

Pamph
HSy
+

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE,

TOGETHER WITH A

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY - GENERAL
RELATING TO ITS APPLICATION

TO THE

TERRITORY KNOWN AS TRANS-JORDAN,

under the provisions of Article 25.

*Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
December, 1922.*



LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased through any bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 25, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.
22, PRINCE STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, St. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, CARDIFF;
and 25, FENCHUR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Price 3d. net.

Cmd. 1785

1/24/21
was
-10-10-21
J

**MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, together with a
Note by the Secretary-General relating to its
application to the Territory known as Trans-
Jordan, under the provisions of Article 25.**

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE.

The Council of the League of Nations :

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them ; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country ; and

Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country ; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have selected His Britannic Majesty as the Mandatory for Palestine ; and

Whereas the mandate in respect of Palestine has been formulated in the following terms and submitted to the Council of the League for approval ; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty has accepted the mandate in respect of Palestine and undertaken to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in conformity with the following provisions ; and

Whereas by the afore-mentioned Article 22 (paragraph 8), it is provided that the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory, not having been previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, shall be explicitly defined by the Council of the League of Nations ;

Confirming the said mandate, defines its terms as follows :

Article 1.

The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and of administration, save as they may be limited by the terms of this mandate.

Article 2.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

Article 3.

The Mandatory shall, so far as circumstances permit, encourage local autonomy.

Article 4.

An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognised as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country.

The Zionist organisation, so long as its organisation and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognised as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home.

Article 5.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of, the Government of any foreign Power.

Article 6.

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

Article 7.

The Administration of Palestine shall be responsible for enacting a nationality law. There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.

Article 8.

The privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection as formerly enjoyed by Capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, shall not be applicable in Palestine.

Unless the Powers whose nationals enjoyed the afore-mentioned privileges and immunities on August 1st, 1914, shall have previously renounced the right to their re-establishment, or shall have agreed to their non-application for a specified period, these privileges and immunities shall, at the expiration of the mandate, be immediately re-established in their entirety or with such modifications as may have been agreed upon between the Powers concerned.

Article 9.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that the judicial system established in Palestine shall assure to foreigners, as well as to natives, a complete guarantee of their rights.

Respect for the personal status of the various peoples and communities and for their religious interests shall be fully guaranteed. In particular, the control and administration of Wakfs shall be exercised in accordance with religious law and the dispositions of the founders.

Article 10.

Pending the making of special extradition agreements relating to Palestine, the extradition treaties in force between the Mandatory and other foreign Powers shall apply to Palestine.

Article 11.

The Administration of Palestine shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the community in connection with the development of the country, and, subject to any international obligations accepted by the Mandatory, shall have full power to provide for public ownership or control of any of the natural resources of the country or of the public works, services and utilities established or to be established therein. It shall introduce a land system appropriate to the needs of the country, having regard, among other things, to the desirability of promoting the close settlement and intensive cultivation of the land.

The Administration may arrange with the Jewish agency mentioned in Article 4 to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, in so far as these matters are not directly undertaken by the Administration. Any such arrangements shall provide that no profits distributed by such agency, directly or indirectly, shall exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital, and any further profits shall be utilised by it for the benefit of the country in a manner approved by the Administration.

Article 12.

The Mandatory shall be entrusted with the control of the foreign relations of Palestine and the right to issue exequaturs to consuls appointed by foreign Powers. He shall also be entitled to afford diplomatic and consular protection to citizens of Palestine when outside its territorial limits.

Article 13.

All responsibility in connection with the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine, including that of preserving existing rights and of securing free access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites and the free exercise of worship, while ensuring the requirements of public order and decorum, is assumed by the Mandatory, who shall be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected herewith, provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the Mandatory from entering into such arrangements as he may deem reasonable with the Administration for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this article into effect; and provided also that nothing in this mandate shall be construed as conferring upon the Mandatory authority to interfere with the fabric or the management of purely Moslem sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed.

Article 14.

A special Commission shall be appointed by the Mandatory to study, define and determine the rights and claims in connection with the Holy Places and the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. The method of nomination, the composition and the functions of this Commission shall be submitted to the Council of the League for its approval, and the Commission shall not be appointed or enter upon its functions without the approval of the Council.

Article 15.

The Mandatory shall see that complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, are ensured to all. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Administration may impose, shall not be denied or impaired.

Article 16.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for exercising such supervision over religious or eleemosynary bodies of all faiths in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government. Subject to such supervision, no measures shall be taken in Palestine to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of such bodies or to discriminate against any representative or member of them on the ground of his religion or nationality.

Article 17.

The Administration of Palestine may organise on a voluntary basis the forces necessary for the preservation of peace and order, and

also for the defence of the country, subject, however, to the supervision of the Mandatory, but shall not use them for purposes other than those above specified save with the consent of the Mandatory. Except for such purposes, no military, naval or air forces shall be raised or maintained by the Administration of Palestine.

Nothing in this article shall preclude the Administration of Palestine from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the Mandatory in Palestine.

The Mandatory shall be entitled at all times to use the roads, railways and ports of Palestine for the movement of armed forces and the carriage of fuel and supplies.

Article 18.

The Mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against the nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations (including companies incorporated under its laws) as compared with those of the Mandatory or of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Similarly, there shall be no discrimination in Palestine against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States, and there shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across the mandated area.

Subject as aforesaid and to the other provisions of this mandate, the Administration of Palestine may, on the advice of the Mandatory, impose such taxes and customs duties as it may consider necessary, and take such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country and to safeguard the interests of the population. It may also, on the advice of the Mandatory, conclude a special customs agreement with any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

Article 19.

The Mandatory shall adhere on behalf of the Administration of Palestine to any general international conventions already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, respecting the slave traffic, the traffic in arms and ammunition, or the traffic in drugs, or relating to commercial equality, freedom of transit and navigation, aerial navigation and postal, telegraphic and wireless communication or literary, artistic or industrial property.

Article 20.

The Mandatory shall co-operate on behalf of the Administration of Palestine, so far as religious, social and other conditions may permit, in the execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

Article 21.

The Mandatory shall secure the enactment within twelve months from this date, and shall ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities

based on the following rules. This law shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of excavations and archaeological research to the nations of all States Members of the League of Nations.

(1)

“Antiquity” means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year A.D. 1700.

(2)

The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat.

Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorisation referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

(3)

No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity.

No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

(4)

Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

(5)

No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorised by the competent Department.

(6)

Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

(7)

Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archaeological experience. The Administration of Palestine shall not, in granting these authorisations, act in such a way as to exclude scholars of any nation without good grounds.

(8)

The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

Article 22.

English, Arabic and Hebrew shall be the official languages of Palestine. Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew, and any statement or inscription in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic.

Article 23.

