*,

No. 17, p. 47.) Israel is accordingly under an obligation to return the land, orchards, olive groves and other immovable property seized from any natural or legal person for purposes of construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In the event that such restitution should prove to be materially impossible, Israel has an obligation to compensate the persons in question for the damage suffered. The Court considers that Israel also has an obligation to compensate, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law, all natural or legal persons having suffered any form of material damage as a result of the wall's construction.

In Summary of the Advisory Opinion of 9 July, 2004, the Court is of the opinion that the construction of the wall and its associated régime impede the liberty of movement of the inhabitants of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (with the exception of Israeli citizens and those assimilated thereto) as guaranteed under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They also impede the exercise by the persons concerned of the right to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living as proclaimed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Lastly, the construction of the wall and its associated régime, by contributing to the demographic changes mentioned, contravene Article 49, paragraph 6, of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Whilst taking note of the assurance given by Israel that the construction of the wall does not amount to annexation and that the wall is of a temporary nature, the Court nevertheless considers that the construction of the wall and its associated régime create a “fait accompli” on the ground that could well become permanent, in which case, and notwithstanding the formal characterization of the wall by Israel, it would be tantamount to de facto annexation. The Court observes that Israel also has an obligation to put an end to the violation of its international obligations flowing from the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Israel accordingly has the obligation to cease forthwith the works of construction of the wall being built by it in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. In the view of the Court, cessation of Israel's violations of its international obligations entails in practice the dismantling forthwith of those parts of that structure situated within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. The Court finds further that Israel has the obligation to make reparation for the damage caused to all the natural or legal persons concerned.

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court announced the opening of the investigation into the Situation in the State of Palestine in the *Questions and Answers on the Decision on the International Criminal Court's territorial jurisdiction in the Situation in Palestine* of 15 February 2021. This followed Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision on 5 February 2021 that the Court could exercise its criminal jurisdiction in the Situation and, by majority, that the territorial scope of this jurisdiction extends to Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, that have been occupied by Israel since 1967, a crime of aggression. There is a reasonable basis to believe that war crimes have been or are being committed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip (“Gaza” or “Gaza Strip”), and some of the potential cases arising from the situation would be admissible. Crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court were allegedly committed by members of the Israeli Defense Forces, Israeli authorities, Hamas and Palestinian armed groups. On 17 November 2023, the Prosecutor received a referral of the Situation in the State of Palestine, from five States Parties. The Pre-Trial Chamber is wanted to issue an arrest warrant for Benjamim Netanyahu that says, Quarter.

Gaza is a 140 square mile strip along the Mediterranean Sea surrounded by Israel and Egypt. When there is peace, and fear of arms smuggling is abated, a land bridge to avoid check points when traveling between the West Bank and the Mediterranean is in order. Gaza is ruled by Hamas, an Islamist group which is committed to the destruction of Israel, and is designated a terrorist organization by the US and many nations, but is tolerated by many others and is not officially sanctioned by the UN. HAMAS—the acronym for Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya (Islamic Resistance Movement)—is the largest and most capable militant group in the Palestinian territories and one of the territories' two major political parties. Hamas controls 20 percent of the legislature in the West Bank. HAMAS won the Palestine's last elections in Gaza in 2006. HAMAS has been the de facto governing body in the Gaza Strip since 2007, when it ousted the Palestinian Authority from power, more than 500 HAMAS and Fatah affiliates were assassinated, and Gaza was ceded to HAMAS to avoid a civil war with more than 1,000 casualties. Hamas has between 20,000 and 25,000 members. HAMAS emerged in 1987 during the first Palestinian uprising, or intifada, as an outgrowth of the Muslim Brotherhood's Palestinian branch. HAMAS public officials and judges cannot be sanctioned, (killed or detained except by a regularly constituted court) only removed from office, for the terrorism of their unlawful armed resistance politics, and obvious failure to get elected more than once or honor the ceasefire, with due process of employment under Art. 54 of the 4th Geneva Convention (1949).

