

# Special Report: The Nakba – 70 Years On



## Introduction

On 14 May 1948, 70 years ago, Britain fulfilled its war time promise to the Zionists of establishing a state for it in Palestine. Three decades earlier on 11 December 1917, British General Edmund Allenby entered Jerusalem triumphantly through the Jaffa gate and reportedly declared that *“the wars of the Crusades are now complete.”*[1] Allenby’s statement was a powerful reminder that the British entry into Jerusalem was a continuation of and a “successful” conclusion to the Crusades. Britain viewed the creation of a foreign body at the heart of the Muslim Middle East as a springboard for the West to gain its coveted objectives.[2]

## May 1948

Ameen Muhammad Ali (Abu Arab) was opening his fast with his parents along with his brothers and sister in 1948 when their home was bombed from the air. His parents were forced to flee as Zionist paramilitary forces closed into Nazareth. Ali’s parents took their children into the dense undergrowth nearby. In the morning, as Zionists gangs occupied the village, they were forced northwards towards Lebanon. Shortly after they arrived in a refugee camp in Lebanon, his sister died from heat exhaustion. His mother sat by her grave every day, lost in grief. When Abu Arab, then 13 made the journey back to his village just outside Nazareth they found the village gone. The area had been fenced off and declared a closed military zone. In 1948, Zionist militias attacked Palestinian cities and villages and destroyed more than 530 of them. About 13,000 Palestinians were killed and more than 750,000 were expelled from their homes, never to return. The Nakba was in full swing by July 1948.

Britain ended its mandate in Palestine on 14 May 1948, a mandate it gave itself after World War 1 (WWI) through the League of Nations. The day after, David Ben-Gurion banged his gavel on the table and prompted a spontaneous rendition of Hatikvah, which went on to become the Zionist entity’s national anthem. He told 250 Zionists who were present *“I shall now read to you the scroll of the Establishment of the State, which has passed its first reading by the National Council.”*[3] Ben-Gurion proceeded to read out the declaration, taking 16 minutes. The entire declaration ceremony was recorded and broadcast live on Kol Yisrael (Voice of Israel) radio station. The Zionist entity was proclaimed on the land where the indigenous people were expelled. The entity was recognised on its first night by the US and three days later by the Soviet Union.



The 1947 UN partition plan saw the partition of Palestine, giving 56% to the Zionists, even though they represented only 30% of the population. 70% of the Muslim population were only given 43% of the geography. The Zionists occupied 78% of Palestine in 1948 and a percentage it has steadily increased in subsequent years, which has seen the expulsion of the indigenous population.

### **America's Support for the Zionist Entity**

After World War II the global balance of power shifted. The US and the Soviet Union emerged as the new global powers, whilst France and Britain struggled to maintain what they had created. American foreign policy was focused on defeating the communist ideology and spreading capitalism around the world. The US also looked to take over the influence of the old powers, Britain and France. On the Zionist entity many US officials couldn't see how a foreign entity would survive in the Middle East, it saw this as something that would increase violence and lead to instability. The US wanted a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue. It therefore recommended placing Palestine under control of the UN.[4] And, it implemented an arms embargo against all countries in the Middle East, including the lands controlled by the Zionists, to prevent a further escalation of violence and to strengthen America's image of an honest and independent peace broker.[5]

However, when in 1948 the Zionists declared independence, the American President Harry Truman realised that the British plans had been victorious over American efforts. Much to the dislike of the establishment in the American Department of State, he changed the American plan and recognised the Zionist entity. The American representatives at the UN, who had until then always worked on the basis of the American plan calling for "stability and neutrality," were so shocked that they resigned en-masse.[6]

When Dwight Eisenhower became the American president this policy of being everyone's friend in the Middle East was maintained. The Zionist entity, in other words, did not receive any preferential treatment from the Americans. It was seen as a state amidst other states in the Middle East and America's objectives were to control all of them, in particular the oil producing ones.

In 1957 America adopted the Eisenhower Doctrine to guide its foreign policy. This doctrine promised support for any country threatened by communism, this was in effect a turning point in the relationship between America and the Zionist entity. The entity came to be seen by America as an important "forward base," from which the American military and intelligence services could work against communism in the Middle East. In return for providing this platform for anti-communist operations. America promised the Zionist entity that it would help it develop a military might capable of defending itself against any enemy in the region. This military, economic and political support continues to this day.