The Administration of Palestine shall recognise the holy days of the respective communities in Palestine as legal days of rest for the members of such communities.

Article 24.

The Mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of the mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated or issued during the year shall be communicated with the report.

Article 25.

In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided that no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18.

Article 26.

The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 27.

The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.

Article 28.

In the event of the termination of the mandate hereby conferred upon the Mandatory, the Council of the League of Nations shall make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for safeguarding in perpetuity, under guarantee of the League, the rights secured by Articles 13 and 14, and shall use its influence for securing, under the

guarantee of the League, that the Government of Palestine will fully honour the financial obligations legitimately incurred by the Administration of Palestine during the period of the mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities.

The present instrument shall be deposited in original in the archives of the League of Nations and certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all Members of the League.

Done at London the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Certified true copy :

FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,

RAPPARD,

Director of the Mandates Section.

NOTE.

GENEVA,

September 23rd, 1922.

ARTICLE 25 OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

Territory known as Trans-Jordan.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate for the information of the Members of the League, a memorandum relating to Article 25 of the Palestine Mandate presented by the British Government to the Council of the League on September 16th, 1922.

The memorandum was approved by the Council subject to the decision taken at its meeting in London on July 24th, 1922, with regard to the coming into force of the Palestine and Syrian mandates.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Article 25 of the Mandate for Palestine provides as follows :—

“ In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18.”

2. In pursuance of the provisions of this Article, His Majesty's Government invite the Council to pass the following resolution :—

“ The following provisions of the Mandate for Palestine are not applicable to the territory known as Trans-Jordan, which comprises all territory lying to the east of a line drawn from a point two miles west of the town of Akaba on the Gulf of that name up the centre of the Wady Araba, Dead Sea and River Jordan to its junction with the River Yarmuk ; thence up the centre of that river to the Syrian Frontier.”

Preamble.—Recitals 2 and 3.

Article 2.—The words “ placing the country under such political administration and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and ”.

Article 4.

Article 6.

Article 7.—The sentence “ There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.”

Article 11.—The second sentence of the first paragraph and the second paragraph.

Article 13.

Article 14.

Article 22.

Article 23.

In the application of the Mandate to Trans-Jordan, the action which, in Palestine, is taken by the Administration of the latter country, will be taken by the Administration of Trans-Jordan under the general supervision of the Mandatory.

3. His Majesty's Government accept full responsibility as Mandatory for Trans-Jordan, and undertake that such provision as may be made for the administration of that territory in accordance with Article 25 of the Mandate shall be in no way inconsistent with those provisions of the Mandate which are not by this resolution declared inapplicable.

NOTES

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE

TOGETHER WITH A

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY - GENERAL

RELATING TO ITS APPLICATION

TO THE

TERRITORY KNOWN AS TRANS-JORDAN,

under the provisions of Article 25

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,

December, 1922.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2. and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESENT, CARDIFF;
or 24, FOURTH STREET, EDINBURGH.

Cmd. 1785

**MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, together with a
Note by the Secretary-General relating to its
application to the Territory known as Trans-
Jordan, under the provisions of Article 25.**

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE

The Council of the League of Nations:

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them; and

Whereas the *Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people*, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and

Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have selected His Britannic Majesty as the Mandatory for Palestine; and

Whereas the mandate in respect of Palestine has been formulated in the following terms and submitted to the Council of the League for approval; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty has accepted the mandate in respect of Palestine and undertaken to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in conformity with the following provisions; and

Whereas by the afore-mentioned Article 22 (paragraph 8), it is provided that the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory, not having been previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, shall be explicitly defined by the Council of the League of Nations;

Confirming the said Mandate, defines its terms as follows:

Article 1.

The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and of administration, save as they may be limited by the terms of this mandate.

Article 2.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

Article 3.

The Mandatory shall, so far as circumstances permit, encourage local autonomy.

Article 4.

An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognised as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration to assist and take part in the development of the country.

The Zionist organization, so long as its organization and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognised as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home.

Article 5.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of the Government of any foreign Power.

Article 6.

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

Article 7.

The Administration of Palestine shall be responsible for enacting a nationality law. *There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.*

Article 8.

The privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection as formerly enjoyed by Capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, shall not be applicable in Palestine.*

Unless the Powers whose nationals enjoyed the afore-mentioned privileges and immunities on August 1, 1914, shall have previously renounced the right to their re-establishment, or shall have agreed to their non-application for a specified period, these privileges and immunities shall, at the expiration of the mandate, be immediately re-established in their entirety or with such modifications as may have been agreed upon between the Powers concerned.

Article 9.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that the judicial system established in Palestine shall assure to foreigners, as well as to natives, a complete guarantee of their rights.

Respect for the personal status of the various peoples and communities and for their religious interests shall be fully guaranteed. In particular, the control and administration of Wakfs shall be exercised in accordance with religious law and the dispositions of the founders.

Article 10.

Pending the making of special extradition agreements relating to Palestine, the extradition treaties in force between the Mandatory and other foreign Powers shall apply to Palestine.

Article 11.

The Administration of Palestine shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the community in connection with the development of the country, and, subject to any international obligations accepted by the Mandatory, shall have full power to provide for public ownership or control of any of the natural resources of the country or of the public works, services and utilities established or to be established therein. It shall introduce a land system appropriate to the needs of the country, having regard, among other things, to the desirability of promoting the close settlement and intensive cultivation of the land.

The Administration may arrange with the Jewish agency mentioned in Article 4 to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, in so far as these matters are not directly undertaken by the Administration. Any such arrangements shall provide that no profits distributed by such agency, directly or indirectly, shall exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital, and any further profits shall be utilised by it for the benefit of the country in a manner approved by the Administration.

*In 1924, the U.S. protected its interests via the 'Rights in Palestine' Convention with Great Britain. See Summary.

Article 12.

The Mandatory shall be entrusted with the control of the foreign relations of Palestine and the right to issue exequaturs to consuls appointed by foreign Powers. He shall also be entitled to afford diplomatic and consular protection to citizens of Palestine when outside its territorial limits.

Article 13.

All responsibility in connection with the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine, including that of preserving existing rights and of securing free access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites and the free exercise of worship, while ensuring the requirements of public order and decorum, is assumed by the Mandatory, who shall be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected herewith, provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the Mandatory from entering into such arrangements as he may deem reasonable with the Administration for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this article into effect; and provided also that ***nothing in this mandate shall be construed as conferring upon the Mandatory authority to interfere with the fabric or the management of purely Moslem sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed.***

Article 14.

A special commission shall be appointed by the Mandatory to study, define and determine the rights and claims in connection with the Holy Places and the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine.

The method of nomination, the composition and the functions of this Commission shall be submitted to the Council of the League for its approval, and the Commission shall not be appointed or enter upon its functions without the approval of the Council.

Article 15.