HAMAS political party is accused of being a mercenary of their assassination collaborating adversary Netanyahu who affords them neither the right to be combatants or prisoners of war, and higher FBI microdots than the usual concertgoer, in the final article of Additional Protocol I. HAMAS is definitely mercenary for accepting foreign campaign contributions for their armed resistance, in behalf of Palestine refugees from the retaliation against said Nakhba. Foreign political campaign contributions must be prohibited to ensure regular election of a representative government, whose services are worth paying taxes. Secular Palestine must collect and distribute foreign state contributions for Palestinian welfare. Some money earmarked for the election might be set aside for the cultural competence of the PLO to make up for the shortfall in political campaign contributions until the socio-economy gets out of the mosque. Security forces, who learned their lesson in the futility of armed resistance from the Nakhba, are to be nationalized under the 42 month tutelage of the UN Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal, to saturate the Palestine police force, and rise to the level of a customs union with Almighty Israel and Egypt, like Costa Rica.

The HAMAS insurrection overthrowing the Palestinian Authority in Gaza in 2007 was followed by an Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip with Egyptian support, and multiple wars with Israel, including in 2008–09, 2012, 2014, and 2021. The ongoing 2023 war began after Hamas launched an attack, killing both civilians and soldiers, and taking hostages back to Gaza. Qatar has been called Hamas' most important financial backer and foreign ally. After starting the 2023 war, with more than a 1,000 casualties in one night, the European Parliament passed a motion stating the need for Hamas to be eliminated, with US President Biden having expressed the same sentiment. Hamas was accused of having committed genocide against Israelis on 7 October 2023 by 240 legal experts. HAMAS must be abolished as a political party, members prosecuted and war criminals sentenced to liberate Palestine.

The FBI is known to have been surveilling Palestinians in the United States since 1968 and this comes with a heightened risk of amphetamine induced false flag attacks by red flagged individuals and informants more popular with Muslim militants and suicide attackers than divorcees and lone gunmen in the United States. According to the US Director of National Intelligence Ismail Haniyeh has been

the HAMAS Political Bureau chief since May 2017; has operated from Doha, Qatar, since 2020. Salih al-Aruri Political Bureau deputy chief since 2017. Yahya Al Sinwar Gaza Political Bureau chief since 2017. Khaled Mashal Political Bureau External Region chief since early 2021; Political Bureau chief from April 1996 to May 2017. The International Criminal Court may issue a summons or arrest warrant for these men under Art. 58 of the Rome Statute. HAMAS is committed to armed resistance against Israel. HAMAS's military wing is known as the Al-Qassam Brigades. HAMAS has used suicide bombings many times and is currently known for using improvised explosive devices, short- and long-range rockets and mortars, small arms, kidnapping operations, rocket-propelled grenades, man-portable air defense systems, antitank missiles, and unmanned aircraft systems in attacks against Israeli military forces and civilians, as well as against ISIS and other Salafist armed group members based in Gaza. The group also uses cyber espionage and computer network exploitation operations. North Korea is alleged to supply Hamas with weaponry, but this seems logistically unlikely.

In addition to killing Israeli civilians and armed forces, Hamas has also murdered suspected Palestinian Israel collaborators and Fatah rivals. In the wake of the 2006 Israeli conflict with Gaza, Hamas was accused of systematically rounding up, torturing and summarily executing Fatah supporters suspected of supplying information to Israel. Hamas security forces reportedly shoot and torture Palestinians who opposed Hamas rule in Gaza. Referring to the killing of suspected collaborators, a Shin Bet official stated that "not even one" of those executed by Hamas provided any intelligence to Israel, while the Shin Bet officially "confirmed that those executed during Operation Protective Edge had all been held in prison in Gaza in the course of the hostilities". On June 15, 2014, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu accused Hamas of involvement in the kidnapping of three Israeli teenagers (including one who held American citizenship), saying "This has severe repercussions." On July 20, 2014, nearly two weeks into Operation Protective Edge, Netanyahu described Hamas as "genocidal terrorists."