*When Dwight Eisenhower became the American president this policy of being everyone's friend in the Middle East was maintained. The Zionist entity, in other words, did not receive any preferential treatment from the Americans. It was seen as a state amidst other states in the Middle East and America's objectives were to control all of them, in particular the oil producing ones*



## Strategic Imperatives

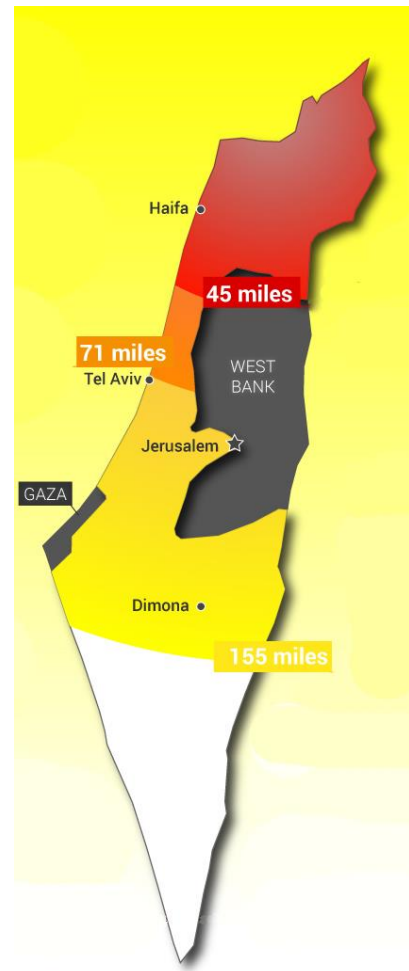
The Zionist entity faced numerous challenges upon its establishment, which continue today, due to its artificial reality. Despite support from the world's powers Zionist leaders needed to navigate the interests of the US and originally Britain in the wider region, it had to take account of the Muslims in the region who completely outnumbered them.

The Zionist entity lacked strategic depth. The nation is so small that in any war scenario Zionist territory would suffer from significant loss and damage as it will have to fight from within her own territory. A hostile fighter can today fly across all of the Zionist entity (40 nautical miles wide from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea) within four minutes.

The entity's strategic necessity also includes her demography: a small population relative to the region. It needs an increasing demography if it is to survive in the region. The Zionist entity is vastly outnumbered by the nations surrounding it. The Zionist entity has a population of 8.5 million, to its north it has Turkey with a population of 80 million. To its north-east is Syria who had a population in excess of 18 million before the 2011 uprising. To its east is Jordan with a population of over 9 million, further east is both Iraq and Iran with populations of 37 million and 80 million respectively. To its south is Saudi Arabia with a population of 37 million and Egypt who will soon have a population of 100 million. The Zionist entity has a big reliance on migration, but in the last decade no other country in the world has had such a large percentage of new immigrants preparing to leave. Due to security fears, growing numbers of Zionists want to leave and the entity is now in a situation where emigration is growing and immigration is declining.

The knock-on effect of such a small population is a labour shortage. The Zionist entity only has a labour force of 3.3 million. Economic development and industrial development are labour intensive and dependent on knowledge and skills retention. The fewer people you have the lower the taxes paid, smaller government budgets, which affects government expenditure. This also means fewer fighters for the army. With such a small labour force the Zionist entity is heavily reliant upon foreign knowledge and expertise.