The Mandatory shall see that complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, are ensured to all. ***No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language.***

No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Administration may impose, shall not be denied or impaired.

Article 16.

The Mandatory shall be responsible for exercising such supervision over religious or eleemosynary bodies of all faiths in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government. Subject to such supervision, no measures shall be taken in Palestine to obstruct or

interfere with the enterprise of such bodies or to discriminate against any representative or member of them on the ground of his religion or nationality.

Article 17.

The Administration of Palestine may organise on a voluntary basis the forces necessary for the preservation of peace and order, and also for the defence of the country, subject, however, to the supervision of the Mandatory, but shall not use them for purposes other than those above specified save with the consent of the Mandatory. Except for such purposes, no military, naval or air forces shall be raised or maintained by the Administration of Palestine. Nothing in this article shall preclude the Administration of Palestine from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the Mandatory in Palestine. The Mandatory shall be entitled at all times to use the roads, railways and ports of Palestine for the movement of armed forces and the carriage of fuel and supplies.

Article 18.

The Mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against the nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations (including companies incorporated under its laws) as compared with those of the Mandatory or of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Similarly, there shall be no discrimination in Palestine against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States, and there shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across the mandated area. Subject as aforesaid and to the other provisions of this mandate, the Administration of Palestine may, on the advice of the Mandatory, impose such taxes and customs duties as it may consider necessary, and take such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country and to safeguard the interests of the population. It may also, on the advice of the Mandatory, conclude a special customs agreement with any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

Article 19.

The Mandatory shall adhere on behalf of the Administration of Palestine to any general international conventions already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, respecting the slave traffic, the traffic in arms and ammunition, or the traffic in drugs, or relating to commercial equality, freedom of transit and navigation, aerial navigation and postal, telegraphic and wireless communication or literary, artistic or industrial property.

Article 20.

The Mandatory shall co-operate on behalf of the Administration of Palestine, so far as religious, social and other conditions may permit, in the execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

Article 21.

The Mandatory shall secure the enactment within twelve months from this date, and shall ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the following rules. This law shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of excavations and archaeological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations.

(1)

“Antiquity” means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year A. D. 1700.

(2)

The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat. Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorization referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

(3)

No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity. No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

(4)

Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

(5)

No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorised by the competent Department.

(6)

Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

(7)

Authorization to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archaeological experience. The Administration of Palestine shall not, in granting these authorizations, act in such a way as to exclude scholars of any nation without good grounds.

(8)

The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

Article 22.

English, Arabic and Hebrew shall be the official languages of Palestine. Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew and any statement or inscription in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic.

Article 23.

The Administration of Palestine shall recognise the holy days of the respective communities in Palestine as legal days of rest for the members of such communities.

Article 24.

The Mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of the mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated or issued during the year shall be communicated with the report.

Article 25.

In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided that no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18.

Article 26.

The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 27.

The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.

Article 28.

In the event of the termination of the mandate hereby conferred upon the Mandatory, the Council of the League of Nations shall make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for safeguarding in perpetuity, under guarantee of the League, the rights secured by Articles 13 and 14, and shall use its influence for securing, under the guarantee of the League, that the Government of Palestine will fully honour the financial obligations legitimately incurred by the Administration of Palestine during the period of the mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities.

The present instrument shall be deposited in original in the archives of the League of Nations and certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary- General of the League of Nations to all members of the League.

Done at London the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Certified true copy:

FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,

RAPPARD,

Director of the Mandates Section.

NOTE.

GENEVA,
September 23, 1922

ARTICLE 25 OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

Territory known as Trans-Jordan.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate for the information of the Members of the League, a memorandum relating to Article 25 of the Palestine Mandate presented by the British Government to the Council of the League on September 16th, 1922.

The memorandum was approved by the Council subject to the decision taken at its meeting in London on July 24th, 1922, with regard to the coming into force of the Palestine and Syrian mandates.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

1. *Article 25 of the Mandate for Palestine provides as follows:*

“ In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provision of this Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16 and 18.”

2. In pursuance of the provisions of this Article, His Majesty's Government invite the Council to pass the following resolution :—

“ The following provisions of the Mandate for Palestine are not applicable to the territory known as Trans-Jordan, which comprises all territory lying to the east of a line drawn from a point two miles west of the town of Akaba on the Gulf of that name up the centre of the Wady Araba, Dead Sea and River Jordan to its junction with the River Yarmuk; thence up the centre of that river to the Syrian Frontier.”

Preamble.—Recitals 2 and 3.

Article 2.—The words “ placing the country under such political administration and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and ”.

Article 4.

Article 6.

Article 7.—The sentence “There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.”

Article 11.—The second sentence of the first paragraph and the second paragraph.

Article 13.

Article 14.

Article 22.

Article 23.

In the application of the Mandate to Trans-Jordan, the action which, in Palestine, is taken by the Administration of the latter country, will be taken by the Administration of Trans-Jordan under the general supervision of the Mandatory.

3. His Majesty's Government accept full responsibility as Mandatory for Trans-Jordan, and undertake that such provision as may be made for the administration of that territory in accordance with Article 25 of the Mandate shall be in no way inconsistent with those provisions of the Mandate which are not by this resolution declared inapplicable.

Printed under the authority of HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., 44-47, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty.

NOTES

SUMMARY – The Original Two-State Solution

The Jewish people are owners, not occupiers of Israel—including Judea and Samaria—by virtue of a ‘land title deed’ from the 1922 League of Nations *Mandate For Palestine* which created the ‘*Original Two-State Solution*.’ (‘West Bank’ was the name given to Judea and Samaria by Jordan during her illegal occupation and anti-Jew ethnic cleansing of the area beginning in 1948 that ended with Israel’s victory in the 1967 Six Day War).

- ‘Syria Palaestina’ was the name given Israel circa AD135 by Roman Emperor Hadrian to erase Jewish history after the Bar Kokhba Revolt. In 1917 Jewish rights to Palestine were first recognized politically via the Balfour Declaration by the government of Great Britain. Palestine/Israel was finally returned to the Jewish people via the League of Nations’ *Mandate For Palestine*. Its terms were agreed upon July 24, 1922, came into effect Sept 29, 1923, and ended at midnight May 14, 1948, the day before Israel declared independence.

The Mandate codified the Balfour Declaration (it is cited, but not named in the preamble) and decisions made under international law by the Principal Allied Powers at the San Remo Conference in Italy as set out in the San Remo Resolution of April 25, 1920. British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon referred to this resolution as ‘*the Magna Carta of the Zionists*.’

The Mandate’s preamble states: “*Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country;*”

Article 2: “*The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home...*”

Article 6: “*The Administration of Palestine...shall encourage...close settlement by Jews on the land...*” The Mandate also protects the ‘civil and religious rights’ of non-Jews.