Hamas was founded by a quadripartite Palestinian imam and activist Ahmed Yassin in 1987, after the outbreak of the First Intifada against the Israeli occupation. The idea of Hamas began to take form on December 10, 1987, when several members of the Brotherhood convened the day after an incident in which an Israeli army truck had crashed into a car at a Gaza checkpoint killing four Palestinian day-workers, the impetus of the First Intifada. The Muslim Brotherhood refused to engage in violence against Israel, but without participating in the intifada, the Islamists tied to it feared they would lose support to their rivals the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and the PLO. They also hoped that by keeping the militant activities of Hamas separate, Israel would not interfere with the Muslim Brotherhood's social work. Hamas represented a more authentic engagement with their national aspirations to many Palestinians. This perception arose because Hamas offered an Islamic interpretation of the original goals of the secular PLO, focusing on armed struggle to liberate all of Palestine. Hamas's formal establishment came a month after the PLO and other intifada leaders issued a fourteen-point declaration in January 1988 advocating for the coexistence of a Palestinian state alongside Israel. In August 1988, Hamas published the Hamas Charter, wherein it defined itself as a chapter of the Muslim Brotherhood and its desire to establish "an Islamic state throughout Palestine". Hamas's first combat operation against Israel came in the spring 1989 as it abducted and killed Avi Sasportas and Ilan Saadon, two Israeli soldiers. Hundreds of Hamas leaders and activists, among them Yassin, were arrested. Hamas was outlawed on September 28, 1989.

In the first years of the Intifada, Hamas violence was restricted to Palestinians; collaborators with Israel and individuals it defined as "moral deviants," that is, drug dealers and prostitutes known to enjoy ties with Israeli criminal networks. In April 1993, Hamas launched its first suicide attack, the Mehola

Junction bombing. Until the assassination of Yahya Ayyash by Shin Bet in 1996, almost all bombs used on suicide missions were constructed by him. The amphetamine however seems to be manufactured in an FBI facility in Oregon. Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) is 50 times more hallucinogenic than mescaline, it causes a three day panic attack, without sleep, followed by a six month recovery from severe mental illness, if the psycho killer humor is not swiftly washed off with water. It is best described as a trip through Christian Hell with a devil on one shoulder defeating the angel on the other, suicide is the easy way out for nonviolent people. American-Israeli settler Baruch Goldstein, who on 25 February 1994, during Ramadan, killed 29 unarmed civilians by throwing hand grenades and firing at a group of worshippers during prayer at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron. There was a strong sense that the Israeli military was complicit in the massacre. In late December 1995, Hamas promised the Palestinian Authority (PA) to cease military operations. But it was not to be as Shin Bet assassinated Ayyash, the 29-year-old leader of the al-Qassam Brigades on January 5, 1996, using a booby-trapped cellphone given to Ayyash by his uncle who worked as an informer. Nearly 100,000 Gazans, about 11% of the total population, marched in his funeral. Hamas resumed its campaign of suicide bombings which had been dormant for a good part of 1995 to retaliate the assassination.

In September 1997, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered the assassination of Hamas leader Khaled Mashal who lived in Jordan. Two Mossad agents entered Jordan on false Canadian passports and sprayed Mashal with a nerve agent on a street in Amman. They were caught however and King Hussein threatened to put the agents on trial unless Israel provided Mashal with an antidote and released Yassin. Israel obliged and the antidote saved Mashal's life. In 1999, Hamas was banned in Jordan, reportedly in part at the request of the United States, Israel, and the Palestinian Authority. Jordan's King Abdullah feared the activities of Hamas and its Jordanian allies would jeopardize peace negotiations between the Palestinian Authority and Israel, and accused Hamas of engaging in illegitimate activities within Jordan. In mid-September 1999, authorities arrested Hamas leaders Khaled Mashal and Ibrahim Ghosheh on their return from a visit to Iran, and charged them with being members of an illegal organization, storing weapons, conducting military exercises, and using Jordan as a training base. The Hamas leaders denied the charges. Mashal was exiled.