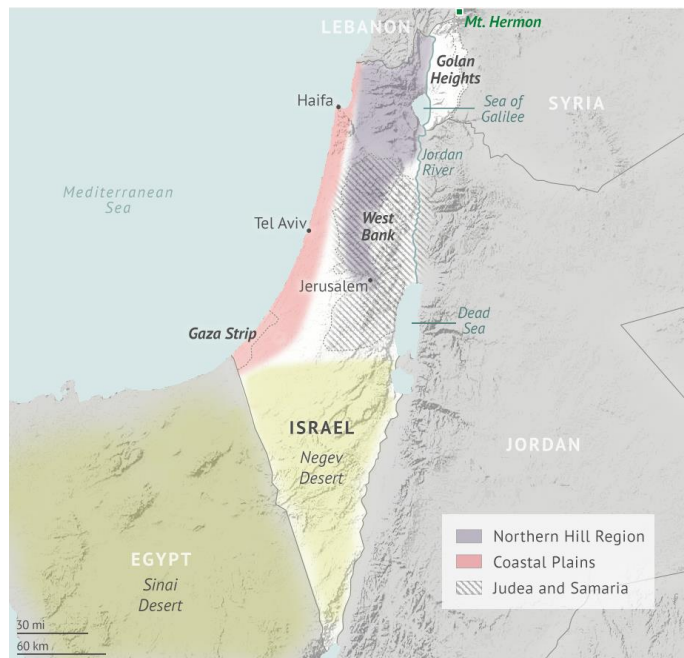
The Zionist entity's economy is worth \$360 billion, this is just too small to cater for the entity's diverse challenges. This has a knock-on effect on how much tax the government collects as it subsidises the world's Zionists to migrate to the territory to normalise its occupation. As a result, the Zionist entity has focused on key industries for its survival. This means many industries have been neglected. To compensate for this the Zionist entity relies on technology, military aid and foreign aid transfers. It also relies on influential Jews across the world, especially in the US to manipulate foreign policies of these states in favour of the entity. The



Zionist entity has a heavy dependency on the goodwill of other states. If it was to lose favour, it is too small a country to be self-sufficient.

Foreign markets are critical for the Zionist entity. Due to having a very small domestic market (due to its small population) it is forced to search for foreign markets to generate wealth. Industrialised nations generally focus 10% of their economy towards foreign trade (imports and exports). However, 30% of the entity's economy relies on exports, which is very high. The Zionist entity's main exports 10 years ago were Jaffa oranges and other agricultural products. Today an estimated 80% of the products the entity exports are high-tech and electronics components. Forty percent of the Zionists' exports end up on US shores even though the US can make the same agricultural goods and computer hardware. A reliance on foreign markets makes an economy dependent on foreigners constantly consuming, and ties the fortunes of one's economy with others.

The Zionist entity faces significant challenges as it lacks the mineral resources to survive. The geography of the Zionist entity is not naturally conducive to agriculture. Half of the land area is desert, and the climate and lack of water resources do not favour farming. Only 20% of the Zionist entity's land area is naturally arable. Whilst the Zionist entity is now able to produce most of what it needs, it has to also export produce to earn much needed foreign income. The Zionist entity's Achilles-heel however is its need to import grain - 80% of its grain is imported.



The UN definition of water poverty is anything below 1,000 cubic meters per person per year. The Zionist entity has roughly 265 cubic meters per year of water per person available. But its problem doesn't end there, more than half of its total natural water originates from outside its borders. This means the very basic necessity of life, water, is dependent upon Zionist relations with the surrounding nations.

*Whilst over 60% of the world's oil is in the Middle East, none of it is in the Zionist entity's territory*

No modern nation state can survive without a secure supply of energy, but the Zionist entity will never become self-sufficient as it will always have to import energy. Whilst over 60% of the world's oil is in the Middle East, none of it is in the Zionist entity's territory. The Zionist entity has significant problems with energy, it uses coal as its primary source for electricity and 99% of this is imported. Oil, which is essential for transportation, 95% of this is imported. Despite recent discoveries of gas deposits in the Eastern Mediterranean 40% of the entity's natural gas comes from Egypt, although this is likely to reduce as these new reserves come online.

Despite presenting an aura of invincibility with its military the Zionists military faces significant constraints. The Zionists entity's demography in comparison to the regional nations is too small. Unable to field a large army compared to others in the region, due to its small population, the Zionist entity must rely on its reserves. Its small population also increases its sensitivity to civilian and military losses. Losing just one war can mean the end of the entity and thus ever since 1948 it has faced an existential survival from the surrounding states as well as non-state actors. The basic challenge of the entity is its national security requirements outstrip its military capabilities, making it dependent on an outside power.

Zionist politicians have attempted to navigate the strategic challenges they have been dealt with through a number of ways. The Zionist entity has worked to protect US interests in the region in order to make itself relevant to the US. Speaking to reporters on the Nimitz-class carrier in 2017 Benjamin Netanyahu confirmed: *"we are here on a mighty aircraft carrier of the United States and a few miles from here, there is another mighty aircraft carrier of our common civilization – it's called the State of Israel."*[7] US Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's observation 30 years ago still resonates today: *"Israel is the largest American aircraft carrier in the world that cannot be sunk, does not carry even one American soldier, and is located in a critical region for American national security."*[8] The Zionist entity has taken an aggressive posture and ensured it remained unpredictable in order to deal a fatal blow by any of the majority Muslim regimes in the region. It has also never defined its borders and used this as a pretext to expand settlements and thus the Zionist entity and influence in the region. The Zionist entity has continued to alter the facts on the ground. In Al-Quds it has carried out extensive changes by building large Jewish settlements in East Jerusalem, a Palestinian populated area.