- Palestine included land west and east of the Jordan River. Land east of the Jordan River promised to Jews was given in appeasement to Arabs, was later expanded eastwards, and forms what is now Jordan. This was initiated by the September 16, 1922 ‘*Note By The Secretary-General Relating To Its Application To The Territory Known As Trans-Jordan*’ in accordance with Article 25 of the Mandate. Thus...the *original two-state solution*. Everything west of the Jordan (including Jerusalem) went to the Jews as described in the *Note*.
- On June 30, 1922, less than one month prior to acceptance of the Mandate by the League of Nations, U.S. Joint Congressional Resolution 360 (Lodge-Fish Resolution) declared U.S. lawmakers to be “favouring the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.”

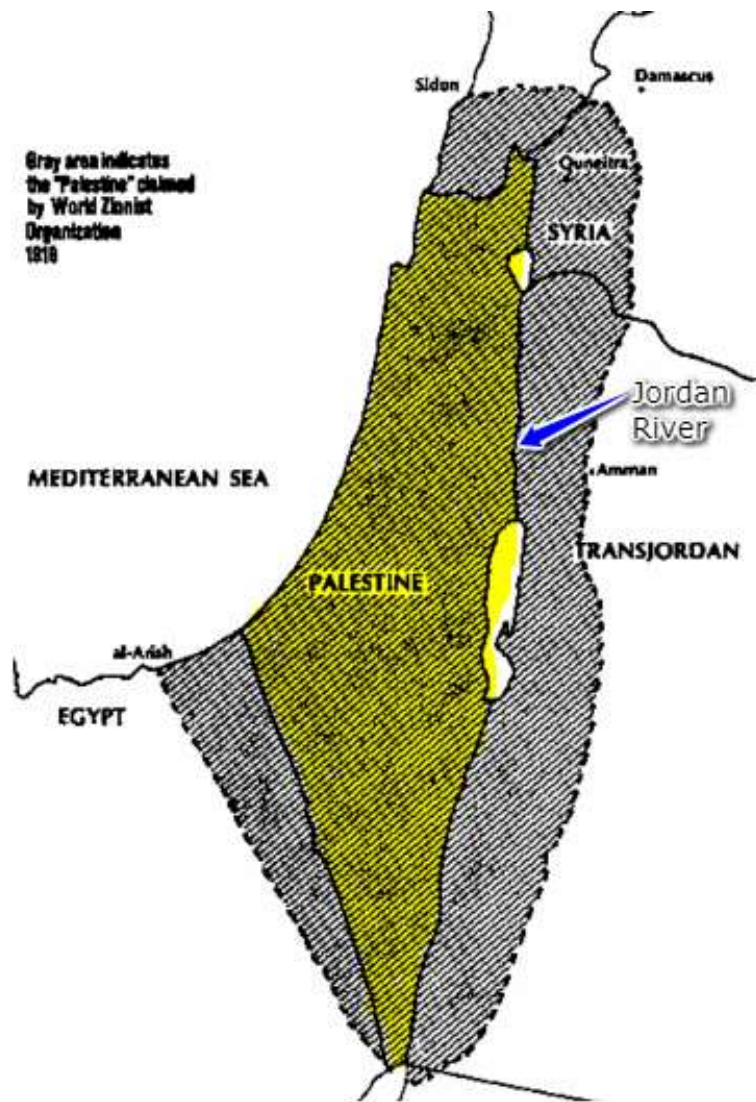
On December 3, 1924 the ‘*Rights In Palestine Convention*’ (44 Stat. 2184; Treaty Series 728) was signed between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It was ratified by both countries in 1925, thereby recognizing the *Mandate For Palestine* under U.S. law.

- Paragraph 1 of Clause 80 of Chapter 12 of the United Nations Charter protects existing rights acquired under international instruments such as the *Mandate For Palestine*:
“Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, ***nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.***” (Palestine was never placed in a trusteeship agreement.)

- In addition to (Jewish) Palestine/Israel, today's Arab states of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq all eventually came into existence via the Mandates System. No one questions the boundaries of these or the non-Arab countries arising from Mandates: Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and Samoa. Out of 14 countries created via the League of Nations and the Mandates system, only the Jewish state is demonized today.
- Article 11 of the Hamas Charter explains why the organization calls for the killing of Jews, the destruction of Israel, and the rejection of all peaceful solutions by declaring Palestine cannot be given away—even a part of it—by any Arab state(s), king(s) or president(s) because: *“The legal status of Palestine according to Islamic law... is like any other land that the Muslims have conquered by force, because the Muslims consecrated it at the time of the conquest as religious endowment for all generations of Muslims until the Day of Resurrection.”* Israel was Jewish for thousands of years before it was conquered by Islam whose founder, Muhammed, was born c.570AD.

Land of Jewish Palestine/Israel as claimed by World Zionist Organization, 1919

(Shaded area represents ancient tribal territory of Israel claimed by WZO at 1920 San Remo Conference)



CITATIONS | REFERENCES

A copy of this document, the companion training video and poster/flyer set can be accessed at: www.IsraelTruthWeek.org.

1. *Mandate For Palestine* images:

- Archive.org at: <https://archive.org/stream/mandateforpalest00leaguoft>

Images of the original Mandate For Palestine also available at:

a. Scholars Portal Books:

<http://books2.scholarsportal.info/viewdoc.html?id=/ebooks/oca1/37/mandateforpalest00leaguoft>

b. University of Toronto Libraries: Mandate for Palestine [See: Holdings> Open Content Alliance (links to Scholars Portal Books page as cited in #1 above)]: <http://go.utlib.ca/cat/666268>

2. Balfour Declaration: www.CanadiansForBalfour100.org

3. **Salomon Benzmira: *The Jewish People's Rights To The Land Of Israel***, 2011, 159 pages. Published by Canadians for Israel's Legal Rights (www.CILR.org). Salomon worked closely with the late lawyer/historian Howard Grief to produce this shorter, but no less authoritative, summary of Israel's land rights.