The Al-Aqsa or Second Intifada began violently, with mass demonstrations and lethal Israeli counter-insurgency tactics. Prior to the incidents surrounding Ariel Sharon's visit to the Temple Mount (September 2000), Palestinian support for violence against Israelis and for Hamas had been gauged to be 52% and 10%, respectively. By July of the following year, after almost a year of savage conflict, polling indicated that 86% of Palestinians endorsed violence against Israelis and support for Hamas had risen to 17%. The al-Qassam Brigades were among the many militant groups that launched both military-style attacks and suicide bombings against Israeli civilian and military targets in this period. In the ensuing years almost 5000 Palestinians and over 1100 Israelis were killed. More than half of Israeli deaths were suicide attacks. Hamas performed about 40% of the 135 suicide attacks during the period. Hamas's most deadly suicide bombing was an attack on a Netanya hotel on March 27, 2002, in which 30 people were killed and 140 were wounded. The attack has also been referred to as the Passover massacre since it took place on the first night of the Jewish festival of Passover at a Seder.

Since 2002, militants of al-Qassam Brigades and other groups have used homemade Qassam rockets to hit Israeli towns in the Negev, such as Sderot. Al-Qassam Brigades was estimated in 2007 to have launched 22% of the rocket and mortar attacks. Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups have launched thousands of rockets into Israel since 2001, killing 15 civilians, wounding many more, and posing an ongoing threat to the nearly 800,000 Israeli civilians who live and work in the weapons'

range. Israel has never responded to repeated offers by Hamas over subsequent years for a quid pro quo moratorium on attacks against civilians. It has engaged in several *tadi'a* (periods of calm), and proposed a number of ceasefires. In January 2004, Hamas leader Ahmed Yassin, prior to his assassination, said that the group would end armed resistance against Israel for a 10-year *hudna* in exchange for a Palestinian state in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. In May 2006, Israel arrested a top Hamas official, Ibrahim Hamed, who Israeli security officials alleged was responsible for dozens of suicide bombings and other attacks on Israelis. In 2008, Hamas explosives engineer Shihab al-Natsheh organized a deadly suicide bombing in Dimona. Following a June 19, 2008, ceasefire, the al-Qassam Brigades ended its rocket attacks and arrested Fatah militants in Gaza who had continued sporadic rocket and mortar attacks against Israel. The al-Qassam Brigades resumed the attacks after the November 4 Israeli incursion into Gaza.

The EU figured prominently in the proposal that democratic elections be held in the Palestinian territories. Hamas ran on a platform of clean government, a thorough overhaul of the corrupt administrative system, and the issue of rampant lawlessness. The Palestinian Authority (PA), notoriously accused of corruption, chose to run Marwan Barghouti as its leading candidate, who was serving five life sentences in Israel. The elections took place shortly after Israel had evacuated its settlements in Gaza. The evacuation, executed without consulting Fatah, gave currency to Hamas' view that resistance had compelled Israel to leave Gaza. In a statement Hamas portrayed it as a vindication of their strategy of armed resistance ("Four years of resistance surpassed 10 years of bargaining"). Hamas, intent on reaching power by political means rather than by violence, announced that it would refrain from attacks on Israel if Israel were to cease its offensives against Palestinian towns and villages. Hamas revamped the police and security forces, cutting them from 50,000 members under Fatah to just over 10,000. After the formation of the Hamas-led cabinet on March 20, 2006, tensions between Fatah and Hamas militants progressively rose in the Gaza strip as Fatah commanders refused to take orders from the government while the Palestinian Authority initiated a campaign of demonstrations, assassinations and abductions against Hamas, which led to Hamas responding. Israeli intelligence warned Mahmoud Abbas that Hamas had planned to kill him at his office in Gaza.