*"Israel is the largest American aircraft carrier in the world that cannot be sunk, does not carry even one American soldier, and is located in a critical region for American national security."*  
Former US Secretary of State, Alexander M. Haig

## **The Palestinians**

In the turbulent history of the Muslim world, perhaps no struggle has captivated the people more than Palestine. Despite numerous conspiracies to normalise Zionist existence, Palestine remains an issue for over 1.6 billion Muslims all over the world. The Zionists entity's continued expansion and continued support and financial aid from the US and other Western countries has allowed it the necessary cover to legitimise its presence in the Middle East. The Muslims of Palestine and the wider region have been let down time and time again by the Muslim rulers in the region and the international community.

When the Zionist entity expelled the indigenous Muslims from their homes in 1948 King Farouk was the monarch in power in Egypt. In Transjordan King Abdullah was the monarch in charge, this was his reward for siding with British interests in WWI; he had already agreed with David Ben-Gurion on the establishment of the Zionist entity. In Iraq his brother King Faisal led the monarchy.

Anwar Sadat in his biography highlighted what led to the creation of the Free Officers that would go onto to overthrow the monarchy in Egypt in 1952. The creation of the Zionist entity

and the loss of Palestine led to the army to coalesce around a small group of mutineers who came to be known as the Free Officers. The Egyptian government had weakened the attack against the Zionist entity when Nakrashi Pasha, the Prime Minister did not use existing military units, but sent an army of volunteers that had only been organised a few months earlier. Gamal Abdul Nasser and Abd al-Hakim Amer, as well as other comrades who formed the Free Officers, volunteered as soon as the fighting broke out in Palestine. When they arrived, they found everything was in chaos. Nasser discovered that no provisions had been made for hot meals for his troops and he was then given money to find hot food. Zionist troops were supplied with Czech arms, Egyptian soldiers struggled with ancient and unreliable grenades. The Egyptian monarchy was only concerned with their throne, as they were beholden to Britain they had little interest to stand in the way of Britain's plans for the emergence of the Zionist entity.

King Abdullah of Transjordan and his portrayal as a defender of the Palestinian cause was a façade. It was no secret that his father Sheriff Hussein collaborated with the British against the Ottoman Caliphate. His brother Faisal (who became Iraq's first ruler) had sought relations with leading Zionists such as Chaim Weizmann and in 1919 and signed the Faisal-Weizmann Agreement, where he conditionally accepted the Balfour Declaration based on the fulfilment of British wartime promises of independence to the Arabs. King Abdullah of the then British created Transjordan studied with David Ben-Gurion (Israel's first prime minister) in Istanbul in the 1930s. Abdullah had offered to accept the establishment of Israel in return for Jordanian control of the Arab populated parts of Palestine. In 1946 Abdullah expressed interest in ruling over the Arab parts of Palestine, and had no intention to resist or impede the partition of Palestine and creation of a Jewish state. King Abdullah had the Arab Legion at his disposal, a highly trained unit of 4,500 men, with General John Glubb (Glubb Pasha) an Englishman as its commanding officer. Glubb in his memoirs recounted that he was under strict orders from the British, not to enter areas under Jewish control.[9]



*Arab monarchs - King Faruk of Egypt, King Faisal of Iraq & King Abdullah of Transjordan*



Although Nasser of Egypt took leadership over liberating Palestine, the difficulties experienced by him during the Suez crisis in 1956 and the six days war in 1967 contributed to a waning of support for the Palestinian cause. By the mid 1960s Nasser opened a channel of communication with the Zionists through the respective delegates to the UN to explore the possibility of a permanent peace settlement. His comrade Anwar Sadat would sign the peace treaty with the Zionist entity in 1979.