English (Kindle only): <http://www.amazon.com/dp/B0065WZM14>

Hebrew (PDF): <http://www.cilr.org/home/the-book-heb>

4. **Training Video: Salomon Benzmira**, 2014 Israel Truth Week conference, Toronto, Canada, March 23/14: *Israel's Land Title Deed From The Original Two-State Solution*

VIDEO, 33:41: http://youtu.be/r7q95R3_p_E

PRESENTATION NOTES/SLIDES, PDF: <http://bit.ly/2sFZKIQ>

5. **Howard Grief: *The Legal Foundation And Borders Of Israel Under International Law***, 2013, 732 pages. The authoritative research work by the late Canadian legal scholar of Israel's land rights. <http://tinyurl.com/l34tsc9> (Amazon.com)

- Grief on U.S. *Lodge-Fish Resolution* of 1922: <http://tinyurl.com/lcvq2cc> (Google Books excerpt)

6. **Renanah & Joe Goldhar-Gemeiner: *Petition to the House of Commons of Canada for the Reaffirmation of Jewish Legal Rights to the Land of Israel...*** (drafted by the late Howard Grief, presented to Canadian House of Commons) [PDF, 4p]; includes concise, but comprehensive recounting of Palestine's founding as a Jewish state. <http://bit.ly/2tF737J>

7. **U.S. Department of State: *Rights In Palestine Convention*** (44 Stat. 2184; Treaty Series 728), *Treaties And Other International Agreements Of The United States, 1776-1949* (pp.417-426). U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1968. From Google Books: <http://tinyurl.com/khbykpe>

8. U.N. Charter, Chapter 12, Clause 80: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-xii/index.html>

9. **Hamas Charter**: Translation by MEMRI (Middle East Media Research Institute) <http://www.memri.org/report/en/0/0/0/0/0/1609.htm>

10. **Map: Land of Palestine as claimed by World Zionist Organization**, 1919. Jewish Virtual Library: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/ZionistPalestine1919.html>

NOTES

TAKING CHARGE OF THE NARRATIVE

1. Confronting The 'Occupation' Myth Using A Moral Argument

from: *Why Israel is losing the propaganda war...And how to win it*, by Mark Vandermaas

<http://blogs.timesofisrael.com/why-israel-is-losing-the-propaganda-war-and-how-to-win-it/>

The problem with most Israel advocacy is that it fails to address the false 'occupation' narrative that is the basis for the terrible damage to Israel's reputation. Worse, it actually reinforces her enemies' propaganda.

When you are accused of stealing someone's land, saying you need it as a defensive buffer against terrorists, or you saved lives in Haiti, or you lead in technological and medical innovation (all true) is NOT a strategic argument. First year Poly-Sci student 'Zoey' will never believe Jews and Israel are OK so long as she thinks they are land stealing, ethnic cleansing monsters. In other words, Israel needs to make a moral argument that appeals to 'Zoey,' and that argument must destroy the 'occupation' myth in order to win the propaganda war. There is no alternative. No shortcut.

No wonder Jewish kids are siding with Israel's enemies. It is a sad and shocking fact that the Government of Israel does not teach Israel's land rights history in its school system. No wonder, then, during an Israel Truth Week event at Ryerson University in Toronto, I was told by a Jewish student leader that when someone accuses Israel of 'occupation!' they are trained to say, 'Israel wants peace, but she doesn't have a peace partner.' Instead of arming the kids with a moral argument based on Israel's 'deed' from the world, someone is teaching Jewish students to say, in effect, they agree Israel is illegally occupying Arab land, but the mean Arabs don't want peace. This is a losing argument because not only does it not counter the core of the vilification of Israel as an occupier, it actually reinforces the allegation by evading it.

I have personally trained hundreds of Zionists, Jewish and Christian. I begin by asking who has heard of the Balfour Declaration (1917), the San Remo Conference (1920), and the *Mandate For Palestine* (1922). Most of the audience has. Then, I ask, 'How many of you have actually *read the words* of Israel's land title deed, the *Mandate For Palestine*?' It may surprize you to learn: just 2%, of my trainees—mainly committed Zionists—had done so before meeting me.

No wonder, then, some Jews side with Israel's enemies and endorse boycotts and terror. Can one truly blame them?

How do we construct a moral narrative?

The most important change must be in our attitude: stop talking about 'solutions' and start talking about truth and justice.

2. Tactical Deployment of a Moral Narrative (What We Can Do)

Preach to the choir first:

Our ‘target market’ is not the radicals who work to destroy Israel. Our market does include those on the fringes of the anti-Israel movement and those in the ‘mushy middle’ who have been misled by the radicals, but our most immediate and important market is those people who already love and defend Israel. It is often said that we should stop ‘preaching to the choir,’ but that is only really true when the choir is singing the right notes of the right song from the right book at the right time. Our job is to get our choir singing the same beautiful song.

Key points on which to stay focused during any discussion of Israel’s land rights:

1. There can be no peace without truth. Jews have a land title deed from 1922 in which the world told Jews to rebuild their ancient ‘national home.’ It’s very existence proves accusations of stolen land are false.
2. This document returned all land *west* of the Jordan River to the Jewish people, including Jerusalem.
3. This document gave Jewish land *east* of the Jordan River to Arabs in what we call the *original* 2 state solution.
4. Many Jews died in the Holocaust because the world didn’t keep its promises in the Jewish land deed.
5. Now the world wants to unjustly divide Jewish land again in a *new* 2-state solution. It’s not fair.
6. Jews couldn’t trust the world’s promises from 1922, so why should they trust new promises today?
7. The world has a duty to help preserve Jewish honour, especially considering all the terrible things it’s done to Jewish people, so let’s acknowledge the original 2-state solution: the League of Nations *Mandate For Palestine* and its promises before talking about any new ‘solutions.’

Don’t allow yourself to be diverted down ‘rabbit holes’ by deflective objections like, ‘*Yeah, but what about the wall?*’ If someone won’t even acknowledge the existence of the Mandate and its promises, why are you talking to them? If you let them direct the interaction, they are in control, not you.

There is an old saying in sales: ‘Amateurs convince, but professionals sort.’ In our context it means to not waste time trying to convince people of these points who refuse to listen; move on to someone who may be willing to hear you. You can ‘sort’ through them by simply asking, ‘*If I could show you a document proving that the accusation of Jews stealing land is false, would you want to see it?*’ If that person says No, you’re done. Next! If you’re online and someone tweets ‘*Israel is illegally occupying Palestine!*’ you might respond with, ‘*Jews are owners, not occupiers! Here’s the proof: IsraelTruthWeek.org/#deed.*’ Use their message to leave references so others can find the truth.

Role Playing: A conversation between ‘Yossi’ the Jew and ‘Zoey,’ a 1st year Political Science Student who will one day become President of the United States...

ZOEY: “Jews stole land and their occupation is illegal!”

YOSSI: Well, Zoey, there can be no peace without truth, and the truth is...**Jews are owners, not occupiers because they have a land title deed from the ORIGINAL two-state solution: the 1922 League of Nations Mandate For Palestine in which the world recognized the ancient Jewish history in the land, and specifically authorized them to rebuild their “national home” everywhere west of the Jordan River.** It also says Jewish Palestine included land *east* of the Jordan River, but this was instead given to Arabs as part of the ORIGINAL two state solution. Sadly, the world didn’t keep its promises, so countless Jews died during the Holocaust because Britain illegally kept Jews out of the Jewish homeland. And they’ve never apologized.