In June of 2007 renewed fighting broke out between Hamas and Fatah. In a leaked comment by Major General Yadlin to the American Ambassador Richard H. Jones at this point (June 12, 2007), Yadlin emphasized Hamas's electoral victory and an eventual Fatah withdrawal from Gaza would be advantageous to Israeli interests, in that the PLO's relocation to the West Bank would allow Israel to treat the Gaza Strip and Hamas as a hostile country. In the course of the June 2007 Battle of Gaza, Hamas exploited the near total collapse of Palestinian Authority forces in Gaza to seize control of Gaza, ousting Fatah officials. President Mahmoud Abbas then dismissed the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority government and outlawed the Hamas militia. At least 600 Palestinians died in fighting between Hamas and Fatah. Human Rights Watch, a US-based group, accused both sides in the conflict of torture and war crimes. In March 2012, Mahmoud Abbas stated that there were no political differences between Hamas and Fatah as they had reached agreement on a joint political platform and on a truce with Israel.

During the 2014 Gaza War, Israel launched Operation Protective Edge to counter increased Hamas rocket fire from Gaza. The conflict ended with a permanent cease-fire after 7 weeks, and more than 2,200 dead. 64 of the dead were Israeli soldiers, 7 were civilians in Israel (from rocket attacks), and 2,101 were killed in Gaza, of which, according to UN OCHA, at least 1,460 were civilians. On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an invasion, breaching the Gaza-Israel barrier. Hamas fighters

proceeded to massacre hundreds of civilians at a music festival in kibbutz Be'eri, Kfar Aza and other Israeli villages, and take hostages from Southern Israel back to the Gaza Strip. In total, around 1,194 people were killed in Israel, making this the deadliest attack by Palestinian militants since the foundation of Israel in 1948. Benjamin Netanyahu had been Israel's prime minister for most of the two decades preceding the 2023 Israel– Hamas war, and was criticized for having championed a policy of empowering Hamas in Gaza. This policy was part of a strategy to sabotage a two-state solution by confining the Palestinian Authority to the West Bank and weakening it, and to demonstrate to the Israeli public and western governments that Israel has no partner for peace. Saudi Arabia and the Palestinian Authority were also critical of Israel under Netanyahu allowing suitcases of Qatari money to be given to Hamas, in exchange for maintaining the ceasefire. The Times of Israel reported after the Hamas attack that Netanyahu's policy to treat the Palestinian Authority as a burden and Hamas as an asset had "blown up in our faces".

Chapter X UNESCO Arrears

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been collecting arrears since Israel stopped paying in 2018. Netanyahu's government announced it was leaving UNESCO due to what it saw as anti-Israel actions by the agency, and it made that decision official in December 2017. The Israeli government officially notified UNESCO of the withdrawal in late December 2017. The exact amount of Israeli dues is not readily available. On 5 November 2023, amid the 2023 Israel-Hamas War, Heritage Minister Amihai Eliyahu stated that the use of atomic weapons in the Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip could be "one of the possibilities". He was subsequently suspended by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu from attending cabinet meetings. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years under Art. 16 of the World Heritage Convention (1972). No... withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations owed to the Organization under Art. II(6) of the UNESCO Constitution.

The Trump administration is reported to have non-self-determinately decided in 2017 (for Israel) to withdraw from the agency, citing long-running anti-Israel bias and management problems, only to have the election stolen by a more massively murderous white Democrat than Clinton in league with the Bush war criminals Trump generally suppressed without recognizing Netanyahu as being one of Congress' leading providers of misinformation leading up to the Iraq war, about Iran and the right of return of Palestine refugees. The truth of the matter is the United States, the largest contributor to UNESCO, has been in arrears since 2011, dues to an absurd persecution of Palestine by rape murderer Clinton when she was Secretary of State. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken paid more than \$600 million of the \$750 million arrears, in addition to nearly 50 percent of the agencies \$1.51 billion budget for the biennium, right before the current Palestine Israel conflict began in 2023.