It was under this air of frustration with the region's nation states that non-state actors took on the mantle to liberate Palestine. The Arab regimes had all but abandoned the Palestinian cause, and this was when Yasser Arafat, a graduate of the Cairo University working in Kuwait as an engineer established FATH meaning victory. The PLO with FATH at its centre eventually became the sole representatives of the Palestinians. It initially entered into armed struggle, but unable to face-off with the Zionists large military (relatively) very quickly turned to negotiations. Unable to impose any type of settlement on the Palestinian issue, the PLO compromised and gave up more and more land in the hope of getting a Palestinian state. In 1993 in a letter from Arafat to Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister of the Zionist entity, Arafat said: *"The PLO recognises the right of the State of Israel to exist in peace and security. The PLO commits itself to the Middle East peace process, and to a peaceful resolution of the conflict through negotiations. The PLO considers that the signing of the Declaration of Principles constitutes a historic event, inaugurating a new epoch of peaceful coexistence, free from violence and all other acts which endanger peace and stability."*[10] The PLO strengthened the Zionist entity by entering into negotiations and compromising with everything that it stood for. By recognising the Zionist entity, it accepted giving up the land that had been occupied by the Zionists. By the time Arafat died in 2004 the PLO in the form of the Palestinian Authority (PA) conceded Palestine of 1948 and only demanded the borders of 1967. Then it demanded of the majority rather than all of Palestine of 1967. In 2003 the PA, signed the Geneva document and gave up the right of return for all those who lost their homes when the Zionist entity was created. In the end rather than liberating the people of Palestine it sold them out.

*By the time Arafat died in 2004 the PLO in the form of the Palestinian Authority (PA) conceded Palestine of 1948 and only demanded the borders of 1967. Then it demanded of the majority rather than all of Palestine of 1967. In 2003 the PA, signed the Geneva document and gave up the right of return for all those who lost their homes when the Zionist entity was created. In the end rather than liberating the people of Palestine it sold them out*

Like the PLO, Hamas has also played a key role in the history of Palestine and very quickly became the competitor to the PLO. Hamas was formally created in 1987, largely due to the public dissatisfaction with the secularist and corrupt Fatah-led PLO and also due to an effort by the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) to respond to the first intifada. The creation of a separate Gaza group that could engage in armed resistance answered the MB's dilemma.

HAMAS, an acronym for *Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya* (Islamic Resistance Movement), was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a Palestinian cleric who became an activist in local branches of the Muslim Brotherhood after dedicating his early life to Islamic scholarship in Cairo. Beginning in the late 1960s, Yassin preached and performed charitable



work in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, both of which were occupied by Zionist forces following the 1967 Six Day War. Yassin established Hamas as the Brotherhood's local political arm in December 1987, following the outbreak of the first intifada, a Palestinian uprising against Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem. The following year, Hamas published its charter, calling for the destruction of the Zionist entity and the establishment of an Islamic society in historic Palestine. Hamas' original leadership viewed militancy as a means to a political end. Sheikh Ahmed Yassin argued that Hamas was a political movement and it would fight for the rights of Palestinians, with the objective of eliminating the Zionist entity.

Hamas' core struggle has always been how to proceed along its political path while presiding over a stateless entity, especially when its reputation has been primarily built on militant resistance, not on political credentials. Whilst Hamas has attempted to keep its finances secret, it is no secret that it received arms, training and finance from Iran, due to Iran's aim of curtailing and competing with the Zionist entity in the region.

*Hamas' core struggle has always been how to proceed along its political path while presiding over a stateless entity, especially when its reputation has been primarily built on militant resistance, not on political credentials*

Hamas has since its inception tried to demonstrate that it is a political movement that has political aims of establishing an entity in Palestine, but its use of violence against a much larger and resourceful Zionist entity has led its leaders and senior members to in effect compromise for political recognition. These numerous compromises have diluted Hamas to a mere pragmatic actor in the region and also justified the Zionist entity. In an interview in 2011 Hamas' Deputy Foreign Minister Ghazi Hamad told NPR's Robert Siegel that the Islamic political party has accepted a two-state solution that respects the 1967 borders. When asked: "If Israel were to accept a two-state solution in which Palestine would be in Gaza and the West Bank and have its capital in Jerusalem, is that an acceptable aim that Hamas is striving for or is that in and of itself insufficient because there would still be a state of Israel?" The Deputy Foreign Minister replied: "Look, we said, frankly, we accept the state and '67 borders. This was mentioned many times and we repeated many times." Khaled Mashal, who has been Hamas' leader since the assassination of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in 2004 on numerous occasions has stated he accepts the 1967 borders and two states.