In 1922 the world gave us back our homeland and now it’s trying to take it away. This is immoral and unjust. Why are we talking about a NEW two-state solution when the world refuses to honour the ORIGINAL solution? Shouldn’t Jews have a right to expect the world to keep its promises? This one document, which ended the longest occupation in human history of 2,000 years—that of the Jewish homeland— proves that those who told you Jews stole land are either lying or they don’t know what they’re talking about. Does truth matter to you? If so, you can read the actual Mandate document here: www.IsraelTruthWeek.org.

ZOEY: “How can you claim Palestine is for the Jews? It’s for the Palestinians!”

YOSSI: Zoey, do you know where the name ‘Palestine’ came from? It’s OK, most people don’t. It was the name Roman Emperor Hadrian gave to the Jewish state of Israel around AD135 to try to erase Jewish history after the Bar Kokhba Revolt hundreds of years before Mohammed was even born. Actually, they named it ‘Syria Palaestina,’ a reference to the Jew’s hated enemy, the Philistines. And, in case you’re wondering... they were not desert-dwellers from Arabia; they were sea-going people who landed around Gaza and disappeared long before the Revolt. Therefore, there’s no connection between Roman (Jewish) ‘Palestine’ and those accusing Israel of stealing their land today.

So...the *Mandate For Palestine* is ‘reconstituting’ (that’s the word used in the preamble) the Jewish homeland on that land because the ‘Palestinians’ and their land were always the Jews, not Arabs. And here’s a fun fact: there is no ‘P’ in the Arabic language, so how could they name their country Palestine? Hard to believe, I know. Why do you think people are telling you things about Jews that just isn’t true? What are they hiding?

ZOEY: “Yes, but what about XYZ objection?”

YOSSI: There’s really no point in going any further until you’ve read the *Mandate For Palestine* and we can agree that Jews were given the right to rebuild their ancient national home in Jewish Palestine by the world community...which disproves the lie you’ve been told that Jews stole land that didn’t belong to them. You can find it here: www.IsraelTruthWeek.org **TIP: Don’t be drawn down ‘rabbit holes.’ Stay focused.**

ZOEY: “The Mandate was signed a long time ago. It’s not relevant today.”

YOSSI: Is the U.S. Declaration of Independence too old to be relevant? Are aboriginal land claims too old to be relevant? If Jews can’t trust the world’s promises in the Mandate For Palestine’s *original* two-state solution from 90 years ago because they are “too old” to be honoured, why should they trust any agreement the world is pushing them to sign today, especially if the party has a history of lies and terror? Why don’t you at least read the Mandate and understand its true history before saying it’s not relevant? www.IsraelTruthWeek.org

ZOEY: “OK, but what about U.N. Resolution XYZ?”

YOSSI: If you truly care about international law and justice, don’t you have to ask why the world’s legal instrument that restored Jews to their ‘national home’ has been ignored? Don’t you have to question the injustice of countless Jews dying during the Holocaust because they were illegally kept out of their homeland in violation of Article 6 of the Mandate? Especially when the 1922 *Mandate For Palestine* pre-dates every one of these resolutions? Don’t you have to question the terrible immorality of today’s world demonizing Jews and their country for doing what the world authorized them to do in the Mandate?

You’ve actually proven a critical point: Jews can’t trust the world’s promises. The world has ignored the international law created via the *Mandate For Palestine* in violation of the UN’s own Clause 80 of its Charter, so why should Jews believe that any new agreements would be respected in the future? **TIP: this is a very powerful argument because it is not directed at winning a legal argument, but the moral one. See it in use here versus a professor of international law:** <https://medium.com/@MarkVandermaas/thank-you-for-proving-jews-cant-trust-the-world-s-promises-9d7ae3f6b4e9>

ZOEY: “The Mandate was a British colonialist document.”

YOSSI: Believe it or not, the Mandates system was actually created to end colonialism and help developing countries get on their feet. President Woodrow Wilson’s 1918 ‘14 Points’ speech made clear that, ‘The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by;...’ Did you know he was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for being the architect of the League of Nations? Here’s what the Nobel entry for that year says: ‘*Wilson recommended national self-government for oppressed peoples...and a league of nations to ensure post-war peace.*’ http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1919/wilson-facts.html

Does that sound ‘colonialist’ to you? Article 22 of the League’s Covenant gave birth to the Mandates system to help assure the end of colonialism through independence exactly as President Wilson intended. So...is it possible someone with an agenda has been lying to you or is misinformed themselves?

Also consider...in addition to the Middle East countries of Jewish Palestine/Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan that all have their independence rooted in Mandates, there are nine other, non-Arabic, countries, too: Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and Samoa. Plus, the Allied Powers also completely rearranged the borders of Europe after World War I. Today, no one demonizes the people or borders of those countries, including Poland which didn’t even exist at the end of the Great War.

Doesn’t this make you wonder: why are you demonizing the only Jewish country in the group? Do you hate Jews, or is it possible you’ve just been misled by people with a racist agenda?

Here’s a video of the late land rights author Salomon Benzimra explaining the Mandate’s history and addressing questions about the right of the Allied Powers to determine the borders of Europe and the Middle East: http://youtu.be/r7q95R3_p_E

ZOEY: “The Palestinians are just defending their homeland!”

YOSSI: Are they? First of all, the 1922 League of Nations *Mandate For Palestine* recognizes Palestine as the reconstituted “national home” of the *Jewish* people, not the Arabs who actually got the vast majority of land in the Middle East through the Mandates system. Secondly, the *Note* regarding Trans-Jordan attached to the Mandate makes clear that all land east of the Jordan River that was supposed to go to the Jews was instead given to Arabs in what is now Jordan.

Arabs living in what you would call the ‘West Bank’ (properly known by the ancient Hebrew names of Judea & Samaria) during the illegal Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967 had Jordanian citizenship which was revoked by Jordan after the Israelis liberated the land in 1967 after winning a war they didn’t want. So you see... instead of falsely accusing Jews of stealing land, wouldn’t it be more fair and just to demand that Jordan restore citizenship to the whom they made stateless, and allow the people to settle there if they wished?

Finally, according to the Hamas Charter’s Article 11 Jewish Palestine was the victim of an Islamic conquest. So, in actual fact, Jews are defending their homeland against violent Islamic supremacists trying to rebuild their empire on Jewish land and the lives of Jewish civilians.

I suggest you read the *Mandate For Palestine* and the Hamas Charter. Then ask yourself: Do I really want to be spreading lies to aid today’s racist Nazis in pursuing a new Holocaust against Jews? Or...do I want to be speaking out for truth and justice on behalf of a truly persecuted people—the Jewish people?

You can read the Hamas Charter here: <http://www.memri.org/report/en/0/0/0/0/0/1609.htm>, and the *Mandate For Palestine* here: www.IsraelTruthWeek.org.

ZOEY: “So...what’s the solution?”

YOSSI: I’m so glad you asked. There can be no peace without truth, so the solution is to stop talking about solutions, and to focus on truth instead.