Interest in the outstanding balance of US and Israel arrears is somewhat high to exact fines for misinformation and misconduct of major war magnitude by the Biden Administration, and especially Blinken, the most homicidal official in the world, who falsely elected Biden to add to the Bush, Assad and Netanyahu, notches in his belt, and who seems to be the primary Elector who chooses both Democrats and Republicans on the basis of the futility of his unjust war effort, and in this case, unlawfully voted with Israel against the ceasefire demanded by every other nation in the world, including the President's own party. The President's prohibited attempt to finance a border wall in Texas, similarly against his party's wishes, is held responsible for misappropriating a large quantity of

antidepressants from the huge warehouses of customs seizures there, to manufacture the keg of amphetamine that was used by the FBI informant who dosed the Hamas Simchat Torah attackers to test whether Netanyahu's pacemaker is as murderous as Dick Cheney's, both of whom are notorious liars to make war, their beating hearts are peculiarly unstoppable about, far in excess of their prior delusional bouts with the leading cause of death and the human shields of their mercenary adversaries. Furthermore, in a similarly architectural vein, Biden is wanted to pay compensation to the suspected victims of his peculiar tests of the seismic code.

The underlying misinformation regarding US Palestine relations is that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is secretly financed, the relatively large sum of money of \$457 million FY 23, in a special multilateral assistance row of the State Department, Foreign Service and Related Organizations budget, called International Organizations and Programs, without explanation that this is an exact accounting of the annual payments by USAID to UNRWA. The best explanation for this crime of omission is, since 1968 the FBI has been surveilling Palestinian Americans to dose red flagged terrorists in collaboration with Israel, who are demonized by intoxicated similarly US and Israeli politicians, to justify using the false flag attack, respective Christian and Jewish majorities need to be the psycho-Crusaders against the global Muslim majority, who actually get elected by the Bush, Biden, Blinken election fraud. In 2011 US Secretary of State Clinton terminated funding for the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 'dues to persecution of Palestine'. Two laws enacted in the 1990s were discriminatorily re-interpreted by Ms. Clinton, to prohibit funding to U.N. entities that admit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a member, or grant full membership as a state to any group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood, although Section 414 of P.L. 101-246 prohibited funding for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that does have all the trapping of statehood and Section 410 of P.L. 103-236 both of which are currently un-codified at 22USC§287e. The language never justified terminating US UNESCO membership or funding for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East safely concealed for years as International Organization and Program row in the State Department budget, without amphetamine. This provision impacted UNESCO funding through the International Organization CIO and IO&P accounts. Trump failed to deprive UNRWA of their dues. Biden recognized the United States was in error to deprive UNESCO of their dues to "persecution of Palestine" in flagrant violation of the Palestine refugee idolizing Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951).

In pursuit of 4 new offices to make 70, including necessarily an international office to study international architectural standards, public housing, and war and disaster reconstruction efforts worldwide, US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) architectural representation of the United States has been selected by Hospitals & Asylums (HA) to be the most nonviolent correspondent for UNESCO to receive the arrears due from the US Department of State, estimated at another \$125 million, over five years, to pay for Palestine reconstruction, in accordance with the petition to have 'Hospitals & Asylums Marathons' listed in the World Heritage List, with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in the District of Columbia and Army and Navy General Hospital, in Hot Springs National Park, in Danger pursuant to World Heritage Application Treatment of December 2023 filed under Arts. 7 and 11, paragraphs 2 & 4, of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

Without prejudice to the provisions of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954, it is prohibited to commit any acts of hostility directed

against historic monuments, works of art or places of worship (such as the Holy Land) which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, and to use them in support of the military effort under Art. 16 of Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)(1977) pertaining to the Protection of cultural objects and of places of worship. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may offer its (architectural and zoning) services to the parties to the conflict(s), in Palestine and related to Biden's nuclear tests of the seismic code, in the event of an “armed conflict not of an international character”, occurring within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, whereby each party to the (otherwise international) conflict shall be bound (by arrears for victim compensation under Art. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter and Art. II(6) of the UNESCO Constitution) to apply, as, a minimum, the provisions of the present Convention which relate to respect for cultural property under Art. 19 of the The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954 pursuant to common Art. 3(1) of the Geneva Conventions whereby In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties...Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

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