Hamas and the PLO have become two sides of the same coin. Both, despite their claims to the contrary have accepted the right of the Zionist entity to exist; their differences are really on how far they are prepared to give up their positions to remain players in the negotiations for statehood.

### **The Peace Process**

The US, the global hegemon planned and defined Zionist borders alongside a Palestinian state. The Likud Party attempted to unilaterally define the borders by building settlements and expelling Muslims. The endeavour to achieve *Eretz Israel* is complicated by the fact that the Labour Party in Israel believes in giving up land for permanent defined borders, it believes this is a price worth paying for the security it needs. America rejects the idea of substituting European influence with Jewish influence, and it also rejects the idea of sharing power with

any other country. America is committed to securing the Zionist entity, guaranteeing her security and ensuring a prosperous standard of living for the Jews living there. However, it refuses to allow the Zionist entity to share the influence with her. It was the late Republican Senator Jesse Helms who called the Zionist entity “*America’s aircraft carrier in the Middle East*” when explaining why the US viewed the Zionist entity as such a strategic ally, saying that the military foothold in the region offered by the Zionist entity alone justified the military aid that the US grants Israel every year.[11]

Despite numerous attempts at the peace process the US has been forced to balance between utilising the Zionist entity in the region, containing the entity in the region, its domestic political cycle and more pressing issues elsewhere in the world. The Zionist entity has taken advantage of US preoccupation elsewhere to unilaterally expand illegal settlements in order to influence where the final borders will be. As a result, the Zionists have been able to influence the geography on the ground which will work in its favour. However, it has failed to normalise its position in the region and this is where it will always be reliant upon the US.

All incarnations of the peace process have at its heart the 1967 borders, not the 1948 borders. The Muslims of Palestine are expected to give up their demands of return and to accept the status quo as it is today.

## **Conclusions**

The West created the Zionist problem in the Middle East in order for it to serve its agenda; they have then rushed to solve it by putting forward policies that will enshrine their presence. The Zionist entity continues to work within the two-state solution but by influencing where the final boundaries will be. Syria, Egypt and Jordan gave up the people of Palestine a long time ago. As a result the PLO dominated by FATAH emerged as well as Hamas. The PLO never stuck to any principles, whilst FATAH is just too small to impose anything on the issue, aside from altering some small facts. Hamas has suffered a similar fate.

Despite this the odds remain against the Zionist entity having a sustainable future in the region. It will always be in fear of the surrounding Muslims, their armies and the threat they pose. The Zionist entity remains beholden to the global powers for its vey existence, but the global powers have interests that transcend the Zionist entity. The entity is just one interest amongst many for them, although a useful one for them nevertheless.

The Muslims of Palestine have the full support of the global ummah, but the surrounding nations have let them down repeatedly. The rulers have in reality collaborated with the Zionists and the west and provided the leg up to the entity.

On the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary the return of the indigenous people to their lands, the liberation of a Palestine is elusive as ever.

## Notes

---

[1] See, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/12/revisiting-british-conquest-je-2014121381243881138.html>

[2] From the Campbell-Bannerman Report, 1907

[3]

<http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/peace/guide/pages/declaration%20of%20establishment%20of%20state%20of%20israel.aspx>

[4] A Decade of American Foreign Policy 1941-1949 – United States Position on the Palestine Problem – Statement by Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States Representative in the Security Council, March 19, 1948, The Avalon Project, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/decad166.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/decad166.asp)

[5] Milestones: 1945 – 1952, US Department of State: Office of the Historian, <http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/arab-israeli-war>

[6] The United States and the Recognition of Israel: A Chronology, Truman Library, [www.trumanlibrary.org/israel/palestin.htm](http://www.trumanlibrary.org/israel/palestin.htm)

[7] <https://www.defensenews.com/naval/2017/07/03/netanyahu-on-israel-a-mighty-aircraft-carrier-of-the-us/>

[8] <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2011/04/is-israel-americas-ultimate-ally/237864/>

[9] The Changing Scenes of Life: An Autobiography, Quartet Books (London), 1983

[10] <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/MFADocuments/Yearbook9/Pages/107%20Israel-PLO%20Mutual%20Recognition-%20Letters%20and%20Spe.aspx>

[11] See, <http://www.jonathanpollard.org/2005/012805.htm>