It’s time to call a moratorium on all land giveaways and negotiations until the truth about the *original* two state solution—the *Mandate For Palestine* from the League of Nations—has been taught to people around the world. We all have a collective obligation to protect the dignity and honour of the Jewish people by rightly acknowledging them as owners, not occupiers. You can learn more here: www.IsraelTruthWeek.org.

ZOEY: “But, what should be done with the Arabs?”

YOSSI: Truth before solutions. Maybe there won’t be a solution, maybe there will, but at least we could ALL walk in the light of truth until there is one. I think both the Jewish and Arab people deserve that. In any event, the Jewish people certainly deserve to have their honour vindicated after being so viciously and falsely accused of “stealing” their ancient homeland after it was restored to them by the world community. This would go a long way to calming down the terrible Jew-hate that is sweeping the world. That would be a good start, don’t you think? There can be no peace without truth, so let’s focus on truth first, and the solutions will appear.

Would you like to help us spread the truth?

NOTES

3. Strategic Deployment Of A Moral Narrative (What Israel Can Do)



Background to 'Bibi's speech,' by Mark Vandermaas:

Very early one morning I awoke with an unexplainable urge to write down a speech that I could clearly see Prime Minister Netanyahu giving at a press conference to announce Israel was embarking on a revolutionary path to peace via a moratorium on 'solutions.' Although I later tweaked some parts with help from the late land rights expert/author Salomon Benzimra of Canadians for Israel's Legal Rights (www.CILR.org), I had the core of the speech written in no time. It was as if the words were put into my brain during the night while I was sleeping, just waiting to be released onto the page. Those who have read it say it sounds exactly as if it was written in the voice of the Prime Minister.

The speech employs a powerful moral narrative of injustice and betrayal of the Jewish people by the world to confront the 'occupation' myth head-on in a way guaranteed to focus attention on Israel's land rights:

'Truth Before Solutions: A New Path To Peace'

"Ladies and gentlemen:

"This is a momentous day in the history of Israel and the Jewish People, a day when we will take a bold step on a new path to long term peace.

"After much reflection upon the many years of Israel's attempts to make peace with those who have offered us hatred and violence in return; after enduring the vicious and escalating demonization of our country and our people via lies so audacious that Joseph Goebbels would have been proud to claim them as his own; in the dark shadow of a world determined to side with those who have defamed and murdered us, the Government of Israel has come to a crossroads and with it a realization:

"Instead of focusing on what is true and just, we have instead invested our energies into finding a 'solution' at any price. And the price has been a terrible one.

“Along the way, in our eagerness to compromise with terror and conform with a world forgetful of its promises and obligations to us, we have also forgotten... that there can be no peace without truth, and the truth is that the Jewish people are owners, not occupiers because we have a land title deed from the ORIGINAL two-state solution, the 1922 League of Nations *Mandate For Palestine* in which the world community recognized our historical ties to Palestine and encouraged us to rebuild our national home here under the protection of international law.

"It is immoral that the world now condemns Jews for relying on the promises it made to us in the Mandate when we build the very communities it specifically authorized us to create.

"It is immoral that countless Jewish souls were slaughtered in Europe because the doors to our National Home were illegally slammed shut to us on the eve of World War Two in direct violation of the *Mandate For Palestine*.

“It is immoral for the United Nations to give legitimacy to those who seek the destruction of Israel, and to pass resolutions that violate the obligation in its Charter to protect the rights of our people given in the Mandate.

"It is immoral for the world to deny Jews the right to claim their ancient capital 'Jerusalem, Israel' as their birthplace.

"It is immoral for the world to boycott Jewish businesses until we falsely confess to being illegal occupiers, thieves and ethnic-cleansing murderers.

"And it would be immoral for us to stain the history of our people by allowing the world to force upon us a NEW two-state solution after it has so egregiously ignored its obligations in the 1922 original.

"To do so would be, in effect, a false admission of guilt for the terrible crimes of which we have been unjustly accused. It would dishonour the memory of those who struggled, suffered and died to rebuild and defend our historic national home; this home...which was reconstituted after the longest occupation in human history—nearly 2000 years long. A REAL occupation that was ended by the bright and hopeful lights of the *Balfour Declaration*, the San Remo Conference, the *Mandate For Palestine* and Article 80 of the United Nations Charter.

"The UN of today never questions or interferes with the borders of any other state created under the Mandates System—including those of our Arab neighbours—only the Jewish state is singled out for special treatment.

"If the history written since 1922 has taught us anything, it is that the Jewish people cannot rely on the world's promises, so how could we possibly trust new commitments in a NEW two-state solution that likely would be forgotten just as quickly as the original?

"Jewish honour, dignity and security requires us to put truth before solutions and good intentions and so, the State of Israel is placing a moratorium on all so-called 'solutions' until the world community acknowledges and upholds the obligations to us in the *Mandate For Palestine*.

"Then and only then--after the intimidation to confess to crimes we have never committed is no more--would it be morally legitimate to ask the Jewish people to decide whether or not they wish to give away the land of our ancestors, the land promised to us by our G-d.

"In the meantime we will defend ourselves with all our strength against those seeking to perpetrate a second Holocaust against the Jewish People, and we will do so with a clear conscience.

"We are not asking Israelis to embrace or reject any of the various peace proposals presented to date. They are all problematic. We feel that, at this time, the best approach is to address the most pressing issue—that of preserving the honour of the Jewish People until an appropriate lasting solution can be found. This process begins now by reminding the world of the legal and territorial rights granted to us under the *Mandate For Palestine* and asking that they be respected from this day onward. In so doing we hope to begin to turn back the terrible tide of hate, lies, violence and political intimidation associated with the false occupation narrative.

Our new approach includes providing education for every Israeli citizen and member of the Diaspora about the history of our country's land title deed and the original two-state solution initiated by Article 25 of the Mandate, and supporting those who wish to take this education effort to the nations.

Where this will lead in the short term, I cannot say, but I can say THIS with absolute certainty: yesterday, we had no peace and no truth. From this day forward we will at least be able to walk in the light and dignity of truth. This in itself is an important step forward on the path to long term peace, and we ask the world community to walk with us.

"We call on the leaders of the nations—especially those that were members of the League of Nations in 1922 and were, therefore, original parties to the Mandate's obligations—to refresh their country's collective memory of the *Mandate For Palestine*, and ask themselves a fundamental question: "Is my country's policy on Israel morally consistent with the promises we made to the Jewish People in the Mandate?" If the answer is "NO" ...then I respectfully call on you to update your policy.

"I promise that your role in justly restoring and safeguarding the reputation of my people and our nation in the record of history will never be forgotten, by us or by G-d.

"I encourage you to take the time necessary to familiarize yourselves with the promises made to the Jewish People in their land title deed, the *Mandate For Palestine*—the ORIGINAL two-state solution. Copies can also be downloaded at [IsraelTruthWeek.org].

Tomorrow, after you have had a chance to review this remarkable document, I will gladly answer your questions.

"Thank you."

HTML & PDF copies available at: <http://www.israeltruthweek.org/blog/tell-bibi-give-this-speech>

Do you like the idea of a moratorium as an alternative to radical land giveaway 'solutions'? If so, email Prime Minister Netanyahu at PM_ENG2@pmo.gov.il and respectfully ask him to please give this speech. Be sure to include the link: <http://www.israeltruthweek.org/blog/tell-bibi-give-this-speech>.

There are a number of advantages of a moratorium versus a 'solution,' but one of the most important is that it would preserve Jewish honour while education about Israel's remarkable land title deed—the *Mandate For Palestine*—is taken to Israel's people and to the world. Consider: if a new 'solution' magically appeared tomorrow and Judea and Samaria were lost, it would, in effect, represent a false confession—under duress—by Israel to every vile crime of which she has been accused. This would be an immoral, irreversible and un-necessary stain on Jewish history.

But, it doesn't have to happen; it is up to you to courageously and proudly defend the honour of the Jewish people by sharing the good news: *Jews are owners, not occupiers because they have a land title deed from the world and we demand that the world at last honour its promises to the Jewish people!*

4. Action Plan: Non-Governmental Organizations

1. **Promote and coordinate education about the Mandate and how to use it** to confront the 'occupation' myth with a truth-based moral narrative.
2. **Adopt and promote terminology that supports the moral narrative**, i.e. never 'settlements,' but 'villages, towns.' Never 'settlement movement,' but 'reclamation movement.' Never 'West Bank,' but 'Judea/Samaria' or 'Liberated Territories' or 'Reclamation Areas.'
3. **Assemble a delegation to meet the Trump administration:** *'Mr. President, after everything the world has done to persecute the Jewish people does it seem fair to you that the world never honoured the original two state solution option exercised in our land title deed, but now it proposes to divide our land again, and expects Jews to trust this new solution? What do we say when 50 years from now they want to take more from us?'* Seek his support for a moratorium on 'solutions' until the UN acknowledges Israel's land deed.
4. **Establish 'Mandate For Jewish Palestine Day'** to be held July 24th of each year to celebrate the anniversary of Israel's land title deed from the world.
5. **Lobby Israel government** to fulfill the list below; assist where appropriate:

5. Action Plan: Government of Israel

1. **Inquire of UK government** re the statements made in the response to the 2017 petition seeking an apology for the Balfour Declaration in which the UK response stated the Declaration should have included political rights for Palestinians and acknowledgement of a right to self-determination:
<http://blogs.timesofisrael.com/britain-just-re-wrote-the-balfour-declaration-and-no-one-noticed/>
2. **File a request with the UK government for an apology** for the deaths of Jews due to Britain not honouring Mandate Article 6 Mandate obligation to assist with settlement of Jews in Palestine during WWII.
3. **File a demand that the United Nations officially recognize Israel's land rights** arising from the Mandate as well as an apology for its failure to honour those rights as per Article 80 of Charter.
4. **Request that Canada remove references to 'occupation' and 'illegal settlements'** from its foreign affairs web page and replace them with recognition of Israel's land rights under international law granted by the League of Nations of which Canada was a member.
http://www.international.gc.ca/name-anmo/peace_process-processus_paix/canadian_policy-politique_canadienne.aspx?lang=eng
5. **Institute a moratorium on all solutions** until the UN recognizes Israel's land rights.
<http://www.israeltruthweek.org/blog/tell-bibi-give-this-speech>
6. **Include education about land rights history** in Israel's school curriculum.

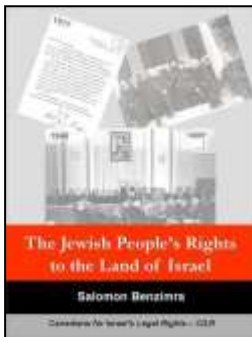
ABOUT ISRAEL TRUTH WEEK

Israel Truth Week's mission is to train 10,000 Zionist freedom fighters on how to liberate Israel from the 'occupation' lie, by using Israel's land title deed—the *Mandate For Palestine*—to create a new, moral, truth-based narrative. Every Jewish child should go to bed with the pride and peace-of-mind that comes with knowing that their people are owners, not occupiers of the Land of Israel. ITW is proud to be listed as an 'Affiliated National Organization' for the *Canadians For Balfour 100* project.



ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

NOTE: Support for the production and/or distribution of this resource should not necessarily be construed as endorsements for any content herein other than the presentation of facts regarding the Mandate and its history.



This training resource was produced by Israel Truth Week in consultation with the late Salomon Benzimra, co-founder of Canadians for Israel's Legal Rights (www.CILR.org) to ensure factual accuracy regarding the history of the *Mandate For Palestine*. Salomon was the author of *The Jewish Peoples' Rights To The Land Of Israel*, a book made possible due to his own consultations with the late land rights historian Howard Grief.



We gratefully acknowledge The MOZUUD FREEDOM FOUNDATION (www.Mozuud.org)
and
CANADIANS FOR BALFOUR 100 (www.CanadiansForBalfour100.org)
for making distribution of this booklet possible.

MOZUUD.ORG
ONE WORLD | MANY VOICES

CANADIANS FOR
BALFOUR
BALFOUR
DECLARATION
1917 ~ 2017 **100**



Copies of this document, and a companion training video and flyer/poster set can be downloaded at www.IsraelTruthWeek.org.

Address queries to: Mark Vandermaas, Israel Truth Week, mark@israeltruthweek.org, 519.457.0709,
102-341 Talbot Street, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 2R5

© 2014-2017 IsraelTruthWeek (VERSION: 170705-2)

NO PEACE WITHOUT TRUTH

about...

THE ORIGINAL 2-STATE SOLUTION:

**Palestine recognized
1922 by
League of Nations
as JEWISH
"National Home"**

*"League of Nations Mandate For Palestine Together With A Note By The Secretary
General Relating To The Territory Known As Trans-Jordan"*

<http://israeltruthweek.org/original-two-state-solution/>

PREAMBLE: "Whereas recognition has...been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country."

ARTICLE 2: "The Mandatory [Great Britain] shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home..."

ARTICLE 6: "The Administration of Palestine...shall encourage...close settlement by Jews on the land..."

NOTE RE TRANS-JORDAN: "The...provisions of the Mandate for Palestine are not applicable to the territory known as Trans-Jordan, which comprises all territory...east of a line drawn...up the centre...of the Dead Sea and River Jordan..." (THE ORIGINAL 2 STATE SOLUTION)



Jews are owners, NOT occupiers.

**ASK ME about Israel's land title deed:
League of Nations 'Mandate for Palestine'**

WILL YOU HELP END THE HATE & LIES?

One Holocaust is too many.